

# DELAWARE ADVERTISER,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.]

DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS.

[No. 1.]

SEPTEMBER 18, 1828.

Price of subscription \$2, in advance, to those who pay postage, and \$2.25 to those who do not, or \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

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. HENDERSON,  
No. 81, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



## POETRY.

### ONE HOUR WITH THEE!

One hour with thee!—when summer's sun-set  
closes,  
And day's last blushes gild the quiet grove;  
One hour with thee!—to watch the shutting  
roses,  
And whisper in thy ear soft tales of love!  
All the fond heart has treasured through the  
day,  
At evening's dewy close, for faithful lips to say.  
One hour with thee!—when days dull toils are  
over  
And wearied nature courts the peaceful scene;  
One hour with thee!—when gentle spirits hover  
er  
Around our guarded path—unheard, unseen;  
Then all the vexing cares of busy day  
One hour with thee at eve can well repay!

One hour with thee!—when infant eyes are  
sleeping,  
The dove like sleep, that only childhood  
knows;  
One hour with thee!—when eve's pale star is  
keeping  
Her lonely watch, till heaven with radiance  
glows;  
Like that true star, thou art the guiding ray,  
That cheers my path and lights me on my way.

One hour with thee!—out weighs the empty  
splendor,  
The heartless joys for which so many live;  
For one such hour, how gladly I surrender—  
All fashion's crowds, and fashion's pomp can  
give.  
Sick of life's gaudy scenes, I steal away,  
To share thy converse at the close of day!

### COURAGE.

Lightning was in his eye. His step was firm,  
But stealthy as a tiger's, and his limbs  
Stir'd like the springing steel. His left hand  
held  
The instrument of death, and on his breast  
Th' insignia of his deadly trade were crossed.  
Look! he has marked his victim, and his form  
Stoops to a keener gaze. On—step by step!  
Near—and still nearer!—It will answer now!  
Slowly he raises up his sinewy form,  
And stands a giant. Sineadfully minute  
His deadly preparation—all is done!  
A moment—a keen flash!—and to the ground  
Falls the unconscious—robin!—Hail! brave man.

### CHURCH YARD REVERIE.

I stood within the place of sepulchres!  
The "City of the Silent!"—the last shrine  
Of mortal pilgrimage—the resting-place  
Of joy and grief—the banquet hall of death!  
The spot where slumber those whose memories  
Like rose-leaves gathered from their parent  
stem,  
Embalmed within the volume of my heart,  
Still live in all their brightness. I beheld  
The sad mementoes of their early fate—  
Faint records of their worth and loveliness—  
And could have wept, aye, burning tears of  
blood!  
Could tears bring lustre to the dim, glazed  
eye—  
Bloom to the pallid cheek—or waken life  
In the cold tenants of the sepulchre.  
I would have bowed me to the dust—have  
watched  
In "sackcloth and ashes"—were there aught  
Of power in prayers and watching, to re-light  
Within its urn th' extinguished spark of life.  
The night-dews stood upon my burning brow,  
And but for agony, my heart had deemed  
Its spirit were departing to rejoice  
Those loved, departed ones—when from the  
grave,  
A small still voice stole on my listening ear:—  
"Weary us not with prayers—our rest is sweet.  
The grave is not so dreary as the heart,  
Which beats with life, yet hath no fellowship.  
'Tis not so cold as chill ingratitude.  
The created worm leaves not a wound so deep  
As sorrow—and the broken heart rests here  
Unwrung by agony! No faithless vows  
Torture us into madness. All is calm  
And peaceful—God is with us in the grave!  
Weary us not with prayers—a little while  
And more shall taste with us its blissfulness."

### THE REVERIE.

It was in the summer of 18—, that I entered  
upon the delightful responsibilities of married  
life. I was never cursed with an imagination  
unreasonably romantic—so I did not dream of  
unruffled happiness. Yet every thing within  
and around me united to assure me that an un-  
wonted degree of rational enjoyment was to be  
my earthly portion. I was married to the ob-  
ject of a strong, all-pervading affection. Shall  
I attempt a description? I will not—but she  
was one of a thousand. But she, the beautiful,

the unassuming, and yet the observed of all ob-  
servers, was now mine; and I could have gone  
with her to want and neglect. I was high and  
respected in an honorable profession—had a  
competency so liberal as to gratify every wish—  
and knew not that I had an enemy in the world.  
In addition to all these external circumstances,  
my heart was framed for the tender assidues of  
domestic life—they were to me, what the  
dews of the evening are to the tender vegeta-  
ble. Those whom I did love, I loved with the  
ardor of young and untainted enthusiasm—they  
were all the world to me—I flung open to them  
the deep chambers of my heart, and bathed and  
blessed them with the outpouring of affection.  
Were not my anticipations of happiness well  
grounded?

With such prospects before us, I handed my  
bride into my travelling carriage the day suc-  
ceeding our marriage, and we commenced a  
long journey. We were too happy to be frivo-  
lously gay. We breathed in the beauty which  
floated around us almost in silence—it was nat-  
ural in that sweet calm of thought. A period  
of four weeks elapsed in travelling from place  
to place, wherever we were led by the interest  
of incident or the beauty of fine formed scenery.  
We went as inclination directed. The slight  
indisposition of L—, occasioned by fatigue and  
exposure, when on a romantic excursion, caused  
our delay in the beautiful village of N—,  
long celebrated for the refined hospitality of its  
inhabitants, and the surpassing witchery of its  
scenery. The opportunity I now had of exer-  
cising those fond and delicate assidues which  
affection only can bestow upon its object in an  
hour of sadness, gave our love a depth and sway  
surpassing all other emotions. Her illness which  
called for such expressions of tenderness from  
me, seemed so slight and inconsiderable, that I  
hardly allowed myself to regret its occurrence.  
Well do I remember the scene in which we  
spent the first evening of our delay! We were  
seated on a sofa, which was so turned that we  
might catch the soft breathings which came  
floating in upon us through an open window, in  
the still, trembling silence of twilight. There  
was a quiet luxury in that deep and mighty  
calm of nature, so suited to my happy feelings,  
that it made that time one to be remembered—  
to be treasured up among the sunbeams of my  
existence. I shall think of it when my head is  
grey. In the fullness of our happy hearts, we  
had whispered to each other our anticipations  
of future enjoyments, and the plans by which  
we could secure it. "How happy we shall be  
George! when we are settled in our own beau-  
tiful home—I wish we were there already. I  
long to read those books you speak of; and I am  
to take care of those beautiful flowers you love  
so much; and, oh! I know," said she, looking  
up into my face with all the touching and sim-  
ple confidence of love, "we shall make each  
other so happy." I could not answer her—I  
clasped her to my bosom—it required an effort  
to seal the gushing of tears.

Judge of my disappointment on the succeed-  
ing morning to find L— still more indisposed.  
We had made arrangements to re-commence our  
journey, but her illness was now too serious to  
think of such a hazardous exposure. A physi-  
cian was summoned, though even more from  
prudence than from any apprehension that his  
services were essential. His opinion was pro-  
nounced without hesitation, that in a few days  
she would be perfectly well; that there was no  
cause for disquietude. Her illness increased; I  
became alarmed. Now and then there shot over  
my mind apprehensions of danger too terrible  
to be cherished. I dare not dwell on the hor-  
rible agony I endured as her disease assumed  
an unwonted violence. I will be brief—at  
the expiration of a week, her physician pro-  
nounced her to be in imminent danger. Another  
day passed by—there was a violent change  
for the worse; the physician was summoned in  
haste; her eye was riveted upon him the mo-  
ment he entered the room, and as she marked  
the frequent changes of his countenance, his  
shaded brow, she said, "Be candid; can your  
skill avail me any more?"

There was the silence of the grave, ere he  
to whom the words were addressed could ven-  
ture his feelings in reply.

"I will be candid to one who has no reason to  
fear—I can do nothing more."  
There was a momentary contraction of her  
high forehead, and a visible swelling in her  
bosom as she looked upon me, after hearing this  
solemn sentence. Oh, that look! it spoke of  
happiness anticipated, now to be blighted; of  
disappointment, cruel disappointment. She ex-  
tended her hand to me, and as I clasped it, with  
an unnatural strength, she said, "I do not fear to  
die; there is nothing terrible in the deep quiet  
of that sleep; but you—I cannot part with you;  
My George—oh! I cannot."

I was no more able to speak consolation than  
a block of marble; a horrible oppression lay up-  
on my heart, I had not been able to realize all  
that was passing before me until now—it all  
seemed like one of those harassing shadows  
which sweep over you in the dim and dark com-  
munion of a dream. I met another of these  
full and eloquent expressions of her fading eyes;  
it seemed to say the moment had come; I felt  
that I could sustain myself no longer—"George,  
dearest George, give me the last kiss."

As I staggered a step or two and dropped my  
lips upon her quivering cheek, the smothered  
torrent within me could brook restraint no longer,  
but burst forth in a loud and irrepressible  
flood of grief. It was too much—I awoke—my  
arm was round a beautiful neck—and my lips—

L— often reminds me of my troubled dream,  
by fondly patting my cheek and laughing at the  
easy and summary process with which I was a-  
bout to have disposed of her.

### TALES OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had  
possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the  
Americans, who could not follow their beloved  
commander was truly distressing, subject to the  
every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes.—  
Bound to pay obedience to laws predicted on the  
momentary power of a proud and vindictive  
commander, it can be better pictured than de-  
scribed. To obtain the common necessities of  
life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as  
Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles,  
and even this indulgence was not granted them,  
until a pass was procured from Lord Howe; as  
guards were placed along Vine street extending  
from Delaware to Schuylkill, forming a com-  
plete barrier; beyond these, through the woods,  
extended as far as Frankfort, were stationed the

picquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner  
impossible to reach the Bristol Mills, unless first  
obtaining a pass.

The Commander in Chief of the American  
forces was then encamped at the Valley, suffer-  
ing from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of  
the season. The British rolled in plenty, spent  
their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riot  
and dissipation; thus resting in supposed secu-  
rity, while the American Chieftain was planning  
a mode for their final extinction. A poor wo-  
man, with six small children, whose husband  
was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent ap-  
plications for a pass. Engagements rendered it  
impossible for her tormentors to give her eye.  
Rendered desperate from disappointment, and  
the cries of her children she started alone, with-  
out a pass, and by good luck, eluded the guards,  
and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living,  
that six brothers, by the name of Doole or Dow-  
el, about this time committed many acts of he-  
roic bravery, but more in the character of ma-  
raders than soldiers.—They were men full six  
feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity  
characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to  
themselves; and they always succeeded in making  
their escape. A marked partiality to the  
Americans rendered it obnoxious to the British,  
and always welcome to the former, to whom  
they conveyed what information they could  
 glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her  
flour in a pillow case, holding about 20 pounds,  
was returning with a light heart, to her anxious  
and lonely babes. She had passed the picquet  
guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a  
wood a little this side, when a tall stout man  
stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter  
in her hand, requested her to read it. She  
grasped with eager joy the letter, bearing the  
characters of her husband's hand writing. After  
a pause, he said, "Your husband is well, in a  
short time he will be with you; money is a  
scarce article amongst us—I mean amongst  
them—but on account of your husband's par-  
tiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to be-  
come his banker." So saying, he handed her a  
purse of money—"My means are adequate or I  
would not be thus lavish."—seeing she was about  
to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me  
shortly; how do you know that, which seems so  
impossible, and how did you know me who never

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the  
British guard; suffice it to say, the American  
commander has that in his head, which, like an  
earthquake will shake the whole American con-  
tinent, and expunge these miscreants, but hark  
—take the road to the left, farewell." So say-  
ing, he departed, she gave one look, but vaci-  
lancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow  
and cautious steps she approached Vine street.  
Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her  
fire burned beneath her breast, when the awful  
word—halt, struck terror to her soul.—  
She started, and found herself in the custody of  
a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman!"—  
"I have none, sir, my children."—"D—n  
the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to  
your king; let them starve; this flour is mine  
—off, woman, and die with your babes." A  
groan was about departing, when the former  
messenger appeared. His whole demeanor was  
changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—  
he approached the guard with a seeming fear-  
fulness, and begged him, in a suppliant voice, to  
give the poor woman her flour. "Fool, idiot,"  
exclaimed the guard, "who are you? See yonder  
guard-house! if you interfere here, thou shalt  
soon be his inmate." "May be so, sir, but  
won't you give the poor woman the means of  
supporting her little family one week longer?  
Recollect the distance she has walked, the weight  
of the bag, and recollect!"

"Hell and fury, sirrah! why didst thou recollect?  
You plead in vain! Begone! or I'll seize you for  
a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of  
freedom, you shall!"—and with a powerful arm  
he seized the guard by the throat, and hurled  
him to the ground. "Run, madam, run, see the  
guard house is alive; seize your flour, pass Vine  
street and you are safe." 'Twas done. The  
guard made an attempt to rise, when the stran-  
ger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The re-  
port of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole  
line of guards—the unfortunate man gazed a-  
round him with fearless intrepidity. There was  
one way of escape, and that was through the  
wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he  
started like a deer, pursued by the hounds.—  
"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed  
from one line to another. The desperado  
was lost in the wood, and a general search com-  
menced. The object of their pursuit in the  
mean time, flew like lightning. The main  
guard was left behind; but the whole picquet  
line would soon be alarmed. One course alone  
presented itself, and that was to mount his  
horse, which was concealed among the bushes,  
and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was  
always ready there for him. The thought was  
no sooner suggested than it was put into execu-  
tion. He mounted his horse, and eluding the  
alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Dela-  
ware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken  
possession of, and himself hemmed in by at  
least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprung  
from behind a tree, and demanded his imme-  
diate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate  
rebel; you are now our prisoner, and your boat,  
which before excited suspicion, is now in our  
possession." "Son of a slave, slave to a king,  
how dare you address a freeman! Surrender  
yourself. Doale never surrendered himself to  
any man, far less to a blind paltrone—away, or  
you die," and attempted to pass. The guard  
levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his  
native dust; the ball of Doale's pistols had been  
swifter than his own.

His case was now truly desperate. Behind  
him was the whole line of guards; on the North  
of him the Frankfort picquets, and on the right,  
the City of Philadelphia, filled with British  
troops. One, and only one way presented itself,  
and that was to cross the river. He knew his  
horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it; and  
ere he reached half the distance, twenty armed  
boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse  
dashed through the Delaware, his master spur-  
red him on with double interest, while the balls  
whistled around him. The tide was running  
down, and when he reached the Jersey shore,  
he found himself immediately opposite the old

slip, at market street. On reaching the shore  
he turned round, took out a pistol, and, with  
steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat.  
A man fell over the side, and sunk to rise no  
more. He then disappeared to the wood.—  
The angry, harassed, and disappointed pursuers,  
gave one look; one curse, and returned to the  
Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he  
was not the devil, he was, at least, one of his  
principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequen-  
tly of a like nature, that the expression made use  
of by the disappointed pursuers towards this  
one, are by no means to be censured. Personal  
danger seemed to be no part of their character.  
Plunder, but only from the British, seemed  
their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile,  
of creating in the minds of their enemies this be-  
lief. At one time they were in Philadelphia,  
dressed in the British costume, and, at another  
they were relieving the distresses of their friends  
at Valley Forge.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1828.

### JACKSON AND BURR.

The fact of General Jackson's association  
with Burr, is so fully established by the affi-  
davits of Coffee and Easton, and the letters  
published by Dr. McNairy, that it is use-  
less to offer further proof of it. A faint at-  
tempt has been made to maintain, that af-  
ter Burr's plans became suspicious, Jack-  
son abandoned his connection with him.—  
This assertion is proudly made in Coffee's  
affidavit. The facts, now before the public,  
that Jackson highly recommended Burr  
on the 25th of September, 1806, endorsed  
for him on the 10th of November, and re-  
ceived him again in his house on the 14th  
of December, are very strong to prove the  
futility of this pretence of abandonment.—  
But I have still stronger proof upon this sub-  
ject. The following is an extract of Gen.  
Coffee's deposition:

"Sometime in the year 1806, (to the best  
of my recollection,) Aaron Burr was engaged  
in an expedition or enterprise down the  
Mississippi, and which he said he was au-  
thorized to do by government; and for the  
purpose of procuring provisions and boats for  
his contemplated plans, he, the said  
Burr, did forward a sum of money between  
three and four thousand dollars, in Ken-  
tucky bank notes, to Gen. Jackson, with a  
request that he would procure for him, by  
purchase, the amount in boats and provis-  
ions. At the time Gen. Jackson received  
the sum alluded to, I was connected with  
him in mercantile business, at the Clover  
Bottom, Tennessee, and on the receipt  
thereof, the General showed me his instruc-  
tions, and handed the money or notes to me,  
with a request that I would transact the  
business for Mr. Burr, and in behalf of the  
mercantile firm above alluded to. I did so;  
and made contracts for several boats for  
Mr. Burr: when report reached Tennessee  
that his projects or plans were not, nor  
would not be, countenanced by government.  
On hearing this rumor, and with the ad-  
vice of General Jackson, I declined making  
contracts for Mr. Burr any further than  
had been done, before that time, and still  
held in my possession a considerable part of  
the sum first remitted by Mr. Burr, to Gen.  
Jackson. Some time after that, when Mr.  
Burr came on to Tennessee, on his way  
down the river, he stopped at the Clover  
Bottom, near which place lay some of the  
boats that I had contracted for, for his use, and  
where he fitted himself out for his voyage  
down the river. The report of his acting  
in opposition to the wishes of the govern-  
ment prevented his procuring supplies of  
provision; and as such he had not use for all  
the boats that had been made for him—two,  
I believe, was the number he made use of  
for himself and those with him. The bal-  
ance of the boats, the number I do not re-  
collect, was left by Mr. Burr; and after-  
wards, by virtue of his order in favor of  
Patten Anderson, the boats, or the proceeds  
thereof, was handed or paid over to him,  
Mr. Anderson. When Mr. Burr was at the  
Clover Bottom, General Jackson and my-  
self made a settlement with him, the said  
Burr, and after charging him with the boats  
and other articles furnished him for his voy-  
age down the river, I returned him all the  
balance of his money in the very same notes  
first sent on by him and the accounts were  
then completely closed and paid on both  
sides, as I understood."

In this statement, dates of every thing,  
except the year, are omitted; and it is very  
carefully alleged that, upon hearing that  
the government would not countenance  
Burr's plans, Gen. Coffee, by and with the  
advice of General Jackson, quit making fur-  
ther contracts with Burr. But it appears  
that several boats were built for Burr—that  
some provisions were purchased—that Burr  
took his final departure from Clover Bot-  
tom—and at the time of that departure, a  
settlement took place between Jackson and  
Coffee and Burr. After charging Burr the  
boats and provisions furnished, they returned  
him the balance of the money.

The suit, in which this affidavit was tak-  
en, originated in the opinion that a balance  
of the money remained in Jackson's hands.  
That opinion from the fact of a paper, in  
the hand writing of Gen. Jackson, stating  
an account between Burr and himself, being  
in the possession of Blennerhassett. Of this  
account the following is a copy:

"A. B. in account with A. J."  
1806  
Oct. 4. Expenses J. C. and postage, \$6 62½  
Spanish horse, 90 00  
W. P. Anderson, 700 00  
Cash paid Yater, 60 00  
Donelson Caffery wages and  
expenses 29 00  
Boat of T. Dixon and Coble, 123 00  
Expenses of do., 21 50  
Expenses at sundry times, 8 00  
Keel boat, 300 00  
Bill store Messrs F. & H., 43 00  
Cash for do., 50 00

J. & W. Jackson bill do., 44 00  
Cash to Mr. Adams, 5 00  
Boat of W. Greenshaw & co. 123 00  
Expense for do., 18 75  
Postage, 1 50  
Three boats at \$133 33 cts. 400 00

dollars, 2023 37½  
Cash on hand, 2726 62½  
Cr.

Oct. 4, By draft on Busard & Co. \$325 00  
Nov. 3, By notes by W., 3000 00  
Dec. 8, By do., 500 00

dollars 3750 00

This, no doubt, is the settlement referred  
to by Coffee—the memorandum render-  
ed by Jackson to Burr, at the Clover Bot-  
tom, when "on his way down the river."—  
It corresponds exactly with Coffee's state-  
ment. He is charged "with the boats and  
other articles furnished him for his voy-  
age." The balance is struck, and, consid-  
ering the object of the account, the pay-  
ment of the balance could not be noted, be-  
cause the account was stated to show what  
that balance was.

Let us now carefully examine the items  
of this account, and the times whence they  
arose. Jackson's complimentary letter re-  
commending Burr, and inviting friends to  
show him respect, is dated September 25.  
The first charge in this account is dated  
October 4, and the first credit on the same  
day.

"Expense of J. C. and postage, \$6 62½."  
We should like to know what expenses  
Jackson paid Burr, and what correspond-  
ence he carried on upon his account.—  
These items have no obvious connection  
with building boats and buying provision.—  
Cash paid to Anderson and cash paid to  
Yates, are in the same predicament. They  
comes "Donelson Caffery's wages and ex-  
penses, \$29 00." This Donelson Caffery  
has been introduced before into the Jack-  
son dish of Burrism. The Virginia advocate  
gives us the certificates of Watkins and  
Baker, that Mr. McCaffery was advised by  
Jackson not to go with Burr. He sent him  
nevertheless, on some expedition for Burr,  
and paid his expenses. In the second let-  
ter, published by McNairy, Jackson speaks  
of his sending a message, and adds he will  
furnish "the needful." We see here that  
he did furnish it.

Five flat boats and one keel boat were  
built and paid for, Coffee did not recollect  
the number. He remembered that Burr  
used but two, and left the remainder, which,  
or their proceeds, were delivered to P. An-  
derson. One large item, 700 dollars, of this  
account, was paid to Mr. Anderson. Coffee  
tells us that Burr was engaged in, "an ex-  
pedition or enterprise down the Mississippi,"  
and that "for the purpose of procuring  
provisions and boats for his contemplated  
plans, he forwarded a sum of between  
three and four thousand dollars, in Kentucky  
bank notes, to Gen. Jackson. In this re-  
spect the account corresponds with Coffee's  
statement. It appears that 3500 dollars in  
"notes," were forwarded by a Mr. "W." at  
different periods: the first 3000 on Nov. 3,  
the latter 500 on Dec. 8. Besides this, the  
sum of 250 dollars was advanced October 4,  
in a draft on Busard & Co. Thus we see  
that this account and the statement of Col-  
fee are in harmonious accordance with each  
other.

I have already remarked that the first  
items of debt and credit are on the 4th of  
October, and that Burr was, confessedly, at  
Jackson's residence a most welcome visitor  
on the 25th of September preceding. How  
long he remained, I do not know; it is as-  
serted in the National Journal of the 17th  
of July, that he left Nashville on the 6th of  
October. The time between these two  
dates, was no doubt occupied in making all  
the necessary arrangements between Burr  
and Jackson. Within this time some things  
were transacted, which wear the appear-  
ance of singular coincidences, to say the least.

In General Jackson's letter to Mr. Jeffers-  
on, without date, recently published as evi-  
dence that he had no connection with Burr,  
we find the following: "I beg leave to offer  
to your view the enclosed orders, some time  
ago issued by me, since which I have not  
been furnished with complete returns of the  
volunteer companies." &c. These orders,  
it appears, were dated the 4th of October,  
the very day on which Gen. Jackson opened  
an account with Burr, "for the purpose,  
(as asserted by Gen. Coffee,) of procuring pro-  
visions and boats for his contemplated  
plans." Does not this coincidence clearly  
show that these orders looked to the same  
objects with the boats and provisions? Gen.  
Jackson opened an account with Burr avow-  
edly to "further his plans," and issued these  
orders on the very same day. They were  
contemporaneous acts, and must have origi-  
nated in one common motive. It is a just in-  
ference that these orders were issued at the  
suggestion of Burr, and the letter to Mr.  
Jefferson written also, at his suggestion, if  
not dictated by him. The caution, in reserv-  
ing the command to Jackson himself and  
their own officers and such as Jackson  
might recommend, is characteristic of that  
wily politician, rather than of the headlong  
hero of the Hermitage. Had Mr. Jefferson  
been drawn into an acceptance of the ser-  
vice, upon the terms proposed, his letter of  
acceptance could have been conveniently  
used to deceive the unsuspecting. Fortu-  
nately he was too cautious for this.

As the letter to Mr. Jefferson is endorsed  
to have been received the 24th of November  
1806, it must have been written about the  
first of that month. Here is another singular  
coincidence.—The remittance of \$3,000 was  
received on the 3d, the receipt of this cash  
and the letter to the president seem to have  
been contemporaneous acts. The messen-  
ger, Mr. W. who brought the cash, most  
probably brought also the advice to write  
the letter. It was surely a singular mode



defeating the conspiracy, to be acting as an efficient agent to promote it, and write the president without any direct notice of it. It was an equally singular mode of abandoning it, to receive money purposely to further it, when the alarm was almost universal, as it was in the West on the 3d of November! The months of October and November, 1866, was the period of one that Gen. Jackson was engaged in his principal acts of concert with Burr. This was, indeed, the period of the most active operations, on the great theatre of action, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Cumberland. During this period we find General Jackson most industriously engaged in furthering the conspiracy.

The testimony of Coffey, explained and corrected by this account, and the letters already published by McNairy, demonstrate, not only the facts, but the period of their occurrence. They completely silence the pretension, that Gen. Jackson abandoned Burr as soon as the legality of his enterprise was suspected. The falsehood of this pretence is evident, as well from the facts now disclosed, as from its intrinsic absurdity. What private enterprise or expedition down the Mississippi, as Coffey describes it, could depend for its legality upon the countenance of the President? That which was in its nature illegal, could not be legalized by the countenance and approbation of the national executive. Conspiracy against the laws of the country can derive no sanction from the president or his cabinet. They are as answerable to the law as others. Had Burr contemplated a tardy or emigrating expedition, it did not require the countenance of the executive to make it lawful. There was no law reprehending such an expedition. The admission that enough was known, by General Jackson, to assure him that the enterprise needed the sanction of the government, includes a confession that he knew it to be illegal when he engaged to aid it. From this conclusion he cannot possibly escape, but by making himself an idiot, simpleton, and a ridiculous dupe. None can believe him to have been such. On the contrary, the just conclusion is, that he was a principal confederate, and that both his letters to President Jefferson and Governor Claiborne were written in concert with Burr, for the purpose of forwarding his plans.

When, on December, 22 1866, Burr left Clover Bottom with two boats, the expedition was prostrated. The public voice had denounced and defeated it. There was no hope of success and Burr could only go on and trust his desperate fortunes to circumstances. Every motive that governed men made it proper for Gen. Jackson to stop and endeavor to escape suspicion. By this course he might still remain in a situation to assist Burr and the other confederates at another time. By proceeding he would certainly damn himself, and could as certainly render them no service. Hence the account was settled as a mere mercantile agency, without, however, the usual mercantile charge of commissions.

Gen. Jackson's labor and responsibilities were carried to the account of the cause, and liquidated by the per contra of the common good. He did escape general suspicion, and it was only when he began to renew, in the face of the public, his old Burr associations, that suspicion revived against him. As this acquaintance extended, and as, from time to time, the old Burrites kept raising up their voices in support of Gen. Jackson, inquiry was on the alert. And when the confidential agent of the Hermitage was found, at a most critical juncture, wending his course towards the home of Burr, and the theatre of his present secret operations, those possessed of the evidence have felt it their duty to disclose it. The chieftain stands now before the world as the active abettor of Burr, without hope of refuge, except the humiliating one of being his tool and dupe.

#### MADISON AND JACKSON.

All who wish to understand why Gen. Jackson entertained but a poor opinion of President Madison, may find an explanation in the following document, which, in a government where the people rule, ought long since to have been before the public:

Department of War, April 5th 1815.

Sir—As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 16th of February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter, dated 17th February, with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted, that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of those letters in due course, but I presume, that both of them have long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.

I assure you, sir, that it is a very painful task, to disturb for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification, which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause which the nation has bestowed on those services. But representations have been recently made to the President, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that require immediate attention; not only in vindication of the just authority of the law, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.

There has been transmitted to the President, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aid-de-camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st Feb. of your general order, dated the 25th Feb. commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans; of a publication in the Louisiana Courier, of the 3d of March, under the signature of "A Citizen of Louisiana of French origin," and an advertisement upon the general order, the order of the 5th of March, enforcing the order of the 28th of February, of your letter of the 10th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace, and of the 3d general order, of the 8th of March, suspending the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier de Tourard.

These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that on the 5th of March, the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was arrested by your order, and confined in the barracks; that on the same day, Mr. Hall, the district Judge, issued a habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Louallier; but before

arrested by your order, for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 8th of March, Mr. Dick, the Attorney of the United States, having obtained from Mr. Lewis, as State Judge, a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your order and lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 12th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New Orleans, with orders not to return until information of peace was officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released on the same day, and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day, until further order.

From these representations, it would appear, that the judicial power of the U. States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government, has been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercises of military force and command. The President views the subject in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expression of opinion upon the case; in hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty, with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will with all possible dispatch, transmit to this department, a full report of the transactions which have been stated.—And in the mean time, it is presumed, that all extraordinary exertion of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The President instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory department may be observed towards the state authority and citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Sec'y of War.

Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON.

The character of Gen. Jackson is daily developing itself. The opinions entertained of his conduct, even in the day of his triumph at New Orleans, by Mr. Madison, the pure and patriotic Mr. Madison, will be found in the letter signed by the late Mr. Dallas as Acting Secretary of War. The facts of record, in this letter afford such abundant evidence of the tyrannical disposition of Gen. Jackson, and his utter disregard of the constitution and laws, wherever they obstructed the gratification of his personal desires, as should forever prevent his elevation to the Chief Magistracy. He is so conscious of his own want of qualification either from nature or education to discharge the duties of any civil office, that he has resigned every civil office he ever held. Suppose he was not a practiced DUELLIST—suppose he was not a DEALER IN SLAVES—suppose he had not been intimately connected with AARON BURR—never had ordered the six Militiamen to be shot, or imbrued his hands in the blood of a neighbor; is not his total unfitness for the office an abundant reason why he should not be elected?

#### DESOTISM! DESOTISM!

In the 238th page of Eaton's life of General Jackson, there is a letter from the General to the Secretary of War, from which we make the following extract. The letter is dated Nov. 20, 1814.

Permit me to suggest a plan, which, on a fair experiment, will do away or lessen the expenses under the existing mode of calling militia forces into the field.—When ever there happens to be a deficiency in the regular force in any particular quarter, let the government determine on the necessary number—This should be portioned among the different states, AND CALLED INTO SERVICE FOR AND DURING THE WAR.

We ask the poor man with a large family if he is willing to be thus dragged from the wife of his love and the children of his affection, and made to sever a regular soldier during any war, in which the country may be engaged? We leave the question for his solution.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Great changes are daily taking place in this State in favor of the Administration, and things are working together for good. A letter from Harrisburg, 21st, published in the York Recorder, says: "The two opposite county meeting held here this week, produced great strife to show strength. Both parties agree that the administration meeting was much the strongest, both as to numbers and character. This county, Dauphin, is considered as entirely secure for the Administration."

The Pennsylvania Centinel of the 27th inst. says, "the meeting held in Adams county on the 18th, has given a death blow to the hopes of the friends of Gen. Jackson in the county. They feel now they have nothing to expect from Adams county, but defeat, signal defeat. And many of them are even trembling for Pennsylvania! They keep up a semblance of confidence—but marks of fear are upon their countenances. And well may they fear—for, we have great reason to expect that Pennsylvania will yet follow the example of 'Old Kentucky,' and throw her weight to the Administration. The changes that we hear of daily around us, are a most happy presage of success to the good cause—the cause of order and Constitutional Government."

The Village Record, of Chester county, says: "Our columns are filled to overflowing. Administration meetings are holding all around us. Federalism and Democracy seem to have gone to sleep, or perhaps are dead. We hope whatever was noxious in either may sleep forever, and what was good in both may revive and flourish perpetually. The best split is abroad. Our friends go forth in renewed strength and vigor since the cheering news from Louisiana and Kentucky—a davatar of hope has risen

in the West. To all our friends throughout the Commonwealth, we say,

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!" Let your march be onward. Our cause is just. Spirit and perseverance will ensure us victory."

Village Record.

NEW YORK.—At the late State Convention of Young Men at Utica, after the most diligent and careful inquiry an estimate was made of the probable result of the electoral election in that State, which issued in a conviction that Districts No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30, will elect twenty-three Adams electors. These being a majority of the college of Electors, that body will elect two friends of the administration, as electors, to represent the Senators of that state; this will give Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush twenty-five votes and General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun eleven, votes in the State of New York.

The Southern Galaxy printed in Natches contains a communication, signed by C. Griffin, setting forth the particulars of a quarrel between himself and Judge Maury, both of that city—Judge Maury insulted Mr. Griffin on the first day of election, for which the latter asked an explanation, which was refused, and also the acceptance of a challenge—whereupon the judge was posted as a scoundrel and a coward. Mr. Griffin then armed himself, and on going from his office to the house, he was attacked by the judge, who levelled a pistol at him. Mr. G. immediately discharged one of his—both missed; the judge stationed himself behind a tree, and took aim at Mr. G.; the latter again fired without effect; judge M. then ran towards Mr. G. who retreated on his crutches (being lame) to a hotel, where he received a part of the contents of the judge's pistol, and discharged also another pocket pistol at the judge. Coming then to close quarters, the judge drew a sword from a cane, and stabbed Mr. G. in the breast who fell. The company then prevented the judge from closing upon him. These are the most piquant particulars of the affray.

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

New Castle County.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the present Administration, of the General Government in Newcastle county, assembled at Red Lion pursuant to adjournment on Saturday the 13th day of September, A. D. 1823. JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Esq. was appointed Chairman and DANIEL CORBITT and EVAN H. THOMAS Secretaries. It was then on motion resolved that there be appointed a Committee on behalf of the respective Hundreds, of two persons from each hundred, except Christians, which shall be entitled to four. The duty of which Committee shall be to retire and report business for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the following were appointed.

Brandy Wine Hundred—William McCaulley, William W. Young.

Christiana Hundred—James Canby, William P. Brobson, John J. Milligan, Jesse P. Riel-

ards.

Mill Creek Hundred—Aquila Nebeker, John Dixon.

Whiteley Creek Hundred—Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, Isaac Price.

Pennadder Hundred—Jacob Farris, Levi Cnoch.

New Castle Hundred—John Moody, Hugh Gemmill.

Red Lion Hundred—Philip Reyhold John Higgins.

St. Georges Hundred—William Kenedy, Dr. Cuthbert S. Green.

Appomattock Hundred—Hon. Arnold Naudain, John Ginn.

The Committee having retired for a short space of time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally read and adopted, viz:

The friends of the administration of the county of Newcastle, assembled in county meeting, avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, of reiterating their confidence in the purity of the principles they contend for in the impending political crisis, and of renewing their pledges of support and approbation of the measures and policy of the general government, and of the able and patriotic statesmen who administer it.

In viewing the origin of this contest, and in tracing its progress up to the present moment, no single circumstance presents itself to shake or disturb the satisfaction which is inspired by a consciousness of pure motives and of being engaged in a just and honorable cause. The opposition to the present administration was originated by certain ambitious political leaders, disappointed in their views of personal aggrandizement, by the failure of their particular candidates, and who availing themselves of the honest prejudices of a large portion of the people in favor of a *fortunal* soldier, have turned these prejudices to their own account, and made them the instruments by which they hope to ride into power and place. They have constituted themselves "combinations of states," and sworn the destruction of the administration, be its measures "right or wrong."—Reversing the republican principle, "measures, not men." They have proved themselves ready to sacrifice measures, principles and the interests of their country, to their devotion for their idol and their own personal interests. Against such a combination of ambitious spirits and of vicious principles, we are proud to contend. We feel that in opposing their pretensions, and in rallying around an administration which has thus far discharged its duties wisely, prosperously and with a faithful regard to the trust constitutionally reposed in them, that we are contending for the principles of the constitution against the spirit of disorganization and misrule, a spirit which can never eventuate in good, but whose triumph would, we verily believe, be a triumph over the liberties of our country. We contend for the supremacy of the civil over the military principle—that principle which has proved the base of every Republic—that principle which has recently enabled the *Liberator* Bolivar to constitute himself the Dictator Bolivar, which has converted the President, for four years, of the free Republic of Colombia, into a military despot for life—the uncontrolled master of the lives and liberties of a people who had struggled through years of blood and suffering to obtain that freedom which has been snatched from them in an hour by the sword of a "military chieftain." We point emphatically to this example, which is even now passing before our eyes; as one of those warnings, with which the monitor page of history is filled, that the fairest promises of freedom may at any time be blighted by the ascendancy of the military principle. We contend for measures, not for men—for that wise system of policy, which protects and cherishes the industry of our own people in preference to that of foreigners, which has been established by successive administrations, and is the decided policy of the able statesmen who now preside over the destinies of our country; a policy which has been alternately betrayed and denounced by our opponents, and is now made the pretext for menaces of civil war and a dissolution of the Union.

1. Therefore, Resolved, That our confidence in the wisdom and purity of the present administration is justified by the strongest proofs which are every day furnished of its devotion to the public welfare and to the best interests of our country.

2. Resolved, That we will strenuously support the nomination of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and RICHARD RUSH for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

3. Resolved, That we entirely and cordially approve of the nomination of KENNEY JOHNS, jr. as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the U. States, and that we will use all honorable means to effect his re-election.

4. Resolved, That the members of this meeting, now separate and organize themselves according to the respective hundreds for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and that each hundred except Pennader shall have power to nominate one or more persons for each office, upon which nominations respectively the meeting shall decide.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the members from the different hundreds separated, and reported to the meeting sundry nominations from which was formed the following ticket.

#### Senators.

Edward Tatnall, B. H.

John Walker, Farmer, M. H. (in lieu of Joseph England deceased.)

#### Representatives.

Eluthere Irene Dupont, } C. H.

Washington Rice, } C. H.

Benjamin Watson, W. C. C. H.

Thomas Janvier, N. C. H.

John Higgins, R. L. H.

Daniel Corbit, St. G. H.

Alexander Crawford, A. H.

Levy Court Commissioners.

James Thompson, M. H.

James McCullough, (F.) N. C. H. (in lieu of Benjamin Marley, deceased.)

Cornelius Naudain, } A. H.

John Ginn, }

Resolved, That the ticket as adopted be recommended to the firm and undivided support of the friends of the administration at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That William P. Brobson, John Wales, William A. Mendenhall, Robert Porter and John J. Milligan, be a committee to superintend the printing and distribution of tickets. The Meeting was then addressed by John J. Milligan and the Hon. Kenney Johns, jr. Esqrs.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Red Lion, on the second Saturday in June next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretaries, and published in the administration papers, and that 500 handbills thereof be printed for distribution throughout the county.

JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Chairman.

DANIEL CORBITT, Secretaries.

EVAN H. THOMAS, }

JACKSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

#### ANOTHER FORGERY EXPOSED.

Some days since, we made a charge against the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Philadelphia, of misstatement, in asserting that Andrew Jackson was appointed by Washington District Attorney of the Territory now called Tennessee, and of a fraud on the public by attempting to sustain that misstatement by the publication of a forged commission, signed "G. Washington," and appointing "Andrew Jackson of Nashville," "Attorney of the United States," for that district.

The Jackson Committee, Messrs. Worrell, Duncan, Boyd, Toland, Wurtz, Duane, Leiper, Cox, and Pettit, have subsequently published a letter specially devoted to their vindication from a charge so serious in its nature, and so pregnant with injury to them and to their cause. They assert that they "regarded the fact of the appointment of Andrew Jackson, by Washington, historical and undoubted," and to show what this authority is, they give the following paragraph, which they assert to be a quotation from John H. Eaton's biography of the General: "Shortly afterwards, he was appointed by Washington Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued for years."

We have a copy of Eaton's work lying before us, in which the paragraph above quoted appears in the following form:

"Shortly afterwards he was appointed Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued to act for many years."

The edition from which we make this extract, in which it will be remarked that the words, "by Washington," do not occur, bears date 1824, and the author thus expresses himself in his preface.

"To present things truly as they occurred, has been the wish of the author, and he believes he has succeeded. He believes so, because he has no inducement to do otherwise; and because having all the original papers in his possession, and the opportunity of constant and repeated intercourse with the subject of this history, there was no avenue to error, unless from intention, and this he disclaims. He can, therefore, venture upon this assurance, that what is detailed may be taken as correct."

With this preliminary assurance before us, we must remain satisfied that the statement of Mr. Eaton as we have given it, is correct; and that the Philadelphia Committee, to extricate themselves from the consequence of one misstatement, have boldly hazarded another. In other words, we are justified in the inference, that, with a view still to keep up the fraudulent delusion that Gen. Washington confided to Andrew Jackson a public station, the Committee have been guilty of an interpolation in the text of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "by Washington," which Mr. Eaton did not use.

The Committee they say "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." We have referred to the law organizing the Government of the Territory to show that no such appointment by the President was ever authorized. We have gone still further, and given a faithful list of all the appointments made by President Washington under the law, in which Andrew Jackson does not appear. Yet, in the text of all these facts, the Committee declare that they "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." They have placed either their standing for intelligence, or their character, in imminent danger; and will have great difficulty to escape unhurt.

As to the forgery of the commission, with an intent to deceive, while they assert that "it is contradicted by the very note objected to," every word they say to show this only fastens the accusation more firmly upon them. We give them the entire benefit of their own language:

"To show, in as prominent a way as we could, what it was that Washington had done for Gen. Jackson, we gave, in a note appended to our tenth letter, the form of a commission, (copied from an original commission of 1789, from Washington to a District Attorney,) giving the name, place, and date, as we believed they must be in the original, which we had no doubt had been given to General Jackson. In our note we did not give the paper as the commission given to General Jackson."

Even on their own showing, then, we contend

that the charge of forgery is made out against them. They admit that they took the form of a commission, granted to a District Attorney, inserted the name of Andrew Jackson, and affixed to the form, so filled up, the name of G. Washington. Had they taken a blank check and filled it up with the name of an individual, and affixed the signature of another, and they presented it as genuine, they would have found to their cost that existing statutes would have put on the stratagem the construction of forgery, and imputed fraud as the motive for it.

But they have fixed the charge of forgery upon themselves much more firmly than by any process of induction or inference, however clear. In the note to the tenth letter, which contains this filled up commission, we find the following introductory language:

"The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Gen. Jackson. We are not sure the date is correct, but we believe it is so, and equally correct in all other particulars."

Here the commission is explicitly declared to be "the commission given by Washington to General Jackson." Yet in the letter of vindication which they have now published, the Committee declare—"In our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to Gen. Jackson." And in another part of the same letter it is asserted that what they gave in the note to the tenth letter was only "the form of a commission," &c. How self-abased must those gentlemen feel when they find themselves thus detected and exposed in so wicked an experiment on the credulity and sagacity of the people of Pennsylvania! How desperate must be the cause which requires such men to resort to such means in its support!

The Committee deny that they have committed the fraud and forgery thus fixed upon them, for the purpose of deception. What was the object they had in view? It was to show, by statements, and documents, and quotations, wearing an official or an authentic form, that Gen. Washington, by public acts, proved his confidence in Gen. Jackson. The language of the tenth letter runs thus:

"Such was the reputation which he [General Jackson] established, that, upon the organization of the territory of the United States South of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee,) in May, 1790, Washington appointed him District Attorney."

And in a subsequent part of the same letter, we are asked, "why should not the confidence and applause of Washington, &c. be proofs of Gen. Jackson's merits?" And to show that he had Washington's confidence, it is asserted that—

"President Washington appointed Andrew Jackson to a high civil trust, which he held for nearly six years."

Deeming it important that the impression should be made on the public mind in Pennsylvania that General Jackson had received some mark of Washington's confidence, the statements were made which we have quoted, and to sustain them an original commission of Washington's for a District Attorney, is hunted up, and the name of Andrew Jackson inserted, although at the same moment, the members must have been aware that no such commission existed, because under the law no such commission could exist. This, therefore, was done "for the purpose of deception."

Again, the Committee driven from their first position, seek to fortify themselves behind the shield of General Jackson's biographer, and, to save themselves from the imputation of falsehood, have recourse to interpolation, in order to give to Mr. Eaton's language, a meaning not originally intended or warranted with a view to bear out their misstatement. As this could not be done in ignorance, we submit to our readers whether this also was not done "for the purpose of deception."

No one who will take the trouble to institute a comparison of the facts and statements we have made on this subject, can rise from the task without being sensible of the conclusiveness with which the charge of fraud and forgery has been made out against the Philadelphia Committee; and with this conviction on his mind, it will be alike impossible for him to quit the task without feeling a diminished respect for individuals who have permitted themselves to be hurried by the intemperance of party spirit, into a course of conduct so unmanly and indefensible.

This Committee have been very industrious in looking up materials for the crimination of the present administration, and the defence of Gen. Jackson, and in working them up in the manner best calculated to produce a favorable operation on the prospects of General Jackson in the State of Pennsylvania. The letters which they have published abound in misstatements. One of the most prominent and most outrageous of these misrepresentations we have selected and exposed, in order that the citizens of Pennsylvania and of other States, may know the means which are adopted for the purpose of seducing their judgments, and leading them into error.

We believe it is only necessary for the people of Pennsylvania, naturally intelligent and independent, and habitually correct in their moral perception and practice, to understand the character of the certificates of those who are endeavoring thus to work upon their credulity, in order to defeat them. We also feel satisfied that they will turn with honest indignation from a cause, to promote which even men respectable in their private walks, and of good estimation in society, stoop to perpetrate those offences which, in law and morals, are accounted criminal, but which, wearing a political complexion, appear to be regarded as innocent, if not laudable.—*Nat. Jour.*

Prospects in the State of New York.—Every day we receive information from the various counties of this state, imparting most cheering intelligence. Our cause is growing stronger, as the true character of the present administration is becoming known, and as the absence of real claims on the part of General Jackson is most generally understood and acknowledged. The result of the information obtained by the Young Men's Committee has been published, and confirms us in our belief of the triumph of our cause in the November election. Not to extend our confidence quite as far as is assumed by this intelligent body—we think ourselves warranted in saying that present prospects authorize us to claim twenty-two votes for the Administration.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.—A letter from New-Orleans, under date the 18th ult., states that on the day preceding as the Steamboat Grampus, was towing two vessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

The National Journal of Thursday last says.—"We are sorry to state, that Don PABLO OANZON, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. He was a gentleman of mild and courteous demeanor. His unfortunate end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed."



DELAWARE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD RUSH.

J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.

He has spent his life, thus far in the service of his country, without doing one act which even his political foes have cause to censure.

The commercial intercourse between the U.S. and the civilized nations of the world, has been mainly settled by his agency.

He spent 20 years in the splendour of Foreign Courts, and has adhered to his Republican professions, and to his plain and simple manners.

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

[Whose reports as Secretary of the Treasury, prove him one of the ablest and most zealous advocates of a Tariff.]

We hold that "the MILITARY shall in all cases, and at all times be in strict subordination to the CIVIL Power."

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. JEFFERSON's opinions of General JACKSON's claims to the Presidency.

"My faith in the self-government of the people, has never been so shaken as by the efforts made at the last election to place over their heads one, who in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, has made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own ambitious will as the guide of his conduct."

"One might as well make a Sailor of a Cock, or a Soldier of a Goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—[Jefferson's letter to T. W. Gilmore.]

"The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic; he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida; in a word, there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency."—See Governor Coles' Letter, Nov. 1827.

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS. "I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." "The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected."—Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic, concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."

[Mr. Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817.]

Chief Justice MARSHALL's opinion—addressed to the Marylander.

In a letter from this gentleman, he expressed himself as friendly to the present Administration of the general government, and that he intends voting (an act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to disregard, in consequence of the "injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State" by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

"MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828.

"Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair."

BUSHROD WASHINGTON."

Gen. JACKSON'S opinion of Mr. ADAMS. In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. Jackson alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, in the following language:

"I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction."

"Agricola" on the subject of Silk Worms, shall appear next week.

Several communications have been received, and shall be attended to next week.

We shall probably notice the certificates of Messrs. Wilson and Holland next week. If the statement which is set forth in the letter from White Clay Creek is not correct, the author of that letter will, we have no doubt, correct it. We should be sorry to do either Mr. Wilson or Major Herdman injustice, and shall take some pains to come at the truth of the affair.

Of the Editor or his remarks, we shall say but little. Having no character for veracity himself, he is ever ready to bring others down to his level on the scale of respectability. We do not claim anything beyond a respectable standing in society. Had our character ever been impeached before a court of justice, we should consent to be ranked among his equals; but as this has not been the case we scorn to parley with inferiors.

The Editor of the Patriot has undertaken (we presume without solicitation) to bedaub the Postmaster with fulsome praise, or as the Colonel would say "give him a puff." If the Post Master has any regard for his reputation he will put a stopper on the man's mouth, or he will do for him as he has done for himself—write him out of character.

Why does not the Colonel in his round, puff Senator McLane, whose heels he is following in the Jackson ranks, and why does he not puff the Jackson Candidate for Congress? Is it asked why? We would not positively say, but we have heard this same consistent Jackson machine, after swelling as big as a blacksmith's bellows, "with lifted hand and outstretched arm," damn and doubly damn them both, for a pair of "political gamblers" and this was since he has been apeing the part of Editor of a press which is striving to promote, not the election of Jackson, but the sinister views of these leaders of the Jackson party.—This may possibly account for his not blowing in that quarter.

On Monday, the election for Inspector took place in Christiana Hundred. A larger poll was given here than has ever before been known, and the result was truly cheering to the Administration friends.

At the election in 1827, for Inspector, there was but about 480 votes given in; the Jackson ticket then had a majority of 53. On Monday, there was above three hundred votes more polled, and their majority was 5 less! At the general election, they had a majority of 13 votes in every hundred polled, and now their majority does not amount to but 6!! Our opponents say we used every exertion to bring out voters.—This we deny. Our efforts were not strained beyond theirs. We had no carriages employed in bringing voters to the polls—they had, and they came well filled.

The votes throughout the county, as will be seen by the following statement amount to 2330—only 605 less than was polled at the General Election last year—the number at that time being 2985; and we have every reason to believe, of these five hundred and ninety-four, two thirds will be given for the Administration ticket.—The Jacksonites claim 650 majority in Newcastle County—we will ask them where they are to be found.

INSPECTORS' ELECTION, 1828.

Hundreds.	Jack-son.	Adams.	No. of votes.
Brandywine	89		225
Christiana	48		790
Mill Creek		15	279
White Clay Creek	55		140
Pencader	12		174
Newcastle	49		189
Red Lion		17	82
St. Georges	10		223
Appoquinimink		6	278
	263	38	2380
	38		

Jackson majority 225

GENERAL ELECTION, 1827.

Hundreds.	Jack-son.	Adams.	No. of votes.
Brandywine	64		322
Christiana	125		965
Mill Creek	62		376
White Clay Creek	72		202
Pencader	17		207
Newcastle	70		252
Red Lion		6	112
St. Georges		29	265
Appoquinimink		6	284
	410	41	2985
	41		

Jackson majority 369

Of the several shameful falsehoods that have been published in the opposition papers relative to "Adams Men exerting themselves" we have seen none to equal that of Clement, who with his usual disregard of truth, asserts that "we beheld them (the Adams men) pushing forward the beardless boys, and leading decrepit old age, to the polls, . . . and yet with little attention on the part of the Jacksonians, we have beaten them easily." This modest assertion is only excelled by his declaration that Mr. Adams got off his horse at Glasgow, to view the hickory pole, which the idolaters of Jackson recently erected at that place!!

Maine.—The Election in Maine, terminated on the 8th instant. The Administration ticket has prevailed throughout the State, and leaves the Opposition no ground for a hope that one single elector will be added to their list from that quarter. It will be remembered that they counted on two out of the nine electors from Maine. Disappointment is the peculiar lot of the hurraw-boys, it seems. Maine votes by districts, giving nine electors.

Indiana.—Governor Ray has been elected by a majority of 3000 votes. Both the Senators and all the Representatives in Congress are friendly to the Administration. In the Legislature there is but two Jackson Senator and a small minority in the lower house. Indiana is safe! It is now ascertained that Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky and Maine, are safe and entire for the Administration; all the Jackson vapouring to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is whispered abroad that since the triumph of the Administration friends, at the late Inspectors' Election, an express has been forwarded to Sussex, informing McLane & Co. that unless they speedily return to their own county, they will be entirely overthrown. One little week ago, the Jackson men were claiming a majority of 400 at the Inspectors Election in this county; since that time the election has taken place, and what is the result—why they have gained a paltry handful amounting to barely 225 votes.—One hundred and twenty-four votes lost in a week! What think you gentlemen—if the United States Senator, District Attorney, States At-

torney, would-be-Congressman, &c. &c., do not speedily return, will not your case be a desperate one?

To the Voters of Delaware, Fellow Citizens,

The Presidential Election is near at hand. Interesting as that event is, at all times, to the people of the United States, it is rendered of momentous importance at this period, by the principles involved in its issue, and the means and agents which are employed to influence your determination. Were the question simply, whether John Q. Adams or Andrew Jackson should be President, though your decision, I trust, would be the same—the deep responsibility of that decision might not so readily be perceived, nor so intensely felt; but on the present occasion, higher and nobler motives impel you to a calm examination of this subject. Doctrines have been put forth and principles advocated, vitally affecting not only the purity but the permanence of our government: doctrines and principles, which, if suffered to pass without your political censure, will be a lasting reproach to yourselves, and inflict serious if not irreparable injury upon the common good. As a lover of my country, attached to her by every tie that binds a man to his native soil, as one who looks back to the toils, the sufferings, the patriotism of our fathers, with a kind of hallowed reverence for their memories, I cannot hear such doctrines openly proclaimed without raising my feeble voice against them. Is it not presumptuous, fellow citizens, in any man, or any set of men, to demand *authoritatively* of you that you should honor with your highest civil gift, the Captain who has been successful in a single enterprise? Is military renown to be the *only* passport to your favour? and are they to be denounced and threatened, who assent not to this demand? are we to hear it asserted, in a country like ours, that a warrior, a successful warrior, with laurels bestowed by a grateful people, still fresh upon his brow, and can claim *as of right*, the station of President, without even the pretensions to civil fitness or qualification? This doctrine has been openly avowed—openly defended—but it has not, it cannot receive the sanction of an intelligent people.

You have already pronounced its doom. The ensign of martial array has been struck—the pomp and pageantry of war, no longer dazzle the eye, and in the accents of persuasion, you are now called to the support of the Farmer of Tennessee; but the stratagem will not take. You are not so easily deceived. You cannot shut your eyes to the composition of the party who seek thus to sway our opinions. You see them with the most intemperate zeal and bitterness, impugn every official act of your own rulers, ascribing to them motives of the basest and most dishonourable character. You see them regardless of the decencies of life, and lost even to self-respect, advertising in the public papers, your President as an absconding felon;—offering a reward for his recovery or apprehension, and with a recklessness of malice, that has no parallel in a community like ours, describing his person and his dress in a manner intended to bring him into derision and contempt. You see all this and more practised every day—and will you restrain your indignant condemnation? I trust not,—but let us not retaliate in kind—let us not, *like them*, forget the courtesy due to others, nor the respect we owe ourselves, in a laudable effort to rebuke arrogant presumption. Let us remember that the cause they espouse must have such agents for its support—and let them and their cause receive your solemn and decided reprobation at the Polls.

Dr. Charles Van Mayerly, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made of block tin, and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very

rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

We are much indebted to a polite correspondent for the perusal of the "extract of a letter dated St. Jago de Cuba, August 20," which states that the Governors of that Island and Porto Rico have received orders from the King *tenaz mas-ran*, to have all the boys found in the Colleges of the United States brought home, lest they imbibe the principles of *liberty* and of *heresy*, which are in opposition to the throne and the altar, and the Governors are not to permit, for the future, any boys being sent from the Islands to be educated in the United States. "Mr. V. and Mr. C." have been directed to send for their sons from colleges in this country. The writer feelingly adds: "This is the greatest of our misfortunes! We have no good teachers here; thus our sons may grow up like beasts. This is necessary, because a man that knows nothing cannot know his rights, and may be easily made to kiss the hand that oppresses him. "Happy you who live among the sons of Washington." Philad. Aurora.

NEW STEAM COACH.

A new steam coach has been made at Edinburgh by Messrs. J. & F. Nays, the sons of the eminent landscape painter. The Scotsman, speaking of their invention says—"Their steam-coach is now finished so far as regards the machinery, and we had the pleasure of inspecting it a few days ago. The engine is on the high pressure principle, as it always is for locomotive vehicles; but from the construction of the boiler, every chance of explosion is more effectually guarded against, than in most of those which are called low pressure engines. The furnace is a cube of about 30 inches, with two chimneys; the boilers, four in number, are placed within it.—They consist of iron cylinders, about nine inches in diameter, and are placed in a vertical position. There are two steam cylinders of about four inches diameter, with the cranks at right angles. The whole space occupied by the machinery, which is about 4 1/2 feet long, 3 feet broad and 3 1/2 feet deep, scarcely exceeds in size the ordinary foot placed behind a stage coach. The vehicle has four wheels, and is steered by a person sitting in front. A trial, we understand, is to be made of it in a few days."

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, KENSEY JOHNS, JUN'R.

KENT COUNTY.

Presley Spruance, jr.  
Joseph G. Oliver, (in lieu of John Brinckloe, deceased.)

Representatives,  
John Raymond,  
Doct. William W. Morris,  
Matthias Day,  
Samuel Virden,  
Peter L. Cooper,  
Doct. James P. Lofland,  
John Booth.

Levy-Court Commissioners.  
Alexander Peterson, D. C. H.  
Merritt Scotten, D. H.  
Elias Fleming, Mis. H.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senator,  
Purnal Tindal.

Representatives,  
John Tennent,  
Caleb S. Layton,  
Kendal M. Lewis,  
Thomas Davis,  
Doct. John White,  
William Dunning,  
George Truitt.

Coroners,  
David Holland,  
George Hazzard.

Levy-Court Commissioners.  
Samuel Ratcliff, C. C. H.  
George Frame, I. R. H.  
Spencer Phillips, D. H.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, September 18 NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Banker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	1	Hudson	2
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	2
Mhauk bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	2
nectally	1a2	Geneva bank	2
Lewinsburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.
Newb. 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 Bruns-	
den	par	wick	
at Elizabethtown	1	Protection and Lom.	
at N. Brunswick	1	bank	unc.
at Patterson	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	
at Sussex	1	Holly	3
Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank	
Banks in Newark	1	Franklin bank	unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks	1	Conococheague bk.	
do city bank	1	at Williamsport	1
Annapolis	1	Bank of Westminster	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1	Havre de Grace	1
Do. at Frederick-	1	Elkton	unc.
town	1	Carolina	unc.
Hagerstown bank	1		

MARRIED.

In Buenos Ayres, on the 7th July, at the Government Palace, Colonel JONAS H. COX, of the National Service, and a native of New Jersey, in North America, to Dona TRINIDAD BALCARCE, only daughter of His Excellency Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, Minister of War and Foreign Relations. The Hon. John M. Forbes, American Charge d'Affaires, assisted at the ceremony as the friend of Col. Cox, while the bride was given away by the lady of the Governor.

An adjourned meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—when a paper will be read.

Sept. 18:  
**FOR SALE,**  
15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.  
For particulars, apply at this Office.  
July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Parke, and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON, Administrator D. H. N.

New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1—4tp.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Brandywine, on Sunday evening last 14th inst. a bound girl, named MARY ANN LEDDEN, about 16 years of age. Her dress at the time of absconding is not precisely recollected, but it is known that she had a blue striped domestic frock, and new laced boots—no bonnet. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, to any one who will return said girl to me.

All persons are cautioned against harboring her at their peril.

EZRA COMFORT, Brandywine; 1—4tp.

Managers' Office, No. 28, Market-st. September 17, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 2d class, viz: 14. 41. 26. 1. 4. 49. 3. 17. which gave to the patrons of Robertson & Little's Office several handsome prizes.

We have now the pleasure of presenting the following brilliant scheme:

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery,

3d class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1828. 54 number lottery—8 drawn ballots.

YATES & MINTIE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$6000 is \$6000

1 of 3903 is 3903

2 of 1000 is 2000

5 of 400 is 2000

5 of 300 is 1500

5 of 200 is 1000

12 of 120 is 1440

25 of 100 is 2500

138 of 27\* is 3726

1150 of 6 is 6900

8280, of 3 is 24840

9624 Prizes.

15180 Blanks

24804 Tickets.

\*Each an elegant copy of the History of England, described below.

That ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of \$6000

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 3903

Those two tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 8th, or 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; each 400

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th, each 300

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; each 200

Those 12 tickets having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th, each 120

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 25) each 100

Those 138 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d, the 3d and 4th or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each a book prize valued at 47

All others having two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1150,) each 8

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 8280,) each 3

The Book prizes consist of an elegant edition of Hume, Smollett, and Bisset's England in nine octavo volumes, on superfine paper, bound in cloth; each volume embellished by an Historical Engraving, executed in the highest style of the art in America; and will be delivered to the prize holders at either of the Offices of the Managers in Hartford, Conn. Providence, R. I. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del. Washington City, D. C. Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Virginia, Charleston, S. C. or New-Orleans, La.

The holder of a share of a ticket drawing a Book prize will be entitled at his option to receive the entire copy of the books, and pay for what his prize does not entitle him to, or he may receive payment of his share in money, on the same terms that the money prizes are payable.

Price of 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.)

Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000, 10,000, 7,500, 2,125, 5000, 3000, 1500, 1000, &c.

Bank Notes bought and sold. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented.

Orders, from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid), or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.



# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For September, 1838.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind
1	60 70	fair and cool NW
2	54 70	do do do
3	56 72	do do do
4	58 78	do do do
5	58 54	rain NW
6	48 64	fair and cool SW
7	50 70	do do do

Therm. 54. Coolest morn. 48. Greatest deg. heat 72.



## Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, SEPT. 18, 1838.

Flour, superfine, per barrel	\$5 50
do middlings	\$3 75
do do	\$3 50
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.	1 08
do red	95
Coar. per bushel or 57 lb	40

### From Fessenden's New American Gardener.

#### PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Apples keep best in a low temperature, and may be well preserved in an ice-house. An English journal recommends the use of dry pit sand for preserving pears and apples. Glazed earthen jars are to be provided, and the sand to be thoroughly dried. A layer of sand an inch thick is then placed in the bottom of the jar; above this a layer of fruit, to be covered with a layer of sand an inch thick; then lay a second stratum of fruit, covering again with an inch of sand. An inch and a half of sand may be placed over the uppermost row of fruit. The jar is now to be closed, and placed in a dry situation, as cool as possible, but entirely free from frost. Some assert that apples may be kept in casks through the winter, in a chamber or garret, by being merely covered with linen cloths. Apples, which are intended for winter's use, should be suffered to hang on the tree as long as they are free from frost.

Cobbett says, "To preserve apples in their whole state, observe this, that frost does not injure them, provided they be kept in total darkness during the frost, and until they be used; and provided they be perfectly dry when put away. If put together in large parcels, and kept from the frost, they heat, and then they rot; and those of them that happen not to rot, lose their flavour, become vapid, and are, indeed good for little. This is the case with the Newtown pippins that are sent to England, which are half lost by rot, while the remainder are poor, tasteless stuff, very little better than the English, the far greater part of which are either sour or mawkish. The apples thus sent have every possible disadvantage. They are gathered carelessly, tossed into baskets, and tumbled into barrels at once, and without any packing stuff between them; the barrels are bunged up and out of wagons; they are rolled along upon the pavements; they are put into the hold or between the hold or between the decks; and is it any wonder, that a barrel of *pomace*, instead of apples, arrives at London or Liverpool? If, instead of this careless work, the apples were gathered a week before ripe; not bruised at all in the gathering, laid in the sun on boards or cloths three days to let the watery particles evaporate a little; put into barrels with fine cut straw-chaff, in such a way as that no apple touched another; carefully carried to the ship, and put on board, and as carefully landed; if this were the mode, one barrel, though it would contain only half the quantity, would sell for as much upon an average, taking in loss by total destruction, as twenty barrels sell for now. On the deck is the best part of the ship for apples; but if managed as I have directed, between decks will do very well. In the keeping of apples for market or for house use, gathering and laying out to dry; and, perhaps, to pack in the same way, also, is the best mode that can be discovered.

"Dried apples is an article of great and general use. Every body knows that the apples are peeled, cut into about eight pieces, the core taken out, and the pieces put in the sun till they become dry and tough. They are then put by in bags or boxes in a dry place. But the flesh of the apple does not change its nature in drying; and therefore, the finest and not the coarsest apples should have all this trouble bestowed upon them."

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*: "It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on a floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving them in their natural state at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig.

Apples, it is said, may be well preserved by packing in any kind of grain: also in pa-

per cuttings of the book-binder; or in shallow pits, between layers of turf, the grassy side inwards, with a sufficient covering of straw and turf to protect them from frost; likewise in dry flax-seed chaff, or pulverized plaster of Paris.

A letter from Ebenezer Preble, Esq. published in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, vol. iv. No. i. p. 24, contains the following useful directions on this subject:—"The general method of gathering apples for cider, is shaking the tree, and thrashing the branches with poles. The former will answer when the fruit is at maturity; they will then drop without injury to the buds. Poles should never be used but with a hook at the end, covered with cloth or mats to prevent wounding the bark; they then serve to shake the small limbs. Particular attention is required in gathering winter fruit. They should be taken in the hand, the fingers placed at the foot stalk, and by bending it upwards, the fruit is gathered with ease, and without injury; they should be moved from the gathering baskets with great care." &c. The same writer says, "The injudicious method practised in gathering fruit, is more destructive in its consequences than is generally understood; the blossom buds of the succeeding year are placed at the side of the foot stalk of the fruit, and if the spurs are broken, no fruit on that part will be produced."

Use.—For pies, tarts, sauces, and the dessert, the use of the apple is too well known to require description. In France, bread is made consisting of one-third of boiled flour, properly fermented with yeast for twelve years. This bread is said to be very fine, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light. Apples, by furnishing cider, a grateful and salubrious liquor, have a tendency to diminish the consumption of ardent spirits. Besides, apples are thought to alter and ameliorate the taste and the tone of the human system, in such a manner as to destroy that artificial appetite which is gratified by the deleterious preparations of alcohol. "The palate," says Mr. Knight, a celebrated English horticulturist, "which relishes fruit, is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors; and as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favourably, both on the physical and moral health of the people." In medicine, verjuice, or the juice of crab-apples, is used for sprains, and as an astringent and repellent. The good table apple, when ripe, is laxative; the juice is useful in dysenteries; boiled or roasted apples fortify a weak stomach. "Scopoli," says Loudon, "recovered from a weakness of the stomach and indigestion from using them; and they are equally efficacious in putrid and malignant fevers, with the juice of lemons or currants."

"In diseases of the breast, says Dr. Willrich, (*Dom. Enc.*) such as catarrhs, coughs, consumptions, &c. they are of considerable service. For these beneficial purposes, however, they ought not to be eaten raw, but either roasted, stewed or boiled. They may also be usefully employed in decoctions, which, if drank plentifully, tend to abate febrile heat, as well as to relieve painful strictures in pectoral complaints."

Apples have also been recommended as food for horses and farm stock, for which purpose sweet apples are of the greatest value. Sweet apples are said, likewise, to afford a saccharine matter, which is a good substitute for molasses. For this purpose the apples are ground and pressed in a cider mill, and the juice boiled immediately, the scum being taken off till it is reduced to a proper consistency.

The following process for making apple jelly has been recommended:—Pare and quarter the apples, and remove the core completely. Then put them into a pot, and place it in a heated oven, over a slow fire. When well stewed, squeeze out the juice through a cloth, to which add a little of the white of an egg. Boil it to a proper consistency, skimming just before it begins to boil.

#### Hoven or Swollen Cattle.—

The Giornale Agrario Toscano, communicates a remedy against the dangerous effects to which cattle are liable from too free feeding on clover, and some other vegetables of similar qualities.—It consists in a solution of ammonia, to be given in a quantity of water sufficient to enable the animal to swallow it with ease. One glass is generally found effectual. Should it be found otherwise, a second is to be given at the expiration of half an hour. Ample testimony is adduced to show the value of the prescription.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on the 18th October next, a valuable Lot or parcel of ground, situated lying and being in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, seven or eight of which is woodland; bounded by lands of Moses White, Abel Jaens, and the road leading from Christiansa to New London Roads. The improvements are a good two story stone dwelling house, a frame barn, with stone stabling underneath; a good stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a young apple orchard of grafted fruit and other fruit trees. The whole well watered, and combining many advantages; being a half mile from the lime quarries, 10 from Wilmington, and convenient to mills and places of public worship. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

Sept. 10. JONATHAN SWAIN. 52—ts.

#### Notice is hereby given,

That in consequence of the conduct of my husband, Joseph Cochrane, I intend applying to the Legislature of this State at their next session, for a bill of divorce from the said Joseph Cochrane. FRANCES L. COCHRANE. Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1838. 50—

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of S. S. SANNAH HAMILTON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are required to present them for payment. CALEB STARR, Executor. Wilmington Aug. 21, 1838. 49—4tp.

#### WANTED.

A LAD to attend in a Lottery Office, to whom a reasonable compensation will be given; apply at No. 28 Market street Wilmington. September 4, 1838. 51

**Tickets \$2 25 only.**  
FIFTH CLASS STATE LOTTERY of MARYLAND, to be drawn in Frederick, on Tuesday, 16th September, (next month).  
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.  
By which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three.  
HIGHEST PRIZE \$2,000.  
SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$2,000 30 prizes of \$20  
1 do 1,000 40 do 10  
1 do 500 100 do 5  
1 do 200 150 do 4  
5 do 100 150 do 3  
5 do 50 5000 do 2

Only 10,000 Tickets.—Not one blank to a prize.  
Whole Tickets, \$2 25. Quarters, \$56  
Halves, \$112. Eighths, \$56  
To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at  
**COHEN'S**  
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
114, Market-street, Baltimore.  
Where the Great Capital Prize of 10,000 dollars, drawn on Wednesday last, was sold in shares; and WHERE ALL THE CAPITALS WERE SOLD IN THE THREE PREVIOUS CLASSES.

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. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.  
Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1838.

#### REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

Under the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above mentioned act, that a half-yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being, on that day, in full life.

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses, to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury. To this is to be added the affidavit of the witnesses, sworn before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate authorized to administer oaths, as to the identity of the claimant, and to the fact of his having made the declaration on the day which it bears date. And to this is to be annexed a certificate, under the seal of the Court of the County, as to the official designation and signature of the Magistrate, and as to his being authorized to administer oaths. The forms of a declaration, affidavit and certificate, are subjoined to this notice.

This evidence should be enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and if it be deemed satisfactory, the amount found due will be remitted to the claimant in a draft on the most convenient Branch of the Bank of the United States, or will be paid to his attorney, duly authorized under the regulations which have been before prescribed.

Each claimant is requested to indicate, by a note at the foot of his declaration, the branch of the bank of the United States on which it would be most convenient for him to receive a draft for the sum that may be due to him; and if there be no post office in the place of his residence, to mention also the post office at which it would be most convenient to him to receive letters from this Department.

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state, that although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet owing to the number of applications, and the investigation necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been, to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH.

For the purpose of obtaining the amount of pay accruing to me for the half year ending on the second day of September, 1828, under the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved the 15th of May, 1828, I, of —, in the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby declare that I was a — in the — of the Army of the Revolution, in the continental line, (as was more fully set forth on my application for the benefits of the said act,) and that I have been found entitled by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that act, to the pay of a — in the said line.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Before me, —, a —, for the county of —, in the State of —, personally appeared, this day, —, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that, by whom the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed, is well known to them to be the person therein described, and that he is generally reputed and believed to have been a — in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated; and that the said declaration was made and subscribed by the said —, in their presence, on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

I, —, Clerk of the court of the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, —, for the said county, and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

## Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having purchased all the right and interest of Owen McWade, in the above business, they will keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, MOROCCO, of all colours; SHEEP SKINS, LININGS, together with BINDING LEATHER, of a superior quality—equal to any that can be manufactured in Philadelphia.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac. Wilmington, July 10, 1838. 43—3mp.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court and Court of Appeal of Newcastle County, will meet at the Court House in the town of Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September next, at which time and place, the Assessors of the several Hundreds in said County, are required to attend to take the Oath of Office and receive instructions for the performance of their duties as Assessors.

T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County. Newcastle, Aug. 6th, 1838. 48—8t.

Notice is hereby given, to the Freemen, Inhabitants of Newcastle County, who are qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, that an ELECTION will be held at the same time and at the same places and in the same manner, that Senators and Representatives for the said County are chosen for the purpose of electing as Commissioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal in the said County, Two good and substantial Freeholders residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, One good and substantial Freeholder residing in Mill Creek Hundred; and One good and substantial Freeholder residing in Newcastle Hundred, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Benjamin Marley and the expiration of the times for which William Welton, 2d, James Chambers and Justa Justis were elected Commissioners in the said Levy Court and Court of Appeal.

T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County. Newcastle Aug. 6th, 1838. 48—8t.

#### LOST CATTLE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on Saturday the 3d of August, inst. Two Milch Cows, one a lightish brown, with the letter D branded on her rump; the other, red and white, with a star on her forehead and a long crooked hoof on the right leg, and the time she was missing forward with calf.

A liberal reward and reasonable charges will be allowed to any one who will return said cattle to me, or give such information as shall enable me to get them again.

JOSEPH PERKINS, One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred. Aug. 21, 1838. 49—4tp.

#### FASHIONABLE

#### Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.

#### JAMES McNEAL,

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of F. McNeal & 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, 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 McNEAL. Wilmington, May 16, 1838. 36—

#### Six Cents Reward.

CHARLES C. WARNER, an indentured apprentice to me, to learn the art of Printing, had my permission to go to Philadelphia, to see his sisters, and to stay but two weeks. It having been four weeks since he started from my house, and hearing that he is now at work, and believing from what I have heard since his departure, that it is not his intention to return, I am induced to offer the above reward to any person who will lodge said apprentice in any jail in the U. States, so that I get him again; but I will pay no other charges.

Charles is a smart active boy; about five feet six inches high; well made, dark complexion, swears hard, is constantly working some part of his face, and particularly his mouth; and shaking his head, when he has his hat on, is a tolerable compositor, but knows but little about press work. All persons are forewarned harboring said boy.

AUGUSTUS M. SCHEE, Dover, Del.

Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor, and advance the interest of the craft, by deterring other boys, by inserting the above in their papers. A. M. S. Dover, Del. July 28, 1838. 46—

#### A NEW AND CHEAP

#### Retail and Wholesale

#### GROCERY STORE,

Now opened by the subscriber, at the North East Corner of Market and High Streets,—where may be had at the lowest current prices, the following articles, with all others, kept at any establishment of a similar character.

Sugars, Coffee, Teas	Life of Man, Perfect
Pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmegs	Love, cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg
Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo	Sugar House Molasses
Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality	W. India do
Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks	Winter strained oil
Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese	Summer do do
Cognac brandy & Holland gin	Common do do
Jamaica spirits and American brandy	Coarse salt
N. East rum and American gin	Ground do
Madeira and port wine	Fine do
Sherry and Malaga do	Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels
N. B. Country produce taken in barter and sold on commission.	Rice and barley
	Almonds and raisins
	Spermaceti, mould & common Candles—with an assortment of brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

GEORGE LOCKYER, Wilmington, August 14. 49—3mp.

## GENERAL REGISTER,

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

#### Dry Goods Merchants.

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 3 doors 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.  
Peter Horn, corner king and front sts.  
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.  
William White, 4 high-st.

#### Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

#### Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & I. Sudham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite 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.

Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King.

#### 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 Jeffers, 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.

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

Tobaccoist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-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.—Leah 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, Shipley-st.

Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.

Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattall and Orange-sts.

Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 23, 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.

Morocco Manufactory.—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.

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 Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.

Livery Stable.—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.

China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smyth, 68 market st.

Druggist & Chemist.—Joseph Bringham 85 market st.

Druggist.—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

#### GIBSON & MATHER,

#### Phumbers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business



# DELAWARE ADVERTISER, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THIS PAPER IS \$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 14.]

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

DECEMBER 18, 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 New Monthly Magazine.  
**THE BOON OF MEMORY.**

"Many things answered me."—*Manfred.*  
I go, I go!—And must mine image fade  
From the green spots wherein my childhood  
play'd.  
By my own streams?  
Must my life part from each familiar place,  
As a bird's song, that leaves the woods no trace  
Of its lone themes?  
Will the friend pass my dwelling and forget  
The welcomes there, the hours when we have  
met  
In grief or glee?  
All the sweet counsel, the communion high,  
The kindly words of trust, in days gone by,  
Pour'd full and free?  
A boon, a talisman, O Memory! give  
To shrine my name in hearts where I would live  
For evermore!  
Bid the wind speak of me, where I have dwelt,  
Bid the stream's voice, of all my soul hath felt,  
A thought restore!  
In the rich rose, whose bloom I loved so well,  
In the dim brooding violet of the dell,  
Set deep that thought!  
And let the sunset's melancholy glow,  
And let the spring's first whisper, faint and low,  
With me be fraught!  
And Memory answered me:—"wild wish and  
vain!  
I have no hues the loveliest to detain  
In the heart's core.  
The place they held in bosoms all their own,  
Soon with new shadows filled, new flowers o'er-  
grown,  
Is theirs no more!"  
Hast thou such power, O Love?—And Love re-  
plied,  
"It is not mine—Pour out thy soul's full tide  
Of hope and trust,  
Prayer, tears, devotedness, that boon to gain—  
'Tis but to write, with the heart's fiery rain,  
Wild words on dust!"  
Song! is the gift with thee?—I ask a lay,  
Soft, fervent, deep, that will not pass away  
From the still breast;  
Filled with a tone—oh! not for deathless fame,  
But a sweet haunting murmur of my name  
Where it would rest!  
And Song made answer: "It is not in me,  
Though call'd immortal—though my powers may  
be  
All but divine:  
A place of lonely brightness I can give—  
A changeless one, where thou with love wouldst  
live,  
This is not mine!"  
Death, Death! wilt thou the restless wish fulfil?  
—And Death, the strong one, spoke—I can but  
still  
Each vain regret  
What if forgotten?—All thy soul would crave,  
Thou too, within the mantle of the grave,  
Will soon forget."  
Then did my soul in lone faint sadness die,  
As from all nature's voices one reply,  
But one was given:  
"Earth has no heart, fond dreamer! with a tone  
To give thee back the spirit of thine own—  
Seek it in Heaven!"

## THE LAMENT OF CAMOENS.

"Oh when in boyhood's happier scene  
I pledged my love in thee;  
How very little did I ween  
My recompense would now have been  
So much of misery."—*Camoens.*  
My brow is wasted with its throbs of pain;  
My limbs have worn the exile's heavy chain;  
And now in weariness of heart, I come  
To seek my home—  
Alas! alas! what home is left me, save  
The marble-stone that marks my Catharine's  
grave?  
Amid the loneliness of banished years,  
When every hour was traced with bitter tears;  
When against itself my bosom learned to war;  
Thou wert the star  
That o'er my path of dreary darkness shone,  
My own sweet Catharine, and thou too art gone!  
Too well thy faith my gentle one, was kept;  
The love, the perfect tenderness that slept  
Within thy bosom on itself has preyed;  
Till thou wert laid  
Within the shelter of earth's quiet breast,  
The sinless victim of a love unblest.  
Still thou didst glory in that love, thy brow  
With deep affection's brightest flush would glow;  
And though with bitter tears, when last we met,  
Thy cheek was wet:  
Yet thou didst hear a spirit high and proud,  
And bid me suffer on with soul unbowed.  
Alas! I hoped thou wouldst have heard my name  
Linked with the voice of song, the breath of  
fame;  
I fondly deemed that thou wouldst yet behold  
My name enrolled  
Amid my country's records, while my lyre  
Should wake within all hearts a patriot fire.  
But that is past—once I had wept, and raved,  
And cursed the fate that, through such perils,  
saved  
Me to lament o'er early faded dreams;  
Now reason seems  
Gifted with life to add new stings to pain;  
For frenzy rules my heart but not my brain.  
No outward sign such mortal woe may speak;  
No tears, my Catharine, stain my hollow cheek;  
For ah! this languid frame, this sinking heart  
Tells me we part  
But for a season; soon my toil-worn soul  
Shall throw aside this weary life's control.

Then shall death sanctify my lyre; and then  
Shall nations praise him of the sword and pen;  
Then shall my grave become a pilgrim shrine;  
And then too thine,  
Thus hallowed by a poet's love, shall be  
Sought when forgot are thy proud ancestry.  
IANTHE.

## GENERAL SPECTACLE OF THE UNI- VERSE.

"There is a God. The grass of the valley and  
the cedars of the mountain bless him. The in-  
sect hums his praise. The elephant salutes  
him at the dawn of day. The birds sing for him  
under the foliage. Thunder displays his power,  
and the ocean declares his immensity.  
It may be said, that man is the manifest  
thought of God, and that the universe is his im-  
agination rendered sensible. Those who have  
admitted the beauty of nature as a proof of a  
superior intelligence, should have remarked a  
circumstance which prodigiously aggrandizes  
the sphere of miracles. It is, that movement  
and repose, darkness and light, the seasons, the  
march of the stars, with divers decorations of  
the world, are successive only in appearance  
and in reality are permanent. The scene which  
is effaced for us, is repainted for another people.  
It is not the spectacle, but only the spectator,  
who hath changed. God hath known a way, in  
which to unite absolute and progressive duration  
in his work. The first is placed in time; the  
second in space. By the former, the beauties  
of the universe are one, infinite, always the same.  
By the other they are multiplied, finished and  
renewed. Without the one, there would have  
been no grandeur in the creation. Without the  
other, it would have been all monotony. In this  
way, time appears to us in a new relation.  
The least of its fractions becomes a complete  
whole, which comprehends every thing, and  
in which all things are modified, from the death  
of an insect to the birth of a world. Every min-  
ute is in itself a little eternity. Bring together  
then in thought, the most beautiful accidents of  
nature. Suppose that you sat at the same time  
the hours of day and all the seasons; a morning  
of spring and a morning of autumn; a night be-  
spangled with stars, and a night covered with  
clouds, meadows enamelled with flowers, and  
forests robbed of their foliage by storms; plains  
covered with springing corn and gilded with  
harvest. You will then have a just idea of the  
universe.  
Is it not astonishing that while you admire the  
sun sinking under the arches of the west, an-  
other beholder observes him springing from the  
regions of morning? By what inconceivable  
magic is it, that this ancient luminary that re-  
poses, burning land fatigued in the dust of the  
evening is the same youthful planet that awak-  
ens, humid with dew, under the whitening cur-  
tains of the dawn? At every moment in the  
day the sun is rising, in the zenith, or setting  
in some portion of the world; or rather, our sen-  
sesc mock us, and there is truly neither east, nor  
meridian, nor west.  
Can we conceive what would be the specta-  
cle of nature if it were abandoned to simple  
movements of nature? The clouds obeying the  
laws of gravity, would fall perpendicularly on  
the earth, or would mount in pyramid, into the  
upper regions of the air.  
The moment after, the air would become too  
gross, or too much rarified for the organs of re-  
piration. The moon too near or too distant  
from us, would be at one time invisible, and at  
another would show herself all bloody, covered  
with enormous spots, or filling with her ex-  
tended orb all the celestial dome. As if possessed  
with some wild vagary, she would either move  
upon the line of the ecliptic, or, changing her  
side, would at length discover to us a face, which  
the earth has not seen. The stars would show  
themselves stricken with the same vertigo, and  
would henceforward become a collection of  
terrible conjunctions. On a sudden, the con-  
stellation of summer would be destroyed by  
that of winter. Bootes would lead the Pleiades,  
and the Lion would roar in Aquarius. There,  
the stars would fleet away with the rapidity of  
lightning. Here they would hang motionless.  
Sometimes crowded into groups, they would  
form a new milky way. Again disappearing al-  
together, and rending asunder the curtain of  
worlds, they would open to view the abyss of  
eternity. But such spectacles will never terrify  
men, before that day, when God, quitting the  
reins, will need no other means of destroying  
the system, than to abandon it to itself."  
*Chateaubriand.*

## ESCAPE OF QUEEN MARY

FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

By Miss Benger, Author of "Memoirs of Mary,  
Queen of Scots," &c.

The Castle of Lochleven has been long moul-  
dering in decay; the strength of those com-  
pact round towers, which so often repelled the  
English invader, has yielded to time; the steep  
stone stairs leading to the state apartments have  
been transported, for the purpose of construct-  
ing dykes, to the opposite shore; even the  
chamber once occupied by Mary Stuart is with  
difficulty to be distinguished in the surrounding  
mass of ruins. The lake alone, with the excep-  
tion of the few scattered habitations erected on  
its banks, which disturb not the faith of histori-  
cal associations, presents the same aspect that  
it wore in other days; and we may spare a glance  
to the modest roof where the too early lamented  
poet, Michael Bruce, first saw the light, without  
losing the pleasurable consciousness of reality  
with which we linger on the spot where Mary  
landed after her memorable escape from Loch-  
leven. The critical moment, the most agitated,  
perhaps the happiest, of her calamitous exist-  
ence.

It is natural that the lovers of Scottish history  
should approach these desolate walls with the  
expectation of discovering some local illustra-  
tions of the mournful scenes which in 1566, were  
exhibited, and which form in a manner the pre-  
lude to Mary's tragedy. But although tradition  
directs our attention to the turret in which the  
Queen was lodged with Catharine Kennedy, the  
only female attendant who had been permitted  
to accompany her, the filling up of the outline  
must be left to the erudition of the fancy of  
the spectator. We look in vain for some ves-  
tige of the place in which the outraged Queen  
was despoiled of the ensigns of her sovereignty;  
struggling with Lindsay's ruffian grasp she  
subscribed unread, the fatal deed of abdication,  
and became as a cypher in Scotland. It is for  
the poet only to describe the embowered win-  
dow, under which Murray stood—the last time

he exchanged with her an affectionate farewell—  
when weeping on his neck, and melting with  
parental tenderness, she earnestly implored him  
to protect and cherish that child, who had been  
made the innocent instrument of his mother's  
degradation. No vestige remains of the royal  
canopy which, with much mock respect, was  
suspended from the bed in which Mary lay, sur-  
rounded by female spies, and sometimes ruder  
centinels, whom the rigor of her unkid, un-  
grateful brother had authorized to watch and  
control her movements.

But, if the relics of Mary's captivity have  
perished, memorials of her escape are not want-  
ing; and, after the lapse of more than two hun-  
dred and fifty years, we are enabled to trace her  
steps, to observe, and in a manner almost to wit-  
ness, the progress of her deliverance. The for-  
tress of Lochleven, situated, as is well known,  
in Kinrosshire, was a place of considerable  
strength, and at an early period had resisted  
many attacks of English invaders. The adven-  
turous enterprise of the brave de Vipont, who,  
with four gallant knights, by a masterly manœu-  
vre had compelled Sir John de Harling to raise  
the siege and returned to England, had been  
celebrated more than two centuries, when the  
castle came into the possession of Sir Robert  
Douglas, who had espoused the repudiated mis-  
tress of James the fifth, the haughty lady Mar-  
garet mother of the regent Murray, and accord-  
ing to her own testimony, the lawful unacknowl-  
edged wife of the king of Scotland. Abundant  
were these pretensions, they were not without  
abettors and defenders among Murray's profes-  
sed partisans; but the arrogance of the lady's  
manners rendered her generally unpopular, nor  
was it without reason that Mary conceived for  
her an aversion, which she never betrayed to  
any individual in Scotland. After the defection  
of the royal army at Carberry hill, and the fright-  
ful indignities to which she had been subjected  
at Edinburgh, the delinquencies of lady Marg-  
aret ceased to be regarded; and it is probable,  
that Mary, with her wonted facility in believ-  
ing all she wished, allowed herself to calculate on  
receiving friendly offices from the mother of lord  
Murray; she soon perceived however, that no-  
thing prevailed with this imperious dame like  
gold; and that by chinking a full purse, or dis-  
playing jewels which were indirectly offered to  
her acceptance, she should best enforce atten-  
tion from her venal hostess. Her next step was  
to win her nominal guardian, Sir Wm. Douglas;  
but his pusillanimity baffled her persuasions,  
and though not less mercenary than his mother,  
nor more humane, he was too wary to hazard the  
displeasure of the regent, whom he rather feared  
than loved, for the doubtful chance of establish-  
ing the supremacy, and earning the gratitude of  
the Queen of Scotland.

His younger brother was of a nature more sus-  
ceptible of generous sympathies, and from him  
Mary won pity by her tears; she obtained his  
friendship by her confidence, and he engaged  
in her cause with impassioned zeal; but his  
first attempt for relief miscarried, and served but  
to furnish pretexts for treating the Queen with  
greater rigor. "Help me," she wrote to Cath-  
arine de Medicis, "help me speedily, or I shall  
perish in this place." At this moment Mary  
saw herself bereaved of her only friend. George  
had been expelled from the castle; but he left  
in it another youth, equally devoted to the  
Queen's cause, and more able to sustain it. This  
new champion was a stripling of seventeen,  
an orphan kinsman of the house of Douglas, and  
entirely dependent on the bounty of his power-  
ful clansman. No latent ambition kindled the  
zeal that glowed within his breast—he was hum-  
ble and obscure; no juvenile vanity had suggest-  
ed such dreams of passion as George Douglas  
was believed to cherish. His efforts were  
prompted by pity and patriotism; if he failed in  
the enterprise, he might expect to lose his life;  
and if he succeeded, he was sure to lose the  
friendship of the house of Douglas.

Never was courage more strikingly exem-  
plified; never was intrepidity more happily blend-  
ed with prudence, than in this modest youth.  
Convinced that the boldest course is the safest,  
he resolved at supper time, in the face of the  
assembled household, to steal from the niche in  
which they were deposited, the keys of the cas-  
tle, and to avail himself of the succeeding prayers  
to effect the liberation of the Queen of Scots.  
Apprised of his plan through the medium of  
Catharine Kennedy, Mary, on the plea of indisposi-  
tion, refused the next Sunday morning, to rise  
from her bed; and by this manœuvre, she was at  
length relieved from the presence of her odious  
spies, who gladly quitted her for the supper ta-  
ble. No sooner was she freed from their vigi-  
lance, than, without even waiting to change her  
night clothes, she precipitately left the apart-  
ment, supported by Catharine, who had, how-  
ever, taken the precaution to suspend a shawl  
from the window as the signal of the enterprise.  
Softly and cautiously the Queen descended, e-  
qually alarmed by imaginary sound, and real  
silence. At the foot of the stairs she paused in  
an agony of suspense—all was still. Without  
venturing to articulate a single word, she count-  
ed the minutes that must have elapsed since the  
critical moment, when Douglas was to secrete the  
keys. Even then he had to achieve another  
task almost equally difficult, in withdrawing, un-  
noticed, from the assembled congregation. The  
chances of success were few, the risk more im-  
minent. Another minute passed, and sudden-  
ly, like the phantom of a dream, appeared the  
active, though diminutive form of William Dou-  
glas, at once beckoning the fugitives to approach  
and significantly motioning to them to observe  
silence. The Queen and Catharine pursued his  
steps, each gliding like a nocturnal spectre till  
they reached the first and most important gate,  
to which Douglas presented one of the four  
large massive keys concealed under his cloak.  
At that sound the Queen shuddered, so over-  
whelming was the dread of discovery; but her  
conductor quickly opened, and then cautiously  
relocked the portal. In like manner, he cleared  
the second gate, and again, in spite of the  
Queen's impatience, observed the same precau-  
tion.

At the third portal, no obstacle occurred; at  
the fourth the baying of a dog excited in the  
Queen such alarm, that she no sooner found her-  
self without the walls, than she darted towards  
the boat, regardless of the stones which bruised  
her feet, from which, for safety, she had put off her  
shoes, and springing into the boat, which had  
been drawn to the shore, she conjured Douglas  
not to lose a single moment. Having reached  
the middle of the lake, Douglas threw from the  
boat the four heavy keys, which impeded its  
course; meanwhile Catharine seized an oar and  
rowed with all her strength. But instead of

making for the nearest land, Douglas steered  
towards a more distant point, contiguous to the  
wood, in which the fugitives might be sheltered  
from pursuit. With what exultation did he  
now discover, on the margin of the lake, a  
horse, evidently prepared to assist their course,  
and, as was now apparent, attended by George  
Douglas, who, in conjunction with Lord Seaton,  
and John Beaton, both included in the number  
of Mary's confidential friends, had, in different  
stations reconnoitered the coast.—It were super-  
fluous to speak of joy in such a moment, but  
faint were the transports with which Mary was  
hailed by Lord Seaton, to the rapturous emotions  
with which the two Douglasses reciprocated con-  
gratulations. With what pride did they con-  
vey her to Niddry!—and with what triumph  
did they see her lodged in the palace of Hamil-  
ton!

Thus happily terminated an enterprise of  
which it was the peculiar feature that none suf-  
fered by it either in person or fortune.—Even  
George Douglas, after a temporary exile in  
France, returned to Scotland, and was reward-  
ed with the hand and fortune of a noble heiress.  
John Beaton, one of his auxiliaries, attached  
himself to Mary's service, and little Wm Dou-  
glas, as he was called, continued in her house-  
hold, and was one of the individuals mentioned  
in that last testament which was written before  
her death, with expressions of gratitude and re-  
gret. In like manner, Catharine Kennedy retained  
the intimacy with her queen to which she  
had been admitted by participating in her sor-  
row; and during all her subsequent trials, Mary  
was soothed by the presence, or sustained by  
the counsels of those whose fidelity and attach-  
ment had been approved at Lochleven.

## THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

From Dr. Granville's Travels through Russia.

[Concluded from 11th No.]

The Prince is brought up both in a domestic  
and military point of view in the strictest dis-  
cipline, and constantly under the eyes of his par-  
ents, and the vigilant and intelligent superin-  
tendence of the Empress mother. He frequen-  
ly walks or drives about town, attended by a  
companion of about his own age, who is edu-  
cated with him, and is the son of a general officer.  
I have more than once seen him in the severest  
weather dressed in his simple uniform, accom-  
panied by his playmate, driving his two-horse  
sledge, with none of the fur trappings which  
other people deem it necessary to wear as a pro-  
tection against the cold of several degrees be-  
low the freezing point, blooming with health,  
and full of gaiety, receiving with a pleasing  
smile the salutation and marks of respect, which  
when recognized during the rapidity of his  
course, every class of persons seem delighted in  
paying to their future Emperor.

At all times the example set by the superior  
classes in the exercise of parental and domestic  
duties, in the display of conjugal attachment,  
and the practice of private virtues, has had a  
beneficial influence on the other ranks of soci-  
ety. But when such an example is to be met  
with in the family of the sovereign, the benefit  
of its influence over every class of his subjects  
must be tenfold; and that such is the case in  
Russia at the present moment, and particularly  
among the higher circles in St. Petersburg, I  
have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining.

Nor is the individual conduct of the Emperor  
himself, without its good effect on the minds of  
his people. His application to business is most  
regular. The affairs of the State alone seem to  
engross his attention, and it is said that he sel-  
dom gives an hour to pleasure which might  
have been better devoted to the welfare of his  
subjects. He rises early, and spends some time  
in transacting military matters. Part of this  
consists in receiving, as I have before stated,  
Count Diebitch, the chief of the Etat Major,  
who daily waits on his Majesty from 7 o'clock  
till nine and reports the state of the army  
during the preceding day, and receives his Ma-  
jesty's commands. After breakfast he either at-  
tends the Council or receives his Ministers daily,  
each of whom has his appointed days and hours  
for waiting on the Emperor. He has on some  
occasions attended the Senate, and it was report-  
ed while we were at St. Petersburg, that  
having heard that the Senators had been in the  
habit of assembling very late, a practice which  
caused considerable delay in public business,  
his Majesty called early one day at the house of  
the Senate, and finding none of its members as-  
sembled, simply desired it to be made known to  
them that the Emperor had attended to transact  
business at such an hour. From that time the  
Senators took care to be at their post with great  
punctuality. At 1 o'clock he generally at-  
tends the parade. In the winter this takes place  
under cover, unless the weather be both fine  
and mild, in which case, as well as in the sum-  
mer months, it is held in the great Square in  
front of the winter Palace, or in the Champ de  
Mars. When it is under shelter, that the pa-  
rade is to take place, the exercise house belong-  
ing to the Chateau St. Michael is the building se-  
lected. The troops are collected within it, and  
the general officers of the garrison of St. Peters-  
burgh, or holding situations in the capital, make  
a point of attending. The foot and horse guards,  
dismounted, form the mass of the troops review-  
ed. It was on the occasion of one of these parades  
that I first had an opportunity of seeing the Em-  
peror.

A general hurra now run through the people  
assembled, and presently a light elegant sledge,  
drawn by a spirited black horse, which a richly-  
costumed fine looking young Isosvostchick was  
urging to its full speed, entered the court by  
the grand gate, sliding in silent rapidity over  
the well-smoothed snow, and conveying the two  
Imperial brothers, Nicholas and the Grand Duke  
Michael, who passed before us and suddenly  
stopped opposite the entrance of the Exercise  
House, within two feet of which I had been per-  
mitted to stand. The same *Ad-De-Camp de  
Service* took their cloaks after they alighted and  
I then had an opportunity of observing the strik-  
ing personal appearance of these two Princes,  
whose countenance, stature and figure claimed  
for them a decided superiority over every hand-  
some officer we had seen that morning, or that  
we observed on subsequent occasions amongst  
the several regiments of the Guards. No dem-  
onstration of any kind took place on the part  
of the persons present outside except doffing  
their hats; but the Sovereign, on the folding  
gates being thrown open, which exhibited to  
our view for an instant, the most brilliant dis-  
play of military pageantry I had ever beheld,  
was received with three tremendous roudades of  
drums and trumpets; upon the ceasing of which

a bugle band struck up the inspiring anthem of  
Old England "God save the King," and changed to  
"God preserve the Emperor." The gates  
were then closed, and the parade proceeded;  
but as civilians are not allowed to enter on such  
occasions, we quietly returned to our respective  
occupations. This daily, or almost daily, inter-  
course which his Majesty keeps up with all the  
officers and men stationed in St. Petersburg  
(since regiments are of course paraded in turns)  
must have an excellent effect, and be produc-  
tive of great advantage; for the Emperor inspects  
every thing, inquires into the minutest details,  
examines the regimental uniforms of the privates,  
addresses words of encouragement to those who  
are favorably reported, concedes with the offi-  
cers of all ranks—praises, blames, or admonishes,  
as he sees occasion; and thus adds to the sense  
of military evolution and discipline, the interest  
of a *reunion de famille*, where the chief, uniting  
in turn the characters of sovereign, commander,  
and father, exerts those self-influences to main-  
tain order—subordination, to render the ties  
between the soldier and his officer, and between  
both and their sovereign, more indissoluble, be-  
cause more cherished and respected.

After the parade, his Majesty generally re-  
turns home; if there are to be any private pre-  
sentations to him, it is before his dinner that  
they take place, otherwise he either walks or  
rides out, alone or accompanied by the Empress.  
He is very fond of riding on horseback; he also  
frequently goes out with his consort in a French  
cabriolet, which he drives himself. I have like-  
wise seen him walking up and down that mag-  
nificent quay on the Neva called the English  
Line, either alone or accompanied by some min-  
ister or general officer; and I understand that in  
fair weather, and when the Empress is in good  
health, her Majesty often accompanies him on  
these excursions. On such occasions it is the  
etiquette on the part of persons who meet them  
to stand still until they have passed, when the  
Emperor returns the salutation *a la militaire*, by  
putting the back of the hand up to his hat.—  
With all persons who are known to him, he will  
occasionally stop and converse with great affabil-  
ity, and without reserve.

The dinner hour is between three and four  
o'clock, after which his Majesty spends part of  
the day with his family and children.

The evening brings its own labors and occu-  
pations; Ministers are received, or the Emperor  
attends to business in his private cabinet with  
his own secretary, but on fixed days, at eight  
o'clock he orders a particular Minister to bring  
his *porte feuille*, and will remain with him till ten,  
going methodically through and despatching an  
infinite variety of business, so as to clear away  
every sort of arrears, and make himself master of  
the different subjects of each department. The  
strict observance of engagements, which his Ma-  
jesty is known to expect on every occasion,  
tends materially to facilitate every operation,  
and serves as a lesson to his subjects, that with-  
out punctuality in all the affairs and transactions  
of life, talent, rank, may even a high character,  
be rendered useless to society.

The Imperial family retires early to rest. I  
have known some distinguished persons who  
have had the honor of being invited to the pre-  
sence of the Emperor and Empress in the even-  
ing, come away at ten o'clock, the hour at  
which it was understood that their Majesties re-  
tired for the night. How else, indeed, could  
any human frame support for any length of time  
the toils, cares and anxieties which commence  
with these exalted persons at sunrise, and con-  
tinue all day without intermission?

Not satisfied with the continued routine of af-  
fairs, Nicholas who seems to be the most indefatigable and active sovereign now reigning, and  
whose occupations are generally of a serious na-  
ture, having the good and happiness of his peo-  
ple in view, has traced out to himself other  
tasks and other duties. One of the additional  
burthens which he has voluntarily imposed upon  
himself, is that of looking over the reports and  
returns of every arrest and imprisonment that  
takes place in his empire, as well as of the state  
of the prisons, according to a formula which he  
has himself prescribed and ordered to be filled  
up and regularly forwarded to him in a direct  
manner. In these returns the name of each  
prisoner or individual arrested, the nature of the  
crime, and the length of time during which  
he has been imprisoned, either before or after  
trial, must be accurately entered. Judging  
from this information, his Majesty has frequently  
given orders for bringing persons to a speedy  
trial, who had been long in prison, and others to  
be released who appeared to have suffered long,  
or to have been too severely punished.

## THE LATE WAR.

The following account of the defeat of Colonel  
Dudley, on the 5th May, 1813, is copied from  
the Kentuckian, and was written by Joseph  
R. Underwood, Esq.

"Col. Dudley's regiment belonged to the  
brigade of Gen. Green Clay. It consisted partly  
of volunteers and partly of drafted militia, de-  
tailed for service. It was organized in March,  
1813. The soldiers who formed it, lived mostly  
in the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Clarke,  
Jessamin, Madison and Garrard; Lincoln and  
Scott, as I well remember, furnished also a  
part. I was lieutenant in the only volunteer  
company that belonged to the regiment. John  
C. Morrison was captain, and Hubbard B. Smith  
was ensign. I am indebted to two apparently  
rival circumstances for my appointment to the  
office I held, and as they have probably had  
some influence over my subsequent fortunes, I  
will mention them. Preparatory to the beat of  
the drums for volunteers, the troops who pa-  
raled in Lexington, were formed into parallel  
lines, some distance apart. A stand of colors  
was planted nearly in the centre between the  
two lines. I think it was Colonel Trotter, who  
invited those who were disposed to volunteer, to  
march to the standard. Having previously  
written to my uncle and obtained his consent to  
my becoming a soldier, my mind was made up  
before I went to the ground. I was the first  
that reached the standard, seized and elevated it,  
For this act, I was honored with permission to  
carry the colors at the head of the volunteers  
on that day, and this was in all probability the  
cause of my receiving the vote I did when the  
election of officers came on; for at that time, I  
was a student of law in Lexington, my acquaint-  
ance with most of the volunteers was limited,  
and I was wholly without influential friends.—  
A lieutenant of the militia and myself were the  
opposing candidates, and we obtained an equal  
number of votes, and the captain was unwilling



To decide the election, and fortune being appealed to, the chance resulted in my favor. After a fatiguing march of more than a month, General Clay's brigade found itself on the night of the 4th May, on board of open boats lashed to the left banks of the Miami of the Lakes, near the head of the rapids, and within hearing of the cannon at Fort Meigs, which was then besieged by the British and Indians. Very early on the morning of the 5th, we set off and soon began to pass the rapids. We were hailed by a man from the right bank, who proved to be Captain Hamilton of the Ohio troops, with orders from Gen. Harrison then commanding at the fort. He was taken to the boat of Gen. Clay, and from that to Col. Dudley's this last being in advance of the whole line. Captain Morrison's company occupied the boat in which the Col. descended. It being a damp unpleasant morning, I was laying in the stern, wrapped in a blanket, not having entirely recovered from a severe attack of the measles. I learned that we were to land on the left bank and storm the British battery erected for the purpose of annoying the fort but that further orders were given I did not ascertain. Hearing that we were certainly to fight, I began to look upon all surrounding objects, as things which to me might soon disappear forever, and my mind reverted to my friends at home to bid them a final farewell. These reflections produced a calm melancholy, but nothing like trepidation or alarm. My recollections were dissipated by the landing of the boats, a mile or two above the point of attack. Shortly before we landed, we were fired upon by some Indians from the right bank of the river, and I understood Capt. Clark was wounded in the head. The fire was returned from our boats and the Indians fled as if to give intelligence of our approach. Capt. Price and Lieut. Sanders of the regular army landed with us and partook in the engagement, having under command a few regular soldiers, but I think not a full company. The whole number of troops that were landed, amounted probably to seven hundred. We were formed on the shore, into three parallel lines, and ordered to march for the battery; and so far as I understood the plan of attack, one line was to form the line of battle in the rear of the battery parallel with the river; the other two lines to form one above and the other below the battery at right angles with the river. We were not instructed what to do, in the event of success or defeat. The lines thus formed were ordered to advance, and did so, making as little noise as possible—the object being to surprise the enemy at their battery. Before we had reached the battery, however, we were discovered by some straggling Indians, who fired on us and retreated. Our men pleased at seeing them run, and finding that they were discovering, no longer deemed silence necessary, and raised a tremendous shout. This was the first intimation that the enemy received of our approach, and it so alarmed them that they abandoned their battery without making any resistance. In effectuating the plan of attack, Capt. J. C. Morrison's company was thrown upon the river above the battery. While passing through a thicket of hazel towards the river, in forming the line of battle, I saw Colonel Dudley for the last time. He was greatly excited; he rallied at me for not keeping my men better dressed. I replied that he must perceive from the situation of the ground and the obstacles we had to encounter, that it was impossible. When we came within a small distance from the river, we halted. The enemy at this time had gotten in the rear of our line, formed parallel with the river, and were firing upon our troops. Captain J. C. Morrison's company did not remain long in this situation.—Having nothing to do, and being without orders determined to march our company out and join the combatants. We did so accordingly. In passing out we fell on the whole regiment, and were soon engaged in a severe conflict. The Indians endeavored to flank and surround us. We drove them between one and two miles directly back from the river.—They hid behind logs and trees, and poured on us as we advanced a most destructive fire. We were from time to time ordered to charge. The orders were passed along the lines, our field officers being on foot. Shortly after this, Capt. J. C. Morrison was shot through the temples. The ball passed behind the eyes, and cutting the optic nerve, deprived him of his sight. I was then at my post on the left of my company, and was informed by a soldier that our captain was killed. I directed him to conduct me to the body. When I reached him, he had risen and was groping about. I took him by the hand. He asked me if his eyes were shot out; I answered he could not see, and leading, directed him to follow me. He inquired what I intended to do with him. I told him I wanted to put him into a place of safety, as we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians. I conducted him to a large tree, fifteen or twenty steps in the rear of the line, and placed him behind it, requesting him to seat himself and rest against it. He did so, and again asked me, what I intended to do. I replied that I should take command of the company, and continue the fight; that I would send him immediate assistance and that he must sit quietly till it arrived. On my return to the line, I ordered Corporal Brown to take one of the soldiers and go to the tree. I pointed out to him, where he would find Capt. Morrison, to take charge of him and assist him to the battery with all practicable despatch. Brown obeyed, but before he could reach the battery with the captain, who had become faint and weak from his wound, he was overtaken by the retreating regiment and passed—no finding, as he afterwards told me, that certain destruction awaited both himself and the captain if they remained longer together, he abandoned him and made his escape. Capt. Morrison fell into the hands of the pursuing savages, and was butchered, and thus perished one of the bravest men I have ever seen. He did not, while conversing with me, after he was shot, utter a complaint or groan.—He was perfectly in his senses, and I am of opinion that his wound would have been fatal, if he had escaped the Indian tomahawk. Having made the best arrangement for the safety of my much esteemed captain, that circumstances allowed, I took charge of the company and continued the battle. We made several charges afterwards, and drove the enemy a considerable distance. At length orders were passed along the line, directing us to fall back and keep up a retreating fire. As soon as this movement was made, the Indians were greatly encouraged, and advanced upon us with the most horrid yells. Once or twice the officers succeeded in producing a temporary halt and a fire on the Indians, but the soldiers of the different companies soon became mixed—confusion ensued and a general rout took place. The retreating army made its way towards the batteries, where I supposed we should be able to form and repel the pursuing Indians. They were now so close in the rear as frequently to shoot down those who were before me. I received about this time a ball in my back, which yet remains in my body. It struck me with a stunning, deadening force, and I fell on my hands and knees. I rose and threw my waistcoat open to see whether it had passed through me, finding it had not I ran on, and had proceeded not more than a hundred or two hundred yards, before I was made a prisoner. On emerging from the woods into a piece of open wood, near to the battery we had taken, and before I knew what had happened, a soldier seized my sword, and said to me, "If you are my prisoner." I looked before

me, and saw with astonishment, the ground covered with muskets. The soldier observing my astonishment, said, "your army has surrendered," and received my sword. He ordered me to go forward and join the prisoners. I did so. The first man I met whom I recognized was Daniel Smith of our company. With eyes full of tears, he exclaimed, "Good Lord, Lieutenant, what does all this mean?" I told him we were prisoners of war. We were ordered to march from the place of surrender down the river to the old garrison occupied by the British in 1783. On our way to the garrison, the Indians began to strip us of our valuable clothing and other articles. One took my hat, another my hunting shirt, a third my waistcoat—so that I was soon left with nothing but a shirt and pantaloons. I saved my watch by concealing the chain, and it proved of great service to me afterwards. Having read, when a boy, Smith's narrative of his residence among the Indians, my idea of their character was, that they treated those best who appeared most fearless. Under this impression, as we marched down to the old garrison, I looked at those who met, with all the sternness of countenance I could command. I soon caught the eye of a stout warrior, painted red. He gazed at me with much sternness as I did at him, until I came within striking distance, when he gave me a severe blow over the nose and cheek bone, with his whiplow stick. I abandoned the notion acquired from Smith, and went on afterwards with as little display of hauteur and defiance as possible. On our approach to the old garrison the Indians had formed a line to the left of the road, there being a perpendicular bank to the right, on the margin of which the road passed. I perceived that the prisoners were running the gauntlet, as it was called, and that the Indians were whipping, shooting and tomahawking the men as they ran by their line. When I reached the starting place, I dashed off as fast as I was able, and ran near the muzzle of their guns, knowing that they would have to shoot me while I was immediately in front, or let me pass; for to have turned their guns up or down the line to shoot me, would have endangered themselves, as there was a curve in their line. In this way I passed without injury except some strokes over the shoulders with their gun sticks. As I entered the ditch around the garrison, the man before me was shot, and fell, and I fell over him. The passage for a while was stopped by those who stumbled over the dead man and myself.—How many lives were lost at this place, I cannot tell—probably between twenty and forty.—The brave Capt. Lewis was among the number. When we got within the walls, we were ordered to sit down. I lay in the lap of Mr. Gilpin, a soldier of Capt. Henry's company, from Woodford. A new scene of horror soon commenced. An Indian painted black, mounted the dilapidated wall, and shot one of the prisoners next to him. He reloaded and shot a second, the ball passing through him and into the hip of another, who afterwards, I was informed, died at Cleveland of the wound. The savage then laid down his gun, and drew his tomahawk, with which he killed two others. When he drew his tomahawk and jumped down among the men, they endeavored to escape from him, by leaping over the heads of each other, and thereby to place others between them and danger. They were thus heaped upon one another, and as I did not rise, they trampled upon me, so that I could see nothing that was going on.—The confusion and uproar of this moment cannot be adequately described. There was an excitement among the Indians, and a fierceness in their conversation, which betokened a strong disposition on the part of some of them to massacre the whole of us. The British officers and soldiers seemed to interpose to prevent the further effusion of blood. Their expression was, "Oh niches wah," meaning, Oh, brother quit. After the Indian who had occasioned this horrible scene had scalped and stripped his victims, he left us, and a comparative calm ensued.—The prisoners resumed their seats on the ground. While thus situated a very tall stout Indian walked into the midst of us, drew a long butcher knife from his belt, and commenced whetting it. As he did so, he looked around on the prisoners apparently selecting one for the gratification of his vengeance. I viewed his conduct, and thought it probable that he was to give the signal for a general massacre. But after exciting our fears sufficiently for his satisfaction, he made a contemptuous grunt and went out from amongst us. About this time, but whether before or after I do not distinctly recollect, Col. Elliott and Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, rode into the garrison. When Elliott came to where Thomas Moore, of Clarke County stood, the latter addressed him, and inquired "if it was compatible with the honor of a civilized nation, such as the British claimed to be, to suffer defenceless prisoners to be murdered by savages?" Elliott desired to know who he was? Moore replied that he was nothing but a private in Capt. Morrison's company—and the conversation ended. I did not hear this dialogue, but was informed that the foregoing was the substance of it, and I believe that it actually took place. Elliott was an old man—his hair might have been termed white with more propriety than grey, and to my view, he had more of the savage in his countenance than Tecumseh. This celebrated chief was a noble dignified personage. He wore an elegant broad sword, and was dressed in Indian costume. His face was finely proportioned, his nose inclined to aquiline, and his eye displayed none of that savage and ferocious triumph, common to the other Indians on that occasion. He seemed to regard us with unmoved composure, and I thought a beam of mercy shone in his countenance, tempering against the American people. I saw him only on horseback. Shortly after the massacre in the old garrison, I was the subject of a generous act. A soldier, with whom I had no acquaintance, felt compassion for my situation; he stripped off my clothes, muddy and bleeding, and offered me his hunting shirt, which the Indians had not taken from him. At first I declined receiving it, but he pressed it upon me, with an earnestness that indicated great magnanimity. I inquired his name and residence. He said his name was James Boston, that he lived in Clarke county, and belonged to Capt. Clarke's company. I have never since seen him, and regret that I should not be able to recall his features if I were to see him. His name and the conversation are distinctly remembered. Upon the arrival of Elliott and Tecumseh, we were directed to stand up and form in lines, I think four deep, in order to be counted. After we were thus arranged, a scene transpired scarcely less affecting than that which I have before faintly attempted to describe. The Indians began to select the young men whom they intended to take to their towns. Numbers were carried off. I saw corporal Smith, of our company, bidding farewell to his friends, and pointing to the Indian, with whom he was to go; I have never heard of his return. The young men learning their danger, endeavored to avoid it by crowding into the centre, where they could not be so readily reached. I was told that a quizzical youth of diminutive size, near the outside, seeing what was going on, threw himself on his hands and feet, and rushed through the legs of his comrades exclaiming "Root, little hog, or die." Such is the impulse of self preservation, and such the levity with which men incur to danger will regard it.

In the early part of September, the Canadian at Constantinople made a general inspection of bakers' shops, to see that the people were not cheated of the proper quantity of bread. Twenty bakers were nailed by their ears to their own doors. During their punishment, several of them smoked their pipes with great coolness. This must have been clear comfort.

**Letter from Europe.**—A letter from Hamburg of the 25th of Oct. received by a gentleman of this city, says,—"This morning a courier arrived, bringing the news that the army of the Grand Vizier, sent to relieve Choulma, has been beaten by the Russians, and that Varna capitulated on the 11th of October."

The letter was received by the Ruth & Mary which arrived at this port yesterday, from Hamburg.—*Phila. Gaz.*

### Documents accompanying the President's Message.

#### FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Department,  
17th November, 1828.  
The Post Master General has the honour to submit to the President of the U. States, the following statement, shewing the gradual increase, and present condition, of the Post Office Department:

Years.	P. Offices.	Revenue.	Post Roads.
1792	125	\$67,444	5642
1793	534	213,993	16,180
1802	1114	327,045	25,315
1807	1848	478,763	33,755
1812	2610	649,208	39,378
1817	3459	1,002,973	52,009
1823*	4498	1,114,344	82,763
1828	7651	1,598,134	114,536

\*Beginning July 1.

The above exhibit shows an augmentation of annual revenue within 5 years, ending 1st July, 1828, of \$483,790, a sum exceeding by 18654 dollars a similar increase for eleven years preceding 1823, and falling short only 165,418 dollars of being equal to the total revenue of the Department in 1812.

Within the same time, there have been established three thousand one hundred and fifty-three additional Post Offices; being a greater number than was in operation in 1815.

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1828, the mail was transported in stages four million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-four miles; and on horseback, five million five hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-six miles; making a total transportation of ten millions one hundred thousand two hundred and forty miles annually. Since that period there has been added a transportation of one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty miles annually in stages; and on horseback one million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine miles—making an increase of three millions six hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine miles, which adds 275,053 miles, more than one third, so the mail establishment of the country in 1828. And the augmented stage conveyance falls short only two hundred and ninety-five thousand and twenty-two miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation in the Union at that time. This extension of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition on almost all the important routes. On many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of 100 miles a day.

As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing mail facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them where required by the public interest, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-four miles in stages, and two hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and four miles on horseback; making a total of seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty miles, has been made the past year. This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and incidental expenses, has added to the expenditures of the Department, within the year, \$250,094 46. The augmented revenue of the Department since July 1, 1825, has been sufficient to meet the annual expenses incurred by the increase of mail facilities, and leaves \$187,302 52 unexpended.

It is believed to be good policy to keep the funds of the Department actively employed in extending its operations, until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied. By withdrawing mail establishments from unproductive routes, and substituting a horse for a stage transportation on many others, a very large surplus of funds would annually accumulate; but public conveniences would be greatly lessened, and the means of information withheld from districts of country sparsely inhabited.—There is no branch of the Government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than those of this Department; its facilities felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence, and the general diffusion of information. In the course of the year, no inconsiderable amount of the active capital of the country, in some form or other, passes through the mail. To connect important places, by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted, constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of the Department.

It may be advantageous to the public and the Department at some future time, for it to become insurer for moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to indemnify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such rules and regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security.

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the Department, including Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed the total number is about 26,956. There are about 17384 horses employed, and 2879 carriages, including 243 sulkies and wagons.

The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1828, as above stated, amounted to the sum of	\$1,598,134 48
Those of the preceding year were	1,473,551 00
Making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827	124,583 48
The expenditures of the year ending the 1st July last, amounted to the sum of	1,623,333 46
Leaving an excess of expenditures beyond the receipts, of	25,199 03
In this excess there is not included the sum of \$12,729 24, which was paid by the Department, under a special act of Congress. By the last Annual Report, there was a surplus sum of money in deposit and due from Post Masters, including payments made on old accounts, amounting to	870,033 37
From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure	25,199 03
And the amount paid into the Treasury under the above law	12,729 24
	37,928 27
Leaving this amount of surplus	\$332,105 10

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the loan of the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of Nov., brought by Captain Baldwin, of the Packet Ship Alexander, arrived here yesterday, from which the following information was extracted:—*Poulsen*

**Liverpool, Nov. 8.**  
Recent letters from Oporto represent the whole of the northern provinces of Portugal to be in a most convulsed state. On the 22d ult. a force of 2,000 Guerillas was stated to be within three leagues of Oporto.

An article from the Lower Elbe in the Nuremberg Correspondent, states that a Hanoverian regiment entered the Brunswick territory on the 12th ult. and occupied the district of Thedinghausen.

After a trifling reaction the price of corn has again risen, and we believe there is no doubt entertained that the ports will open for the admission of foreign grain, at the low duty of one shilling per quarter.

Letters have been received here, stating that the French government has prohibited the export of corn from France, and that the shipment of "fifteen cargoes of grain," at Havre, had been, in consequence of this prohibition, prevented.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 30th October brings down the news from Varna to the 15th ult.—The following is an extract:—

"Early in the morning of the 12th October a Te Deum was chanted in the camp of Count Woronzow, and in presence of the Emperor, in celebration of the fall of Varna. The finest weather favored the solemnity, at which all the diplomatists and officers were present. On the same morning the Captain Pacha, marched out of the citadel, together with the troops in favor of whom a capitulation had been agreed to.—On the 13th His Majesty the Emperor attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan Church at Varna. On the evening of the 14th His Majesty had in contemplation to embark for Odessa, and thence to continue uninterrupted his journey to St. Petersburg. The corps diplomatique was to embark for Odessa at the same time.—Omer Vriote retreated immediately after the surrender of Varna, and had taken up a position on the opposite bank of the Kautshik. He was closely pursued by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg. The Grand Vizier had already advanced as far as Kautshik to support Omer Vriote, but in consequence of recent events had also made a retrograde movement.

### PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal confirm the reports of the renewed efforts of the Constitutionalists in the north of Portugal. The Guerillas of Tras-os-Montes, were at the date of the last advices, in such force as to menace Oporto; and the governor in alarm, had sent the 19th regiment of infantry, with a quantity of artillery, to occupy Carvalho d'Este, for the purpose of checking their progress. They had entered Villa Real, however, and released all the constitutionalists who were in prison there.

### GREECE.

The Moniteur of Nov. 2, states, that despatches have been received from the Marquis de Maison, announcing the surrender of the fortresses of Coron, Modon, Navarino, Patras and the Castle of the Morea, which had been left by Ibrahim Pacha, in the occupation of 5500 Turkish and Egyptian troops, who were to be immediately embarked for Egypt, with their arms and baggage. The colours of the allied powers, (French and English) were hoisted in the several forts; and the Marquis de Maison, states his intention to deliver up Coron to the Greek Government, as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it.

**Robbery.**—On the evening of the 3d inst. Mr. Samuel Spratt, of this place, while returning from Back Creek, about two and a half miles from this town, was robbed of his watch, with gold seals and key; a quantity of Watch-maker's tools, and \$4 75 in cash. Pursuing his way, Mr. Spratt observed two men coming through the woods, and walking towards him; they came up, and walked in company a short distance, when one of them suddenly seized Mr. S. threw him down, and held him, until the other took his watch and rifled his pockets. The robbers then left him and made off through the woods;—they were disguised. The watch was silver, with double case—maker's name David Edmonds, Liverpool—No. 5434. It is probable they may attempt to dispose of it, and also of the tools.—Watch-makers and others would do well to be on their guard. The villains should be detected.—*Elton Press.*

### Frankfort, Ken. Dec. 3.

The stage with the mail, from Danville to Richmond, Ky., in attempting to cross Dicks River week before last, was swept down the stream. The driver (a Mr. Alexander) was drowned. There were no passengers. The body of the carriage was

found three days afterwards, lodged among some trees, half a mile below the ford. The body of the driver and the mail were with it.—The contents of the mail were chiefly destroyed, reduced to pulp, by laying in the water. The horses with the harness and fore wheels of the stage attached to them, have not been heard of since the accident.

**IRELAND.**—We have received this morning, says the New York Evening Post, of Nov. 27, Belfast papers to the 17th October, by the brig Wilson. The Catholics of that country continue to assemble in different 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.

F. Key, Esq. delivered an eloquent address at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening week, explanatory of the views, situation and wishes of the American Colonization Society. Application has been received for the removal of 200 slaves and 1000 free colored persons. Prompt measures are to be taken in Philadelphia for the advancement of the objects of the Society.

**Fanaticism.**—A man who calls himself Christ and who says he has come to Judge the World, appeared in Guernsey county, in the State of Ohio, a few weeks ago, and strange as it may seem, has collected a band of deluded followers, who worship him as a God. Some of his disciples are said to be respectable people, and have neglected their business, to follow after this fanatic.—*Nat. Intel.*

The French guillotine is said to have been suggested by an instrument for decapitation used in Scotland as late as the reign of Elizabeth, called the Maiden. The axe of this instrument was square, that of the French guillotine is a square cut diagonally. It is a curious coincidence, that the Regent Morton who first introduced the Maiden into Scotland—that M. Guillotine, who improved and caused it to be used in France—and that Brodie, who induced the Edinburgh magistrates to adopt the new drop now generally used in England for the execution of criminals, all severally perished by the instruments of death which they themselves had introduced.

**The importance of Punctuality.**—Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family. The want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to attend to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leaders are so. Appointments, indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.

**Profits of Gardening.**—It is stated in Berk's Report, that near Devizes, and other towns, in Wiltshire, Eng. many families subsist by occupying from two to five acres of garden ground. The soil is sandy, and applied to the produce of esculent vegetables, for the consumption of the neighboring towns and villages. So productive are gardens, when well managed, that three brothers, who followed the art of gardening, supported as many families very decently, and gradually acquired some wealth, by the cultivation of about five acres of land.

**Journeyman Hatters.**—Perhaps there is no class of men more united in the bands of good fellowship than are the hat manufacturers. The man of sensibility, who will look into their actions will find much to interest and please him. The *Jours*, as they are technically called, are remarkable for their travelling propensity, and it is seldom one is met with that has not seen almost every part of the United States. They scarcely ever remain in a shop more than three months. Owing to this wandering disposition, they are sometimes sorely pinched by poverty, but notwithstanding this, they are the most independent men in the world. They travel along life's thorny path, totally regardless of the future, and perfectly happy with the present. The travelling *Jour* meets a friend, wherever he finds a brother of the craft, and in the settled parts of the United States, hat manufacturers are seldom more than a day's journey apart. It would be deemed an act of disgrace for one *Jour* to neglect another while he had any thing where with to help him. The travelling *Jour*, when he arrives at a manufactory, first makes himself known to the head journeyman, who immediately gives notice to the master or owner of the establishment, that there is a man on turn. If the master is in want of another hand, he enters into an agreement; if not, he orders stock to be weighed out sufficient to make three hats; and lets the *Jour* work it up, gives him his pay, (about three dollars) and the *Jour* then proceeds to the next factory. This is called giving him a *paper*. In case the *planks* in the factory are full, and there is no room for the man on turn, then the employed *Jours* make up a purse which is sufficient to help their brother to the next shop. Sometimes it happens there is a turn out for higher wages. When this is the case, tho' all the *Jours* in the country were to pass through the place not one would engage at a less rate than that demanded by those who had made the turn out. A shop from which there has been a turn out, is called a *bad* shop, until the seceders return, and every *Jour* is bound in honor to avoid it.

**A Sabine Wedding.**—Yesterday morning, the neighbourhood of St. George's Church was thrown into a state of considerable agitation by the following singular scene: A few minutes before 11 o'clock, a toler-



able pretty girl, apparently under 18, decked out with a profusion of bridal ornaments, was seen rushing out of the front door of the church, and flying down the street with great velocity. In a few seconds, the fair fugitive was pursued by an old man, upon whose head some sixty summers had spent their fury; a lameness in one of his feet seemed to render the contest a very unequal one. However, the venerable bridegroom, (for such in fact he was) forgetting his years and his infirmities, chased the lovely runaway with an ardour that would have done honor to his more juvenile days. The race was long and ably contested.

The young lady took the footpath, while the old man, with more prudence, kept the carriage road. Ever and anon did she cast an anxious look behind; but alas! the crowded state of the footway presented so many obstructions to her course, that notwithstanding the start and considerable fleetness in her favor, her pursuer at length overtook her. He put his arms around her, but she obstinately refused to return; wherefore, finding entreaty ineffectual, he took her in his arms, and amidst the loud huzzas of the multitude, which the novelty of the scene had attracted to the spot, bore her back triumphantly to the church. Curiosity prompted us to enter with the party, when we learned that the bride had been waiting the old fellow's arrival nearly an hour, and when at last he did come, indignant at the want of ardour he evinced by delaying so long, she told him she never would have a man who kept her waiting at the altar, and rushed out of the church as already described. The master and mistress of the girl, and by whom she was much respected, attended; but her master, when he saw the frightful disparity between the parties, absolutely refused to give her away, so that the parish clerk was prevailed upon to act as *papa*, when the bride pledged her troth to "obey" with a pouting sullessness that gave bad omen that she will long remember her promise. After waiting upwards of two hours in the vain hope that the crowd assembled outside would disperse, the party had to make their exit by a private door.—*London Times*.

The ship Rambler arrived at Tarpaullin Cove, on the 20th ult. from the Pacific, with a cargo of 2000 bbls. of oil. The Rambler reports, that between the first of January and the time of her departure, there arrived at Oahu

15 ships belonging to New Bedford,	13440
containing,	
21 ships, belonging to Nantucket,	20130
with,	
7 belonging to other Eastern ports,	4470
10 belonging to London,	8650
And the Rambler,	2000
Making	bbls. 48,690

**Prince Metternich.**—A late observer of Austria says that the influence of this Minister will end with the life of the reigning emperor, whose health is in a very wavering condition. He has rendered himself odious to the heir of the empire, who is surrounded by a strong party of grandees, and noble Hungarians, Germans, Bohemians and Poles. The Emperor, too, is said to have much cause of dissatisfaction against this favorite minister of Francis. It is thought, therefore, that the policy of Austria will change on the death of the emperor, especially as many of the higher circles—who are better informed of public events than they are generally imagined to be—are offended at the anti-liberal ideas of Metternich, and the part he has played in respect to Russia and Greece. The regeneration of Greece, say they, is the best means that the minister could have employed for preventing the extension of the Russian dominion in this quarter:—But Metternich's conceptions do not reach so far. The cabinet of Austria does every thing to deceive itself respecting the consequences of its inactivity.

Capt. Monier, of the brig Flight, arrived at New York, left Rio Janeiro on the 3d October, and states that a brig, of from Portsmouth, with a cargo of lumber, bound to the La Plata, arrived at Rio the day before he sailed, in distress, for provisions and sails, having been out 190 days. They informed that the vessel's bottom was very foul, the grass being six or eight inches in length. They fed on fresh fish 120 days, and their want of water was so great that they actually chased squalls to procure a supply!!

**John Bartram,** a Quaker, and self-taught philosopher, was born near Darby, in what was then Chester county, in 1701, and was the first who established a botanic garden in America. He corresponded with many distinguished foreigners, and was pronounced by Linnæus the greatest natural botanist in the world. He was finally appointed American botanist to George III. He is said to have been a very ingenious mechanic, and to have built, with his own hands, the house in which he resided. He quarried the stone, prepared the timber, and engraved the following distich in front of the building, on its completion:

"To God alone: the Almighty Lord,  
The Holy One by me adored."  
John Bartram, 1770.

**Amendment of the Constitution.**—In the Virginia Legislature Mr. Newton submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended, that the President or Chief Magistrate of the Union, may be elected for one term of six years; and be rendered forever thereafter, ineligible to the same office."

**Probation.**—Mr. General Duff Green has limited the claims of Jacksonmen to office to proof of three years steady devotion to the Chieftain. His coadjutor, Stephen Simpson, of the Philadelphia Mercury, goes still further, and speaking of Gen. Jackson's appointments, says, he will not appoint the old drill politicians, intriguers and demagogues, who have come into the Jackson ranks since the election of 1824."

The brig Two Friends, which cleared on Wednesday for Valparaiso carries 555 bales of Domestic Cotton, rated at \$35,496.—*Boa. Pat.*

It is stated in some of the Vera Cruz accounts, that Mr. Poinsett was to embark in a short time at Tampico for the U. States. We learn that letters have been received from Mr. P. by a gentleman in this City, in which he states that he is only staying in Mexico, until the Senate of the U. States of Mexico shall have definitely acted upon the Treaty which has been negotiated with that Government. As soon as the treaty is ratified—if ratified at all—Mr. P. will take his departure from the Mexican Capital.—*N. Y. Adv.*

**Indian War.**—The Pawnees and Pawnee Loups, with a force of fifteen hundred, have gone to intercept our traders on the route of Santa Fe. Their intention is to have war, and should they fail on that expedition, they will fall on the frontier settlements of the Arkansas and Red River. This information is from the Indian Agent at Cantonment Leavenworth.

**A Changing World.**—In the Georgia Legislature, November 20th, a bill to divide the county of Lee, and to form a new County to be called Randolph, in honor of John Randolph of Roanoke, was read a third time and passed. In 1812 the Georgia Legislature changed the name of a county from Randolph to Jasper, on account "of John Randolph's desertion of correct principles," as the preamble of the act expresses it.

The Chancellor of the State of New Jersey has declared a dividend of fifty per cent in favor of those creditors of the New-Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, who present their claims to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose. It is supposed a further dividend will be made of about fifteen per cent.

## DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MONROE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1828.

On the literary page of this paper, will be found, the conclusion of an article which we commenced, about two weeks back, giving some account of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. As this extraordinary personage is now the cause of considerable attention in the political world, the article alluded to will be read with interest.

On the same page will also be found a fragment of American history, comprising an account of the defeat and massacre of Colonel Dudley's regiment of Kentucky volunteers, by the Indians, on the Miami river, during the late war.

We are at a loss to account for the irregularity which, for several days past, has attended the receipt of our Southern papers. We have received no papers from Baltimore this week, and but one from Washington, which came by the steamboat on Tuesday evening from Philadelphia. It does not unfrequently happen that our Southern papers, instead of coming on by the mail from Newcastle, are suffered to go round by the way of the City of Brotherly Love, for no other reason that we can conceive of, than for the sake of a land trip down the turnpike. This is not fair treatment; and we must look to some of the Postmasters South of Wilmington for a correction of the grievance. We think it very likely that our Baltimore papers which were due on Tuesday, and have not yet come to hand, have made a trip to Philadelphia or New York. We regret exceedingly, that these papers are missing, as we are thereby deprived of much valuable information from the South, which is at this season of the year peculiarly interesting.

Since the above was put in type, we have received two numbers of the National Journal, for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Baltimore papers of Monday and Tuesday!

The Packet Ship Brighton, Sebon, at N. York, from London, has corroborated the accounts previously stated of the fall of Varna. By the Brighton, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their London papers to the 1st November.

By the official bulletins from the Russian army it appears that Varna, after a long and disastrous siege, surrendered on the 8th of October. At the time the Turks capitulated, their force, which at first, amounted to twenty-two thousand men, did not number six thousand, having been thus reduced by slaughter, famine and sickness.

**Operations before Varna from the 9th to the 11th of October.**

The difficulties and suffering of the army before Varna have been crowned with victory. The reduction of the fortress was the result of a general assault on the 25th of September (or the 7th of October,) in which a few of our gallant soldiers penetrated to the very middle of the town, on the night of that day.

Such was the alarm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was upon the moment proposed, and Jussuf Pacha himself was the first who commanded his followers to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulation of any kind, and to pass over to our camp.

In the course of the night, and on the next morning, his example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha, and a few followers, composed of his immediate suite, who threw themselves into the citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners there by the Russian soldiers; who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town.

The first corpse which entered were the 13th and 14th of the Foot Guards, after them a battalion of Sappers, and then the Ismail Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

The Emperor has inspected personally all the works, and has been thoroughly convinced of the difficulties with which the besieging army had to contend.

After His Majesty had visited the mines (on the eve of the assault) he proceeded to

reconnoitre the defences of the town, bestowing particular attention on such parts as were to be the objects of attack.

From the accounts of the prisoners, (which however are somewhat various) it is conjectured that the garrison of Varna, with the armed inhabitants, amounted in the beginning to at least 22,000 men; at the time of surrender, they numbered but 6,000.

**Accounts of the operations before Choumla, from the 28th of Sept. to the 3d Oct.**

On the 28th of September in the morning, the enemy began to fire upon us from the fortress, and at the same time his cavalry in large masses advanced against the outposts of our left wing. Major Gen. Sysojew, with the reserve of his regiment of Cossacks, met the enemy, and endeavored to draw him towards our redoubts, so as to bring him within the range of our fire. Towards noon, the enemy received reinforcements of cavalry and infantry from the town, but was compelled by the fire of our redoubts to retreat to Choumla. On the succeeding days we canonaded each other, without any considerable loss on our side.

On the 2d October, the enemy detached a corps of 4,000 Infantry, and 5,000 Cavalry, and fourteen cannon, on the road to Silistria, to cut off from our camp Major General Nabel, who was advancing with a brigade of Hulus towards Choumla. Adjutant, Gen. Orlov was, therefore ordered to defeat the enemy's plan, and immediately set out with the first division of Chasseurs, on horseback, four battalions of Infantry, and sixteen cannon, towards the village of Kadvikoi, attacked the enemy, silenced his cannon and compelled him to retreat. Meantime Major General Nabel, who was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, had intercepted it and joined Count Orlov's division.

Some months ago, we predicted, that if General Jackson should be elected President of the United States, *Walsh* would be a Jackson man; which prediction has been verified by the fact that the National Gazette has now hoisted the colours of the opposition.

During the late Presidential canvass Mr. Walsh affected to hold a neutral course, and declined entering the ranks of either side, *openly*; tho' it might be inferred from what little he ventured to say upon the subject, that his predilections were in favour of the military candidate; notwithstanding which, in consequence of the mysterious manner in which, upon the whole, the Gazette was conducted, at one time making a direct pass at Jackson, and at another a stab at Mr. Adams, he was denied the confidence of either party, and shut out of both.—By the opposition, he was called an administration man, and by the friends of Mr. Adams, a Jackson man. Thus did Mr. Walsh lie snugly under the bush, while the two contending armies were striving for victory, ready at a fit time to join the side that should prove the strongest.

Since the contest has been decided, as was expected, the editor of the Gazette has come out *boldly* upon the Jackson side, and shewing his wounds and bruises, begins very modestly to hint at compensation for services rendered. He speaks in loud panegyrics of the character and merits of General Jackson, while he brandishes his weapon fearlessly over the head of Mr. Adams. But what proves very gallant to the feelings of the sensitive editor is, that he is looked upon with a jealous eye by the original Jackson men, who bore the heat and brunt of the battle, and who are far from being willing to admit him, under such circumstances, to a participation in the good things that are to be the reward of the victors, as the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Mercury, will shew.

**Jackson Editors.**—It has of late become the fashion of Jackson Editors to *strip their sleeves, and show their wounds, and tell the deeds they did that day*, when liberty triumphed over the people's foes; and as they talk of Jackson and their rights, cry, these scars are the fruits of valor, and the monuments of our deeds. All this is natural! But gentle cousin, reader, who do you suppose appears in prominent relief among these Jackson Editors? In sooth, no less a man than Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. L. L. D. A. S. R. T. &c. &c. On my verity, it is most veritable. Yes, this gentle editor, renowned for the versatility of his learning, celebrated for the vacillation of his principles, and admired for the flexibility of his career, now avows himself for the *rising sun*, and claims a Jackson trophy, while he chaunts in dulcet measures *To Pæan!* A genuflection is so easy and natural to a *Jesuit*, that we have no admiration to throw away upon his prompt conversion to the Catholic cause. But we may be permitted to sigh over the degeneracy of man, while we record the apostasy of a Hartford Convention Federalist, to his conscience, his employers, and his college instincts; and express our contempt and detestation for a *scycphant*, who, true to no faith but *his interest*, sacrifices all principles without one solitary compunction, and betrays all men and all parties, as he finds the sun of power decline in their horizon, to leave them in darkness, in misery, and in want! At such time to prove an apostate! When his friends want condolence, his party consolation, and his principles sustentation—What shall be his epithet? "A SCYPHANT HAS THE CONTEMPT OF ALL MANKIND."

We refer our readers to matter which will be found under the Congressional head, for information relative to the operations of our National Legislature.

There is but little of any account doing by either house of Congress, nor will the members feel in trim for business until the Christmas holidays shall have past over.

Many speculations are afloat as to who will compose the new Cabinet. Those spoken of for the State Department are:

Albert Gallatin, of Louisiana, Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, Martin Van Buren, of New-York, George M'Duffie, of South Carolina.

**War Department.**  
Col. Wm. Drayton of S. Carolina, Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the Army.

**Treasury Department.**  
Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey.

**Navy Department.**  
Gen. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, Commodore David Porter, Mr. Hoffman, of New-York.

**Attorney General.**

George M'Duffie, of South Carolina, Major John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Major W. H. Barry, of Kentucky, Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia.

There is a goodly number here for the President elect to choose from, and when we reflect that of these *twenty but five* are wanting, we cannot help lamenting the disappointment that will be felt by the surplus and their friends.

Of the above gentlemen, Mr. Gallatin is the only one who has not figured in the late contest as a politician. Mr. G. was favorable to the present administration, and it is thought that Gen. Jackson will deem it policy to place this shrewd and discerning statesman near his person.

A letter from Washington, dated 7th December, says:—

"There will not be any alteration made by Congress in relation to the Present Tariff. Some legislative provision may indeed be enacted respecting the present Auction System."

The current rumor of the day, with regard to the formation of the new Cabinet, is, that either Van Buren or Livingston of Lou. will be the Secretary of State, Gen. Chandler Secretary of War, Mr. Hayne Secretary of the Navy, Mr. M'Lean, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Tazewell Attorney General. Mr. Ingham of Penn. is also named as Postmaster.

Very little business will be transacted by either body of Congress until after the first of January.

Mr. Adams and his son will reside here after the 4th of March next."

The Louisville Public Advertiser, of Nov. 29th, says:—"We understand that General Jackson will proceed to Washington about the 1st of February, to enter on the discharge of the most exalted office in the world; and that "he will ascend the Ohio in a steam boat from that place, water permitting."

Vice President Calhoun has been detained at home by indisposition. He is expected to arrive in Washington in ten or fifteen days.

At an election for Directors in the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Boat Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected:

William Meeter, S. C. Leakin, Hugh McEldeery, Alexander Lorman, Phillip Ryebold—*Delaware*, John S. Adams—*Philadelphia*.

**Massachusetts Cincinnati.**—A committee of this venerable society has given notice to widows and orphans of the deceased members, and to their brethren needing aid, to make application on or before the seventeenth day of January, 1829. Applications received after said period, cannot be acted upon until the next annual meeting.

**Navigation of the Susquehanna.**—It affords us pleasure to learn, that Arks and rafts now pass the sluices of the Shamokin and Duncan's Island dams in safety. A large amount of lumber and stone coal has descended in the last ten days, and the temperate weather leads us to expect a continuance of river navigation.—*Hur. Chron.*

Mr. Benj. Dexter was killed on Saturday week, by the caving of Cumberland Coal Mine, R. I.

The National Journal states that the members of Congress from S. Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in homespun.

The quantity of rain that fell during the past month, as indicated by the Rain Gauge kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 6,71 inches.

Mr. Achille Murat has obtained from the Legislature of Georgia permission to plead and practice law in the several courts of that State.

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.**  
From the National Journal.

**Wednesday, December 11.**—In the Senate, Mr. Silsbee's Resolution to obtain an inquiry 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-exportation, and also to inquire whether some of the Custom House charges to which importers and exporters of merchandise, and owners of vessels, are now subjected, ought not to be discontinued, was agreed to. The Bill for graduating the price of the Public Lands was read a second time and referred. The Rev. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain of the Senate for the present session. The several subjects of the President's Message were referred to their appropriate Committees.

In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Territories and Claims, which were read and committed. Various resolutions were then offered. Among others, a resolution was offered by Mr. Weems, the object was to produce a re-investigation of the Tariff Law of the last session, with a view to the reporting of a bill which would be more acceptable in its provisions, to those sections of the Union, which regard the existing law as unconstitutional. It was the intention of Mr. Weems to lay his resolution on the table for the present, and he made a motion to that effect; but Mr. Mallory demanded the question for consideration, and Mr. Taylor asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question, which were accordingly offered. The question on considering the resolution was then put, after the House had refused to permit Mr. Weems to withdraw it, and negatived by a vote of

122 to 51. The House then acted on general bills in Committee of the Whole. **Thursday, December 11.**—In the Senate, Mr. Hayne presented a memorial from Masters and Commandant of the United States Navy, complaining of the impolicy of the laws regulating the pay of the officers of the Navy. Mr. Robbins introduced a bill prescribing a mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies arising between States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A Special Committee on Roads and Canals, was chosen by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, a number of resolutions were adopted. Among others, a resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of spirits to the army, and a resolution relative to the appropriation of the produce of sales of lands to the purposes of education, by Mr. Vinton. A resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence, referring it to the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath day, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Barnard. Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution for the printing of 4000 additional copies of the Annual Treasury Report; which, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, was laid on the table. The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the rate of the Union.

**Friday, Dec. 12.**—The House of Representatives was occupied on Private Bills, during the short time it remained in session. A few resolutions were offered and adopted, but none of them were of public interest. The House did not sit on Saturday.

**Monday, Dec. 15.**—In the Senate, Mr. Eaton introduced a Joint Resolution, amending the Resolution of 1819, relative to the election of a Printer to each House of Congress, so as to make a majority, instead of a plurality of votes, necessary to a choice. Mr. Silsbee gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the construction of a Breakwater at Nantucket.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions laid on the table on Friday were taken up and agreed to, but the hour having been nearly consumed by the offering of petitions, very few new resolutions were offered. The House then took up the bill making a further drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, upon which some discussion took place, which was interrupted before any disposition of the bill by a successful motion to adjourn.

Mr. Cambreleng, presented a memorial signed by 7600 citizens of New-York, praying for a duty of 10 per cent. on Auction Sales.

**Tuesday Dec. 16.**—In the Senate Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the U. States Judiciary system was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of Resolutions were offered, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales.—The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a third reading tomorrow, by a vote of 117 to 17.

**MARRIED.**  
In Wilmington, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Mr. Joseph McINTYRE to Miss ISABELLA READ, both of Newcastle. On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, Mr. Jacob VANBUREN to Miss ELIZA ANN DARRICKSON, both of St. Georges Hundred, Del.

**Prices of Country Produce.**  
**BRANDYWINE MILLS, DEC. 11 1828.**  
Superfine Flour, per barrel.....\$7 75  
Middlings.....\$3 50 a 4 50  
Rye.....4 50  
Corn Meal pr hhd.....14 00  
do pr bbl.....3 00  
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....1 63  
do red, do.....1 60  
Rye pr 57lb.....62 1/2  
Corn, old per bushel or 57lb.....56  
do new do.....0 46  
**WILMINGTON MARKET.**  
Pork, per 100 lbs.....4 50 a 5 00

**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 variety 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. 13—

**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 to the Printing business.

**DRAWING.**  
The drawing of the Delaware and South Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Extra—Class No. 2, will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at the Lafayette Hotel.  
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.  
Dec. 18.

**Delaware and South Carolina CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.**  
Extra Class No. 2—42 number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots—to be drawn in this Borough on **THIS AFTERNOON.**  
**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 Blanks.  
11480 Tickets.  
Whole Ticket,....\$3 00  
Quarters,.....00 75  
Halves,.....1 50  
Eighths,.....00 37 1/2  
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,  
December 18th, 1828.











appears, that doubts had arisen whether the artillery and certain articles, bought or ought not to be delivered over to the United States; and that you will have seen it clearly and definitely settled between Messrs. Coppinger and Butler that both should remain in St. Augustine, the former in deposit, in the possession of the Anglo-American Commission, and the latter in the State in which they were, and without the possibility of their being carried to the Havana, until the determination of both Governments, in a certain time should arrive. At the departure of Col. Butler, from the said city, after the delivery had been effected, he wrote officially to Col. Coppinger, that he should have to transact his business who succeeded, and without doubt, from the copies of his correspondence with Col. Coppinger, you will have observed that in various subjects which occurred, we considered him (and interchanged letters with him, recognizing him) still in the quality of Spanish Commissioner.

On the arrival of Mr. Worthington, who came to St. Augustine to supply the place of Capt. Bell, the aspect of affairs was changed. [An incident occurred relative to a Spanish Agent, which gave rise to a correspondence between them.] Col. Coppinger waited for the answer to the protest which he had made to Mr. Worthington, upon the incident above mentioned; when, without any previous notice, or any other cause, the offence was committed which is related in the subjoined protests of Col. Coppinger, and of the Secretary.

"That the American Government had no right to demand any paper from Col. Coppinger, is evident from the receipt of the delivery, given to him by Col. Butler on the 10th of July last, which is given for the delivery of what the treaty stipulated; and which declares expressly that the doubt relative to the artillery and certain documents, was left to the determination of both Governments.

"That the commissaries, Coppinger and Butler, had agreed in virtue of their respective powers, that the archives in question should remain in the State in which they were, appears from the correspondence of both.

"What reason then, what pretext, what excuse can Gen. Jackson and his officers give for a crime so unheard of?

"From all that I have explained, and from the accompanying documents, it results—

"1. That his Catholic Majesty has been insulted in the person of his Commissioner (Gov. Coppinger), in the most scandalous manner.

"2. That Governor Jackson has broken, without giving any reason for it, an agreement signed by his own officers.

"3. That, in the application, or rather plunder, committed in the person of Col. Coppinger, the law of nations, and all the known laws of civilized countries, have been trampled upon; inasmuch as he was the commissary of a foreign power, and inasmuch as, without summons, or notice, without execution, or sentence, the books of his honor have been broken, and he has not only been robbed of his family and private papers, always sacred, but of those which, being the correspondence of office, and reserved with his Government, belong to his Catholic Majesty.

To be brief, I at present demand in my royal name—

"1. That the Government of the United States, show, in an authentic manner, its disapprobation of the insults offered to the Spanish Commissioner.

"2. That the authors of them be punished as they deserve.

"3. That all the papers, &c. without distinction, be restored, &c.

"That the Government of the United States satisfy Spain, and Don Jose Coppinger, for the damages and injuries which they have sustained by the injustice of the American Authorities in the Florida.

"No doubt but the President will acknowledge the justice of this remonstrance, and I flatter myself that he will be pleased to give, without delay, to a monarch who has given such proofs of his friendship for the United States, a satisfaction which his and that of the Spanish nation demands.

"I repeat the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration.

JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA."

[D.]  
**The Degradation of a Judge; and his Judicial Authorities subverted and usurped.**

The respect shown to the Judiciary Department by Governor Jackson, will conspicuously appear from the following:

"To the Hon. Judge FLEMING.

Pensacola, 23d Aug. 1821.

"Sir: Your writ of Habeas Corpus, demanding the body of Don Jose Callava, has been received and referred to his Excellency the Governor Andrew Jackson, by whose order he is confined, and who still directs that he be detained in confinement, until released by his orders. I have the honor &c. P. WAGER, Captain, and Officer of the Day."

Not content with refusing to comply with the authority of law, Governor Jackson determined upon making an example of the Judge, for his having presumed to obey what he conceived its dictates; and therefore, "forthwith," issued the following citation:

"Eliquis Froment, Esq. will forthwith be and appear before me, to show cause why he has attempted to interfere with my authority, as Governor of the Florida, exercising the powers of the Captain General and Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said Province, and of the Governor over the said Province respectfully. In my judicial capacity, as SUPREME JUDGE OVER THE SAME, and as CHANCELLOR THEREOF, having committed certain individuals, charged with a combination to secrete and carry out of the Territories ceded to the United States, the evidence of individual right to property within the said Territories, which has been secured to such individuals, under the 2d article of the Treaty with Spain, and in open contempt of the Oaths and Honors made by me. And that the said Eliquis Froment, Esq. be, and appear before me, at my office, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at Pensacola, to make known, the above cause, and to abide by and perform such order and decree, as the undersigned may of right, deem proper to make of and concerning the same.

Given under my hand, at Pensacola, this 23d day of August, 1821.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Governor, &c.

"To Col. George Walton, Secretary of W. F. to make known and execute the above, and to furnish a copy of the above, if required, returning the original, and in writing, make known he has executed the same. A. J."

Soon after this citation, but not at the time prescribed, the Judge called upon the Governor. The result of the interview is thus given by the latter:

"When Judge F. appeared before me, in obedience to the citation acted upon him, and made what I conceived to be a sufficient apology for interfering with my jurisdiction, by issuing the writ of Habeas Corpus, and having explicitly and positively promised that he would not again do any act to impede the exercise of my jurisdiction, I was willing that the affair should

The Judge reports the interview in the following manner:

"The conversation was nearly all on one side, not unmixt with threats, of what, he said, he had a right to do, for my having dared to interfere with his authority."

"Much more was said by the General respecting the extent of his powers, and the happy selection made of him by the President; the whole consisting of the most extravagant praises of himself, and the most sayers and sneers at the person of Col. Callava (then in prison) and of myself.—State Papers 1st. 17th Con. vol. 3, doc. 42, p. 169.

In a letter from the Governor to the Judge, dated Pensacola 3d September, he says—

"I have barely to add, that I recommend you to keep within your legal jurisdiction and powers. When you do this your proceedings shall be supported. But, when you attempt to transcend them, and interfere with my legitimate powers, recollect the admonitions: I gave you when before me the 24th ult. and attend to them, or you will be treated and punished as you may deserve."

It is due to the memory of a former Senator of the United States, to present in his own words, extracted from his letter to the Secretary of State, his reason, or excuse, for this atrocious apology:

"Such were the circumstances in which I found myself placed, when summoned in the name of the law, to appear before Gen. Jackson. I confess it—I have no courage against the Honor of the Nation. I knew that resistance was in vain, and that it would be construed as rebellion, and perhaps treason."

The Judge in this conjuncture displays no common sagacity. Governor Jackson, as will appear from the extracts which follow, accused him, without his knowledge, and upon suspicion of exciting American citizens very crimes; and expressed his willingness to resort to a very summary punishment.

[E.]  
**Persons proscribed and banished by Governor Jackson, on suspicion, and without trial.**

The *Lettre de Cachet*, or "proclamation," issued by Governor Jackson, reciting the frivolous ground upon which certain Spanish officers were ordered into exile, will be found by future Historians, in "State papers," 17 Cong. 1 Sess. Vol. 3, Doc. 42, page 41. Its last paragraph, however, deserves the attention of the curious, even of the present day. It reads as follows:

"This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers, to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Florida, agreeably to the said 7th Article, on or before the 3d day of October next; after which day, if they or any of them, shall be found within the Florida, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for contempt and disobedience of this my proclamation.

"Given at Pensacola, this 29th day of September, 1821, and of the Independence of the United States, the 46th.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Governor of the Florida &c.

"By the Governor:

GEORGE WALTON, Secretary W. F."

[E. c.]  
The following was the offensive paper, for the alleged publication of which in a newspaper, eight men were banished without the form of trial:

"In speaking of Colonel Callava's appearance before General Jackson, H. B. [H. M. Breckenridge] ought to have stated that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Col. Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was therefore, out of the power of our Chief not knowing what was said to him, to make the authority understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsolicited honor, was endeavored to be stained. Such in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. [H. M. Breckenridge] and we hope that he and the public will be convinced, that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity; that if, on the one hand, we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our Superior, we knew, also, what was due to a Government which is on the most friendly footing with our own.

"We are, &c.

"The Spanish officers resident in this place."

When given an *ex (sua) parte* account of this very transaction, H. M. Breckenridge, the Interpreter, says:

"Much was said by way of enforcing the question on the one side, (i. e. by Gov. Jackson) and of the objections, on the other (i. e. by Callava) to answering, all of which I did not consider myself bound to explain; and, in fact, it was not possible. There was considerable warmth on both sides, and there was frequently not sufficient interval between what was said, to enable me to convey more than the substance of what was thus spoken by way of arguments, while much of it consisted of repetitions.

"Colonel Callava (he continued) repeated what he said before, that he could not deliver the papers unless demanded of him as Commissioner, or late Governor; that they could not be in his hands as a private individual: enforcing the same positions, with a variety of other reasons, and of which I interpreted as much as I could. He said that he could be tried only by a tribunal 'de Residencia,' which at first I did not exactly comprehend, until explained by Mr. Inzeriarly &c. &c.

"The conversation was warm on both sides, and some imprecations were uttered by me in the interpretation."

Mr. Breckenridge represents his Governor and Patron as reprimanding him for his omissions or mistakes, with—"Why then, Sir, were you not more cautious?" uttered in a strong tone of voice.—State papers, 17 Cong. 1 Sess. Vol. 3, Doc. 42, p. 86—7.

[F.]  
**Imprisonment without Trial, and Punishment without offence.**

"To Capt. Wilson, the officer of the day:

"You are hereby commanded, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, at the Executive Chambers, Marcós de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, that they may be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of a certain proclamation issued by His Excellency General Andrew Jackson, on the 29th day of Sept. 1821, requiring the said Marcós de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, to withdraw themselves from the Florida.

"Given under my hand, &c. this 2nd day of January, 1822, &c. GEO. WALTON,

Secretary and acting Governor of W. F."

"By the acting Governor:

BARTOL FAY, Private Secretary."

(Extract)  
From Governor Walton to Governor Jackson dated Pensacola, January 7,

Col. Marcos de Villiers, generally called Col. Coulon, and Arnaldo Guillemard, arrived here in a vessel from Havana. When arrested by my order and brought before me, they declared they had come with the intention of asking permission to attend in person to the settlement of their private affairs, and the removal of their families. They solemnly declared that they had promptly obeyed, and that they were ready to submit themselves to any order which should be taken in their case. For the present, I ordered them into confinement; but, the Calabozo being in no condition to receive them, for, excepting the Officers' Room, it has no fire-place, and as Coulon is a very old man, and his wife at this time extremely ill, I thought it best to confine them in their own houses. The situation of old Coulon was such that it would have been cruel to confine him in the calabozo with the common malefactors, and I could not with propriety, make a distinction with respect to Guillemard. They then presented the enclosed memorial, throwing themselves on the mercy of the Governor."

The Deputy Governor then proceeds to state, that his instructions did not allow the exercise of greater lenity; and he apologizes, apparently, for not having committed them to the *Dungeon with common malefactors*, by observing that—

"This course was not adopted by me, until after consultation, with Colonels Ferwick, Clinch, Major Dickens, and Judge Brackenridge, who all concurred in the opinion that this was under all circumstances the most proper."

The following is extracted from the memorial of the imprisoned officers, enclosed in the preceding letter:

"To his Excellency Geo. Walton, Governor, &c. The Memorial of Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, respectfully represents:

"That your memorialists, with other Spanish officers, were, by the proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Jackson, Governor, &c. issued 29th September, ordered to quit the Florida within three days thereafter. That your memorialists, in obedience, withdrew to the Island of Cuba. That after being there some time, they found themselves compelled to return by the situation of their private affairs, and the illness of a part of their families. That in doing so, no disrespect was intended to the constituted authorities. That, although Spanish officers, they and their families have been inhabitants of this country for many years, and are owners of real and personal property here to a considerable amount. That your memorialists are desirous to remove with their families to the Spanish dominions, and that, unless permitted to remain and superintend, in person these necessary arrangements, they will be exposed to serious loss and injury.

"Your memorialists, therefore, pray, that, taking the circumstance into consideration, and especially their solemn declaration that they return not as Spanish officers, but as private individuals, on private business, and with every disposition to obey and respect the existing authorities, they may be permitted to remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, and making the necessary arrangements for the removal of their families.

MARCÓS DE VILLIERS, ARNALDO GUILLEMARD.

Jan. 3, 1822."

This memorial is thus described and enforced by the Deputy himself in the letter enclosing it.

"After these concessions and the humble manner in which they sue to be permitted to remain, I was well convinced that you would have granted them the indulgence they pray for.

"But the Deputy was mistaken. Governor Jackson was obdurate. On the 31st January, he enclosed the memorial to the Government at Washington, intimating strongly the propriety of continuing their imprisonment."

[To be Continued.]

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Mandenhall,

Sir—We have heard it, unblushingly reiterated, that Jackson is the choice of the people; and as I conceive it to be degrading to the character of the good people of the United States, permit me to refer you to the following statements, which will exhibit to you the manner in which he is the choice of the people. The people truly have a choice in this matter; but it is to keep Jackson out of the Presidential chair; and not, as some would have believed, to place him in it. Rely upon it, the judgment and character of the people are such, that they have discovered, and will oppose, the intrigue and corruption, which is practised by Jackson, and those who expect to hold military and civil offices under him; and those who are discontented with the present prosperous state of things; and desire a change only because there is no other manner in which they can have their nefarious designs answered. And at the approaching election, these facts will be illustrated. There will then be put to flight the vengeful and blood thirsty Jackson, and all the armies of corrupt deceivers; and I hope in such a manner as forever after, to prevent such men as Jackson from again intruding themselves on the people.

My statement, in regard to population, is founded on the census of 1820; and in all cases a majority of the State or district is considered the voice of all the white population. This plan it should be observed, will be far more favorable to Jackson than it would be to Adams; because the majorities of the nineteen States and Districts known to be favorable to Adams, will certainly over balance the majorities of the ten doubtful ones, should they all go in favour of Jackson. If the black population were entitled to a voice in the matter, there are many circumstances which would render them favourable to Adams; and therefore they should be considered in his favour; but as they have not a voice except in some of the states favourable to Adams, I shall exclude them all from my estimate. My estimates in regard to the States favourable to the two candidates, is taken from a paper which has given all the doubtful States and votes to Jackson and claims nothing for Adams except those already ascertained beyond a doubt to be in his favor.

States and Districts favorable to Adams.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	
Maine	149195	148145	297340
New Hampshire	119210	124026	243236
Massachusetts	232154	264265	516419
Rhode Island	38492	41011	79503
Connecticut	130807	136374	267181
Vermont	117310	117536	234846
N. Y. N. York	453034	438795	891829
New Jersey	129619	127790	257409
Delaware	27905	29377	57282
6-11 of Maryland	71860	70077	141937
Ohio	306607	275965	582572
Kentucky	223697	210948	434645
Louisiana	41332	32051	73383
Indiana	76649	69109	145758
Illinois	39401	24387	63788
Missouri	31001	24987	55988
Michigan	5383	3208	8591
Arkansas	6971	5581	12552
District of Columbia	11171	11443	22614
19-20ths of the supposed increase since the 1820			3275862
			766735

Total White Population.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	
N. York	226517	214398	440915
Pennsylvania	516628	500476	1017104
5-11 of Maryland	59883	58398	118281
Virginia	304731	298343	603074
North Carolina	208644	208556	407200
South Carolina	120934	116506	237440
Georgia	98404	91162	189566
Alabama	45839	39612	85451
Tennessee	173400	166027	339427
Mississippi	23286	18800	42086
10-20ths of the supposed increase since the year 1820,			1724138
			5316682

According to these statements which allow Jackson to have every doubtful vote, the voice of the white people of the United States stands thus: 7656735 for Adams, and 5316682 for Jackson; which leaves a majority of 2340053 in favor of Adams.

But in justice to the white population of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, half of those portions of New-York and Maryland given to Jackson, and one-fourth of Tennessee, together with their proportion of the supposed increase, amounting to 3994040 persons, it should be remarked that in all probability give their voice in favour of Adams; which from the very nature of the case, is far more probable, than that it should be given to Jackson. If then, these be given to Adams, the voice of the white population of the United States will stand thus, 11350775 in favor of Adams, and 1622642 in favor of Jackson; consequently a majority for Adams of 9728133. Will it be said then, in the face of these facts, that Jackson is the choice of the people? It has been said, and unblushingly reiterated in all parts of our country; and it will continue to be so said whatever facts there be to the contrary; because they who say it are desirous of Jackson's election, and they know that he cannot stand on his own merit. They therefore desire to perplex and deceive the people; and thus erect a foundation for his support; without which, they know he cannot be elected. They have fabricated a thousand unfounded tales, which like the present, have all been disproved; yet, regardless of the evidence to the contrary, they have uttered them anew—and really, it appears to me, that they will use every artifice, and say and do every thing in order to gain their ends.

And sooner than be defeated in their projects of self-aggrandizement, they will sacrifice the blood-bought liberties of their country. Have they not drawn together at their political meetings, as they are pleased to call them, many disorderly persons, by means of the abundance of the intoxicating draught, publicly offered to them gratis; and by means of the hickory poles erected at those meetings, around which for the ignorant and profligate, to drink, huzzar, and shout themselves into feelings and expressions of enthusiasm? And have they not in a thousand instances, been found in that state of riot and confusion which would exist in being led to acts of violence on the peace and harmony of society; and to deeds of enthusiasm, blood and carnage? They undoubtedly have; and hence it becomes every friend to liberty, peace and harmony, to be up and doing.—They should set their faces as flint against such proceedings. And they should discard every instigator and promoter of them. All who desire to maintain the liberties of their country, and to have their eyes opened to the dangers which threaten, should enquire diligently, prayerfully, and impartially; into the motives by which the leaders of this lawless and blood-thirsty faction are actuated. They should enquire whether these leaders have been accustomed to acts of disinterested friendship and benevolence; and whether their past conduct has evinced that their hearts and lives are devoted to the welfare and best interests of their country; and whether it is possible for them to be actuated by pure motives, in the extraordinary desire and exertion, which they have manifested for the election of a man whose deeds have been so abundantly marked by the shedding of innocent blood, and the violation of every command of God; and who has been repeatedly thus designated by the very men who now stand foremost in the ranks of his supporters; and are the most anxious for the promotion of his election. It will be important also to enquire, why these persons have, within four years, so materially changed their views and opinions in regard to the character of Jackson? It is very certain that within that time he was represented, by a majority of them, as the most unworthy and abandoned and profligate of beings; and now they represent him to be a god, and have actually erected images to him; and like the heathen they rally around, defend and worship these false gods! But the more effectually to determine this matter, it will be requisite to enquire who are the principal supporters of Jackson; and who, in the event of his election, are to be the rulers of the nation? They are distinctly the hard hearted slave holders; who desire to fasten on the unfortunate victims of their barbarity, still stronger chains of oppression. They are the importers of foreign goods, wares and merchandize, who expect thus to destroy the tariff, and American System, and all the industry and institutions which these protect. They are the vicious, the profligate, and the ruined in fortune and reputation. They are the corrupt and intriguing; and the various enemies to industry, peace and good order: who expect by the union of their interests, to produce a state of things, which may enable them to profit by the misfortunes of others; and practice their frauds and evil designs on the community. And lastly I regret to state, that there are many honest and well disposed persons who have been deceived, and induced to attach themselves to the cause of Jackson; and alas! whose prejudices and obstinacy induce them to receive and retain false opinions; and to reject those which are supported by truth and the most incontrovertible evidence. Oh! that these could be induced to lay aside their prejudices, and consider the characters of those who must rule them, in the event of Jackson's election; and that every friend of peace and liberty would weigh well this important matter, and become active. A large majority of the people is with us; but the knowledge of this fact may induce many to remain at home, and inactive; and thus the election may be lost, and with it the dearly bought liberties of our country.—Then let all be active—all vigilant.

The Voice of Delaware.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SILK WORMS.

I answer the communication signed "Colonius," in the Delaware Advertiser, dated the 4th September, requesting general information on the subject of introducing into the United States, the culture of silk, and a new system of agriculture in order to obtain the benefits of the soil for an article so desirable.

This is an object deeply interesting to every American, and one which ought to arouse the attention and excite the emulation of every public spirited citizen throughout the Union. In my opinion, the multifarious works which have been written upon this subject, alone detailing theoretical knowledge, often contradictory in their systems, tend to confuse and distract the

mind of the cultivator, and nothing will ever contribute correct information upon the subject but practical experiments.

From what has already been accomplished, the entire practicability of introducing or rearing silk worms in this country can no longer be questioned, but as it is now conducted, it can never become an object of much importance either to the individual concerned, or to the nation at large.

We readily admit that the whole process, from the planting of the mulberry to the formation of the cocoon, of the quality now generally produced in this country, is extremely simple.

To produce cocoons of this description, requires no elaborate treatise of the naturalist, nor laborious reports of agricultural societies—no practical lectures from experienced manufacturers, nor information from any European country. And I am willing to admit that from cocoons of this cast, sewing silk may be obtained, equally as strong as any imported from Europe; nay, further, that with sufficient time and expense, silk cloth on a small scale, and of an inferior quality, may be manufactured—yet such a result will fall infinitely beneath the calculation of individual adventurers, and be utterly unworthy the patronage of the National Legislature. I will refer to my first publication in the Advertiser, dated 24th April last.

To insure success in this great public interest, much previous preparation will be necessary.—That the superstructure may be ample, magnificent and beautiful, the foundation must be broad, deep and stable. In other words, much practical knowledge, derived from experienced agriculturists, both American and European, but especially from the latter, will be indispensably necessary to insure the wished for result. Without this, every attempt, however extensive the establishment, and however promising appearances may be in the commencement, will ultimately be blasted with complete disappointment.

I have paid strict attention, for several years past, to agricultural proceedings in the United States, with a view of introducing the culture of Silk, and the Grape; but unless the business be conducted on correct principles, taking into view the climate, and situation of the country, and commenced on an extensive scale, capitalists can feel no sufficient inducement to invest their funds.

Should several State Legislatures make the culture of Silk a State concern, and in addition to this, should the Congress of the United States, patronise it as a great national object, and incorporate many distinct companies of capitalists—one for growing the mulberry, raising the silk worm, and preparing the cocoon—another for reeling and spinning the silk—a third, fourth, fifth, for manufacturing the different kinds of silk cloth—and should these establishments be duly fostered and encouraged by the State Legislature and by the General Government, the undertaking would be crowned with the desired success.

But suppose, that after a trial of several years, on the present plan, a few adventurers should succeed in producing something better than this cocoon, will this create a sufficient inducement for capitalists to commence the business, on an extensive scale? Should any be induced by such slender encouragements to enter upon such a romantic speculation, they would be constrained, after much labour and expense, to renounce the pursuit, sit down in despondency, and eat the bitter bread of disappointment.

Remarks similar to these now offered upon the manufacture of silk, might be made upon the culture of the vine in this country. In each of these pursuits, unless we commence on correct principles, according to climate, soil, situation, &c. we shall always be, sicut cravamus in principio—so that after all the little experiments made by American, French, Swiss and German vine dressers, if we wish for a glass of good wine, we must still look to the East. We may make wine and say it is as good as Bordeaux, but still, so long as we pursue our present mode, all our good wine must come from abroad. And if we seek for elegant silk dresses, we must still have recourse to the beautiful fabrics of European looms.

Any communication directed to me, by letter, post paid, and left with the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, shall be promptly attended to.

Agricola, in Delaware.

As I have seen the signature "Agricola" frequently used by various writers—political, as well as agricultural—and as I do not grow presidential articles in my garden, nor cultivate cockle with my wheat, I shall choose to adopt the above signature for my articles upon the cultivation of silk.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks,—will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion,—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each, in bridges from 6 to 30 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers,  
S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers,  
Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,  
Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828.



# DELAWARE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1828.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**RICHARD RUSH.**

**J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.**

He has spent his life, thus far, in the service of his country, without doing one act which even his political foes have cause to censure.

The commercial intercourse between the U.S. and the civilized nations of the world, has been mainly settled by his agency.

He spent 20 years in the splendour of Foreign Courts, and has adhered to his Republican professions, and to his plain and simple manners.

He is a brave, a hard fighting man. He is a professed duellist. One bet of \$5,000 dollars, on a horse race caused him to kill one of his neighbours.

The prominent acts of his life are acts of rashness, and a temper, ungoverned has led him to a disregard of law human and divine.

His private life forms an example which even his father advises his son not to follow.

**RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.**

[Whose reports as Secretary of the Treasury, prove him one of the ablest and most zealous advocates of a Tariff.]

We hold that "the MILITARY shall in all cases, and at all times be in strict subordination to the CIVIL Power."

[Who by his casting vote blotted out the best provisions of the Tariff bill in 1824-25.]

"The supporters of the Hero of New Orleans, hold fidelity to him, under all circumstances, as paramount to every other consideration."

## CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. JEFFERSON's opinions of General Jackson's claims to the Presidency.

"My faith in the self-government of the people, has never been so shaken as by the efforts made at the late election to place over their heads one, who in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, has made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own ambitious will as the guide of his conduct."

"One might as well make a Sailor of a Kock, or a Soldier of a Goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—Jefferson's letter to T. W. Gilmore.

"The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic; he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida; in a word, there are one hundred men in Alabama county better qualified for the Presidency.—See Governor Coles' Letter, Nov. 1827.

WASHINGTON's opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS. "I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr Adams is the most valuable PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." "The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected."—Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."

[Mr Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817.

Chief Justice MARSHALL's opinion—addressed to the Marylanders.

In a letter from this gentleman, he expressed himself as friendly to the present Administration of the general government, and that he intends voting (an act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to disregard, in consequence of the "injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State," by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON's opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

"MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828. "Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair."

## BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Gen. Jackson's opinion of Mr. ADAMS. In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. Jackson alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, in the following language:

"I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction."

Naturalization.—Persons desirous of being admitted to citizenship, may have an opportunity, at a United States Court, to be held at New Castle, on Friday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, where by applying, they may become naturalized.

Bribery—Corruption.—We understand that a certain devotee of the Hickory god, in New Castle, lately, in a conversation with a poor but honest man, who is known to be friendly to the present administration of the General Government, assured him that if he would turn his coat as one or two others had done, and come out boldly in support of General Jackson, in case the General shall be elected he would guarantee to him either the collectorship of the port or the command of the Revenue Cutter!! We should like to know what lucrative birth has been promised to this gentleman, as a reward for turning his coat, that he should overlook a thousand dollars a year, and offer it to his neighbour.

We regret to inform our Sussex friends, that since the return of our Senator, he has

been confined to the house, seriously indisposed. We have not seen the last bulletin of health, but understand that his disorder is seated in the brain, which it appears has underwent very great excitement since he left home, some two or three weeks since. It is said that these attacks have of late, become periodical, and usually appear about the latter part of September. It is the Doctor's opinion that no serious effect need be apprehended from the Senator's present indisposition, provided a box of Van Buren pills, which are never failing restoratives in these disorders, can be seasonably obtained.

Among the many vulgar and indecent sentiments which have from time to time been uttered by certain leaders of the Jackson party, to show their animosity for our amiable and meritorious Chief Magistrate, none, we believe, has ever come under our observation, which so completely displays the true spirit of Jacksonianism as the following toast which was drunk at a public dinner in Pennsylvania, a short time since, and read to the company by a candidate for Congress.

By George Hurden—JOHN Q. ADAMS—May he be taken sick on Monday! Send for the Doctor on Tuesday!! Get worse on Wednesday!!! No better on Thursday!!!! Die on Friday!!!!!! Be buried on Saturday!!!!!! And go to hell on Sunday!!!!!!

The monster spirit—Ambition—which has of late possessed the minds of so many who were once upright and well disposed republicans—bold in his lawless purpose, now and then exhibits his cloven foot to the gaze and admiration of his devoted followers.

The following sentiments, perfectly in character with the great head of the opposition party, lately appeared in the Clarks-ville Gazette, a paper which is published in the immediate vicinity of the Hermitage. These sentiments, although perhaps not expressed by the General himself, are purely Jacksonian, and betray at once the spirit which is now, under cover of "reform," attempting to subvert the liberties of the people. Only place Jackson in the presidential chair, and "the sword of the conqueror will be converted into the sceptre of the Monarch."

We consider it lucky for the unsuspecting part of the citizens of the United States,—those who are favorable to General Jackson, as well as those who are opposed to him as a candidate for the Presidency,—that this indiscreet Editor has been entrusted with the true design of his party. Proud of the confidence that has been reposed in him, he has injudiciously hinted at the ultimate determination of the opposition, whose motto is "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." If they can place Jackson in the Presidential chair without a resort to arms, very good; but if not, in the language of one of his partisans, "fifty thousand bayonets shall place him there."

That this is the positive aim of the leaders of the Jackson party at the South, cannot be doubted, as the article below will sufficiently prove.

## From the Clarks-ville Gazette.

"If you withhold from the citizen warrior all prospect of obtaining the high civic honors of the State, you not only deprive him of the strongest stimulus to exertion, but you tempt him to snatch by force the honors which you deny him by your suffrages. But say that the services of the soldier, and the successes of the patriot general, shall be repaid by commensurate rewards, in the administration of civil affairs, and you take away the incentive to convert the sword of the Conqueror into the SCEPTRE OF THE MONARCH."

Fellow Citizens, of the State of Delaware, are you awake? Is it possible that one of you will give your voice for Jackson to be our President—a man who should not only be objected to because he has not one qualification to fit him for that office, but because he has, in every situation of public or private life, shown the utmost disregard of laws, human or divine—has trampled upon the sacred charter of our liberties, and bid all authority defiance. He is fit for an Emperor or Dictator; but not for a Chief Magistrate of a Republic. Some of you have said, there is no danger—Jackson could not, were he President, do the harm that people apprehend. We say to you, be not deceived. The pillars of our Constitution are not so stout but they may be shaken by the efforts of one man, was that man at the head of the government. Make him President, and he will surround himself with spirits congenial with his own, who will be ever ready to further any schemes of ambition, that may be conceived by their leader.

Turn for a moment and contemplate the quiet, peaceful and retired habits of John Q. Adams—a virtuous and enlightened statesman—a man of pure motives, and unimpeached integrity. Mr. Adams has been our President near four years, and a more happy period no American has ever lived. He has been tried in the crucible of public opinion, and pronounced good—good enough. He has proved himself competent to every duty pertaining to his arduous situation, and at no time since the foundation of this great Commonwealth, has the affairs of our country been better administered.

Think of these things, fellow citizens, before you go to the polls—compare the two men—view their respective qualifications—their moral and political characters.—Remember that Mr Adams has been tried, and found not wanting; and that Gen. Jackson has not been tried in any civil station higher than the Governor of a Territory, and then his official conduct was very objection-

able. If Jackson did not make a good governor, is it at all likely that he will make a good President? By no means.—Therefore, when you go to the polls, vote not for a Democrat or a Federalist, but for the best man of the two, and that man you may rest assured is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Sussex is sound to the core!"—The good news which we have, during the past week received, gives us the strongest evidence that Sussex is, yet, true to her own interest and will do her duty at the polls on the first Tuesday in October. The late elections which have been held there for Inspectors, have furnished data which enables us to come at a pretty correct estimate of the majority which will be given at the approaching election, in favour of the administration ticket, and we cannot compute it at less than 400. The exertions of Mr. M. Lane and his followers, from this county, while in Sussex, were strained to the highest point, to produce a change in the sentiments of the people, in favour of Jacksonism, but to no effect.

While Senator M. Lane was at George Town, Messrs C. S. Layton and G. B. Rodney, two champions of the good cause, addressed him a note, soliciting a "fair, free and full discussion, on the subject of the ensuing Presidential Election" which was, by Mr. M. Lane DECLINED!!—as will be seen by the following correspondence.

Georgetown, Sept. 13, 1828.

John Robertson, Esquire.  
Dear Sir,  
I enclose to you copies of two notes which passed between Col. Rodney and myself, and the Hon. L. M. Lane.

In all their notices, the Jackson party, had invited "the electors of Sussex County generally," to attend their meetings. We attended, prepared to answer the objections of our opponents, but, as if to prevent it, their speeches were drawn out to such a length, as left us no time for reply.

We had heard with much regret, statements made, by several of the Gentlemen from Newcastle, which we knew to be incorrect, and which we felt ourselves able to prove to be so. But we felt no inclination to interrupt the harmony of those meetings, by speaking without an understanding with the gentlemen of the other party. To bring about such an understanding, Col. Rodney and I, addressed the following note to Mr. M. Lane, to which he replied as you will see below.

We had not the vanity to suppose that our talents could bear a comparison with those of Mr. M. Lane, or that we could rival him in debate; but in the defence of the present Administration—a subject where we knew we had truth, justice and proofs to support us, and which we believed to involve the liberties and prosperity of our country—we did not dread to meet even Louis M. Lane.

The freemen of Sussex county will judge whether it is fair and just, for gentlemen to monopolize their time, by statements which they are unwilling should be answered.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obedient serv't,  
C. S. LAYTON,  
September 13, 1828.

The Hon. Louis M. Lane.  
Sir,  
You may possibly be inclined to smile at the following proposition: but in the confidence of the correctness of our principles, we offer you a fair, free and full discussion, on the subject of the ensuing Presidential Election.

We attended at Laurel, on yesterday, for the purpose of rebutting any allegations against the Administration; but at the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. we felt no inclination to trespass upon the patience of the people.

We shall wait your reply.  
Yours, &c.  
C. S. LAYTON,  
GEO. B. RODNEY."

Georgetown, Saturday Morning.  
Gentlemen,  
I received a few minutes since, your note of this morning and must decline the proposition you have thought proper to make to me.

I will add that I came to this place, with the other gentlemen of Newcastle county, on the invitation of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Sussex, to be present at their hundred meetings; and that "a fair, free and full discussion on the subject of the ensuing Presidential election" might be more advantageously attained at a general meeting of both sides, to be convened under proper regulations and by arrangements between the friends of both candidates in Sussex county.

Your mo. ob.  
L. M. LANE."

To C. S. Layton and Geo. B. Rodney, Esqrs.

Fellow-citizens, of the Jackson party, what say you now! Your leader has shrunk from a contest, which, if what he has been promulgating be true, could not but result in your favour—the giant champion of Jackson, of "the only man in the country, who is fit for the office of president," "the hero of New Orleans," "the Tennessee Farmer," &c. &c., has shrunk from the challenge of the little Davids of our band, and refuses to meet them to discuss the merits of the two candidates. Can that cause be a good one which cannot be sustained by truth?

The friends of Jackson may as well give up the battle, for Delaware will assuredly give her vote against him. This we know to a certainty:—Therefore, those who are waiting until they find which is the stronger side, may now give their strength to the Administration cause.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Newcastle County, dated

"MILTON, Sept. 22, 1828.  
"Dear sir—Sussex is sound to the core—McLane and Rogers have not made a single convert—but have disappointed the expectations of their own party in refusing to meet with the Adams party to discuss the question—plainly evincing their own weakness by such refusal. They are now perfectly understood in Sussex, and can do no harm if they remain until the election."

I send you the result of the little election in the three Jackson Hundreds—with the votes in those hundreds last year, by which you will see their numbers are fast diminishing—and it is admitted by the Jackson men here that their strength was exerted to the utmost—as also that they have no hopes of succeeding in this State.

## GENERAL ELECTION, 1827.

Hundreds.	Total votes.	Ad. am.	Jack. vot.	J. maj. jority.
N. W. Fork	306	128	178	50
Broad Creek	245	74	171	97
Little Creek	309	64	245	181
	860			328

## INSPECTORS' ELECTION, 1828.

N. W. Fork	Broad Creek	Little Creek
370	247	290
		907

Thus shewing a loss of 125 votes in the above three Hundreds; although a greater number of votes were given in this year than were taken last year at the general election.

The other six Hundreds will all give us increased majorities."

The following circular has been industriously distributed by the Jackson Committee, in this county, and perhaps throughout the State. The Jackson men say they make no exertion to bring out their voters—they can beat us with ease!! Well, we will meet them on the first Tuesday in next month at the polls, and we will pledge our word for it we shall not flinch from a test of strength, as Louis M. Lane did from the truth tester at Georgetown on the 13th inst.

Sir—Having confidence in your zeal and activity in the cause of Jackson and the people, you have been appointed a member of the Committee of Vigilance, for Christiana. We would suggest the propriety of taking a list of all the friends of our cause in your neighborhood, and see that each of them gets to the polls on the day of the General Election. The crisis demands our UTMOST efforts.

C. P. BENNETT, Chairman.

SAMUEL HARKER, Sec'y.

We request the earnest attention of every reader, to the article on our first page under the head "Proofs and Illustrations." The article alluded to is a view of Gen. Jackson's public career, which is full of instruction and warning to every American citizen—and further shews how utterly Jackson is disqualified by his temper and habits, for the high office to which he aspires.

## Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, SEPT. 25, 1828.	
Flour, superfine, per barrel.....	\$7. 00
Middlings.....	4 00
WHEAT, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....	1 25
Do. red, do.....	1 20
CORN, per bushel or 57lbs.....	

## Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,  
**KENSEY JOHNS, JUNR.**

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.  
Senators.

Edward Tatnall, B. H.

John Walker, Farmer, M. H. (in lieu of Joseph England deceased.)

Representatives.  
Eluthere Irene Dupont, } C. H.  
Washington Rice,  
Benjamin Watson, W. C. C. H.  
Thomas Janvier, N. C. H.  
John Higgins, R. L. H.  
Daniel Corbit, St. G. U.  
Alexander Crawford, A. H.

Levy Court Commissioners.  
James Thompson, M. H.  
James M'Cullough, (F.) N. C. H. (in lieu of Benjamin M Marley, deceased.)  
Cornelius Naudain, } A. H.  
John Ginn,

KENT COUNTY.  
Senators.

Presley Sprunace, jr.

Joseph G. Oliver, (in lieu of John Brinckloe, deceased.)

Representatives,  
John Raymond,  
Doct. William W. Morris,  
Matthias Day,  
Samuel Virden,  
Peter L. Cooper,  
Doct. James P. Lofland,  
John Booth.

Levy Court Commissioners.  
Alexander Peterson, D. C. H.  
Meritt Scotten, D. H.  
Elias Fleming, Mis. H.

SUSSEX COUNTY.  
Senator.

Purnal Tindal.

Representatives,  
John Tennent,  
Caleb S. Layton,  
Kendal M. Lewis,  
Thomas Davis,  
Doct. John White,  
William Dunning,  
George Truitt.

Coroners,  
David Holland,  
George Hazzard.

Levy Court Commissioners.  
Samuel Ratcliff, C. C. H.  
George Frame, I. R. H.  
Spencer Phillips, D. H.

## (P Worthy Attention.)

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm, situate in Christiana Hundred Newcastle County, and State of Delaware, within 3 miles of Wilmington, and one from the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, containing 150 acres, of which a sufficient quantity is Woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields with good fence.—The improvements comprise a good and substantial Stone House, Stone Kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door;—Barn, and all necessary out buildings. This property is well calculated for grazing, or for a Dairy, being so very convenient to market, and situated as it is, in a high and healthy neighborhood. There has been no Farm in the market, in this district, for many years, so desirable to the Agriculturist or Capitalist who wishes to invest his funds in real property. Terms &c., by application to,  
JOHN KINSEY,  
One Mile East of Brandywine Chalybeate Springs  
Sept. 25, 1828.

To all whom it may concern.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND,  
Worcester County, Md.

Sept. 25, 1828.

## 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.

## 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 \$4; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per annum. 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.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others, containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by:

BENJAMIN WATSON,  
Administrator D. B. N.

New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828.

## NO BLANKS

In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 3

September 17, 1828.

## Maryland Grand State Lottery,

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved Mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	is	\$10000
1 of 3000	is	3000
4 of 2000	is	8000
4 of 1000	is	4000
5 of 500	is	2500
20 of 100	is	2000
37 of 50	is	1850
100 of 20	is	2000
202 of 10	is	2020
105 of 5	is	530
4000 of 5	is	20000
6000 of 4	is	24000

10479 prizes amounting to \$80000

The sub-schemes are as follows—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2,000	is	\$2000
1 do 1,000	is	1000
1 do 500	is	500
5 do 100	is	500
20 do 50	is	1000
30 do 20	is	600
34 do 10	is	340
35 do 6	is	210
2800 do 4	is	11200

2106 prizes.

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	is	\$10000
1 of 3000	is	3000
1 of 2000	is	2000
1 of 1000	is	1000
2 of 500	is	1000
5 of 100	is	500
10 of 50	is	500
40 of 20	is	800
100 of 10	is	1000
4000 of 5	is	20000



