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POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN HEARTH.

And still the green is bright with flowers,
And dancing through the sunny hours,
Like blossoms from enchanted bowers
On a sudden wafted by,
Obedient to the changeful air,
And proudly feeling they are fair,
Glide bird and butterfly:
But where is the tiny hunter-rout,
That revelled on with dance and shout
Against their airy prey?—Wilson.

The Hearth, the Hearth, is desolate—the fire is
quenched and gone,
That into happy children's eyes more brightly
laughing shone:

The place where mirth and music met is hushed
thro' day and night:
Oh! for one kind, one sunny face, of all that
here made light!

But scattered are those pleasant smiles afar by
mount and shore,
Like gleaming waters from one spring dispers'd
to meet no more,
Those kindred eyes reflect not now each other's
grief or mirth,

Unbound in that sweet wreath of home—alas!
the lovely Hearth!

The voices that have mingled here now speak
another tongue,
Or breathe perchance to alien ears the songs
their mother sung;

Sad, strangely sad, in stranger lands, must sound
each household tone,
The hearth, the hearth, is desolate, the bright
fire quenched and gone!

But are they speaking lightly yet, as in their
days of glee?
Those voices, are they lovely still? still sweet on
land and sea?

Oh! some are hushed, and some are changed,
and never shall one strain
Blend their fraternal cadences triumphantly a-
gain!

And of the hearts that here were linked by long
remembered years,
Alas! the brother knows not where fall the sis-
ter's tears!

One haply revels at the feast, while one may
droop alone:
For broken is the household chain, the bright
fire quenched and gone!

Not so—'tis not a broken chain—thy memory
binds them still,
Thou holy Hearth of other days, though silent
now and chill!

The smiles, the tears, the rites beheld by thine
attesting stone,
Have yet a living power to mark thy children
for thine own.

The father's voice, the mother's prayer, though
called from earth away,
With music rising from the dead, their spirits yet
shall sway:

And by the past, and by the grave, the parted
yet are one,
Though the loved Hearth be desolate, the bright
fire quenched and gone.

F. HEMANS.

From Little's Museum.

TO BEAUTY.

The morn is up! wake, Beauty, wake,
The flower is on the leaf,
The blackbird sings within the brake,
The thrush is on the tree;
Forth to the balmy fields repair,
And let the breezes mild
Lift from thy brow the falling hair,
And fan my little child—
Yet if thy step be 'mid the dews,
Beauty! be sure to change your shoes!

'Tis noon! the butterfly springs up,
High from her couch of rest,
And scorns the little blue-bell cup
Which all night long she press'd,
Away! we'll seek the walnut's shade,
And pass the sunny hour,
The bee within the rose is laid,
And veils him in the flower;
Mark not the lustre of his wing,
Beauty! be careful of the sting!

'Tis eve! but the retiring ray
A halo deigns to cast
Round scenes on which it shone all day,
And gilds them to the last;
Thus are thine eyelids close in sleep,
Let memory deign to see
Far o'er the Mountain and the deep,
To cast one beam on me!
Yes, Beauty! 'tis mine inmost prayer—
But don't forget to curl your hair! R. H.

INFANCY ASLEEP.

The fairest thing that human eyes may view,
Now breathes beneath my own—a sleeping child,
Smiling amid its thoughts and visions mild:
Its face serene in hope's pervading hue,
As the glad morning of the mind dawns through,
These wordless lips as yet have only smiled
On life, nor bath an evil taint defiled,
Eyes that are closed like flowers, whose tears
are dew,
From the heart's inmost heaven. Oh! infant
heir,

Of nature, in thy fresh and delicate dust,
If aught of ill be mingled, 'twere unjust
To deem it thine: for on thy forehead fair,
Sit purity and peace—be ours the trust,
That age shall find them still unchilled by crime
or care!

DRUNKENNESS.

From the Winchester Republican.

Intemperance, through an excessive use of ar-
dent spirits, or in other words, drunkenness, has
become the general destroyer of man; and it is
either actual or habitual; just as it is one thing
to be drunk, and another to be a drunkard.—
The evil of drunkenness appears in the follow-
ing bad effects: It betrays most constitutions
to extravagance of anger, or sin of weak-
ness. It disqualifies men for the duties of their
station, both by the temporary disorder of their
faculties, and at length by a constant incapacity
and stupefaction. It is attended with expense,
which can often be ill spared. It is sure to oc-
casion uneasiness to the family of the drunkard,
and nine times out of ten it proves their total de-
struction. It shortens life. It is a most con-
founding as well as pernicious example to others.—
It is hardly ever cured. And it is a violation of
the word of God.

The appetite for intoxicating liquors appears
to me to be always acquired, though it appears
latterly to have taken priority of every other
consideration; and as an evidence of the fact,
the health of our citizens—their characters—their
fortunes—together with the matter of great-
est moment, their eternal happiness, appear
all, all tending to dissolution. Also a general
contempt of our civil and religious liberties.—
Intellectual improvement is in many places
making a retrograde march, from the same cause:
for the youth of the present day is no sooner
ushered upon the theatre of the world, than they
appear to be as deeply versed in the science (if
I may be allowed to corrupt a word) of inebriation
as their sires, or in other words the aged set.
Whether intoxication has become constitutional
or not, from the habits of drunkenness or their
primogenitures, I will not attempt to say, but
will leave that question to be decided by the
more learned disciples of Esculapius.

That drunkenness has become contagious, is
as certain as it is that of the small pox; and it is
at this time pervading the whole United States;
even the healthy atmosphere of the mountains
is infected with its contagion, and does by no
means retard its pestilential progress.

Drunkenness is then the bane of society, and
has become the common curse of our country,
and is that universal destroyer that carries in its
train disease, poverty, wretchedness, famine, and
death, together with all the other sister spirits
of the infernal delirium.

To hold up to public view with deserved con-
tumely, all the dreadful effects of drunkenness,
would fill a volume. I shall, therefore, only at
this time identify a few of its most prominent
evils, that the philanthropist, together with the
Christian, may be enabled to give the case its
due consideration, and unite their efforts to
drive the evil from among us.

First. Let us look to what an alarming de-
gree of intellectual, mental, and moral degrada-
tion, the youth of our country are becoming sub-
jected, unless immediate reform takes place.

Secondly. Look how many thousands and tens
of thousands of helpless, houseless, forlorn, fa-
therless, and motherless children of want, are
about to become (and many have become already)
outcasts upon society, a disgrace to both
God and man, through the intemperance of their
sires, the mother of whom died with a broken
heart.

Thirdly. How many heart-broken and discon-
solate widows do we see at the present day,
looking with all the tender concern that moth-
ers are capable of, with their eyes suffused
with tears, weeping over their helpless offspring,
whose fathers have been brought prematurely
to the grave from an intemperate use of ardent
spirits, and who have left their wives, together
with the dear little pledges of their love, to be
cast helpless and forlorn upon the cold charities
of an iron-hearted and a friendless world.

Fourthly. Look at the magistrates in yonder
tavern, surrounding the bottle, receiving inebri-
ating draughts from the hands of the litigious by
way of bribe, and then see them, with all the
aristocratic consequence of British Lords, take
their station upon the bench of the county, to
distribute justice. Where, I would ask, under
such circumstances, is the guarantee for our
characters, our fortunes, or our lives; seeing
that drunkenness has even reached the judiciary,
and they an aristocratic body amenable to no one.

To you, then, ye friends of humanity, wher-
ever you may be, whether in Virginia or out of
it, are these reflections submitted, let your call-
ing or profession be what it may. Arouse your-
self from your lethargy; look forward to the
dark cloud of desolation that is overhanging the
destinies of your country. Look at the prisons
and gallows that in less than half a century
must spring up in our land, if a reformation does
not take place. Look at the frequent notices
of robberies and murders with which our news-
papers are necessarily contaminated; and tell us
if these evils do not originate in drunkenness?—
Yes, trace them and you will find the first cause
in drunkenness.

Oh! look at that forlorn mother, with a help-
less babe in her arms, her hair dishevelled, and
her every look portraying distraction; hear her
screams, look at her other helpless children,
running, and hiding behind houses, ovens, fen-
ces, and in every copse and ditch, as if a devil
incarnate had made his appearance. Ask the
cause, and the answer is, my husband, my father,
has been to yonder store, tavern, still-house, or
to yonder drunken neighbor's, and has come
home drunk, and has beaten his family because
he has no dinner, when there is not a bit of

bread nor meat in the house. Listen, and hear
his excuse when about to be remonstrated with:
he will, demon like, accuse his wife of incon-
tinency, and of amours the most diabolical and
hellish.

Extract from a PRIZE ESSAY written by a lady
in Providence, R. I. which obtained the pre-
mium lately offered in Boston for the best ori-
ginal production in prose.

"RELIGION'S ALL."

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea.
It never is at rest. There is a perpetual ten-
dency that cannot be curbed by perpetual dis-
appointment, to send out the desires after some
object beyond our present reach. But we are
never satisfied from the attainment of our pre-
sent desires. The law of the natural world, by
which objects diminish according to their dis-
tance from us, is reversed in the moral. The
object of our wishes are magnified in proportion
to the distance at which we view them. As we
approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion
vanishes. They prove to be but bubbles, which
as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still
we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment
we put forth new desires and new efforts, for
the attainment of some object yet more remote.—
Even success, the most unbounded, does not sat-
isfy us.—We weep for more worlds to conquer.
Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting
restlessness of the soul, religion, benign visitor,
heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes
in a radiant and alluring form, and addresses him
in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive
me, and I will say to the swelling surge of pas-
sion, Peace, be still." I will quell the fever of
disappointment, by leading you to fountains of
living waters. I will point you to the shadows of
a great rock in this weary land. Receive me,
oh! on whom the Son of God looked with ten-
derness, and I will direct you to an object of
pursuit, worthy your heavenly origin—worthy of
your nature, but little lower than that of angels—
worthy the inward springs of which you are
proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pur-
suit; the object to which I will direct you is in-
finite, therefore your pursuit will be endless.—
Yet you delight in progress—here your progress
will be commensurate with eternity. Your de-
sires are boundless, you shall be *satisfied* from
you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so,
you shall be frequently filled in this house of your
pilgrimage, with prelections of future blessed-
ness. Receive me and you need never fear
what your nature renders so revolting to you, a
cessation of hope, expectation and effort. True,
your capacity for happiness shall be filled as
soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance.
But that capacity shall be forever increasing,
and forever filling with the fullness of God.—
Throughout the immortality of her existence,
your soul shall be continually expanding her
views, strengthening her energies, and drinking
deeper and deeper of the river of pleasures,
which flows at the right hand of the Most High.

Such are the boundless offers of religion. All
that man can desire, all that his nature can re-
ceive, more than his utmost powers of apprehen-
sion can reach. View the nature of man, and
the object by which he is surrounded; his im-
mortal capacity forever seeing, yet forever
refusing to be filled from earthly sources; say,
is not this divine Religion, in its freeness,
its richness, and in its boundlessness, to a being
thus constituted and thus situated, is it not a?
View the individual who has embraced her in
his inmost soul, and entered on the high and
holy course which she dictates, and then say
with an emphasis, drawn from reality, and not
from theory alone, is not Religion all? See her
disciple a partaker of the ills incident to human
nature. He considers himself as "under educa-
tion in God's school," and whether his divine
Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensa-
tion is adapted to his present need, and tends
alike to fill him for his future inheritance.—
What moral grandeur is there in the character
of the Christian! Amid the war of elements,
the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, he
can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet and se-
cure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the
Rock of Ages. View the Christian as taught
by religion to subdue the base passions of our
nature, which are ever springing sources of
wretchedness within our own bosoms. Instead
of suffering the serpent revenge to twine around
his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of an-
other, he has learned when he is reviled, to bless;
when he is defamed to suffer. A happy man is
he, for, in one proportion as he yields to the
influence of the principles he has embraced,
his soul is in harmony within itself, in harmony
with all around him, in harmony with the gov-
erning principles of the universe. It is like a
well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it
responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian further, as he enters the
dark valley of the shadow of death. Here na-
ture instinctively recoils. But religion takes
away the sting of death, and despoils the grave
of its victory. True the proud precepts of phi-
losophy might have enabled him to meet it with
feigned composure, but it is divine religion al-
one which can in reality be the strength of his
heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the sil-
ver chord is loosed, and the golden pitcher broken,
and the frightened soul, finding that the frail
edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a
dark uncertainty hang over its future destiny, it
cannot but recoil in agony, and horror.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope
of a ruined race; renovating principle, which re-
stores life and beauty where all was corruption
and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let
thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffus-
ed.

SAND STORM IN THE DESERT.

The following terrific description is by Mr.
Fraser, the traveller in Khorasan:—

"It dawned at last, and morning found me
still in a wide and trackless waste of sand; which
as the sun arose, was only bounded by those flit-
ting vapours which deceive the thirsty traveller
with the belief that water is near, and have
thence obtained the name of the water of the
desert." In vain I looked for the marks by
which my friend Selim had taught me to recog-
nize a place of refreshment. There was but too
much cause to fear that I was now in one of
those terrible tracks of dry and moving sand,
in which no water is found, and which sometimes
when set in motion by the wind, swallow up
whole caravans and their conductors. Alas! the
morning light, so earnestly expected, only

dawned to prove that I was surrounded by dan-
gers I had never dreamed of. The wind, which
had blown so piercingly all night, lulled as it
generally does towards morning; but the hazy
vapor loaded with light particles of sand, through
which the sun rose as red as blood, gave warn-
ing that the calm would not continue long; nor
had I pursued my course another hour before
the roar of the desert wind was heard, columns
of dust began to rise in the horizon and the air
became gradually filled with drifting sand.

"As the wind increased, the whole plain a-
round me, which had been heaped by former
tempests into ridges, like the waves of a trou-
bled sea, now got in motion; the sand blew from
off their crests, like spray from the face of the
waters, and covered myself and horse with its
dense eddies, while often unable to distinguish
the true course, my horse toiled over the ridges,
sinking up to the very girths in their deep
baffling substance.

"I continued for some hours to persevere,
struggling against the fury of the gale, when my
alarm became increased by observing that my
horse, which hitherto had stood out with ad-
mirable perseverance, even when his progress
was the most painfully impeded by the deep
sand, now became terrified and restive. He
snorted, reared, and appeared unable, as well as
unwilling, to face the sharp drifting of the still
increasing storm. In vain I soothed him, or urged
him on with my heels and hand; the animal,
which hitherto had obeyed my voice almost like
an intelligent being, now paid no attention ei-
ther to caresses or blows. In the severe squalls
that drove past at intervals, he fairly turned his
back to them and would not move; and even
when the wind lulled for a little, he could hard-
ly be forced to advance a step.

"I scorned to yield my life without a struggle,
yet saw not the means of preserving it. To
abandon my horse would have been, in fact, to
give up hope; for I could not have proceeded a
single mile on foot; yet to remain stationary, as
I was forced to do by the terror of the animal,
involved manifest destruction. Every thing
that offered resistance to the torrent of sand,
which sometimes poured along the earth like a
rapid stream of water, was overwhelmed by it in
an incredible short time; even while my horse
stood still for a moment, the drift mounted high-
er than his knees, and, as if sensible of his dan-
ger, he made furious efforts to extricate him-
self.

"Quite certain my only hope lay in constant
motion, and in the chance of gaining the lee-side
of some hillock or mass of rock that might af-
ford a shelter till the storm should blow over, I
gave up my true course, turned my back to the
wind, and made all possible efforts to press for-
ward; and at last, just when both man and horse
were exhausted during a partial lull, I observed
something like a rock or mound of earth, boom-
ing through a dusky atmosphere. On approach-
ing it I discovered that it was the bank of an in-
considerable hollow, which was now nearly filled
with sand, and the opposite side of which be-
ing exposed to the wind had by the same means
become merely an inclined plane; beneath this
bank I fortunately retired, resolving to trust to
its protection, rather than run the risk of perish-
ing in the drifting sand, where vision could not
extend for a space of many yards."

A SCHOOLMASTER, "BOARDING ROUND."

Extract from the Journal of a Vermont School-
master, published in a Vermont paper.

Monday.—Went to board at Mr. B.—
a baked goose for dinner; supposed from its size,
the thickness of its skin, and other venerable
appearances, to have been one of the first set-
tlers of Vermont—made a slight impression on
the patriarch's breast. Supper—cold goose and
potatoes: family consisting of the man, good
wife, daughter Peggy, four boys, Pompey, the
dog, and a brace of cats—fire built in the square
room about 9 o'clock, and a pile of wood lay by
the fire place, saw Peggy scratch her fingers,
and couldn't take the hint—felt squeamish about
the stomach and talked about going to bed;
Peggy looked sullen, and put out the fire in the
square room; went to bed, and dreamed of hav-
ing eaten a quantity of stone wall.

Tuesday.—Cold gander for breakfast, swamp
tea, and some nut-cakes; the latter some conso-
lation. Dinner.—The legs &c. of the gander
done up warm—one nearly despatched. Supper
—The other leg, &c. cold; went to bed as Peg-
gy was carrying the fire to the square room—
dreamed I was a mud turtle, and got on my
back and could not get over again.

Wednesday.—Cold gander for breakfast;
complained of sickness, and could eat nothing.
Dinner.—Wings, &c. of the gander warmed up;
did my best to destroy them for fear they should
be left for supper, did not succeed; dreaded sup-
per all the afternoon. Supper.—Hot Indian John-
ny cakes and no goose, felt greatly relieved,
thought I had got clear of the gander, and went
to bed for a good night's rest; disappointed;
very cold night, and couldn't keep warm in bed;
got up, and stopped the broken window with
my coat and vest; no use: froze the tip of my
nose before morning.

Thursday.—Breakfast, cold gander again; felt
very much discouraged to see the gander not
half gone; went to bed for dinner and supper;
slept abroad, and had pleasant dreams.

Friday.—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr.
B.—cold gander and hot potatoes; last very
good; eat three; and went to school quite con-
tented. Supper.—Cold gander, and no potatoes;
bread hard and dry; had the head ache, and
couldn't eat; Peggy much concerned, had a fire
built in the square room, and thought she and I
had better sit there out of the noise! Went to
bed early; Peggy thought too much sleep bad
for the head ache.

Saturday.—Breakfast, cold gander and hot In-
dian Johnny cake; did very well; glad to come
off so. Dinner.—Cold gander again, didn't keep
school this afternoon; weighed, and found I had
lost six pounds the past week; grew alarmed;
had a talk with Mr. B. and concluded I had
boarded out his share.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

STEAM BOAT SCENES

FOR A DOLLAR.

Reader! didst thou ever go to Albany in a gal-
lant steamer for a dollar, and return in that
splendid floating palace, called the North Amer-
ica, for seventy-five cents? If not, prithee be
gone, with all despatch, for until thou dost, thou
must be counted as one knowing nothing of the
unalloyed delights of steam-boat travelling. No
matter how often thou hast shot through the

Highlands by steam, or sported about our harbor
in the Lady Clinton barge, or bounded over the
crisped billows of the Sound in the Washington
or Franklin—no matter we say—unless thou hast
made a six shilling trip to Albany, thou art like
Dogberry, to be "written down an ass"—as
one knowing just precisely nothing of the sub-
lime, picturesque and beautiful in riding in
steamers.

The enjoyment commences the moment you
get on board—nay, perhaps before—for one
must feel himself particularly fortunate if he is
not run over in the rush to the gangway by a
brace of countrymen, with the huge chafin
which they brought their pigs and poultry to
market. And then the jam and squeeze on
deck, amidst the stowing away of trunks and
boxes and baskets, while a hundred voices, from
the hoarsest bass of the drover to the shrill notes
of the vixen, are clamoring for births and sockets
all at once. "Captain, hand I have a berth!"
"No, Mr. Eelakin—all taken long ago—settee
and all." "When shall we get to Newburgh?"
"At 11 o'clock." "What do you say, Captain,
to take me and these three boxes to Po'keepsie?"
"Six shillings." "What, six shillings?
that's monstrous. I thought 'twas only a dollar to
Albany." "Can't help it." "Ashore! ashore,
all that's going!" "Be careful there—don't fall
off the plank." "Holloa, the boat! Can't I
get aboard?" "No, too late." "Why, Captain,
I can't go—only just came aboard to see
my cousin off." "And so you're off yourself—
never mind—put you ashore at Newburgh." "Dear
me, now, exclaims Mrs. Henbane, if I
hast left three of my baskets ashore! Captain!
captain!" "The deuce take your baskets!—
Haul up the boat there."

Now let us take a peep into the ladies' cabin.
Mercy on us, what profanation! See the dow-
dies, with their thick ankles and muddy shoes,
tramping upon the Turkey carpet as though it
were a ragged blanket—and which was erst as
bright and beautiful as sylphs and fairies would
wish to tread upon—lolling upon the nice birthe,
too, with sheets as fresh and clean five minutes
ago as the driven snow—or lounging against the
ample drapery of crimson damask, or rich fig-
ured silks of blue and yellow. "Who is that
beautiful figure, pale and interesting, reclining
in the farthest corner?"

A young lady, who has just buried her hus-
band in the city, and is now returning to her
friends in Berkshire. She has no birth, and nei-
ther Mrs. Higginbottom, nor Mrs. Stubbins, nor
that old Jezebel there, who looks like the dev-
il's sister, will yield to the frail creature, who
looks as though she would soon join her husband.
Poor fellow! cut off just as he was getting into
a good business. Now stop your ears, or that
bell man will split your head open. "All—you
—that haint paid your passage—please walk to
the Captain's office and settle." Fancy this
proclamation repeated some forty times, with
interludes from the bell—and so on to the end of
the chapter.

But these scenes are nothing to the scramble
at the sound of the tea bell, or at the dinner ta-
ble. My conscience! see these dollar passen-
gers play at the game of knife and fork! "Wait-
ter, some brandy here!" "Waiter, give us a
small horn of gin." "I say, Tom, slip me off
a junk of that beef." "I'd thank you for a stick
of that salary, Mr. Underwood." "I'll trouble
Mr. Muggins, for a leg and a wing and a bit of
the breast of that there goose." "Goose! it's a
seven year old gander, by the cutting on't, I
vow." "Haw, haw, haw, roar a dozen bellows-
lunged fellows. "Bluff!" belches forth old Mr.
Goodspeed—"A little harrygane, by Jupiter,"
exclaims his neighbor. "No, sir—eight—ugh—
ugh—nothing but a little wind of the stomach—
I've got the dyspepsia." "Dyspepsia! you look
as though you could eat as many brick bats and
rusty nails as an ostrich." "Here mistur, poke
me off some of the turnip saacs there." "Look
at that fellow there—that's what I call cut and
come again." "Some takes all, but he leaves
none," says Stephen Timkins, as neighbour
Gusling swept the remaining half of a rice pud-
ding upon his plate. "I guess that fellow means
to get his dollar's worth."—"There's no mistake
in that." All this is very delightful to the well
bred spectator—more especially if, just as he is
filling a glass of wine for his friend, a brawny
mountaineer seizes the bottle in his iron fist, and
by way of getting his dollar's worth, pours out a
brimming tumbler of the ruby nectar, and de-
spite of your most desperate frowns, empties it
down his portentous gullet, and pushes your
bottle off among his friends—never to return of
course.

But the evening is the time for the picturesque.
Walk the deck you cannot, because of the cold
and the clouds of tobacco smoke from dirty pipes
and Kentucky segars. Remain below is almost
impossible, for the heat and moisture produced
by the respiration of so many people in a single
apartment. Half suppressed curses and com-
plaints in the middle cabin—the squalling of
children, scolding of beladame mothers and fe-
male women in the apartment which was wont
to be known as the ladies' cabin—with excla-
mations of "diamonds trumps!" "I'll stand, &c.—
mingled with coarse jests and volleys of oaths,
from those engaged in playing shoemaker's loo
in the forward cabin—these and other ungrate-
ful noises, make up the grand concert of sweet
sounds during the evening.

When bed time arrives, every berth is filled,
and every mattress and settee. And yet the
half are not accommodated. These have to take
what is called a *stundee*. Talk they will, and a
man might as well sleep on the top of the piston
rod, as in the best berth of the boat. "Passen-
gers for Newburgh," calls out the Captain.—
"Where's my trunk?" "What sort of a trunk
was it?" "The big trunk with iron corners." "Gone
ashore at West Point." "O dear, then
all my money and clothes are gone—can't you put
back, captain?" "Put back! No—lower away
the boat, there." Look at that man's red night
cap, there, says one, as an old man thrust his
head through the curtains, and requested less
noise. "Here friend, lend me a corner of your
blanket." "My blanket!—taint half as large as
a saddler's webbing." "Here neighbor, I wish
you would stick your darn'd sharp elbow into
somebody's else's ribs besides mine." "Ashut
your clam shells," roars out the tenant of a berth.

"Turn that man's yoke," calls out another, in
reference to a fat alderman, whose nose began
to peal forth a nocturnal hymn. "I'd as lief
sleep in a stew pan," says one. "And I'd as
lief sleep in a blacksmith shop," says another.
"Who'll give fifty cents for my settee?" inquires
another. "I'll give three and six pence."—"Done!" "Where, yeth mister, yan may have
Done!"

time for three shillings." "No, I'll give you two." "Done." "Captain, I'm going to have a birth!" "Birth! No, don't you see they are all full?" "Well, I've paid my money, and I expect to have a birth. My money's as good as other folks' clothes." "That's right, my good fellow, stick to him," says a wag in an undertone, tipping him a knowing wink at the time. "Why, captain, how many came on board at Newburgh?" "Only 87 and six children." "You'll have to pile them up on deck then, for the passengers were so thick that their legs stuck out of the cabin windows before." "Och! Inveys, and why don't you be aisy there with your blathering nonsense. Here's all these honest gentlemen here, have been slaving with their eyes open these three hours." "That's right, Pat—give that dandy a touch of the Honny brook fail!" That I will, your honor, and a thousand times over, if your honor's honor will see me clear of the law." "And what business have you here, Pat?" inquired Mr. Sombody. "Devil burn ye, and sure he will," said Pat. "Hurra for du d Hickory, say it, and so and if you'd like to carry sound bodes ashore, I'd just a bit advise you to be quiet, and lie as aisy as you can, and had luck to ye." Captain, I say I never was a-board of one of these darnd water carts before. Do they always make such a ternal racket?" "Which is the best place if she was to blow up?" "In the bottom of the river." By jimminy how she shakes! I guess Uncle Zeb would be glad he didn't come along. There it goes, rattle-te-bang—little-te-slam. "Why it makes a plaguey sight more of a shaking than Capt. Doubleday's nail factory." "Oh do be still," exclaims a Mr. Sombody, in a tone of anger and supplication. "Hurra for Jackson!" roar out half a dozen Delaware lumber men. And thus heavily at snail's pace runs the night away. All is noise and confusion—swooning, swearing, jibes and jeers—old jokes and new ones—mingled with incessant bursts of the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind."

Such is a faint description of the luxury of travelling to and from Albany for a dollar, as drawn from experience. But the pen of the immortal author of Whims and Oddities, and the pencil of the incomparable and comical Cruikshanks, would alike be inadequate to a just description of the scenes of the voyage, in all their lugubrious and ludicrous discomfort and drollery.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

Communicated to both Houses at the commencement of the Second Session of the 20th Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgments, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favoured us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favours, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him, to his glory, and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them, nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has revealed the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately, the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the Justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of the 29th September, 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made

at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitration of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Act of Congress passed at their last Session, in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports, and by Acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow-citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Ledebur, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse, and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial treaty ever concluded by the U. States, that of 6th February 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of their operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of Independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States, in offering free trade and equal privileges to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound, has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations both of Europe and America, and to hope that by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce was disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the sa-

reason, to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South, has been rather of approaching than settled tranquillity. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately yet prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been inopportune to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents, which with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty-four millions and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents, and leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the 30th of September was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue, is five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two million three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionably reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest, during the current year exceed three millions of dollars, presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small balance, exceed the imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports, and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late Summer and Autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdiction upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829, will equal and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consoling reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself, only as an instrument of good: That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own granaries, the supplies which will partially restore

to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority: and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdiction upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigour, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion of from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union.

While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of Legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade, not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exports, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury—As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labour of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revival of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed

more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the people and the legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The people of no one State have ever delegated to their legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate officers of the resort of that department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As Independent powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell—as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require, as hunters to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was exterminated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy, which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labors for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement, the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erected on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large dock

nois and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still, of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the War between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from conflicts of war with up on the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favorable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, to examine the coasts, Islands, Harbors, Shoals, and Reefs, in those Seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3d March 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanctions, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the U. States, and for its reproduction to supply at future and distant days the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and enquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment from five to five years, since 1792, till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenues yielded by them, which from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which from five thousand six hundred and forty-two, have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and thirty-six. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union has about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty, and of their revenue, and of travelled miles, from twenty to twenty-five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department, during the year which ended on the first of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of near eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters of the arrears of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department, should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A Report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the

mane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District, have been accomplished. The authority of further legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to a tone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 15th November, 1826, closed their labors on the 30th of August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, which was distributed ratably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the Act.

The exhibits appended to the Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited by the Act of the 21st March last, to the 4th July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention the regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the people of the United States been entrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their farther and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the Session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State. The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the Marshals, was also found even then too short; and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented upon the returns. As they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the Spring. On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contained much valuable information, and may by some supplementary provisions of the law be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of ten years, to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequacy of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, December 2, 1828.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Capt. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, the command of the sloop of war *Peacock*, now fitting at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Polar seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of last session. Considering the nature of this expedition, we deem the appointment very complimentary to the officer, we think the Government has made a most judicious choice for the service, and we are glad to learn that Capt. Jones has promptly accepted it.—*Nat. Intell.*

Over the names of the electors on the administration ticket in Indiana, at the late election were placed in conspicuous letters the significant words, "NO SLAVEHOLDERS!" This is a cheering sign, as it gives evidence that the enemies of slavery are rallying together determined to sustain the friends of emancipation. Every election in the south satisfies us, that the ballot boxes will, ere long, contain such arguments against the continuance of oppression, as will break at a blow the chains of posterity, if not of this generation of unhappy and benighted Africans.—*Journal of the Times.*

Flour in Quebec.—The Quebec Gazette of the 13th ult. says that superfine flour that morning was held at \$12 per barrel. It is understood that a portion of that brought from New-York will be re-shipped for England.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MONROE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1828.

We are indebted to the Editor of the National Journal, for his attention in furnishing us, at an early hour yesterday, with a copy of the Message of the President of the United States, which we this day lay before our readers.

The Second Session of the Twentieth Congress, commenced on Monday last, the 1st instant. The two houses met at 12 o'clock.

In the Senate, Gen. Samuel Smith, president *pro tem.* took the chair, in the absence of the Vice President of the United States, and thirty-one members appearing, the Senate proceeded to business. A committee was appointed to join such committee as the House should appoint, to wait on the President of the United States. The Senate then adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair of the House at 12 o'clock and called the members to order. One hundred and sixty-seven members answered to their names. A committee consisting of Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Gorham was appointed to join such committee as the Senate might appoint, to wait on the President and inform him that the two houses were assembled and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Both houses adjourned before the joint committee appointed to wait on the President had time to perform that duty and make their report.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday no business was transacted beyond the reading of the President's Message, of which, with the documents accompanying it, 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, In the District of Columbia.

A respectable meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, friendly to the abolition of slavery, was held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, the 27th ult.—Dr. Wm. GIBBONS, in the Chair, and W. A. MENDENHALL, Sec'y.

The object of this meeting being, as stated, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Congress at their next session, for a law to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it was on motion

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed to prepare such a petition, and report the same at the next meeting.

Whereupon, Dr. Gibbons, Benj. Webb, and W. P. Richards were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

Town Hall, Nov. 29, 1828.
Pursuant to a resolution of the last meeting, the citizens of Wilmington, friendly to the abolition of slavery, again assembled at the Town Hall—Doctor Gibbons in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at the preceding meeting to prepare a memorial to Congress for a law to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, reported the following, which was adopted, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the undersigned, Citizens of the State of Delaware, respectfully sheweth:—

That your memorialists, in common with the great body of the inhabitants of the United States, view with deep regret and concern, the continuance of Negro Slavery in our otherwise free and happy country;—but we deplore its existence most in a territory which is the property of the Nation, and subject to the immediate control and government of its representatives.

When the blessings of independence and self-government were achieved, we received the beneficence with gratitude, and we solemnly engaged that "The foundation of the National policy should be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free government exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world."

Fifty years have passed over us, but this sacred pledge, given in the face of the Universe, remains unredempted. In regard to those States, where slavery still exists we leave the momentous question, where the Constitution has placed it—to the wisdom of their respective legislatures; whilst as members of the Union, we exercise, in common with the great mass of your constituents, the high and lawful privilege of remonstrating against its continuance in a district, the common property of the Nation, and subject to its uncontrolled jurisdiction. Here the free inhabitants of distant States, visiting the District on their lawful occasions, are not unfrequently seized and imprisoned, for no other offence but the colour of their skin;—here the manacled slave clanks his chains before the door of the capitol; and here depositories of slaves are collected for a distant market.

We owe it to God, and to ourselves, that our professions should cease to have the air of gross fraud, and rank imposture; and that we should no longer incur the aversion of the good; the jest of the satirist, and the merited reproach even of despots.—We owe it to all mankind, that the pre-eminence of this free government, emphatically styled "the world's last, best hope," should be "exemplified in all its attributes" in a territory constituting the national domain; and that all its laws should be consonant with our professions, the expectations of other nations, and the spirit of our own Constitution.

We, therefore, respectfully solicit the abolition of Negro Slavery in the District of Columbia, in such manner and form as you, in your wisdom, may ordain.

The Committee also reported the follow-

ing petition to the Legislature of this State, for a law to abolish slavery in the State of Delaware, which was read and adopted, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware.

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of

That your memorialists, thoroughly convinced of the impolicy as well as injustice of Negro slavery, and deeming this a fit time to express their wishes, beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to this interesting subject.

It is well known that but a few years since, involuntary servitude existed and was sanctioned by the laws of our neighbouring sister States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Under a conviction that sound policy required it, the people of each of those States, through their Representatives, passed laws for the gradual extinction of slavery; and now, after they have ascertained the practical operation of the measure, after having applied that great and infallible test of all doubtful or controverted questions, EXPERIENCE, to this most important one, they appear unanimous in acknowledging it to have been emphatically a wise act, and felicitate themselves on the amelioration and improvement of their condition, which it, manifestly, has wrought: new impulses were found to be given to Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures—every species of industry encouraged—every kind of property enhanced in value—population increased, and the resources and power of these great commonwealths more quickly and extensively developed. What, let it be asked, would now be said in either of the States to which we have referred, were it proposed in its Legislature to legalize Negro slavery? Is there such a wish whispered in either? Have not all classes, all professions, all interests, been brought cordially to acquiesce in the expediency of a total abolition? the affirmative is notoriously the fact. If such, then, has been the happy experience of adjoining States, circumscribed precisely as we are, the conclusion is irresistible, that such, also, would be ours.

We therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend, that a law be passed, fixing a period after which, all children born of slaves, shall be free at the age of 21, 28, or whatever age you, in your wisdom, may deem best.

Your memorialists refrain from urging moral or religious considerations, cogent as they are confessed to be. They are fully satisfied, that as a measure of mere civil policy, it would greatly advance the wealth and prosperity of our State.

On motion, Resolved, That Isaac Jackson, Joseph G. Rowland, E. W. Gilbert, W. P. Richards, W. A. Mendenhall, Isaac Peirce, Willard Hall, James Webb, Wm. Chandler, Charles Reynolds and Jas. Simpson be a committee to distribute and obtain signatures to the above petitions.

Resolved, That the foregoing petitions be published in all the papers in this State.

W. A. MENDENHALL, Sec'y.

From the New-England Galaxy.

DEACON SLOW.

Deacon Slow had three sons—it is unnecessary to mention his daughters—who were—as Deacons' sons are apt to be—the deuce only knows why—very roughish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to make his share of the sport, by the butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested a disposition to play off upon the deacon as he marched down to salt the flock: for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was exceedingly humane, except when he was made very wrath, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Now the deacon's sheep pasture was upon the Shawheen river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminated in a narrow precipice, which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle browed house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, after they had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit now and then of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and darting a hat at him, upon which he would come with blind fury thereat. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice, into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon, their father, who took them into a thicket close by, and appointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the deuce was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke upon the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father coming at a distance, with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt, he stood upright and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one nigh—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes? And taking off his broad brimmed hat, he made demonstrations, which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual in full speed.

The Deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy—for Deacons have fancy—the ridiculous figure the sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, on the fierce charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright, but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance, he forgot to jump aside, and the beast butted him over with a splash into that water where he meant the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands, and shouting, "you've got it dad—you've got it dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. Deacon Solomon Slow crawled out from his bath with a visage longer than he had ever worn before. This was his last smile. He was afterwards called Deacon Solemn by his neighbours, among whom he lived, and died at a venerable old age.

Apprentices Wanted.
Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connexions, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

Job Printing neatly Executed.

On Tuesday night last, in this Borough, Mr. JAMES LOCKERMAN.

On Thursday, November 27th at the seat of her husband, E. I. Dupont, Esquire, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Mrs. SOPHIA MAGDALENA DUPONT.

To the most devoted and affectionate relations of wife and mother, were added in an exalted degree the virtues of charity and benevolence: Long will her memory be revered in the extended circle of her friends and acquaintances, and her grave be moistened by the tears of the widows and orphans, whom her hand had relieved, while to her bereaved family her loss will be felt, not as those "who sorrow without hope," but with the conviction that she has gone to reap that reward which can only be received in a degree commensurate to her well spent life in heaven.

8.

DIED.

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8.

NOTICE.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
No. 28, Market-st., Wilmington.

The Drawing of the Delaware, & South Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Extra Class, No. 1, will take place at 4 o'clock To-morrow afternoon, at the Lafayette Hotel, Wilmington, Del.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Dec. 4.

A Stated meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, DEC. 4, 1828.

Superfine Flour, per barrel.....	\$7 75
Family do.....	8 00
Middlings.....	\$3 50 a 4 50
Rye.....	4 50
Corn Meal pr hhd.....	14 00
do pr bbl.....	3 00 a 3 25
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....	1 53
do red, do.....	1 50
Rye pr 57lb.....	62 1/2
Corn, old per bushel or 57lb.....	50
Do new do.....	0 45
Pork, per 100 lbs.....	4 50 a 5 00

ESTRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in New Castle hundred, Del. a few days ago, a STRAY COW, of small size, light red color, with a streak of white down her back. The owner is requested to call and take her away.
JOHN McCORNE, Sen.
Near New Castle.

Nov. 27, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to make application to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at the next January Session, for a law to authorize and empower him to erect a Grist and Saw-Mill and a Carding Machine, on the main branch of Indian River, commonly called Cow Branch, at or near the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Indian River, Sussex County and State of Delaware; and for that purpose, to condemn said branch and the lands adjacent thereto.

ROBERT PHAME.

Dover Del., Dec. 4, 1828.

Delaware and South Carolina

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 1—42 number lottery, 6 drawn balls—to be drawn in this Borough.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday, December 5th, 1828.)

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5000	12 prizes of \$100
1 of 1038	36 of 30
1 of 1000	72 of 15
3 of 300	432 of 6
	8280 of 3

4340 Prizes.

7140 Blanks.

11480 Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$3 00 | Quarters, 00 75

Halves, 1 50 | Eighths,

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

A few doors below the Lower Market.

COHENS' OFFICE, 114, Market-st.

Baltimore, November 26.

Drawing of the Third Sub-Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

FOR 1828.

No. 17508 prize of \$2000

6848 1000

13538 500

838, 2418, 2428, 3778, 17438 prizes of 1 0

3328, 11688, 13938, 15438, 15738, 16318,

16928, 17568, 17888 prizes of 50

20 of \$20; 34 of 10; 35 of 6; and 2000 of \$4 each.

The first drawn from the wheel was No.

19138—the terminating figure being 8, agree-

ably to the scheme, therefore, all tickets ending

with 8, are entitled to Four Dollars each, and in

addition to whatever prize they may have drawn

besides.

All tickets ending with either 3, 5 or 8, are

now determined. The fate of all others will be

decided by the drawing of the Fourth Sub-

scheme on WEDNESDAY the 31st of December,

on which day the whole of the following prizes

will be distributed, and will complete the Lot-

tery, viz:

CAPITAL PRIZE \$10000.

1 Prize of \$10000

10 Prizes of \$50

1 of 3000 40 of 20

1 of 2000 100 of 10

1 of 1000 4000 of 5

2 of 500

5 of 100 4161 prizes.

The whole payable in CASH, and which, as

usual, at Cohens' Office, can be had the moment

they are drawn.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 63

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHENS

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous

classes were sold; and where both the Great

Capital of \$100,000 each were sold in former

Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes

have been sold than at any other office in Amer-

ica.

Orders from any part of the United States

either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance,

enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet

the same prompt and punctual attention as is

if on personal application. Address

J. B. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

From the Berbalite Ametidu.

THE MECHANIC.

If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance to mankind, there is nothing perhaps, which can rank above the Mechanic Arts, in fact, they may be called the lever, the fulcrum, and the power, which moves the world. They do not want the "whereon to stand" of Archimedes; they have a sufficient foundation in themselves.

What gives to civil nations the superiority over the savage? It is chiefly mechanic arts. By them the beautiful and convenient mansion is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable hut; and "scarlet and fine twined linen" supply the wardrobe in place of the skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and comforts of life, and further, we may say, of the glory and grandeur of the world. By them the farmer ploughs the land, and by them the mariner ploughs the ocean; by them the monarch is adorned with his crown; and by them the peasant is clad in comfortable garments: by them the triumphal arch is raised to the hero, and by them the temple ascends to the deity; by them the wealthy roll in chariots and loll on couches; by them the table is spread, the bed is decked, the parlor is furnished. To them the poet owes the perpetuation of his fame. Homer sings and Caesar triumphs in all ages. Through them we are instructed by the wisdom of Plato, and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero; through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leonidas.

And much of this is owing to two single arts, that of printing, and the manufacture of paper. By the former, learning has been rescued from the dark ages; but without the latter, the benefit of printing would be circumscribed to very narrow bounds. It is by means of the press, chiefly, that so much of Christendom owes its escape from the thralldom of superstition. But speaking of the dignity of the mechanic arts, we could not confine them to the mere hand that executes, without thinking of the head that plans; for without the latter but little more credit would be due to the person who executes these arts than the automaton Turk, who mechanically astonishes the world at a game of chess. To produce the great effects we have mentioned to do so much to enlighten, to beautify and improve the world, to labor for the glory and happiness of others and yet be ignorant of the springs by which the important movements are carried on, would ill comport with the dignity of the mechanic. He would be (if we may compare small things with great) like the sun in the heavens, which renders light and warmth and comfort to mankind, without itself being conscious thereof.

There is a philanthropy in the mechanic arts. The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened and enquiring mind, who masters of his craft, in theory as well as in practice, has more of real philosophy in him than twenty of those minute philosophers who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metaphysical speculations, and of whom Cicero speaks with so much deserved contempt. The mechanic who perfectly understands his trade, as well in the principles as the practice of it, gets himself a degree of no inconsiderable honor, and that without the intervention of a college, or the formal vote of a learned corporation. To become an ingenious and enlightened mechanic, it is necessary that the youth who is destined for a trade, should bring to his employment a mind inquisitive, studious, busy and inclined to mechanical pursuits. Such a mind with ordinary attention to its cultivation, can scarcely fail of becoming in a very considerable degree, enlightened. But to the common course of information, a good many mechanics add a very laudable attention to books, to the periodical publications of the day, and to the associations for mutual improvement. Mechanics and apprentices' libraries are established, and mechanic societies are formed, which, by inducing studious habits, interchange of ideas, and collision of sentiments, must tend to improve the minds of the members in a high degree. There is in fact, at the present day, a very large share of information and solid practical knowledge among the mechanics of this country.

The life of the mechanic is true, is a life of labor, and while he wipes the sweat from his brow he may perhaps murmur at his fate, and envy what he considers the easy lot of the other professions. But where is the business which exempts a man from a life of labor? The life of a judge, and of the first officer under the government, is a life of labor! But can these "honorable men" build a ship, or raise a spire to heaven, or exercise all or any of the arts which add so much to the comfort and grandeur of the world? These the mechanic can do; and if he duly reflects on the importance of his labors, he can scarcely repine at his lot.

Five Children at a birth.—A peasant of the village of Soukin, in the department of Nijegorod, 25 years of age, of short stature and robust constitution, was married at 17. The second year of her marriage she had one child; the fourth year, produced twins at the 8th month. In November, 1824, she was brought to bed of five children, viz: on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th four females, and on the 16th a boy! None of them exceeded eight inches in length. The girls died within a week, the boy appears to have lived. The mother entirely recovered a month after her accouchment. No similar instance had occurred either in her family, or in that of her husband. The above is related in a paper on Military Medicine, by Dr. Gaivesky, published at St. Petersburg. Verily the Czar will not be in want of soldiers, if many such families exist in Russia.—*London Medical Gazette, Vol. 2, No. 29, 1826.*

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.—A veteran tar, who had served under the Lord Vincent, many years in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener, at his villa. Jack had not long been in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the garden, that several of the beds were pawed about and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks, the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer. Jack immediately communicated the news to his Lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to its cause, and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier some morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome. Jack accordingly did so—hiding him in a shrubbery, he soon espied a long lean dog, spring upon the garden wall, and jumping into the ground, begin running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched his opportunity, and at the moment the dog burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind him with a spade, and at a blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him, "All right your honor, we were boarded by a dog, sure enough, of a long sharp sailing build, rather white about the bows, and dark

to him Jack." "I prevented his finding his way here any more," You did not kill him Jack?" "Oh no, please your honor, I laid by, upon the look out there in the shrubbery, and when I saw him drowse his bows into the strawberry bed, I dropped softly astern, and with this here tool, unshipped his rudder, you see, that's all."

It would appear that the plan of establishing a line of steam packets from Valencia, in Ireland, to America, is by no means abandoned, as the following extract shows:—"The Act of Parliament for incorporating the Valencia Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company is procured. The shares are reduced to £50 each. The estimate of the first vessel is £21,000, but she is engaged to make six voyages in the year, to accommodate 50 steerage passengers, carry engines of 200 tons besides her fuel. To commence immediate operations, £24,000 is sufficient.—*Dublin Ec. Post.*

We learn from the Sciota Gazette that the Hon. William Creighton, Jr. at present a Representative in Congress from Ohio, has been appointed by the President, Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Ohio, in the room of Judge Byrd, deceased. His acceptance of this appointment vacates his seat in the present Congress; and a second election for a Member to supply his place will consequently have to be held immediately.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For November, 1828.				State of Weather.	Of Wind.
D. Mo.	5 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
21	38	44		fair	SW
22	34	44		rain and storm	NE
23	42	44		fair	NW
24	36	40		do	SW
25	36	50		do	NW
26	30	46		frosty and fair	SW
27	40	50		cloudy and rain	NE

Temperature, 32. Coolest morning 30. Greatest degree, 50.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, November 4.			
NEW-YORK.			
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	1/2	Hudson	2
Troy bank	1/2	Middle District bk.	2
Milaw bank, Schenectady	1/2	Auburn bank	2
Lenoxburg bank	do	Geneva bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.
Orange county bank	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Ontario	do	Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY.			
State bank at Camden	par	Bank of New Brunswick	unc.
at Elizabethtown	1	Providence and Lom.	unc.
at N. Brunswick	1	bank	unc.
at Patterson	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	unc.
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	unc.
at Sussex	1	Holly	unc.
Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank	unc.
Banks in Newark	1	Franklin bank	unc.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new	unc.
Easton	par	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Cumbersburg	unc.
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	unc.
Chester county, W.	par	Gettysburg	unc.
Delaware co. Ches-	par	Carlisle bank	unc.
ter	1	Swatara bk.	no sale
Pittsburg	1	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers bk. Lancas-	1	Northumber. Union	unc.
ter	1	& Colum. bk Mil-	unc.
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' bk. bucks	1	Other Pennsylvania	unc.
county	1	notes	no sale
York bank	1		

DELAWARE.
Bank of Del. par Farmers' bk. & br. par
Wilmington & Bran- par Smyrna par
dywine par Laurel bank no sale
MARYLAND.
Baltimore banks 1 Conococheague bk. 1
do city bank 1 at Williamsport 1
Annapolis 1 Bank of Westminster 1
Br. do. at Easton 1 Havre de Grace 1
Do. at Frederick- 1 Elkton 1
town 1 Carolina 1
Hagerstown bank 1

NOTICE.
I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George McCabe.
Camden, Nov. 8, 1828. ANN McCABE. 9-4t.

DRY GOODS.

The Subscriber having turned his attention to the Dry Goods business, offers for sale an excellent assortment of FALL GOODS; such as Superfine blue, black, drab and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, satinetts, camblets, tartan plaids, twilled and plain bombazets, green and yellow Flannels, Nankeens and Canton Crapes, Irish linens, calicoes, cambrics, jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Veatings of every description, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery; also a very general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS. Intending to sell cheap, he wishes his friends and the public generally to give him a call at No. 55, Market street. JOHN McCLEUNG. Nov. 27. 11-

William Ford & Samuel Conaway TAYLORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the establishment at the corner of Third and Shipley Streets, of Mr. John McCleung, and will succeed him in business, under the firm of

FORD & CONAWAY.

They intend to pay strict attention to business, and promise their customers, as well as others, who will favor them, that their work shall be done in the best and most fashionable manner

THE Subscriber having sold his establishment to the above named gentlemen, takes this opportunity to recommend them to his former customers, as every way calculated to conduct the Tailoring, and requests those indebted to him to make payment immediately at his store, No. 55, Market-Street.

JOHN McCLEUNG. 10-1m.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Appren-

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods, viz:

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloths. Fine and low priced do do do Oxford and steel mixed Cloths. Blue, black and drab Cassimeres. Blue, mist and dark Satinets. Blue, Olive and Drab Flushings, White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels, Baizes and Blankets. Linsey, plain and cross-barred. Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered. Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls. Nankeen and Canton Crapes and Shawls. English Merino and chintz do Senshaws, Levantine, Italian mantua. Blue, black, Florence and Grodenap Silks. Tartan Plaids; blue Camblets; figured and plain bombazets and bombazess; Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Mull and Swiss muslins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cords and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves.

WM. ROWAN & CO. No. 67, Market-street 8-3mo.

Nov. 5, 1828.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of William Robinson & Co., and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, JAMES RICE. Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger), dec. of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton (the younger), deceased. Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828. 7-4t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

JAMES COOPER, Treasurer. Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2-6t.

Tub Butter.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale 40 tubs of Prime Yellow Butter. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries; all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO. Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house. 10th mo. 50th, 1828. 8-6t.

WILMINGTON CARD FACTORY.
ISAAC PEIRCE,
S. W. corner of Market and High Streets, WILMINGTON, DEL.
MANUFACTURES AND HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, SHEET AND FINEST CARDS, SHEET AND FINEST CARDS, OF THE VARIOUS KINDS USED IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORIES, which he will sell at reduced prices.
BY HARRIS and Fuller's Jockey, of brass or iron who screws, Tacks, Corns, Pins, Pencils, Cigarettes, &c. for sale at above

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, equal to five per cent for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier. 8-4t.

FOR SALE,

And Immediate Possession given, A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St. Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr. GASSAWAY WATKINS. Nov. 13, 1828. 9-4tp.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are Cloths, cassimeres and satinetts. Blankets, flannels, and baizes. Swansdown, toillet and valencia Vestings. Glensville, Genous and bangup cords Kidemister, Ingrain, and domestic Carpet-

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery Levantine, Florence, Gros-de-naples, Mantua, sashaw and lustring Silks. 1 case heavy double chain Levantines. Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c. Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair. 1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents

JOHN PATTERSON, No. 30, Market Street.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory, No. 40, West High-street, Near the Haystack; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL. 4mo. 8th, 1828. 14-ly.

FASHIONABLE

Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,
NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET, RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of J. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS. N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M'NEAL. Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36-

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach. He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CHAFFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board, E. W. GILBERT, President.

H. Y. WHITELEY, Secy.

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT, WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$6; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Administrators Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r. Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6-6t

Job Printing neatly Executed

GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Subscribers' occupations &c. are inserted without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.

Hicks & Gladdy, 101, market street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 market Street. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. John W. Tatum, 82 Market street. James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st do rs below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co corner of King and Second streets. Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st. James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st. John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge. Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st. Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st. William M'Neal, 170 king st.

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & J. Sudham, No. 1, East King-st. oppo site John M. Smith's Hotel. Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

Bainton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange-sts. Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tattall streets.

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st. Charles Canby, 83 market st. George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st. Emmor Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House. Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers.

James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts.

Cabinet Warehouse.

John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d William Jones, corner of front and shipley streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacconist.—John Barr, No. 181, market-street.

Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.

Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.

Machine Cards.—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.

Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.

Plough Making and Wheelwrighting. Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

Iron and Coal Merchant.—Thomas Garrett, Jr, 39, Shiply-st.

Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.

James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales.

Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.

Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.

Iron Foundry.—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.

Conveyancer.—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.

Patent Hay and Grain Rake. Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike Creek Mills.

Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrick

DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 13.]

Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$2 50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

DECEMBER 11, 1828.

Subscriptions will not be discontinued, unless arrears are paid up, and one month's notice given previous to the expiration of the current half year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. Mendenhall.
No. 81, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

From the Token for 1829.

THE BRIDAL MORNING.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

Tears on thy bridal morning! Tears, my love!
It ought not thus to be. Why, my full heart
Is like the glad, long-imprisoned bird,
Creaking its way through the blue, liquid arch,
With liberty and song. Those dropping pearls
Waste but thy bosom's wealth. 'Twere well to
keep

Such treasures for those long arrears which grief
Demands from the brief summer of our prime,
I'll turn magician, dearest, and compute
What moves thy spirit thus. Remembered joys,
Clustering so thickly round thy parent's hearth,
Put on bright robes at parting, perchance
A mother's sympathy, or the fond clasp
Of thy young sister's snowy arms do bind
Thine innocent soul in durance. Oh, my love!
Cast my heart's gold into the furnace flame,
And if it comes not thence refined and pure,
I'll be a bankrupt to thy hope, and heaven
Shall shut its gate on me. Come, sweetest,
come!

The holy vow shall tremble on thy lip,
And at God's blessed altar shalt thou kneel,
So meek and beautiful, that men will deem
Some angel there doth pray.—Then shalt thou
be

The dovelet of my green and fragrant bower,
Trilling soft lays—and I will touch thy heart
With such strong warmth of deathless tenderness,

That all thy pictures of remembered joy
Shall be as faded things. So be at rest,
My soul's beloved!—and let thy rose bud lip,
Smile, as 'twas wont, in eloquent delight.

MY WIFE, MY CAT, AND ME.

Let Winter come, with chilling look,
And strip the summer bower,
He cannot rob me of my book,
Or philosophic hour:
Yes, let him come, with aspect chill,
The leaves strip from the tree,
There's three that can be happy still:
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

The storm may howl, the snow may fall,
The frost may glitter bright;
I heed them not, while on the wall,
The hearth fire shows its light,
Nor care I how the wind may blow,
If from a dun I'm free,
For little will suffice you know,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

The fool may pleasure take in wealth,
I covet not his pelf,
He's richer, who's a mind in health,
Who does not fear himself,
How sweet to hope for brighter days,
Tho' they should never be,
While warm we sit before the blaze,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

And when old age with silent pace,
Strews o'er our heads the snows,
Ploughs furrows deep upon the face,
And steals the full blown rose:
How sweet 'twill be when these shall come,
To know that then we three,
Shall sleep together in one tomb,
My Wife—my Cat—and Me.

TO A CHILD.

"The memory of thy name, dear one,
Lives in my inmost heart,
Linked with a thousand hopes and fears
That will not hence depart."

Things of high import sound I in thine ears,
Dear child, tho' now thou may'st not feel their
power.
But hoard them up in thy coming years
Forget them not; and when earth's tempests
lower,
A talisman unto thee shall they be,
To give thy weak arm strength, to make thy
dim eyes see.

Seek truth—that pure, celestial Truth, whose
birth
Was in the heaven of heavens, clear, sacred,
shrined,
Thy reason's light. Not oft she visits earth,
But her majestic port, the willing mind,
Through faith, may sometimes see. Give her
thy soul,
Nor faint, though error's surges loudly 'gainst
thee roll.

Be vain.—Not chiefly from the iron chain,
But from the one which passion forges—be
The master of thyself! If lost, regain
The rule o'er chance, sense, circumstance. Be
free.
Tamp thy proud lusts proudly 'neath thy
feet.

And stand erect, as for a heaven-born one is
meet.

Seek virtue.—Wear her armor to the fight!
Then, as a wrestler gathers strength from
strife,
Shalt thou be nerved to a more vigorous might
By each contending turbulent ill of life.
Seek virtue.—She alone is all divine;
And having found, be strong, in God's own
strength and thine.

Truth—Freedom—Virtue—see, dear child,
have power,
If rightly cherished, to uphold, sustain,
And bless thy spirit, in its darkest hour:
Neglect them—thy celestial gifts are vain—
In dust shall thy weak wing be dragged and
soil'd;
Thy soul be crushed 'neath gauges for which it
basely toil'd.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

In spite of modern whims about liberty and
equality, the government of a family must be
absolute; mild, not tyrannical. The laws of na-
ture and the voice of reason, have declared the
dependence of the child on the parent. The
weakness of youth must be supported, and the
violence of youth repressed, by the hand of age
and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt
to degenerate into parental weakness. "If you
please, child," and "will you dear?" are soon an-
swered with "No, I won't." The reins of gov-
ernment should be always gently drawn; not
twisted like a curb bridle at one time, and
dangling loosely at another. Uniformity in pa-
rents procures uniformity in children. To whip
at one minute, and to caress or let the culprit go
unpunished for the same crime at another, can-
not fail to injure the force of parental authority.
Consider before you threaten; and then be as
good as your word. "I will whip you, if you
don't mind me," says the parent in a passion.
"I am not afraid of it," says the child. The pa-
rent flies towards it with a paroxysm of rage; the
child prefers flight to broken bones. "You may
go now, but you shall certainly have your pun-
ishment, with interest, the next time you do
so." "I don't believe that," thinks the child.
—It is experience that gives the parent the lie.
But, says you, whips and rods were the scourges
of the dark ages, the present age is more en-
lightened; in it law is reason, and authority is
mildness. Beware of that reason which makes
your child dogmatical, and that mildness which
makes him obstinate.

There is such a thing as the rod of reproof;—
and it is certain, that in numberless cases, ar-
guments produce a better effect than corporal
punishment. Let those be properly admonish-
ed, in case of disobedience; if ineffectual, try
the harsher method. Never begin to correct till
your anger has subsided. Cease not till you
have subdued the will of the offender; if you do,
your authority is at an end. Let your commands
be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion,
as though they were already disobeyed; nor with
a timid distrustful tone, as if you suspected your
own authority. Remember that scolding is di-
rectly the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is
the dying groans of good government. Never
let it be heard under your own roof, unless you
intend your house should be a nursery of faction,
which may, at some future time, rear its hydra
head, not only against you, but in opposition to
the parents and guardians of our country. Pat-
riotism, as well as charity, begin at home. Let
the voice of concord be heard in your family;
it will charm your domestics to a love of order.

THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ETNA.

AT SUNRISE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the
U. S. ship Delaware, now in the Mediterrean-
an, dated July 20, 1828.

"A few days after obtaining partique at Syra-
cuse, three officers and myself, received the
Commodore's permission to visit Mount Etna,
about fifty miles distant. We left Syracuse in a
packet boat of the country for Catania, and reached
that town on the second day. Catania, situated
at the base of the mountain, is one of the most
beautiful cities I have ever seen. It has been
destroyed three times by eruptions, and each time
rebuilt with additional splendor. In the evening
we went to an opera. The house is well constructed,
and much resembles the Philadelphia Theatre in Chesnut street, but much
larger.

On the succeeding morning we left Catania
for the Mount, with nine mules including our
guides, and sumpter mules, with provisions and
beds for the night. In passing through the fer-
tile region, which extended about ten miles, we
saw many beautiful villages, and a country ex-
ceedingly productive. The soil decomposed
pumice and lava. It is said to produce two, and
in many places three crops annually. Cherries,
apricots, almonds, figs, oranges, lemons, necta-
rines, melons, peaches, and almost every other
fruit are produced in the greatest abundance.—
Grapes are the chief product. It is said that
ninety thousand pipes of wine are made from the
vineyards of the Mountain, which is 80 miles
in circumference. At about ten o'clock we
came to a small town, [Nicholoz] where we
rested for two hours; then, after crossing a bar-
ren plain two miles, came to the region called from
its trees woody. It is uninhabited and extends
about 9 miles. The trees are generally oak—
large at the base, but present the appearance of
topped trees, being confined to a certain up-
ward growth by the cold.

At the termination of this region we stopped
to dine, at the mouth of a grotto formed by lava.
Here we put on warmer clothing so as to meet
the sudden change we were soon to encounter,
and entered the upper or barren region. Scarcely
a vestige of vegetation is found here. The
road became very rough and the ascension diffi-
cult. A violent hail storm overtook us before
we arrived at the English house, which we en-
tered cold and fatigued. We felt so uncomfort-
able from the sudden change of temperature,
(from 80 to winter weather) that we could not
rest.

At 2 o'clock, A. M. we took a cup of coffee
and recommenced our ascent on foot, it being
too steep for our mules. We were armed with
a long staff to assist in crossing the crevices.—In
consequence of the fumes of sulphur which
escaped from the cracks, and the rarefaction of

the atmosphere, we became cold and unable to
walk more than fifteen or twenty steps without
resting. The oppression at the breast and diffi-
culty of breathing were excessive. We toiled
on, however, until we reached the highest point
of the cone, looking immediately into the crater,
and stood on this immense elevation waiting for
the rising of the sun. In a few minutes it be-
gan to show itself, and soon appeared resplend-
ent and glorious.—The view, indeed, was aw-
fully sublime. To attempt a description would
be useless. The whole island of Sicily—the
Island of Malta, eighty miles distant to Mount
Stromboli in eruption—Scylla and Charybdis—
lay all before us, and, with our guide, we were
ready to exclaim, that we saw the whole world.
The crater was throwing out fire and smoke,
which at times nearly suffocated us. We re-
turned to Catania, of which, as well as a visit to
Messina, I will give you some particulars in my
next."

BOLIVAR.

From Recollections of a Service of Three Years dur-
ing the War of Extermination in the Republics
of Venezuela and Colombia. By an Officer of
the Colombian Army.

The following picture of the Liberator taken
from a respectable work, may aid our country-
men in forming, as all no doubt will wish to,
a just idea of the man. We were for a great
while unwilling to renounce our good opinion of
him, but we have passed the struggle and we
now regard as perfect profanity the appella-
tion which has been made to him of the venge-
table name of Washington.

The author appointed by Congress to convey
despatches to Bolivar, succeeds in reaching his
quarters at Santa Fe de Bogota, after a tedious
and hazardous journey. His first interview with
the Liberator is curious.

"At the door of the apartment, which stood
partly open, were two English soldiers, who
were fixed there as sentinels, to prevent any un-
seasonable interruption upon his Excellency;
and Captain Marlyn having retired, I desired
one of them to announce to Bolivar the arrival
of a British Officer with despatches from the
Venezuelan Congress. He did so, and returned
with an order for my immediate entrance. I
went into the room, which was large but dirty,
and scantily provided with furniture. At the
further end sat Colonel O'Leary, then one of
his Excellency's Secretaries, on the ground,
with a small writing desk in his lap, writing des-
patches of a military nature, at the dictation of
Bolivar, who, at the other end of the room, was
sitting on the edge of a large South American
couch slung from the ceiling. To avoid the incon-
venience of the heat, he was quite unencumbered
with apparel or covering of any description,
and was swinging himself violently by means of
a coquina rope, attached to a hook driven into
the wall for the purpose. Thus curiously situ-
ated, he alternately dictated to O'Leary and
whistled a French republican tune, to which he
beat time by knocking his feet literally. Seeing
him so circumstanced and employed, I was
about to retire, imagining that the soldier had
mistaken the order given him; when his Excel-
lency called to me in very good English to en-
ter, and desired me to be seated if I could find
any thing to sit upon, which was not an easy
matter; but looking round the room, I espied an
old portmanteau, upon which I sat till he was
disengaged. He immediately desired one of
the soldiers to procure me some coffee and ci-
gars, and while he was gone for them, asked
my name, country, and rank in the Patriot Ser-
vice. I stated them to him, and he desired to
know if I was not the person he had heard Cap-
tain Marlyn speak of as commander of the ves-
sel in which the latter arrived from Margarita.—
I replied in the affirmative, when he instantly
sprang from the couch and proceeded to embrace
me, according to the custom of the country, by
enclosing me in his arms and kissing my cheek.

Such a proof of regard not being very congenial
with my feeling, more particularly when offered
by a person in a total state of nudity, I declined
it in no very gentle manner, upon which he look-
ed as if somewhat displeased, and turned towards
his Secretary with evident marks of astonish-
ment. The Colonel who entered into my feel-
ings at once, represented to him that such a cus-
tom was foreign to his countrymen, and hoped
therefore that he would pardon the ungente re-
pulsive I had given him. His Excellency smiled,
and extended to me his hand with an air of the
warmest cordiality, which mark of condescension
I respectfully acknowledged, and he returned to
his cot to finish the despatches, while I smoked
a cigar."

[He is invited to dinner in the evening, which
he finds laid out in a long corridor on fresh-bewn
planks rudely put together, without any cover-
ing. The dishes were substantial, and his Excel-
lency's welcome very flattering. A general
breeze, or bumper, drunk rapidly, was proposed
after dinner, and his Excellency presented our
author with the orders of "Liberator," and
"Bolivar." No man is great before his valet-de-
chambre, says the adage—nor, we may add, over
his breeches.]

"The wine now flew rapidly round in breezes
to many Republican toasts, and after several had
been drunk, his Excellency rose to propose the
"Memory of his beloved Rooke," which was
drunk with every possible mark of respect that
could be shown, each person present standing,
and preserving the strictest silence. The "Mem-
ory of Major Beamish" followed, with the same
observance. After some time the party, which
was numerous, grew rather noisy and elated,
and the conversation turned generally to the
subject of gallantry, which in Colombia is but
too much encouraged, and excepting intrigues
of other kinds, holds the most undisturbed
place in the thoughts of both sexes. Every in-
dividual who was a native, from the President
and his bosom friend and adviser, Gen. Santan-
der, to the youngest officer in their staffs, vied
with each other in displaying their various re-
spective achievements in this way; and if their
assertions could be credited, there could have
been few ladies of note in either vice-royalty,
who had not yielded to the fascinating powers
of these veterans in the service of Cupid. Bol-
ivar who had become affected by his copious li-
bations, launched out in a strain of conversation
only remarkable for its obscenity; his manners
now became coarse and boisterous, and when
the time arrived for the breaking up of the party,
which was about twelve o'clock, he arose to
give "the union of the two vice-royalties of
Spain, Venezuela and New Grenada, under one
government;" and then dashed his glass on the
table with all the violence he was capable of

and his example being followed by all the na-
tive members of the party, the fragments were
flying in all directions about the room as thick
as hail."

[This is the Liberator of the New World—in
a new character: a slave to the grossest weak-
ness, and yielding to the most sensual depravi-
ties that belong to boys and fools! It might be
well for the interests of mankind if chiefs and
governors were kept, like the King of Siam, be-
hind a curtain, that the popular mind should re-
main ignorant of their foibles and their vices.—
We never so fully acknowledged the wisdom of
eastern mysteries as we do now. Bolivar and
his breezes convince us of the truth of that line,
imprinted on our memory by a writing-master of
sacred memory—"Familiarity breeds contempt!"
We shall conclude with one specimen more.—
The Spanish and Patriot troops, encamped near
Santa Anna, are mutually desirous of terminat-
ing the bloody warfare, and Morillo invites
Bolivar and his staff to a sumptuous entertain-
ment, for the purpose of settling the terms of
peace. Then follow the breezes.]

"The politeness of his Excellency not permit-
ting him to refuse this invitation, at the appoint-
ed time (the 25th of November) he rode in all
the "pomp and circumstance of war," to the
scene of the banquet, where he was received with
all due formality by the Royalists. The feast
was commenced after a tete-a-tete enjoyed by
the two chiefs, after which a few preliminary
compliments passed to each other's prowess
and talent, which were the only topics discus-
ed till the viands were withdrawn. This done,
a due number of breezes were drunk to the fu-
ture good understanding of the two generals, and
to the other sentiments congenial with their
feelings, when the effect of Morillo's wine be-
gan to manifest itself in the behavior of both
parties. After their healths had been success-
fully proposed by each other, they as if by mu-
tual desire, arose to embrace, according to the
custom of the country; and the men who, for
years, had been the most inveterate enemies,
and had each essayed to surpass his antagonist
in the slaughter of their respective countrymen,
now hugged and kissed each other in the warm-
est and apparently most cordial manner.

This scene lasted for some minutes, during
which the Republican officers were lost in as-
tonishment and disgust. A temporary cessation
of these embraces having succeeded they once
more began to pour forth their compliments and
expressions of friendly regard and esteem, after
which the kissing was again renewed. Finally,
each being completely intoxicated, a breeze was
given to the healths of both generals at once,
by their order, and according to custom the
glasses were dashed to pieces on the table,
which they then severally mounted again to
embrace each other. Unfortunately their mo-
tions not being very steady in a sort of pas de
deux which they were dancing on the table af-
ter the embrace was over, it suddenly gave way,
and they abruptly descended to the floor, where
they rolled for some time until picked up, still
embracing each other with the greatest vehemence."

[Having availed ourselves so amply of the re-
sources of those entertaining volumes, it remains
for us to say that they contain the only authentic
and detailed account of the South American
struggle at present published; and that although
they do not put forth any pretensions to superi-
ority of style, they are clear and simple in their
details, valuable as presenting a solitary record of
an extraordinary era in history, and full of in-
formation and amusement.]

"This is a common custom in Colombia, and
it is preserved even in the presence of ladies,
who do not retire from the table as in England,
and it not infrequently happens that their fair
faces are grazed by the shattered pieces of flint
hurled by the maddened hand of intoxication."

From the New Monthly Magazine.

DISINTERMENT OF THE BODY OF

JOHN HAMPDEN, ESQ.

In Hampden, Church, Bucks, on the 21st July,
1828, to ascertain the cause of his death.

The manner in which Mr. Hampden met his
death, had long been a disputed point in history.
Lord Clarendon, Rushworth, Ludlow, Noble,
and others, severally state that at the battle of
Chalgrave field he was mortally wounded in the
shoulder by a musket ball, that he lingered for
several days, and expired in great agony. Lord
Clarendon says, that Hampden "being shot into
the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which
broke the bone, within three weeks after died
with extraordinary pain, to as great a consterna-
tion of all that party as if their whole army had
been defeated or cut off."—Sir Philip Warwick
states that "Mr. Hampden received a hurt in his
shoulder, whereof he died in three or four days
after; for his blood in his temper was acrimoni-
ous, as the scurf commonly on his face showed."
In another place he observes, "one of the pris-
oners taken in the action said that he was confi-
dent Mr. Hampden was hurt for he saw him con-
trary to his usual custom ride off the field, before
the action was finished: his head hanging down,
and his hands leaning upon his horse's neck."
What reliance can we place upon historians,
when we see such contradictory statements?—
Lord Clarendon says he lingered near three
weeks; Sir P. Warwick that he died in three or
four days;—the former that two bullets broke
the shoulder bone; the latter that he was only
hurt in the shoulder. But the following is
the most contradictory statement of all, equally
worthy of credit, perhaps more so, as it was re-
lated by Sir Robert Pye, who married Hampden's
eldest daughter:

"Two of the Harleys and one of the Foleys
being at supper with Sir Robert Pye, at Farring-
don house, Berks, on their way to Herefordshire,
Sir Robert Pye related the account of Hamp-
den's death as follows:—That at the action of
Chalgrave field his pistol burst, and shattered his
hand in a terrible manner. He however rode off
and got to his quarters; but finding the wound
mortal, he sent for Sir Robert Pye, then a Col-
onel in the Parliamentary army, and who had mar-
ried his eldest daughter, and told him that he
looked on him as in some degree accessory to his
death, as the pistols were a present of his. Sir
Robert assured him that he bought them in Par-
is, of an eminent maker, and had proved them

"The battle of Chalgrave field was fought on
the 18th June, 1643. Mr. Hampden died on the
21th and was buried on the 25th, as stated in
the parish register. Sir W. Dugdale mentions
several instances where persons of rank were in-
terred the day after their decease.

himself. It appeared, on examining the other
pistol, that it was loaded to the muzzle with
several supernumerary charges, owing to the
carelessness of a servant, who was ordered to
see that the pistols were loaded every morning,
which he did without drawing the former
charge."—From Lord Oxford's Papers.

In order to ascertain the real facts, application
was made by Lord Nugent to the Earl of Buck-
inghamshire, (to whom the family estates have
descended) that the coffin might be opened, and
the body carefully examined. The Earl, after
due consideration, granted the request, which
was confirmed by the rector, who politely ten-
dered his assistance to further the inquiry. It is
remarkable, that so distinguished and opulent a
family as that of Hampden, should never have
possessed a private vault for the interment of the
respective branches of the family; such, however
is not the case; they have, from a very early pe-
riod, been buried in the chancel of the church, and
commenced the operation of opening the ground.
After examining the initials and dates on several
lead-coffins, we came to the one in question,
the plate of which was so corroded, that it
crumbled and broke into small pieces on touch-
ing it. It was therefore impossible to ascertain
the name of the individual it contained. The cof-
fin had originally been inclosed in wood, covered
with velvet, a small portion only of which was
apparent, near the bottom at the left side,
which was not those of a later date, where the
initials were very distinct, and the lead more
perfect, and fresher in appearance. The register
stated that Hampden was interred on the 25th
day of June, 1643, and an old document, still in
existence, gives a curious and full account of
the grand procession on the occasion; we were
therefore pretty confident that this must be the
one in question, having carefully examined all
the others in succession. It was under the
western window, near the tablet erected by him,
when living, to the memory of his beloved wife,
whose virtues he extolled in the most affection-
ate language. Without positive proof it was rea-
sonable to suppose that he would be interred
near his adored partner; and this being found at
her feet, it was unanimously agreed that the lid
should be cut open to ascertain the fact, which
proved afterwards that we were not mistaken.—
The parish plumber descended, and commenced
cutting across the coffin, then longitudinally, un-
til the whole was sufficiently loosened to roll
back, in order to lift off the wooden lid beneath,
which was found in such good preservation, that
it came off nearly entire. Beneath this was an-
other lid of the same material, which was raised
without materially giving way. The coffin had
originally been filled up with saw dust, which
was found undisturbed, except the centre, where
the abdomen had fallen. The saw dust was then
removed, and the process of examination com-
menced. Each stood on the tiptoe of expecta-
tion, awaiting the result as to what appearance
the face would have when divested of its cover-
ing. Lord Nugent descended into the grave,
and first removed the outer cloth, which was
firmly wrapped round the body—then the sec-
ond, and a third—such care having been extend-
ed to preserve the body from the worm of cor-
ruption. Here a very singular scene presented
itself. No regular features were apparent, altho'
the face retained a death-like whiteness, and
showed the various windings of the blood vessels
beneath the skin. The upper row of the teeth
were perfect, and those that remained in the un-
der-jaw, on being taken out and examined, were
quite sound.

A little beard remained on the lower part of
the chin; and the whiskers were strong and
somewhat lighter than his hair, which was a full
autumn brown. The upper part of the bridge
of the nose still remained elevated; the remain-
der had given way to the pressure of the clothes,
which had been firmly bound round the head.
The eyes were but slightly sunk in, and were
covered with the same white film which char-
acterised the general appearance of the face.—
Finding that a difference of opinion existed as to
the indentation in the left shoulder, where it was
supposed he had been wounded, it was unani-
mously agreed upon to raise up the coffin alto-
gether, and place it in the centre of the church,
where a more accurate examination might take
place. The coffin was extremely heavy; but by
elevating one end with a crow-bar, two strong
ropes were adjusted under either end, and thus
drawn up by twelve men in the most careful
manner possible. Being placed on a trestle,
the first operation was to examine the arms,
which nearly retained their original size, and
presented a very muscular appearance. On lift-
ing up the right arm, we found that it was dis-
possessed of its hand. We might, therefore, nat-
urally conjecture that it had been amputated,
as the bone presented a perfectly flat appear-
ance, as if sawn off by some sharp instrument.
On searching under the clothes, to our no small
astonishment, we found the hand, or rather a
number of small bones, inclosed in a separate
cloth. For about six inches up the arm, the flesh
had wasted away, being evidently smaller than
the lower part of the left arm, to which the hand
was firmly united, and which presented no sym-
ptoms of decay, farther than the two bones of the
fore-fingers loose. Even the nails remained en-
tire, of which we saw no appearance in the cloth
containing the remains of the right hand. At
this process of the investigation, we were per-
fectly satisfied that, independently of the result
of any further examination, such a striking co-
incidence as the loss of the right hand would
justify the belief in Sir Robert Pye's statement
to the Harleys, that his presentation pistol was
the innocent cause of a wound which afterwards
proved mortal. It was, however, possible, that
at the same moment, in the heat of the action at
Chalgrave, when Col. Hampden discharged his
pistol at his adversary, his adversary's ball
might wound him in the shoulder; for he was
soon after observed, as stated by Sir Wm. War-
wick, with his head hanging down, and his hands
leaning upon his horse's neck." In order to cor-
roborate or disprove the different statements re-
lative to his having been wounded in the shoul-
der, a close examination of each took place. The
clavicle of the right shoulder was firmly united
to the scapula, nor did there appear any contu-
sion or induration that evinced symptoms of any
wounds ever having been inflicted. The left
shoulder, on the contrary, was smaller and sunk-
en in, as if the clavicle had been displaced. To
remove all doubts, it was adjudged necessary
to remove the arm, which was amputated with a
penknife. The socket of the left arm was per-
fectly white and healthy, and the clavicle firmly

united to the scapula, proved that dislocation had taken place. The bones, however, were quite perfect. Such dislocation, therefore, must have arisen either from the force of a ball, or from Col Hampden having fallen from his horse, when he lost the power of holding his reins, by reason of his hand being so dreadfully shattered. The latter, in all probability, was the case, as it would be barely possible for the ball to pass thro' the shoulder without some fracture, either of the clavicle or scapula. In order to examine the head and hair, the body was raised up and supported with a shovel, on removing the cloths, which adhered firmly to the back of the head, we found the hair in a complete state of preservation. It was a dark auburn colour, and, according to the custom of the times, was very long—from five to six inches. It was drawn up and tied round at the top of the head with a black thread or silk. The ends had the appearance of having been cut off. On taking hold of the top knot, it soon gave way and came off like a wig. Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed, the skull in some places being perfectly bare, while in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small red worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptom of life was apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction; otherwise how can we account, after a lapse of near two centuries, for finding living creatures praying upon the seat of intellect, when they were no where else to be found, in any other part of the body? He was five feet nine inches in height, apparently of great muscular strength, of a vigorous and robust frame; forehead broad and high, the skull altogether well formed, such an one as the imagination would conceive capable of great exploits. The narrative was one of singular interest to those who were eye-witnesses of the examination, which presented a scene so novel, so ghastly, but at the same time so full of moment, that it will ever prove a memorable event in the short era of our lives. The virtuous actions of the deceased are recalled to mind; his manly defence against the Star-chamber, his abandonment of every social and domestic tie for the glorious cause of freedom; his was the voice which was once raised in behalf of his country, and contributed in no small measure to pave the way for the blessings of liberty, which but for his warning, might to this day have been withheld. There is no reason to suspect that the body was not that of Hampden, tho' some of the Journals pretend that it was not. Lord Nugent said he did not doubt it.

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. ADAMS.

Let others hail the rising sun!
I bow to him whose course is run.

General Jackson's election to be President of the United States, is to me as a dream. It seems like one of those dispensations of Providence that occur in domestic life, and which requires a strong effort of the mind to realize, however long the event may have been anticipated. If Napoleon Buonaparte had come to this country after his downfall in Europe, and now been elected for our President, I should not be more astonished. And Mr. Adams must give place to General Jackson. He whose whole life has been devoted to piety, patriotism and benevolence.—He who has ever made his conscience his only monitor; who has sacrificed every individual feeling and all personal interests to his own and his country's integrity. Never lived there a man with motives more righteous, and patriotism more unsullied; and that such a man should be displaced from the office he adorned, is as wonderful as the election of his successor. Is honesty the best policy? It requires strong principles to believe so, after the events we have witnessed. And yet I believe that Mr. Adams is the last man in the nation who will doubt it, notwithstanding he has been its victim. He will regard this as one of the mysteries of Providence, which futurity will develop. I can easily conceive, that to him, personally, it will occasion as little regret as to the bitterest of his opponents. His only sorrow will be for his country, and his fervent prayers will be offered for its preservation under the portentous rule of his successful rival. He looks not to elevated place or power for his happiness or his fame. He seeks not the popularity that demands a sacrifice of principle. He has raised his mind to a higher grade.—Every sentiment he ever uttered shows it. He will go to the retirement of his home with feeling which the best man in the nation might envy; with the noble consciousness of duties faithfully performed; in scenes of trial, where many of the strongest would have failed. No man has better disciplined his mind to the reverses of fortune, and to him, retirement will be delightful. He is too good a judge of human events, not to know, that a few years, or perhaps a few months, will wear off the asperities of party rancor, and that then, his real character will be justly appreciated; and he need wish for no more. He knows where to place his confidence, and has often read,

"Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down; for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand."

"I have been young, and now am old: yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

The writer of this was one of those "Sons of Harvard" who early imbibed an admiration of the talents of Mr. Adams, and, yet more, a veneration of his principles and precepts; and it will be a part of his highest praise, and I am sure, of his best consolation, that few, if any, of his pupils have ever forgotten those principles or precepts.—Like bread cast upon the waters, they will return after many days.

It is now about twenty years since Mr. Adams, in concluding his course of lectures at Cambridge, delivered the following sentiments, as a part of his farewell address, to those who were about to leave those "venerable walls" and mingle in the scenes of eventful life. Let them be read by his enemies and calumniators, and then let them judge whether their venomous shafts have wounded him who is armed with such a panoply as this. It seems as if he had foreseen his destiny, and had early elevated his mind above it.

"In a life of action, however prosperous may be its career, there will be seasons of adversity and days of trial. The trials of prosperity themselves, though arrayed in garments of joy, are not less perilous or severe than those of distress. The heart of man is, alas, liable to corruption, from both the faces of fortune; and the vices of insolent success are as fatal to the moral dignity of the human character, as the reckless plunges of despair. It is only by absorbing all the faculties, and all the interests of the heart, that passion spreads over it like a

consuming fire. Form but the habit of taking delight in other objects than those which merely affect your personal condition in the world, and you will be guarded from that dissipation of mind which is the wretchedness of posterity; and from that perturbation of soul which is the agony of misfortune. The mastery of our own passions can perhaps be only accomplished by religion; but, in acquiring it, her most effectual, as well as her most elegant instruments, are letters and science. At no hour of your life will the love of letters ever oppress you as a burden, or fail you as a resource. In the vain and foolish exultation of the heart, which the brighter prospects of life will sometimes excite, the pensive portress of science shall call you back to the sober pleasures of her holy cell. In the mortifications of disappointment, her soothing voice shall whisper serenity and peace. In social converse with the mighty dead of ancient days, you can never smart under the galling sensation of dependence upon the mighty living of the present age; and in your struggles with the world, should a crisis ever occur, when even friendship may deem it prudent to desert you; when even your country may seem ready to abandon herself and you; when even Priest and Levite shall come and look on you, and pass by on the other side; seek refuge in unfeeling friends, and be assured you will find it in the friendship of Lælius and Scipio; in the patriotism of Cicero, Demosthenes, and Burke; as well as in the precepts and example of Him whose law is love, and who taught us to remember injuries only to forget them."

"Such in those moments as in all the past, Oh, save my country, Heaven! shall be his last."

From the Boston Courier.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus was held on Tuesday evening, at the Old Court House, Samuel A. Wells, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Jonathan Simonds moved that the meeting proceed to reorganize the Republican party. The motion was opposed by Col. Fairbanks and Mr. John P. Rice, who considered that the proposed measure was in no wise called for by existing circumstances; that the republicans were in fact efficiently and powerfully organized as a part of the amalgamation party; that that organization had been attended with the happiest effects, by producing in this place an unity of action on the part of the friends of the Administration; that it would be a measure of bad faith to withdraw from the amalgamation, in as much as the honor of the Republican party was pledged to continue the union as long as the federal principle of it acted upon Republican principles; for that republicanism consisted in principles and not in names; that withdrawing from the amalgamation at this time, would have the pusillanimous appearance of saying to the federal portion of it, "we have made the most that we can out of your assistance, we have used your strength to advance our own projects, but now that you can be of no further service to us we disclaim connection with you."

Mr. Simonds stated that for his part he was decidedly in favor of reorganizing the Republican party; it was a party to which he had ever been most ardently attached; he considered that great injury had been done to it by its unnatural union with the Federalists; that he did not approve of the conduct of the administration committee in the selection of candidates for representatives in the spring, inasmuch as that in the list which was finally submitted to the public they had utterly neglected one or two gentlemen, who had at the first marking a very high number of marks. For his part, he, Mr. S. was above all juggling and trickery.

Mr. Daniel Adams concurred entirely with Mr. Simonds in the expediency of reorganizing the Republican party. He had considered the union with the Federalists as only an arrangement appertaining to the presidential contest; and now that the question was settled, he considered it proper to raise the old Republican flag anew; that the Republican party was not dead, as some seemed to suppose, for when that should die, he, (Mr. A.) was willing to die also. He however felt it his duty to resent the charge of unfairness which Mr. Simonds had made against the administration committee, and could assure his fellow citizens that they (the committee) had in every respect conducted in a manly and honorable manner, and none more so than the federal members of it. He supposed that Mr. Simonds felt hurt because he had not been elected a representative, but could assure the gentleman, (Mr. S.) that his losing his election was not the result of any foul play on the part of the committee, but entirely owing to his own want of popularity. For his own part, he had marked for "his friend Simonds," and thereby had done his best to make him a representative; but it would not do, the gentleman did not get marks enough. He was sorry that the influence of the gentleman was not greater, but that was not the fault of the committee.

Mr. Simon Wilkinson, and Mr. Winslow Lewis, attested to the correct and honorable conduct of the committee, and expressed themselves decidedly opposed to the proposed reorganization of the Republican party.

The moderator then stated that it was his wish to address the meeting, whereupon Mr. Simonds was called to the chair, and Mr. Wells then stated his views upon this subject at considerable length, in favor of reorganization. He had never been in favor of the amalgamation system. He loved the republican party too well to be content with seeing it destroyed, but he was persuaded it was only slumbering, not extinct. He earnestly trusted that it would awaken before it was too late. It was a party which was founded upon principles as immutable as the everlasting hills, principles utterly inconsistent with those of the party with which in this place it has been united only for the effecting of a temporary object.—We had done our best to exclude General Jackson from the Presidency without success. Now that a vast majority of the people of the nation had decided in favor of the western candidate; it becomes the duty of republicans, here, as elsewhere, to give him their support; submission to the will of the majority being one of the first principles of republicanism.

Col. Fairbanks said that the moderator had not shown any good reason for breaking up the present union of the old parties, nor had he pointed out to us wherein the conduct of the amalgamation had been

anti-republican. He would judge men by their acts not by their professions or their names. If the tendency or the conduct of the amalgamation party had been anti-republican, he, Col. F. would be as ready as the moderator could be to abandon it. As for taking measures for supporting General Jackson, he considered it would be premature until he knew what course in relation to national affairs the General was going to pursue. If his administration should be a good one, it ought to be supported; if bad, let it be opposed. But at any rate let us reserve our judgement until we can decide from facts.

Mr. Degrand was also decidedly opposed to re-organization. He was averse to taking any measure which would in any way tend to help the cause of Gen. Jackson, for the present. He was of opinion that the aspect of things was very unpropitious towards the real interests of this section of the country. He believed it was susceptible of proof that not less than fifty millions of dollars, belonging to this city, was at this time invested in manufactures. It was morally certain, therefore, that distress and ruin would visit this metropolis, if the several tariff acts should be repealed; and it is unquestionably true that a great portion of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, and who come into power with him, will exert themselves to the utmost to procure the removal of protecting duties. Before, therefore, we shall take any measure which shall tend to strengthen the hands of the Jackson party, let us have time to judge them by their acts.

Mr. Daniel Rhoades expressed himself decided in favor of reorganizing, and averse to the amalgamation system.

A motion for indefinitely postponing the whole business having been made by Mr. Clough, was then put and prevailed by a large majority; whereupon the meeting was dissolved.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus, dated

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.
"Mr. Clay seems in fair spirits. He is talked of by a portion of his friends to fill the vacancy of the bench of the supreme court. Another portion of his friends will endeavor to persuade him from it. They want him in the House of Representatives.
"Mr. Adams has hired the elegant mansion of Com. Porter, situated about one mile north of the President's house, and looking directly over it, to which he intends to remove on the 4th March next, instead of going to Quincy.
"Rumor, founded on doubtful probabilities, says that Gen. Jackson will be at Philadelphia in January next, where he will remain until the 1st of March."

Temperance.—In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the promotion of TEMPERANCE, was held on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. at the District Court Room. At the appointed hour, Alexander Henry, Esq. was called to the chair, and Messrs. David McClure and Matthew Newkirk were appointed secretaries. The meeting having been organized, the objects of it were stated by the Rev. Mr. M. Carr, and after several excellent and eloquent addresses from the Rev. Mr. Wile, Joseph M. Doran, Esq. Rev. John Chambers, Rev. W. T. Brantley, Thomas Bradford, Jr. esq. and Dr. Atlee, senior, touching the subject of temperance, and the necessity of arresting its progress, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view with pleasure the prompt and decided efforts now making in the United States to discourage the use of ardent spirits.

Resolved, That Messrs. W. Montgomery, Anthony M. Buckley, Joseph M. Doran, George Wilson, Charles J. Sutter, Alexander Henry, David McClure, and Matthew Newkirk, be a committee to take such measures into consideration, as may further the interest of temperance, and particularly to consider the propriety of calling meetings in the different wards of the city, and also in the Liberties of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the chairman be authorized to call a meeting of the friends of temperance whenever he may deem it expedient.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Chairman.
DAVID MCCLURE, } Secretaries.
MATTHEW NEWKIRK, }

The Level of the Sea.—There is, perhaps, nothing which illustrates in a more striking manner the exact accordance of nature's phenomena with the few general expressions or laws which describe them all, than the perfect level of the ocean as a liquid surface. The sea never rises or falls in any place, even one inch, but in obedience to fixed laws, and these changes may generally be foreseen and allowed for. For instance, the eastern trade winds and other causes force the water of the ocean towards the African coast, so as to keep the Red Sea about twenty feet above the general ocean level; and the Mediterranean Sea is a little below that level, because the evaporation from it is greater than the supply of its rivers—causing it to receive an additional supply by the Strait of Gibraltar; but in all such cases the effect is as constant as the disturbing cause, and therefore can be calculated upon with confidence. Were it not for this perfect exactness, in what a precarious state would the inhabitants exist on the sea-shores and the banks of low rivers! Few of the inhabitants of London, perhaps, reflect, when standing close by the side of their noble river, and gazing on the rapid flood-tide pouring inland through the bridges, that although sixty miles from the sea, they are placed as low as persons sailing up on its surface, where perhaps at the time there may be tossing waves, covered with wrecks and the drowning. In Holland, which is a low flat, formed chiefly by the mud and sand brought down by the Rhine and neighboring rivers, much of the country is really below the level of the common spring tides, and is only protected from daily inundations by artificial dykes or ramparts of great strength. What awful uncertainty would hang over the existence of the Dutch, if the level of the sea were subject to change; for while we know the water of the ocean to be seventeen miles higher at the equator than at the poles, owing to the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation, were the level which is now established, from any cause to be suddenly changed but ten feet, millions of human beings would be the victims.—*Scotman.*

The new Amazons.—An hour's journey from Shumla in Bulgaria, lies the little town of Madara, inhabited solely by women, whose profligacy has become proverbial in Turkey. They are in number about 2000, and form a sort of community; they are freed from all imposts and taxes, and they acknowledge themselves to be Mahomedans, but they seldom or never wear veils. Madara is a sort of city of refuge for those unfortunate beauties who wish to withdraw from the vengeance of their husbands, or the anger of their relations and friends.—Women of all ranks and stations in life, and from all parts of the Ottoman dominion, are to be met with here. As soon as a traveller appears among them, a body of them advance dancing towards him, clothed in the lightest manner, and invite him, with the most voluptuous gestures and motions into their houses. This does not cease until he gives one of them the preference, and accompanies her into her dwelling, when new scenes of feasting commence, which perhaps, as they often do, last several days. All who are willing to pass a pleasant season with them are received with joy; the laws of hospitality are performed in the most extended sense, and with the greatest naivete; but the traveller who is content with merely satisfying his curiosity, and is unwilling to join in the amusements of the place, or to take the ton of the company, is treated in the grossest manner, and is driven out of the place, with the greatest insults being heaped on him. The Dere Bey chooses from the Bulgarian women of Madara his Gavadins, (a body of dancing girls, who perform the most lascivious dances,) who not only serve for the diversion of their lord, but also are completely armed and serve as a body guard, and are, in time of peace, provided with the swiftest war horses. The colonists of Madara refuse to admit any woman among them to enjoy the privileges of the place, who is either old or ugly. There appears to have been a society similar to the present at this place at a very remote period; this perhaps has given rise to the various and wonderful stories of the ancient Amazons.—*English paper.*

Harrisburg, Penn. December 4 1828.

Electoral College of Pennsylvania.—Every elector was at the seat of Government on Tuesday, as required by law, and duly reported himself to the Governor.

On Wednesday, December 3, the Electors assembled in the Senate chamber. Wm. Findlay was called to the chair. All the Electors were present, and deposited their votes in the ballot boxes. On counting the votes there appeared—

ANDREW JACKSON, for President, 28 votes.
JOHN C CALHOUN, for V. President, 28.

Death of Mr. Wheaton.—We regret to learn by an extract of a letter from Mr. Topliff, of Boston, to the Editors of the New York Gazette, that the brig Bolivar, Captain Cobb, arrived at that port on Thursday last, from Copenhagen, bringing the remains of HENRY WHEATON, Esq. American Charge at the Court of Denmark. The particulars of his death are not stated. It will be recollected that he was in feeble health, when he left this city. It must have been a consoling circumstance, that his family accompanied him abroad. He was a native of Rhode Island, whither his remains will probably be taken for interment. In the death of this gentleman our country has lost an accomplished scholar and an estimable citizen. It is believed he has discharged the duties of his short embassy with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the government.

N. Y. Statesman.

Slave Trade.—Every body knows that the African Princes carry on a sort of domestic slave trade, by selling persons taken in war, but we had not met with any instances of their entering into competition with civilized slave dealers in the American markets. The following article, however, which we translate from the *Phare du Havre* of the 4th of October, tells us the story of a native Prince taking his captives to an American market for the sake of giving himself a civilized education.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

"Among the passengers arrived in the *Li-onel* from Guadeloupe is a young African Prince, claimed by the government, and who had been captured off the Antilles, on board a slave ship, in which he had put fifty negroes on his own private account, with the view of realizing their value, and of paying with the proceeds the expenses of his education in France.

Early and severe Snow Storm at the North.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.

On Saturday night last, this city was visited by a severe snow storm, which continued with unabating violence from about 8 o'clock in the evening until nearly day break the following morning. The river opposite this city during the time, presented a scene at once sublime and terrific in the extreme—the wind howling in an awful manner, and the waves dashing the shore with great violence. All the vessels and river craft which remained in the harbor were more or less injured, either by coming in contact with each other or by striking against the beach. A small schooner, which was moored opposite Mr. Wilson's Distillery, had her side stove in when she immediately filled and turned on her beam ends, in which situation she still remains—the person on board happily escaped before she sunk. The Steam-boat Quebec, which lay near the entrance of the Lachine Canal, was driven from her moorings, and carried a considerable distance up the mouth of the canal, but without receiving any material injury. The Waterloo, on her way between Quebec and this city, was obliged to cast anchor in Lake St. Peter, in the evening, and from the agitation of the water, and the density of atmosphere, was unable to resume her voyage until nearly twelve o'clock the following day.

Munificent Donation.—We understand, says the Richmond Compiler, that Mr. John G. Smith, formerly a merchant of that place and who died a short time ago in the county of Granville, in the state of N. Carolina, has bequeathed by his will to the Female Humane Association of Richmond, 4000 acres of land in the county of Harrison in the state of Virginia. This land is valued on his books at \$4000.

Murders, Suicides, Casualties, &c.

Shocking Occurrence.—The Little Falls People's Friend, contains an account of a most dreadful case of the taking of the life of an infant, by a boy of only 3 years of age.

About dusk on the evening of the 17th ult. Sarah, a colored woman, and wife of Jack, alias, John Wermuth, set out with the wife of Mr. John Lepper, (who resides in the little cleared valley above Brown's distillery, a quarter of a mile from the turnpike passing through that village) to go of an errand across the river. They left the house in care of Mr. Lepper's children, a boy of nearly five, and a girl of three years old; her infant being in a cradle, and Sarah's (a girl of 16 months old) in the bed—his mother having charged the boy, Amos, not to meddle with Sarah's child. Returning in an hour after, Sarah observed the boy and girl getting upon the bed, and going to look after her child, Amos told her a black man had come and killed it. She immediately ran out to seek her infant, and found it lying dead and awfully mangled, about 20 feet from the door. Its head was deeply gashed and bruised, apparently with several blows of an axe; the left leg was chopped off close to the foot, and wounds were seen upon the other foot, and various parts of the body!

The alarm soon spread, and the crowd of people gathered at the house—but no intelligence could be obtained that night concerning the probable perpetrator of the horrid deed, but from the story of the boy, viz: that "a drunken black man dressed in light colored clothes, killed Sarah's child, and cut its leg off." Next morning, however, his sister Irene being asked on waking, who killed the baby, answered—that "it cried while mamma was gone, and Amos carried it out and killed it with the axe." The boy soon after acknowledged the fact.

A man named Mendum, has been convicted of murdering Elbert Mously, in Chesterfield, Co. Va. and sentenced to be hung on the 3rd Friday in December. Mendum has held illicit intercourse with Mously's wife and he persuaded one of Mously's slaves to entice his master to a distant place—where both fell upon him and killed him. The wounds that the slave received led to his arrest, and he finally confessed his crime.

In New-York on Thursday last, a colored man called Bill the Butcher, stabbed another colored man in Cross street, by the name of Thomas Lillford. The instrument made use of was a butcher's knife. After receiving the thrust, Lillford ran as far as Little Water street, (in other words to the Five Points) where he fell down and died—all within fifteen minutes. The knife struck him in the right groin, and probably severed the femoral artery. The murderer was apprehended on the spot, and is now in safe custody.

The Springfield Republican states that Bush, who recently cheated the gallows at that place, by taking opium and tobacco, and thus killing himself, disappointed a great many persons, some of whom had come from a considerable distance to witness his exit. As some consolation however, a "man of straw" was suspended from the large elm in Court-square, by some waggish Jack Ketch.

Suicide.—Samuel Hawking, a single man, about 35 years old, (who appears to have been partially insane, and had made several previous attempts to destroy life) drowned himself in the West Canada Creek, at Newport, Herkimer county, on the 3d inst.

Mr. Merrit Holt, formerly a merchant in New-York, of the firm of Holt & Bradley, committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief from a rafter in the garret of his house in George street, New Haven, Conn. Mr. H. had for some time labored under a depression of mind, arising partly from disappointments in his mercantile concerns, and partly from the operation of his thoughts on religious subjects. A jury of inquest was held on the body, who returned a verdict of mental derangement.

A drunken man in Worcester, last week twice attempted to destroy his life by hanging, but was discovered and sent to the house of correction. His desire to get out of the world has probably by this time changed to a desire to get out of prison.

Captain Jones, of the barque Catharine, states that on Monday night, a decent dressed man came on his decks, vociferating "Hurrah for Jackson," deliberately took off his coat, saying he intended to die for Jackson, and threw himself into the river. The bystanders threw him a rope which he took, crying "Hurrah for Jackson." But as the boat approached to take him in, he swore he would "die for Jackson," let go his hold and was actually drowned!—*N. Orleans pa.*

A coroner's inquest was called at Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 12th ult., to inquire into the cause of the death of Elcey Baker, who had lately arrived there from York, aged 22 years. They report that she came to her death by falling from the window of a two story house in Elliott street into the yard.

Christian Sharp, a slave, was hung at Washington Pa. on the 21st ult. for the murder of a Mr. Carlisle, who was carrying him to Virginia, whence he had run away. When he was swung off, the rope broke and he came to the ground. On recovering from the shock, he implored for mercy. He was helped up the ladder, and while the rope was being spliced, he continued to make the most piteous exclamations, calling out to those whom he knew, "they are murdering me. He was soon after again swung off, which terminated his existence.

Melancholy.—The Centinel relates that a son of Mrs. Cephas Parker, a promising child, six years of age, was killed at the house of a friend in Weston, where he had gone to spend the Thanksgiving vacation. A little boy was playing with a gun which had been loaded the evening previous when it went off and the charge entered young Parker's breast, neck and face, and he died immediately. Nine or ten others were in the room at the time; but it appears they escaped uninjured.

It is stated, in the Dedham (Mass.) Register, that in every criminal conviction at the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Norfolk County, the convict was under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of committing the offence. What a comment is here upon the enormity of intemperate drinking!

Nearly four ounces of arsenic were taken from the trunk of Nathaniel Trice, who the other day attempted to poison a whole family. The family we are happy to state, have all recovered.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Robbing a Grave.—The Springfield, Republican, [Mass.] states, that three inhabitants of that town have been sent to jail, not being able to give bonds of \$1000 each, for their appearance at the next term of the supreme Court in May, for having taken on the night of Sunday last, from the old burying ground, the body of a young man, a stranger, who had been buried a few days before. They had carried it to Westfield, whence it was to have gone to the Medical Institution at Pittsfield. The body has been returned to Springfield. It had been crowded into a box about three feet square.

While Mr. Butler and his son were hunting deer, in Butler county, Pa. on the second instant, the latter discovered a movement in the bushes, and believing it to be a deer, levelled his gun, fired and killed his son.

From the Warren, Rhode Island, Star.
THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty drest;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive,
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbours thrive,
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we have yet said,
We love—what every Printer loves—
To have subscriptions paid.

From the Charleston Observer.

"OH! HE DOES NOT WANT IT."
But he does want it. And even if he did
not, your own engagement has nothing to
do with his private circumstances.

Such is the self-excusing of many a care-
less creditor; and such the proper answer.
It is to be lamented that there is no charge
to which many, who may be good men, are
more subjected than the want of punctual-
ity in the payment of little debts. And
there is no plea by which conscience is more
readily satisfied, than that of the declara-
tion that the creditor does not need the a-
mount. The same thing applies to a hun-
dred little borrowings.

A book is lent; it is detained until the lend-
er is unable to recollect the name of the
borrower—but then "he does not want it,"
he has many others; or he has read it already.
But he does want it. If he has others
it is no reason why he should lose this.
If he has read it, it is no reason why he may
not lend it to others; as well as to yourself.

A small subscription is due: "The Society
does not want it; the sum is so small that it
can make no difference." But the Society
does want it. If every member did as you
do, there would be no funds in the hands of
the Treasurer; and your neglect is dissolv-
ing the Society so far as your own item of
influence goes. That influence goes thus
far to discourage schemes of benevolence,
and to destroy public confidence. You in-
spired a hope which you crushed again.

An Editor's payment is due. "He does
not want it." But he does want it; and this
very plea of yours gives him more trouble
than all others put together.

Of a truth, there are few excuses for ne-
glect more frequently given to the remind-
ings of conscience than this expression.
It sets aside with the veriest sophistry, the
spirit and essence of moral obligation.

From the New York Enquirer.

"New Coach.—We learn that a new and
splendid coach, made at Troy, in Vezie's
best style, passed through this city on Wed-
nesday, on its way to Wheeling, there to
meet Gen. Jackson, and convey himself and
family to Philadelphia, and from thence to
the seat of Government. Judges pronounced
the coach for elegance and convenience,
to be surpassed by none in the United States.
It is to be drawn by four white horses, and
the whole establishment has been arranged
by Col. Reeside, the enterprising mail con-
tractor."

Huzza for republican principles and re-
publican simplicity! What! "the Farmer of
Tennessee" coming to Court in a splendid
coach and four. When has such an exam-
ple ever before been set by a President,
from Washington down to the present in-
cumbent? Mr. Adams has made his trips
in steamboats and stage coaches. We have
no objections that Gen. Jackson should travel
in any style he chooses, but we are sur-
prised at the foregoing paragraph, emanat-
ing from a paper which claims to be ultra-
democratic. Such notices cannot be agree-
able to the President Elect.—Statesman.

A meeting of the merchants was held in
Boston, on Monday evening last, on the
warehousing system, and cash payments for
duties: Isaac Winslow, Esq., was chosen
chairman, and Mr. Wm. B. Swett, Secre-
tary. Hon. William Sturges opened the
meeting by observing that he was willing
to take some measures on the subject, but
not to go as far as the Philadelphia Cham-
ber of Commerce proposed. He was in fa-
vor of reducing the extreme terms of credit,
and making them equal on all important im-
portations—of extending the period for
drawbacks, and abolishing the 2½ per cent.
reserve—of repealing certain custom house
fees—and discontinuing the preference to
Government as a creditor in cases of insolv-
ency. Mr. S. then submitted several res-
olutions, embracing these points. A com-
mittee was appointed to report on the sub-
ject at a future meeting.

Bronchotomy.—A boy in Fryeburgh, Me.
who had taken the core of an apple into his
windpipe a few weeks since, was relieved
by the operation of cutting into the windpipe
called Bronchotomy.

In Stockbridge, Mass. the core of an ap-
ple was extracted from the windpipe of a
little girl, by Dr. Brewster, a few days since.
An incision an inch in length, was made in
the fleshy part of the neck of the child, and
the windpipe opened; a tube was inserted
below the obstruction, through which the
child breathed; the core of the apple was
then extracted by means of a sponge attach-
ed by a string to the end of a catheter,
which entered the windpipe above the tube,
and came out at the mouth. Without this
operation, the child could not have survived
but a few hours; it now gives every hope of
a speedy recovery.

New-York, Nov. 28.—Captain Benjamin
Pendleton, of Stonington, Conn. has been ap-
pointed directing pilot of the discovery ex-
pedition, to the south seas, with the rank
and pay of a lieutenant in the navy. The
expedition, it is said, will consist of the
sloop of war Peacock, lately rebuilt, and
two brigs adapted to the service.

The suite of the Baron Rothschild, on his re-
turn to Paris, in September last, occupied six
carriages, each drawn by four horses. That
in which the Baron rode bore a device formed of
royal crowns interlaced, with the motto "Alli-

The Winnabagoes.—A correspondent of the
National Intelligencer has communicated the an-
nexed interesting account of the interview be-
tween the Winnabago Indians and President
Adams, upon the occasion of taking leave.

Imagine yourselves in one of the stately rooms
communicating with the hall of the President's
mansion. The furniture of the apartment—
which, on such an occasion, would naturally be
noticed—though not sumptuous, is sufficiently
decorative to befit Republican dignity. The
ornamental hangings, the carpeting, the mirrors,
the table of marble slab, the central chandelier
with its sparkling lustres, the sofas and mahog-
any chairs, with seats of crimson damask,—all
are perceived to comport with good taste, and
yet not to offend the strict maxims of judicious
simplicity. On the wall fronting the hearth
which, on this occasion, is beheld blazing with
the Council Fire, the eyes fix upon a noble,
full length portrait of the Father of his Country,
who looks down upon the scene with an aspect
of mild and paternal majesty. So warm and liv-
ing seem the lineaments, that the spectator
feels a momentary start, and yields to the
impulse which he is willing to repress, that the
spirit at least of this illustrious patriot hovers in
the midst. At the head of the audience room
stand the First Magistrate of the Republic—a
Republic which now numbers within its borders
thirteen millions of human beings, in the enjoy-
ment of the wisest laws that ever blessed a free
people. In the person of this Federal Chief, we
know not which to admire most, the Statesman
or the Sage; and the saying of Plato is verified,
that a nation will be then best governed when
rulers shall become philosophers and philoso-
phers be elevated to the seats of rulers. On the
President's right hand we distinguish the Sec-
retary of War, and around, several others of our
eminent public functionaries, a few of the Sen-
ators and Representatives of the People, and the
Governor of the Territory which comprehends
in its limits the fierce and wandering tribes,
the centre of whose Chiefs is anxiously expected.
The group is completed by the addition of some
unofficial observers, curious to survey the scene.

The deputation at length arrived. Preceded
by an interpreter, our grim guests in full feather
and paint, filed into the apartment, and stalling
one by one, to the President; grasped his hand
with rude cordiality. Nothing daunted by his
presence or the gaze of his attendants, they next
moved in silence to the seat assigned them.
What an assemblage within those walls! It
resembled Marcus Aurelius surrounded by a por-
tion of his Senate giving audience to an embas-
sy of tawny Numidians, or a legion from some
Sythian hordes.

To the savages themselves, it is easy to con-
ceive that the scene and its accompaniments,
contrasted with the familiar objects of their na-
tive wilds, must have appeared like the transi-
tions of a dream. In place of a wigwag they
were ushered into a palace. Two thousand long
drawn miles interposed between them and their
wonted barbarian haunts—the dusky forests
where they had used to range, and the blue
lakes and roaring cataracts near which their dark
cabins were built. They were now in the pres-
ence of civilized, refined and polished beings—
men whose commanding superiority of intellect,
they could not but feel, and in a measure appre-
ciate. An extended comparison of circum-
stances and conditions must have carried with it
something of humiliation to their minds; but the
feeling was hid too deep to be discoverable by
the eyes of others; and in their countenances
nothing could be read save fixed self-complac-
ency or sullen apathy.

Refreshments were passed round; and it was
somewhat whimsical to see Madeira sipped from
cut glass by these stern-featured visitors; who
were accustomed to lap water from the running
brook, or quaff whiskey from the horn of a
slaughtered elk; and to observe with what al-
acrity they feed on macaroons and other choice
confectionary, whose taste had seldom been bet-
ter regaled than with the reeking entrails of
bears and of otters.

Business succeeded. An old chief stepped
forth into the centre of the room, with a long
uncouth pipe in his hand, which after a brief cer-
emonial not precisely intelligible, he brought
near the President and waved over his head.—
It was the calumet of peace. Holding it then be-
fore him and pointing to it, he began an har-
rangue in low guttural tones, accompanied
with much earnest gesture. He spoke in short
paragraphs, an Indian of half-blood reporting
them in French, and a second interpreter con-
veying the English:

"Father: I am glad to see you. I hold out
this pipe, and I take your hand, in friendship.

"Father: A cloud has been between us. It
was thick and black. I thought once it would
never be removed. But I now see your face.—
It looks upon me pleasantly.

"Father, a long way stretched between us.—
There were those who told me it was blocked
up. They said the Red men could not pass it.
I attempted it. It is like the plain path which
conducts to the Great Spirit.

"Father, when I came in sight of your home,
it looked white and beautiful. My heart rejoiced.
I thought now I should talk with you.

"Father, the Great Spirit gave to his children,
the Winnabagoes, a pleasant plant. It is good
to smoke, I have it here,"—touching with his finger
the bowl of his pipe—"I give it you in peace.

"Father, I am as old as you. My heart is true.
They told me your heart was black. It is not so.
We salute in friendship.

"Father, I say no more. My talk is little.—
I am a Chief among my people. But one is
here who will speak to you soon, and tell you
better our thoughts."

The address being ended a young Winnabago
advanced in obedience to a signal from the old
warrior, and lighted the pipe with fire struck
from a flint. The pipe was then presented to
the President, the chief still holding its stem.—
He inhaled a few puffs and as the smoke curled
gently upwards, the savage group gazed with
intensity and uttered a low murmur of satisfac-
tion. The chief then handed the calumet to all
the spectators in order, and lastly, to each of his
tribe. It was next made over in form to the
President to be retained; who, requesting the
Indian to lay one hand upon it again, while he
pledged him with the other, proceeded to dedi-
cate to the interpreters his reply:

"Say to this Chief, I rejoice to see him. He
and his brethren are welcome to me and my
children.

"Tell him it has grieved me that a cloud has
been between us; but I am pleased equally with
him that it has been dissipated. It is dispersed
like the fumes of the pipe we have smoked.—
May it never close down upon us more!

"Say—I am glad that he and his companions
meet me on this propitious day. Bid him look
to the face of the heavens. No cloud is there.
The sun shines brightly upon us. The
Great Spirit looks down and smiles upon our
meeting.

"Say—I hope the same sun will light his path
in peace to the abodes of his fathers. When he
is gone, I will look upon this pipe with pleas-
ure; and should I hear ever after that in place
of peace, any hostile dispositions break forth
among his nation towards my brethren and chil-
dren, I will say it is impossible. For I have the
word of a Winnabago, that his people pledge
their amity with mine, and left this pipe in to-
ken of sincerity.

"Say—I yesterday beheld with satisfaction the
smoke of himself and associates as they practis-

ed their ancient war dance upon the green be-
neath my windows. But a higher pleasure I
now experience—and one the memory of which
will endure—in cordially greeting him within
these walls, and reciprocating assurances of
plighted concord."

Each of these periods, as soon as interpreted,
drew forth a hoarse plaud from the savage au-
ditors. Once it swelled to a deafening howl, in
acknowledgement of the compliment paid to
the inviolate integrity of their word.

But weary your patience, gentlemen, and
am admonished, by the length of this commu-
nication, not to trench deeper upon your col-
umns. We will drop the curtain, therefore, for
the present, and dismiss what remains of the
spectacle to another opportunity.

A Looker on in Washington.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
From the National Journal.

Thursday, December 4.—In the Senate,
a resolution was adopted for the appoint-
ment of the Standing Committees on Mon-
day next. Mr. Benton gave notice that on
Friday he would ask leave to introduce
several Bills, among which was a Bill
for the graduation of the price of the Public
Lands.

In the House of Representatives, after
the Standing and Select Committees ordered
by the resolution of Wednesday to be ap-
pointed, had been announced, a few resolu-
tions were offered and adopted. Among
others, a resolution was offered by Mr.
Sutherland, instructing the Committee of
Commerce to inquire into the expediency of
abolishing the present system of giving credit
for duties on imported goods.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, submitted a resolu-
tion, referring to the Committee of
Roads and Canals the subject of the contin-
uance of the Cumberland Road through the
State of Indiana, which was amended on
motion of Mr. McLean. This resolution was
brought up, there appearing—ayes 69,
noes 66. Mr. Tucker, of New Jersey, an-
nounced in a feeling manner, the death of
his colleague, Hodge Thompson, during the
recess, and on his motion the usual order
was made for the House to wear cap 30
days. It was ordered that on to-morrow
the House should proceed to elect a Chap-
lain.

Friday, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Ty-
ler of Va. appeared and took his seat. Mr.
Johnson of Ky. obtained leave to introduce
a Bill for the preservation and repairs of the
Cumberland Road. The Senate, no business
being before it, adjourned to Monday.

To day was the first on which petitions
were called by the Speaker, and a consid-
erable number were presented. Various res-
olutions were adopted. Mr. Long offered a
resolution referring it to the Committee on
Manufactures, to inquire into the expedi-
ency of abolishing the duty on salt and mo-
lasses, which was rejected without debate—
ayes 33, noes 102. Mr. M'Intosh submitted
a resolution calling on the President for in-
formation as to any negotiation which had
been entered into with Great Britain rela-
tive to the surrender of fugitive slaves that
may have taken refuge in Canada. This res-
olution lies one day on the table. On motion
of Mr. Mitchell, of Tenn. the bills before
the House, at the last session, for the relief
of sundry officers and widows, and for the
relief of sundry revolutionary and other of-
ficers and soldiers, were referred to the
Committee on Military Pensions.

The Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain
of the House of Representatives for the pres-
ent session.

The House did not sit on Saturday.

Monday, Dec. 8.—In the Senate, Mr.
Barnard, of Pennsylvania, attended. A
Special Committee on French Spoils was
chosen by ballot. The Senate pro-
ceeded to the choice of the Standing Com.

In the House of Representatives, the var-
ious resolutions laid on the table on Friday,
containing calls on the Executive Depart-
ments for information, were severally taken
up and agreed to. A number of new resolu-
tions were offered; among others, was a res-
olution offered by Mr. Gilmer, calling
for various information on the subject of the
Military Academy at West Point. A res-
olution was offered by Mr. Allen of Massa-
chusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways
and Means the expediency of reducing the
duties on tea. Several resolutions were laid
on the table, calling for information in re-
lation to the proceedings of Engineers em-
ployed on different works. A message was
received from the President, enclosing a
statement of works of Internal Improve-
ment, projected or commenced, as contained
in estimates furnished from the offices of
the Chief Engineer and the Quarter Mas-
ter General. Mr. Chilton submitted a res-
olution for the appointment of a Commis-
sioner in each State, whose duty it shall be
to make inquiry and submit annual reports, as
to the internal condition of the several
States, with a view to regulate the approp-
riations for the benefit of the States; but
the resolution was promptly rejected.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—In the Senate, Mr.
Hayne attended. The election of the Stand-
ing Committee was continued and complet-
ed. Mr. Silsbee submitted a Resolution in-
structing the Committee on Commerce to
inquire into the expediency of abolishing the
existing difference of two and a half per
cent. between the duties on imported goods
and the drawback allowed on their re-ex-
portation, and also to inquire whether some
of the Custom House charges to which im-
porters and exporters of merchandise, and
owners of vessels, are now subjected, ought
not to be discontinued.

In the House of Representatives, the var-
ious resolutions laid on the table yesterday,
calling for information on various subjects,
were taken up and agreed to. A resolution
was offered requiring the Committee on
Manufactures to inquire into the expediency
of reducing the duty on Salt. When this res-
olution was read, Mr. Woodcock demanded
the question of consideration, and asked for
the Ayes and Noes on the question, which
were ordered. The question was then taken
by ayes and noes, when the House refused
to consider the resolution—ayes 75, noes
99. The annual Treasury Report was com-
municated to the House by the Speaker,
and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.
A Report from the Secretary of War, on
the subject of the civilization of the Indians,
was communicated to the House, and ordered
to be printed.

After the morning business had been dis-
posed of the Speaker called the Orders of
the Day; when, on motion of Mr. Strong,
the House resolved itself into Committee of
the Whole on the state of the Union, and took
up the bill to authorize the establishment of
the territorial government of Huron. Mr.
Strong moved several amendments to the

bill, and having filled up the blanks, the
Committee rose, and reported the bill as am-
ended. The bill and amendments were
then laid on the table and ordered to be
printed for the use of the House. The house
then adjourned.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MONROE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1828.

Presidential Vote.—On Wednesday, the
4th instant, the Electors chosen by the Le-
gislation of this State, assembled at Dover,
to vote for President and Vice President of
the United States. Upon counting the bal-
lots it appeared that the votes stood thus:

For JOHN QUINCY ADAMS 3
For RICHARD RUSH, 3

Cornelius P. Comegys, Esq. was chosen
special Messenger to bear the vote of this
State, to Washington.

Legislative Caucus.—We learn from the
Pennsylvania Intelligencer, that on Wed-
nesday last, a considerable number of demo-
cratic members of the Legislature met in the
committee room of the Capitol, for the pur-
pose of adopting measures preparatory to
the next gubernatorial election.

Mr. Ringald was appointed Chairman and
Dr. Burden Secretary of the meeting, when
it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the
Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, to hold
meetings in the respective counties, and el-
ect the usual number of delegates, who
shall meet in the borough of Harrisburg,
on the 4th of March next, for the purpose
of nominating a suitable person as candidate
for Governor at the election in October
1829.

A letter from Pittsburg, Pa. to the editors
of the U. S. Gazette, states that "General
Jackson is expected to visit that city soon,
and a meeting of the citizens had been called
to prepare for his brilliant reception."

BUENOS AYRES.—By the Schr. Reho-
both, Orme, at New York, in 45 days from
Buenos Ayres, we have received files of the
Argentine News, from the 20th September
to the 4th October, inclusive.

The preliminary treaty of Peace, between
the governments of Brazil and Buenos Ay-
res, was ratified by the Convention at Santa
Fe, on the 26th September. Its ratifica-
tion at Buenos Ayres, awaited the return of
Senores Cavia and Marenó, from Santa Fe.
Great preparations were making to cele-
brate the peace.

The appearance of the flag of truce from
Monte Video on the 13th September created
very great excitement. As the boat
did not come on shore agreeable to expecta-
tion in the evening, the Admirals of the
Port and Beach, awaited at the Mole with
lighted lanterns, until 10 o'clock. On the
14th the packet Swallow arrived with the
treaty of Peace. When the boats approach-
ed the shore the crowd became immense,
and the Admiral of the Beach, who had gone
to meet them, having, upon learning the
good news, waved his hat, a general commo-
tion was produced amongst the gazing and
anxious spectators. The captain (Baldwin)
at length came on shore, and an end was put
to suspend by informing the people that
an honorable peace had been concluded, and
that the deputies were to return in the Brit-
ish sloop of war Heron, and the rest of the
legation on board the Nector,—which latter
vessel arrived on the 16th.

When the deputies landed, carriages were
in waiting to conduct them to the fort, but
they preferred walking, and proceeded al-
ong the beach amid loud vivas, occasionally
halting to receive the congratulatory ad-
dresses of their friends upon the happy re-
sult of their mission.

We understand that the Heróites in Dover
have literally gone mad with joy, at the success
of the Military Candidate for the Presidency.—
On the 3d inst. a scene presented itself in that
town, which for disorder rivalled any thing of
former knowing. The day was ushered in, and
continued with one incessant round of

Cannons roaring—Sots a reeling,
Whiskey pouring—Pigs a squealing,
Rockets flying—Glasses rattling,
Children crying—Chickens cackling, &c. &c.

and to fill up this farcical scene, imagine some
score of respectable citizens, laying aside the
dignity and character of men of mature years,
and becoming again children; rearing a hickory
pole as school boys would a Paddy on St. Pat-
rick's day. Oh fie! gentlemen, we would ex-
pect better things of you. Surely you have not
profited by the example we set you on the 7th
of October last.

IRELAND.—We have received this morn-
ing, says the New York Evening Post, of
Nov. 27, Belfast papers to the 17th Octo-
ber, by the brig Wilson. The Catholics of
that country continue to assemble in differ-
ent counties in large bodies. An address to
the Roman Catholics of Ulster has been
published, calling upon them to assemble to
petition the Legislature, to form liberal
clubs, and hold themselves in readiness for
the simultaneous meetings to be held at the
beginning of the next year. A Protestant
meeting is to be held in Belfast on the 4th
of November, the anniversary of the birth
day of King William. A great excitement
prevails on both sides, and the language of
the Protestants seems to show about the same
degree of exasperation as that of the
Catholics.

New Book for Drunkards.—A little
work called the Anatomy of Drunkenness,
is offered for sale at most bookstores, and is

one which we most cordially recommend to
be placed in every house where there's a tip-
pler, a dissipated son, or a dyspeptic brandy
drinker. In a few words, it shows most con-
clusively, that even moderate, genteel bib-
bers are liable to a melancholy train of dis-
eases. If this is properly read, its influence
will certainly be productive of great good.
Bulletin

MARRIED,

At Chester, Penn. on Wednesday, the 6d inst.,
by Samuel Smith, Esq. JOSEPH SEAL to SARAH
T. CARTER, both of this Borough.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our melancholy task to record the
death of our friend and cotemporary, the DEL-
AWARE PATRIOT; which, after a brief and
inglorious existence of ten months and twenty-
five days, on the 9th inst. peacefully and gently
expired in the arms of the—*Delaware Gazette!*
The peculiar nature of the disease which ter-
minated the career of the harmless and inoffen-
sive PATRIOT, is not positively ascertained; but
we presume it to have been what is generally
termed (for want of a better name) among the
fraternity, *lactus patronageus*. It was obdurate
in its course, and baffled the united skill of the
several professional gentlemen who were griev-
ing spectators of its dissolution.

From the feeble and cadaverous appearance,
which for several weeks, has marked the gen-
eral aspect of the deceased, we were somewhat
prepared for the melancholy event, but its de-
mise has been rather in anticipation of our ex-
pectations.

We have not understood that the day for re-
moving the remains, has yet been fixed upon, or
who are to be pall-bearers. If we should ascer-
tain in time we shall announce it to the friends
of the deceased; whom, it is presumed, will em-
brace this as the last opportunity which will ev-
er again be offered of testifying their respect and
sympathy for the departed PATRIOT.

The Wilmington Tract Society
will hold its anniversary meeting on Friday eve-
ning next at 6½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyte-
rian Church. Arrangements are making to ren-
der the meeting interesting to all who may at-
tend.
BISHOP DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, DEC. 11 1828.
Superfine Flour, per barrel.....\$7 75
Middlings.....\$3 50 a 4 50
Rye, do.....4 50
Corn Meal pr hhd.....14 00
do pr bl.....3 00
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....1 63
Do. red, do.....1 60
Rye pr 57lb.....62½
Corn, old per bushel or 57lb.....56
Do. new do.....0 45

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Pork, per 100 lbs.....4 50 a 5 00

A LAD WANTED.

A genteel lad, who writes a tolerable fair hand,
is wanted to assist in an office in this place. A
compensation equal to his services will be paid
him. Apply at the office of this paper.
Dec. 11.

A Valuable Farm

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the
premises, on 3d day the 30th inst. at
12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION, in Mill
Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, and State of
Delaware; 7 miles from Wilmington, on the
Gap and Newport Turnpike road: containing
109 acres, about 20 of which are Woodland—
bounded by lands of Moses Montgomery, Wm.
Foot, Rachel Reader and others. The improve-
ments are a Log house, with three rooms on the
lower floor, and two on the upper; a kitchen at
the back of it, and a spring of water near the
door; a good Stone Barn, 36 feet by 47, three
stories high, and a spring of water in the yard;
a good Apple Orchard of grafted fruit, and a
number of Peach, Pear, and Cherry Trees, of
different kinds. This Farm is divided into sev-
en fields, with water in each of them, and might
be divided into several more with the same ad-
vantage of water; it has been limed nearly all
over, and some of it twice over, and is well set
with Timothy and Clover.

Any person wishing to view the premises,
will be shown by applying to the Subscriber,
adjoining thereunto, at the African Lion Inn.
SWITHIN CHANDLER.

Dec. 6, 1828.

WINTER MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM.
No. 1, East High-street, opposite Mr. John M.
Smith's Hotel.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public,
that they have just laid in a general assortment of
WINTER MILLINERY,
and are ready to execute orders for Ladies' Hats
and Bonnets in the best and most fashionable
manner.

Their assortment of Ribbons consist of a vari-
ety of colours and qualities, suitable for gay and
plain hats and bonnets.
SILKS, plain and figured.
VELVETS, of different colours.
Straw, Cottage and Gimp Bonnets, together
with a general assortment of trimmings, &c.
Dec. 11.

The following are the numbers drawn from
the wheel of the Delaware & South Carolina
Consolidated Lottery, Extra—Class No. 1:

10. 35. 12. 25. 39. 16.

Delaware and South Carolina
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Extra Class No. 2—42 number lottery, 6 drawn
balls—to be drawn in this Borough on

THURSDAY NEXT,
(December 18th, 1828.)

YATES & MINTHE, Managers.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5000 12 prizes of \$100
1 of 1038 36 of 30
1 of 1000 72 of 15
5 of 300 432 of 6
8280 of 3

4340 Prizes,
7140 Prizes,
11480 Tickets.

Whole Ticket...\$3 00 1/4 Quarters.....00 75
Halves.....1 50 1/4 Eighths.....

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

A few doors below the Lower Market.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two lads about 16 years of age, of good moral
character and connexions, will be taken at the
Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Appren-
tices to the Printing business.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For November, 1828.

S. A. M.	State of Weather.	Of Wind
8 46 56	cloudy and rain	NE
9 44 50	fair	NW
10 36 40	do	SW
11 32 40	December.	NW
12 32 48	do	SW
1 42 56	do	SW
2 52 60	do	NW

Temperature, 43. Coolest morning 32. Greatest degree 50.

From the New York Courier.

Advertising for a Wife.—It will probably be recollected that on the 11th ult. we published the advertisement of W. P. M. detailing his various qualifications for making a good husband, and offering himself to the Ladies as a suitable person for receiving proposals. We were at first disposed to consider it a hoax, and declined giving it a place, but on having an interview with the advertiser became satisfied of its authenticity, and acted accordingly.

Within the last few days we have received an hundred or more *billets doux*, from some fair correspondents, complaining of the inattention of W. P. M. to their communications—copies of which they have enclosed us—and accusing us of malicious deception in giving publicity to the advertisement. We were not willing to suffer for the neglect of others—more particularly when that neglect brought us in contact with the *Ladies*, and implicated our character for gallantry. We therefore ordered an attachment to issue against W. P. M., and had him "forthwith" before us. In order that we might be exonerated from all blame, he left in our possession the following CARD.

To my fair Correspondents:
Having fallen in with a perfect angel, I have made her Mrs. W. P. M. This must be my apology for having answered your kind favors in reply to my advertisement. Believing you all angelic (from your own descriptions,) I humbly offer my services to procure husbands for each and all. I have several acquaintances in the bachelor line; the old are rich, but tractable—the young generally not rich, but spirited, and apt to have their own way. However, as they grow older they will be more manageable. Devotedly yours, W. P. M.

From the answers to W. P. M.'s advertisement we select the following:
To W. P. M.
Sir:—I am every thing you wish, and I want a husband. Please to call instantly at No. 16—street. My uncle who resides in the same house, is a Parson.
Yours, in a hurry,
LAURA.

[ANOTHER.]
If W. P. M. is sincere in his wishes to be married, the writer of this would be pleased with an interview. She is a widow, and she wore a ring for three years after the death of her late dear husband. She merely mentions this as a proof that she will make an affectionate wife. She has no children. Her only blemish is the loss of two of her front teeth. Will W. P. M. please to call at — as early as possible?
MARIA.

P. S.—Age 35.
[FROM ANOTHER WIDOW.]
To W. P. M.
My dear Sir:—A short absence from the city, with a view of shaking off a fit of the blues arising from my present unmarried state, has prevented your advertisement receiving an earlier notice from me. I hope, I trust, that the delay may not prove fatal to my future peace, by preventing a return to that most blessed and amiable of all stations—a contented wife.

My poor dear husband has now been dead six weeks, and I can assure you that I am perfectly miserable. I know that there are objections to widows, but the one which is urged with most force is, the opportunity which a previous marriage gives them of contrasting the conduct of their first, with that of their second husband. In this respect I am peculiarly fortunate, and will put all your fears at rest. My late husband treated me most barbarously, and I can tell you that you striking evidence of his brutality, in consequence of which, I was perfectly happy when I received the letter from *Sing Sing* (where he was sent for writing a gentleman's name through mistake,) informing me of his death.

I was twenty-eight years of age on the 8th of January last, and possess in my own right about \$12,000. I will not speak of my personal appearance, but feel confident, from the attentions I have excited in my own—added to the jealousy of my late husband—that you will not be other than agreeably disappointed when you see me.

Adieu—call as soon as possible at No. — Greenwith street. E. C. O.—K.

[ANOTHER.]
Oh you dear W. P. M!
I have just left boarding-school, and Ma says that I am fit for an Emperor's wife. I play well, sing enchantingly, and dance like an angel. I have just commenced Lord Byron and the *Waverley* Novels. If you are any thing like the Corsair or the Master of Ravenswood, I'll take you at once. I bear a very great resemblance to Medora, and Lucy Ashton. I trust that you are of a sentimental disposition, and gifted with a turn for melancholy. Come and see how you like me—I'm sure I shall like you, if you don't wear a wig. JULIA AUGUSTA.

No. — Broadway.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George McCabe.

Camden, Nov. 8, 1828. ANN McCABE.

DRY GOODS.

The Subscriber having turned his attention to the *Dry Goods* business, offers for sale an excellent assortment of FALL GOODS; such as Superfine blue, black, drab and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, satinetts, camblets, tartan plaids, twilled and plain bombazets, green and yellow Flannels, Nankeens and Canton Crapes, Irish linens, calicoes, cambrics, jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Vestings of every description, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery; also a very general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS. Intending to sell cheap, he wishes his friends and the public generally to give him a call at No. 55, Market street. JOHN MCCLUNG.

Nov. 27. 11—

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, December 9.

NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	3	Hudson	2
Troy bank	3	Middle District bk.	2
Milaw bank, Sche-	1a2	Auburn bank	2
nectary	1a2	Geneva bank	2
Lensingburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Platsburg bank	unc.
Newbr. br. at Ithaca	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5
Ontario	do		

NEW-JERSEY.

State bank at Cam-	par	Bank of New Brun-	wick
den	1	Protection and Lom.	1
at Elizabethtown	1	bank	unc.
at N. Brunswick	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Patterson	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	1
at Morristown	1	Holly	3
at Sussex	1	Cumberland bank	1
Jersey bank	unc.	Franklin bank	unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new e-	unc.
Easton	1	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	3
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	3
Chester county, W.	par	Gettysburg	3
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	3
Delaware co. Ches-	1	Swatara bk.	no sale
ter	1	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers bk Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union	1
ter	par	& Colum. bk Mil-	1
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' bk. bucks	par	Other Pennsylvania	no sale
county	1	notes	no sale
York bank	1		

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	par
dwyne	par	Laurel bank	no sale
Baltimore banks	1	Conococheague bk.	1
do city bank	1	at Williamsport	1
Annapolis	1	Bank of Westminster	1
Br. do. at Easton	1	Harre de Grace	1
Do. at Frederick-	1	Elkton	unc.
town	1	Carolina	unc.
Hagerstown bank	1		

ESTRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in New Castle hundred, Del. a few days ago, a STRAY COW, of small size, light red color, with a streak of white down her back. The owner is requested to call and take her away.
JOHN McGRONE, Sen.
Near New Castle.
Nov. 27, 1828. 12—4t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to make application to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at the next January Session, for a law to authorize and empower him to erect a Grist and Saw-Mill and a Carding Machine, on the main branch of Indian River, commonly called Cow Branch, at or near the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Indian River, Hundred Sussex County and State of Delaware; and for that purpose, to condemn said branch and the lands adjacent thereto.

ROBERT FRAME.
Dover Del., Dec. 4, 1828. 12—6w.

William Ford & Samuel Conaway TAYLORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the establishment at the corner of Third and Shipley Streets, of Mr. John M'Clung, and will succeed him in business, under the firm of

FORD & CONAWAY.

They intend to pay strict attention to business, and promise his customers, as well as others, who will favor them, that their work shall be done in the best and most fashionable manner.

THE Subscriber having sold his establishment to the above named gentlemen, takes this opportunity to recommend them to his former customers, as every way calculated to conduct the Tailoring, and requests those indebted to him to make payment immediately at his store, No. 55, Market-Street.

JOHN M'CLUNG.
Wilmington, Nov. 4. 10—1m.

COHENS' OFFICE, 114, Market-st.

Baltimore, November 26.

Drawing of the Third Sub-Scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

FOR 1828.

No. 17508 prize of	\$2000
6848	1000
13538	500
838, 2418, 2428, 5778, 17438 prizes of	10
3328, 11688, 13938, 15438, 15738, 16318,	50
16928, 17568, 17888 prizes of	50
20 of \$20; 34 of 10; 35 of 6; and 2000 of \$4 each.	

THE first drawn from the wheel was No. 19138—the terminating figure being 8, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all tickets ending with 8, are entitled to Four Dollars each, and in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All tickets ending with either 3, 5 or 8, are now determined. The fate of all others will be decided by the drawing of the *Fourth Sub-scheme* on WEDNESDAY the 31st of December, on which day the whole of the following prizes will be distributed, and will complete the Lottery, viz:

CAPITAL PRIZE \$10000.

1 Prize of \$10000	10 Prizes of \$50
1 of 3000	40 of 20
1 of 2000	100 of 10
1 of 1000	4000 of 5
2 of 500	
5 of 100	4161 prizes.

The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual, at *Cohens' Office*, can be had the moment they are drawn.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as is if on personal application. Address

J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, *Wholesale or Retail*, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods, viz:

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloths.
Fine and low priced do do do do
Oxford and steel mixed Cloths.
Blue, black and drab Cassimeres.
Blue, mixt and dark Satinets.
Blue, Olive and Drab Flushings,
White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Baizes and Blankets.
Linseys, plain and cross-barred.
Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered.
Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls.
Nankeen and Canton Crapes and Shawls.
English Merino and chintz do
Senshaws, Levantine, Italian mantua. Blue, black, Florence and Grodenap Silks.
Tartan Plaids; blue Camblets; figured and plain bombazets and bombazeens;
Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Mull and Swiss muslins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cords and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves.

WM. ROWLAND & CO.
No. 67, Market-street
Nov. 5, 1828. 8—3mo.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of *William Robinson & Co.*, and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
JAMES RICE.
Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger) of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger), deceased.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828. 7—4t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

JAMES COUPER, Treasurer.
Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2—6t.

Tub Butter.

Offer for sale 40 tubs of *Prime Yellow Butter*. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries; all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO.
Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house.
10th mo. 30th, 1828. 8—6t.

WILMINGTON CARD FACTORY.

ISAAC PIERCE,
S. W. corner of Market and High Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.
MANUFACTURES, AND HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
SHEET AND FILLET CARDS,
Of the various kinds used in COTTON and WOOLLEN FACTORIES, which he will sell at reduced prices.
Hatters' and Fellers' Jacks, of brass or iron wire, Screws, Tacks, Combs, Pins, Forceps, Claw-knives, &c. for sale as above.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828.
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, equal to five per cent for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier.
8—4t.

FOR SALE,

And Immediate Possession given,
A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.
GASSAWAY WATKINS.
Nov. 13, 1828. 9—4tp.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, among which are Cloths, cassimeres and satinets.
Blankets, flannels, and baizes,
Swansdown, toilet and valencia Vestings.
Glenville, Genous and bangup cords
Kidminster, Ingrain, and domestic Carpeting.

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery
Levantine, Florence, Gros-de-naples, Mantua, sinclaw and lustring Silks
1 case heavy double chain Levantines
Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks
Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c.
Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair.
1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents
JOHN PATTERSON,
No. 30, Market Street.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,
No. 40, West High-street,
Near the Hay-scales; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, composites, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.
WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

FASHIONABLE

Boot, Shoe and Trunk Store.

JAMES M'NEAL,

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET,
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of *P. M'Neal & Son*, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco, do, do, Cordovan, and Seal skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.
N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M'NEAL.
Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach.

He shall be the Rector of the Academy.
The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to the assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$3—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr JAMES CHAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of *Mr. Dan report's* School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT,
WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$6; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.
Sept. 25, 1828.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6—6t.

GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Subscribers' occupations &c. are inserted without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.

Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandy wine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 85½ Market-st doo rs below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co corner of King and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.
John Rice, Brandy wine, south of bridge.
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 king st.