

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 25.

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.

APRIL 4, 1828.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary price. A liberal deduction will be made to subscribers who may advertise by the quarter or year.

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



POETRY.

THE DREAM.

From the Spanish.

The morn was purple on the hills,
The birds upon the boughs were singing,
In sparkling crystal flowed the rills,
A thousand sweets the wind were winging.
Yet still I slept, a lovely dream,
Kept me still fettered in my chamber,
In spite of song, or breath, or beam,
That turned my curtains all to amber.

I saw a shape, pray Heaven some painter,
Whose brush with gold and flowers is gushing,
May see the vision yet no fainter
Than when it stood before me blushing!
Oh, that some hand, whose lute is sweeter
Than ever mine was yet, may listen
To those sweet accents, by St. Peter
They'd make a hermit's eye-balls glisten!

Her form was tall, yet not too tall,
Her face was beauty to perfection;
Her mouth, half smiling, ruby, small,
The chin—but, pooh!—no more dissection;
Let age descend on eyes and nose,
Let youth be happier—ay and wiser,
Who'd shiver diamonds?—break up roses?
Take woman all and all, and prize her.

She gave a look—a swift, sweet look,
Made up of all her charms together,
That all my recent reason shook,
And rapt my soul the saints know whither,
It was not joy, it was not sadness,
'Twas passion, deeply, deadly, spoken;
By such has love been turned to madness,
By such have noble hearts been broken.

She gas'd, the splendour of her eye
Lay on my senses like a spell;
She spoke, her voice was melody
That scatched my bosom's inmost cell.
Her words were like her angel tone,
Of love! that not even death could sever,
I woke!—hail, vale, and river shone;
I long to sleep and sleep forever.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

THE SAILOR'S FUNERAL.

The ship's bell toll'd, and slowly to the deck
Came forth the summoned crew—bold, hardy
men,
Far from their native skies, stood silent there,
With melancholy brows. From the low clouds,
That o'er the horizon hover'd, came a sound
Of distant muttered thunder. Broken waves
Heaved up their sharp white helmets o'er the
expanses.

Of ocean, which in brooding stillness lay
Like some vindictive king, who meditates
On hoarded wrongs, and wakes the wrathful war.
The ship's bell toll'd! and lo, a youthful form
Which oft had dared the high and slippery
shrouds,

At midnight's watch, was as a burden laid
Down at his comrades feet. Mournful they gas'd
Upon his noble brow—and some there were
Who in that bitter hour remember'd well
The parting blessing of his hasty sire,
And the fond tears that o'er his mother's cheek
Went courting down, when her son's happy
voice

Bade them farewell. But one who nearest stood
To that pale shrouded corpse, remember'd more:
Of a white cottage with its shaven lawn;
And blossom'd hedge, and of a fair-haired girl
Who at her porch of creeping woodbine watch'd
His last step, and then rushed back to weep,
And close that faithful comrade in his breast
Hid a bright obsequious look, which the dead youth
Had sever'd with a cold and trembling hand
In life's extremity, and bade him bear

With broken words of love's last eloquence
To his sweet Mary. Now that chosen friend
Bow'd low his sunburnt face, and like a child
Sobbed in his sorrow. But there came a tone
Clear as the breaking moon o'er stormy seas,
—"I am the resurrection!"

Every heart
Suppressed its grief—and every eye was raised.
There stood the chaplain—his uncovered brow
Pure from all earthly passion—while his voice
Rich as the balm from plants of paradise,
Pour'd the Eternal's message o'er the souls
Of dying men.

It was a holy hour!
There lay the wreck of youthful beauty—here
Stood mourning manhood, while supporting
Faith

Cast her strong anchor where no moaning surge
Might threaten, and no mortal woe invade.
—There was a plunge! the parting sea com-
plained!

Death from her briny bosom took his own.
The troubled fountains of the deep lift up
Their subterranean portals, and he went
Down to the floor of ocean, 'mid the beds
Of brave and beautiful ones. Yet to my soul,

'Mid all the funeral pomp, the measured dirge,
And monumental grandeur, with which earth
Indulgeth her dead sons, was nought so sad,
Sublime, or sorrowful, as the wild sea
Opening her mouth to whelm that sailor youth.

From the New-York Mirror.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS.

"Our lives like passing streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall."—Spanish Poem.

There are subjects, which though often written
upon, and clothed in all the variety of coloring
which the imaginations of different minds pre-
sent, will never be the less felt, or their truth more
or less apparent, solemn, and interesting. Per-
haps, none is more so than the subject of death,
—which mankind in their degenerate state,
view with feelings of mingled horror and dread,
shrinks appalled from the charnel and the shroud,
the coffin and the worm. The reflection
throws a shadow of gloom over the sunny
path of childhood and youth—it is a dark spot
in the unknown future, which appears in mel-
ancholy perspective, when the buoyancy of
childhood permits a thought of its solemn con-
cerns to mingle with its dreams of future happi-
ness—with the untold enjoyments, which the
coming years of life promise in such rich and lu-
cious abundance. But who hath not thought
of the last resting-place of all—the grave?—
Who has been so fortunate as not to follow some
friend to his "long home"—as not to have be-
held the last sad rites of burial performed over
some companion, or relative, who had gone the
way of all the earth? How many can say, in
the bitterness of their spirits—

"There have been sweet-singing voices
In our paths, which now are still—
There are seats left void in our earthly homes,
Which none again may fill!"

There is an idea of death associated with almost
every event of life. Scarcely a week passes in
which the scenes of the last "bitter hour" are
not brought, in one way or another, to our view.
When we con over the pages of ancient litera-
ture—the monumental tones of departed genius
—does it not occur to us, irresistibly, where are
now their authors? where the dreams of happi-
ness in which they indulged, as they laid their
labors before the world, to bear the test of pub-
lic criticism and public scrutiny? We see them,
by their works, possessed of the same feelings,
of the same passions which influence us at the
present day—but they have long ago "faded
from the things that are"—the lamp of their ex-
istence has flickered out into the darkness of
the grave—and even their fame will vanish, as
new generations shall arise to succeed those
who shall follow them in the chain of departing
ages.

The scriptures abound with touching proofs
of the solemnity, and the unerring certainty of
the approach of the king of terrors. The wise
and good of the olden time felt its awful impor-
tance, and, perhaps, no language can better ex-
press that momentous period, when ashes must
be mingled with ashes, and dust to its original
dust, than does the "upright man of God," when
he exclaims, "There is hope of a tree, if it be
cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the
tender branches thereof wax old in the earth,
and the stock thereof die in the ground; yet,
through the scent of water it will bud, and bring
forth boughs like a plant. But man dieth and
waxeth away—yea, man giveth up the ghost,
and where is he?"

We all feel the sublimity, the solemn and in-
tense interest, which lingers around the closing
scenes of this fleeting and transitory life. Cold,
indeed, must be that heart which does not at
times reflect, that his perishable dust must "re-
turn to the earth that it was, and his spirit to
God who gave it." Hardened, truly, must they
be, who do not remember, in their sober, reflect-
ing moments, that they must "all lie down alike
in the dust, and the worms shall cover them."—
Yet how fleeting and evanescent, will by far too
many, are these momentary reflections! How the
gaeties and pleasures of this deluding, deceiv-
ing world, will drive the thoughts of death from
the mind! A shuddering, a convulsive feeling of
dread and astonishment, will pervade us for a
moment, as we gaze upon the lifeless remains of
a friend, when we remember that we, too, are
but mortal—that the withering touch of the
grim tyrant will, in some way unknown, in some
manner unseen by mortal eye, extend a like par-
alyzing influence over us. Yet, when the grave
is closed, when the feelings of earth again crowd
upon the mind, then vanish the thoughts of
death—then fades the remembrance of our own
mortality, and the recollection of our perishable
existence. "The gay will laugh—the solemn
crowd plod on—and each one, as before, will
chase his favorite phantoms." We forget that
when the eye is once sealed, it is sealed for ever
—that spring may come with her flowers, her
soft and balmy zephyrs, and all the garbure of
reviving nature—but it is alike unfelt with the
moaning winds of autumn, or

"The cold November rain—
Which calls not from the gloomy earth
Departed ones again."

Reluctant, although the heart may be, to
dwell upon the thoughts which appertain to the
uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death,
yet to all these thoughts will come. They steal
upon the mind of man with a powerful sensa-
tion, when he beholds a fellow-being close a long
life—when the evening-lamp of his existence
grows dim and indistinct, as his soul bursts its
time-worn clayey cerement for the land of spir-
its. How should the pride of man be humbled
—how should his aspirations after the applause of
the world, the empty honors of earth, be check-
ed, when they remember that

"Death levels poverty and pride—
That rich and poor sleep side by side,
Within the grave!"

Since, then, death must be the lot of all, re-
flection upon its awful importance should be in-
dulged by all. Although it will not render its
approach less certain, it will render its ap-
pearance less dreadful. Who would readily blind
his eyes and rush over a precipice into an un-
known and awful void, from which he can never
return? Who would endeavor to force from his
heart the thought of his own mortality, or of the
unerring shaft of death—since at last it must
come, to stay the effect of which the power of
man is impotent and vain?

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

An excellent article on "Imprisonment for
debt," published in the New-York Commercial
Advertiser, gives the following tale, as an illus-
tration of the effect of existing laws on that sub-
ject, and the writer, who appears to be a north-
ern gentleman, affirms that there is not a coun-
ty in New-England, which does not furnish ex-
amples of tyranny of the rich creditor over the
poor debtor, similar to that which was exercised
towards Mr. Coffin.

"A very worthy man, who was much respect-
ed as a man of singular intelligence, for one in
the humblest walks of life, and of great industry,
who supported his family, consisting of a wife
and three children, on a piece of leased land,
unfortunately became indebted to a merchant
for five hundred dollars. The cases which led
him to become a debtor were these. His brother-
in-law, the mate of a schooner about to sail to some
one of the West India Islands, purchased this
amount of goods, for what is termed his adven-
ture, in order to procure which, he signed his
brother's notes as his security. The vessel was
lost. Mr. Coffin, for that was the man's name,
called on the merchant, and while he stated his
disposition to liquidate this immense debt, so
unexpectedly devolving upon him, begged the
merchant to show him every indulgence. This
was acceded to, and he gave five notes for 100
dollars each to be paid during two years.

A series of misfortunes resulting from sick-
ness in his young family, the feeble state of his
wife's health, and the loss of cattle, prevented
him from paying even the interest on these notes,
and the merchant had set them down as debts of
his present value. Unfortunately, Mr. Coffin
faded the great man of his village by manly
and successful opposition of some measures
which he had proposed in one of the town meet-
ings, in the conducting of which he had long
reigned without a shadow of opposition. Irrita-
ted that one so poor should have thwarted him
in his favorite pursuits, he determined on his
punishment. The spirit, the next visit he made
to the town, called on the merchant and stated
to him, that as he had some dealings with Mr.
Coffin, he would purchase the notes in his pos-
session, and offered him \$125 for the five notes,
which was accepted. The acquire felt that the
enemy of his greatness was now in his power—
He therefore commenced suits on his five notes,
and received judgment on each of them. Two
executions were, without delay, levied on his
goods, which were instantly sold; all of which
did not more than pay for the principal, interest
and cost of the two judgments. Having de-
stroyed his home, notwithstanding the severity
of the weather, he being November, on the third
execution he sent him to jail, which was some
miles from his village, without the knowledge of
his wife, who had, on breaking up their house,
hired herself to a farmer as a weaver, and instead
of wages was permitted to keep her children
with her. The distress of Mr. Coffin's mind
sustained him until he was shut up in the cold
and dreary room assigned him in his prison. As
the keys were passing, the bolts of the outer
door, he sat on a bench in all the depth of woe
and mental anguish. He was conscious of hav-
ing committed no crimes, he had wronged no
man, he had made no resistance, he had uttered
no complaint when his property was taken from
him, for this was of right, his creditors; he still
possessed health and vigor, and was as willing as
he was able to work as a laborer for the main-
tenance of his wife and family, and the payment
of all his debts; and although divested of home,
he retained his liberty and the power of retrieving
his former sources of comfort and independence,
but now he was in prison, the place of confine-
ment for those who warred against the laws of
God and their country; but he felt that he had
not deserved to be classed or treated as one of
these; and full of these bitter reflections, he who
had never sinned before, now cursed the coun-
try that could legalize the tyranny now inflicted
upon him. "The gloom of his mind gathered
darkness as the night advanced, and the severity
of the cold gave increased force to the fierce re-
sentments and the keen sufferings which alter-
nately possessed his breast. The watch of
that long night of misery was passed in medita-
tion, revenge at one moment; then, sickening to
the very heart at the hapless state of his family,
and the disgrace of being a prisoner. Years
could not have wrought such deep furrows in
his high forehead, as appeared in the morning
after that first night's imprisonment. His wife
on the next day, leaving her two youngest chil-
dren with the farmer, with her two eldest,
reached the town in which the prison was situat-
ed; but her presence did nothing towards calm-
ing the mind of Mr. Coffin, and yet this attach-
ment on her part was what he certainly desired
and expected.

Mrs. Coffin hired herself as a servant to a
neighboring family, and with her children, made
frequent visits to the prison, where her attempts
to relieve the misery of his confinement, fre-
quently aggravated the grief and suffering she
would have perished to have lessened. He
gradually, however, recovered the tone of feel-
ing natural to him, and at the end of thirty days,
he had no doubt he should be released, as he,
having nothing, could take the oath of insolv-
ency, without question, from any one. His release,
however, was far from the intention of the off-
ended great man of the village, and the day of
his release was the day of his confinement on the
fourth execution; but, to make an end of this
tale of woe, Mr. Coffin's spirits sunk in prospect
of a winter's confinement in a cold, damp and
cheerless prison. His wife saddened at the sor-
rows of her husband, and became sick; one of
the children with her died, and the mother,
weighed down with anxiety and grief, soon fol-
lowed her child to that peaceful tomb where the
wicked cease from troubling and the weary are
at rest.

It was when the selectmen of the Parish found
Mr. Coffin's three children in the almshouse,
that they instituted an inquiry into the increase
of pauperism and of town expenses. The
squire was censured, and he, fearing he had car-
ried his resentments so far, as to injure his popu-
larity, affected great moderation, and with as-
tonishing liberality, agreed to release Mr. Coffin
and permit him to pay the amount of the execu-
tion he yet held in his hands, when he should be
enabled so to do. One of the selectmen went
down to town with the good news of release—
On opening the prison door, he found the once
 hale and hearty Coffin, a broken spirit, broken
hearted man; and so far from being able to
support his family, it was found necessary to
place him in the almshouse which held his chil-
dren. He was confined with a chronic rheum-

ism, subsequent upon his confinement in the
cold prison, and his decline was very rapid, ac-
companied with very great bodily suffering. The
minister of the parish at one of his last visits,
urged him to prepare for the departure of his
spirit, which was near at hand; to forgive his en-
emies and be at peace with God. He replied, I
wish to die, but to forgive my enemy, for I have
but one, alas! I cannot. But, said the minister,
Jesus, who prayed for his enemies, hath left us
an example that we should follow his steps—
His reply was, "Yes, Jesus was God; but I am
a poor, miserable, oppressed and ruined man."

From the New-York Mirror.

THE MEETING.

"Nor was all love shut from him, though his
days
Of passion had consumed themselves to dust,
It is in vain that we would coldly gaze
On such a smile upon us: the heart must
Leap kindly back to kindness; tho' digust
Hath weaned it from all worldlings; thus he
felt—
For there was soft remembrance, and sweet
trust
In one fond breast to which his own would melt—
And in its tenderer hour on that his bosom
dwelt!"

Who can describe the indescribable!—the e-
motions which thrill the bosom of a young lov-
er? Often as I have revolved in my mind its va-
rious sensations, so often have turned away from
it in disappointment, as something which cannot
be fairly analyzed or expressed—a dream which
is given to us in our youth, a ray of gladness o-
ver our path, which may never be recalled when
once past, or forgotten when once experienced;
—a sweet and intoxicating draught, which we
drink from the chalice of early joy, before the
clouds have darkened in the sky of our existence
—before precept and example have corrupted the
fountains of pure and holy feeling, and made
them to flow with bitter waters—before we a-
wake to the realities of life, when the vision has
departed, and the hubble hath faded in the il-
luminable air!

I shall never forget the emotions I experi-
enced when I left the walls of St. Mary's, in Bal-
timore, where I had long tammed the midnight
lamp over the pages of Homer and Virgil, to ac-
company my father on a long promised jaunt to
Washington and Richmond. It was a beautiful
day in September—the mellow rays of the au-
tumn sun lingered upon the elevated and pleas-
ant lands to the north and east of the city, and lit
the white sails which fluttered in the blue bay,
or were quietly stealing down the Patuxec—
Wandered to the hotel in Market-street, and
took seats about ten in the forenoon, and, be-
fore sunset, I found myself leaving out of the
coach window, gazing upon the silver Potomac,
and the magnificent dome of the capitol. It was
a happy moment; my spirits were as light as air;
every scene I had observed during the day had
loomed like the young rose. I had the grati-
fying prospect of spending a few days out of
the walls of St. Mary's, and of feeding that curi-
osity which is always springing in the young and
ardent mind. A lovely evening succeeded a
tranquil day. The moon rode serenely and
brilliantly in the azure heavens; and I wandered,
in extreme good humour with myself, about the
streets of the city; and retired early to my bed,
to dream of squares, edifices, and the prosecu-
tion of our journey to Richmond.

At the close of the second day after our depar-
ture from Washington, we arrived in sight of
the beautiful city of Richmond, and soon after
entered its precincts, and, finally, found our-
selves comfortably situated at an elegant hotel,
not far from the statehouse. Here my father
was to leave me for a few weeks, in company
with some friends who had left Baltimore, and
were already located in the hotel at which we tar-
ried, as he intended a jaunt of a few days' ride
in the interior.

For the first two or three days after my father
left me, I was exceedingly gloomy, notwithstanding
the exertions of my friends to render me
cheerful. I wandered listlessly about the streets,
strayed into the shops, or walked, with a heavy
heart, on the piazza of mine host, which com-
manded an enchanting view of the James and the
lower part of the city, often wishing myself at
home again, turning the leaves of my Clavis,
and drawing some reputation from "Arms and
the Man." The fourth evening after my arrival,
I visited the museum. I was beguiling a few
moments in looking at the curiosities which are
there displayed, totally inattentive to the many
visitors, when a light tap on the shoulder made
me start—I looked up, to clasp to my breast my
old friend George Raymond, and to ask him
some ten thousand questions relative to himself
and friends, since he left St. Mary's, about two
years before. Time had somewhat changed his
face, but there was an expression in his peni-
ent dark gray eyes which was truly eloquent—
George was handsome, but he was taller and
more pale than when we wandered together a-
round the suburbs of Baltimore, on some still
Sunday in summer, after service. I entreated he
would lodge with me while he tarried in town,
and he consented. He was pensive and re-
served, and appeared to be the prey of some
long standing melancholy. I rallied him on his
long face, but he answered with a languid smile,
that as it was yet early in the evening, if I would
do him the favor to walk with him, he would re-
late the circumstances of his life which had pas-
sed since "last we met."

"The night was beautiful, the harvest moon
shone pure and brightly, like a bank of pearl in
the unclouded sky. We sallied forth from the
museum, and walked on silently, until we came
in front of the monumental church. Here my
friend paused, and seating ourselves on a plat-
form, he began:

"You know, M——, when I left Boston for
Baltimore, that you were my confidential friend;
such I found you, feeling all that pure sense of
honor which the young heart should feel, be-
fore corrupt thoughts have sullied the healthful
fountain of the heart, and mingled with the
gall and wormwood, slander and deceit. You
surely cannot have forgotten the angelic
Juliet Campbell, who visited my uncle in Bal-
timore. You know how I loved her—you know

I admitted his rhapsody, and he continued:
"No!—you cannot know how much I loved
her! But," said he, pressing his hand to his
heart, "the tie is broken—the wreath with
which love had enwreathed my brow has with-
ered, leaf by leaf, and I am alone in the world

He paused a moment, and then proceeded:
"You also know with what a joyful bosom
I left Baltimore to meet her at her father's in Bos-
ton. The intimate friend of my sister Mary, she
was often at my father's house, and for a few
months all my dreams were gladness, and my
waking hours peace; but now my days are sor-
rows, and my travail grief. Her father had long
contemplated a voyage to Europe with his fam-
ily; I called to bid her adieu and to spend a pleas-
ing, but yet sorrowful hour, in anticipating the
long months which should intervene before
night again be permitted to enjoy her presence.
When I ascended the granite steps of her fa-
ther's house, I heard a light tap at the casement
of her chamber window—a white arm was reach-
ed out, and a letter was dropped, which fell
among some rose-bushes beneath the window—
No admittance was to be obtained; and after re-
peated knocking, I picked up the billet and de-
parted. I hastened home to my chamber, I
struck a light, and opening a small sheet of rose-
coloured paper, read, as nearly as I can recollect,
as follows:

"To GEORGE RAYMOND—I have but one word
to express to you before I bid you an eternal
farewell. I am not ashamed to own that I have
loved you, neither do I hesitate to say that I re-
gard you with affection still. But your re-
marks to my cousin James last evening, after my
return from your father's, and your cruel letter,
which I received this morning, have dissipated
the illusions which have yielded me happiness
and scattered the sunshines of my hope. It is no
easy struggle to shut out from my memory the
scenes we have passed together; but, George,
it is you, who have broken the chain of our af-
fection; and who shall recall the scattered links
and treasure up the delights of the past! De-
arly as my heart has cherished your friendship, I
now shall try to cast it by forever; your fatal
lines have commanded me to forget you. Oh,
George! why should I have nursed an adder in
my bosom of love, to sting me to the heart?—
But I forgive you, and may heaven forgive and
bless you, giving you that happiness which I
shall never more enjoy. Farewell.

"Heaven only knows," continued my friend,
"the anguish of that moment. A deep game of
treachery had been played upon me. I attempt-
ed to descend my stairs, but before I reached
the bottom I was senseless. When I recovered
the possession of my reasoning faculties, I found
myself near Central Wharf without a hat—my hair
had fallen over my eyes—and, on my raising my
hand to my forehead, my fingers were wet with
blood. A gentleman who knew me was holding
me by the arm, and humbly tending his as-
sistance. A carriage was procured—in a brief
hour I was again in my bed-chamber, with my
temples bound, and Mary by my side. A long
sickness succeeded, and my spirits have since
sunk into that state of melancholy which nothing
but the presence of my adorable Juliet can dis-
pel. Of her treacherous cousin, who left the
city the next day, in a vessel bound for Spain, I
have since heard nothing. It is now nearly two
years since the family of the Campbells de-
parted for Europe; and my hopes are daily growing
fainter. My physician has recommended a re-
sidence in the country for my benefit, and I am
now on my way to the mansion of a relative in
the interior, where I feel assured I shall lay down
the burden of my life amidst the stillness and
severity of nature. I have tried to shake off
the recollection of Juliet, but in vain—she may
be sinking into the grave in a foreign land, like
myself, the victim of a broken heart. Oh, heav-
en!" he exclaimed, raising his clenched hand,
"give me leave to punish her perfidious relative,
and I will die in peace."

It was late when we returned to the hotel, and
it was not until eight the next morning that we
arose. A servant informed us that breakfast
would be delayed until nine, as a coach had just
arrived from Boston, and the company which it
brought were now awaiting refreshments. When
breakfast was announced, we descended to the
dining-room; my friend and myself seated our-
selves together near the head of the table—
While George was receiving his coffee of the
waiter, I cast a glance at the opposite side
of the table, and beheld a lovely young lady seated
at the side of an aged gentleman, apparently her
father. She was in appearance about nineteen
with a sweet face—a wreath of brown ringlets
around her neck, and a pensive, downcast blue
eye. I was struck with her chaste and beautiful
countenance, which seemed familiar to me, and I
touched the arm of my friend. He raised his
eye to mine. I glanced aside to the lady I
wished him to notice. His eye followed mine,
and he had scarcely looked, when he exclaimed—
—"Gracious heaven! is it possible?"
—She raised her thoughtful eyes at this ex-
clamation, and fixed them full upon George; a
deep blush suffused her neck, brow, and bosom,
with the deepest crimson—which was succeeded
by a deadly paleness. She leaned her head
upon the bosom of her father, and sunk into a
state of insensibility.

I will not dwell on the subsequent particulars.
It is perhaps enough to say, that George found
in her his long-lost Juliet Campbell. An expla-
nation ensued, and as she was on a visit with
her father to her uncle's, in the immediate neigh-
bourhood whence my friend was destined, they
all journeyed thither together. I was pressed to
accompany them; and as my father was not ex-
pected to return in some weeks, I joyfully em-
braced the opportunity.

It was late in the afternoon of a beautiful day
that we arrived at the splendid seat of Colonel
Campbell, on the banks of the James. The
house was a noble structure of white marble;
a spacious esplanade was in front, beautifully or-
namented with shrubbery and trees. In the rear,
an elegant garden sloped even to the banks of
the river, filled with the prodigious treasures of
autumn. Two or three summer-houses over-
hung with vines, bending with purple grapes,
gave a pleasing variety to the scene. Through
the loaded fruit-tree, the silver James could be
seen sparkling on through a beautiful plain to
the south-east, until the blue distance hid it from
the sight. A short distance to the west of Col.
Campbell's, was the mansion of the relative of
my friend. Thither we repaired; and every ev-
ening found us opening the little gate which
led into the lawn before Col. Campbell's resi-
dence, ranging the moonlight night in his garden, hold-
ing converse with his lovely daughter, and her cou-
sin Juliet. The latter had accompanied her fa-
ther to England; had visited France, Italy, and
Switzerland, and buried her mother in Florence.
It was while at Leghorn, that she received a let-

her from her treacherous cousin, dated at Cadiz, was on a couch of sickness, and addressed her to the care of her father, acknowledging him as the author of the letter which he gave to her on the eve of her departure for Europe, and charging forgiveness for her perjury and baseness.

It was on the evening of her union with her companion, a fortnight after our arrival, amidst the joy of the wedding guests, that I learnt the particulars of her eventful history. There is a pleasurable emotion to be experienced in the record of true constancy and unwavering affection. Their reward was with them—and the happiness of their after lives was doubtless enhanced by their early trials.

G. W. M.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is with great pleasure we avail ourselves of permission to publish a letter recently addressed by Captain Nicholson, of the Navy of the United States, to Mr. Clay. It exhibits a picture of the Colony established on the Coast of Africa, under the auspices of the association of individuals under the title of the American Colonization Society, which cannot but be gratifying to all who peruse it but especially to all those who, like us, have stood by the society through good report, and through evil report, believing that the experiment would result happily, and to the benefit of our country, as well as of the colonists, and knowing that it had its origin in the best and noblest feelings of the human heart.

AMERICAN COLONY AT LIBERIA.

COPY of a Letter from Capt. Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy, to Hon. H. Clay.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1828.

Sir: Having visited the Colony of Liberia, on my return to the United States, from a cruise in the Mediterranean, I cheerfully comply with your request, by presenting to you such views of its present condition and probable growth, as occurred to me in the course of that visit.

The soil in the possession of the Colonists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the Colony, as well as for external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice, and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success.

The population is now 1,200, and is healthy and thriving. The children born in the country are fine looking, and I presume can be raised as easily as those of the natives. All of the Colonists, with whom I had any communication, (and with nearly the whole, I did communicate in person, or by my officers) expressed their decided wish to remain in their present situation, rather than to return again to the United States. I cannot give you better evidence of the prosperity of the Colony, than by mentioning that eight of my crew, (colored mechanics) after going on shore, two several days, applied for, and received their discharge, in order to remain as permanent settlers. These men had been absent from their country upwards of three years, and had among them, nearly two thousand dollars in clothes and money. Had they not been thoroughly convinced that their happiness and prosperity would be better promoted by remaining among their free brethren in Liberia, they would not have determined on so momentous a step as quitting the U. States, perhaps forever, where they all had left friends and relatives.

The appearance of all the Colonists, those of Moorish, as well as those of Caldwell, indicated more than contentment. Their manners were those of freemen, who experienced the blessings of liberty, and appreciated the boon. Many of them had, by trade, accumulated a competency, if from three to five thousand dollars may be called so. As a proof of the growing importance of the commerce of the country, more than 200 hogheads of tobacco had been used during the last year, and the demand was increasing. Ivory and camwood are now the prominent articles received in exchange for foreign imports; other dyewoods, and many medicinal gums and roots will be hereafter brought in, as they are already known to exist in the interior.

From the good order and military discipline, which appear to prevail among the Colonists, I am induced to believe that they could easily repel any attack which could be made upon them by any native force. They have arms, and having associated themselves in volunteer companies, have acquired the knowledge of using them with effect, against any probable force which might be brought to bear upon them, by undisciplined and scattered tribes in their vicinity. It is true, they have no harbors for large vessels, as all their rivers are obstructed by bars. This is not of much consequence to their coasting trade, as they have many harbors and inlets, which are accessible to small vessels. Large vessels have also one advantage, that most of the heavy winds are off the coast, which gives them a lee and a smooth sea. Off Cape Mesurado, there is a good anchorage, and on the pitch of the Cape they have planted a battery, which will protect any vessel that may need it, from piratical depredations.

The importance of this Colony, as regards the native tribes of the coast, is, in my estimation, great. They already begin to perceive that it is civilization and the blessings of religion, which give superiority to man over his fellow man. They had supposed it was the white skin; but now they see, in their neighborhood, men of their own color, enjoying all those advantages hitherto deemed peculiar to the former. This has elicited a spirit of inquiry, which must tend to their benefit. The philanthropist may anticipate the day when our language and religion will spread over this now benighted land. The slave trade will cease, as the Colony progresses, and extends its settlements. The very spot, where now exists a free People, was a depot for the reception of manacled slaves. This fact alone is entitled to consideration, and ought to arouse the zeal of the friends of humanity every where.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

SCRIPTURE VIEW OF POLITICS.

The Methodist are sometimes unjustly accused of undervaluing learning and the sciences. Yet they have produced some of the most learned Divines in the world. In the last century, John Wesley was as learned in questions relating to his profession, as the proudest of his opposers; and in the present, Adam Clarke stands at the very head of all living commentators on the scriptures. No man can read his "Commentary and Critical Notes" on the Bible, without adding something to his knowledge of the Scriptures, and few, I hope, without embracing some portion of the pious spirit of its excellent

author. Of his piety and learning it would be easy to produce proofs from every part of his extensive works. I shall confine myself, in this communication, to what is said by him in illustration of the scripture view of the propriety and the danger of advancing military men to civil stations, and employments.

I begin with the case of David, the son of Jesse—of whom it has been well said that he was "in youth a hero, in manhood, a monarch, and in age a saint." (See Clarke on 1 Chronicles, chap. 29.) If any military man could be entitled to peculiar favour in the sight of heaven, it was surely David, the "man after God's own heart." But let us see what the scriptures say on this subject. Towards the close of his life, when "the Lord had given him rest round about from all his enemies," it came into the heart of David to build a house for God—a noble undertaking, which he fondly hoped would crown with peculiar glory, his closing days.

He consulted God on the subject; and this was the just but mortifying answer which he received—"Thou shalt not build a house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in thy sight."—1 Chronicles, 22, 8.—or as it is recorded, 1 Chronicles, 23, 3, "Thou shalt not build a house for my name, because thou hast been a man of war, and hast shed blood." It is here worthy of remark, that God does not object to David, that he had waged unjust wars, or wars of ambition or of revenge. It was in his sight a sufficient objection that he had "shed much blood." It thus appears, that when God was about to select a fitting instrument, to perform the highest civil function, he passed by the warrior; with his "garments rolled in blood," and chose Solomon for this glorious employment, because he was "a man of peace." While commenting on this instructive transaction, Dr. Clarke justly remarks, that "shedding of human blood but ill comports with the benevolence of God, or the spirit of the Gospel."—1 Chronicles, 22, 8. This is said by Dr. Clarke, of shedding the blood of foreign enemies in open war, was David's case. What then must be his opinion of a man, who is stained with the blood of his own soldiers, shot by his order, in time of peace; for a mistake in law? what would he say of a man whose hands are red with the blood of his fellow townsmen, slain in private combat? what, finally, of one who, without even the form of a challenge, attacks his fellow-citizen in a public house and takes his blood in private broil? It is unnecessary to say that I refer to the case of Andrew Jackson; to the shooting of the six militiamen, to his murder of Dickinson and his attempted assassination of Benton. If God would not permit David, however good in other respects, to build a house to his name, "because he had been a man of war, and shed blood," shall we permit this rude military chief to lay his bloody hand on the ark of our temporal safety; to profane the temple of the constitution; and with the sword of war, or the dagger of assassination, to cut his way through the charter of our liberties, to the highest civil honours of the land? Shall we not rather in a time of rest and tranquility, prefer "a man of peace," to lay deep the foundations of our civil rights, and erect, on the broad basis of civil virtue, and pacific wisdom, the enduring temple of our political Zion.

I shall close this communication with Dr. Clarke's view of the character and the conduct of Joab, the son of Zeruiah—a military man not unlike Gen. Jackson, in his temper and his exploits. Joab's killing Abner was not perhaps worse than Jackson's murder of Dickinson. Joab killed Abner, says Doctor Clarke, "under pretence of avenging the death of his brother;" Jackson shot Dickinson for calling in question the fairness of his negro boy. The circumstances were briefly these:—Jackson was a noted horse jockey. On a certain occasion his horse beat Dickinson's in a race between them. This led to a quarrel, in which Jackson challenged Dickinson; and having received his fire and, thus, for the moment, disarmed him, he coolly took aim at his defenceless opponent, and deliberately shot him dead on the spot. Compare the two cases.—In the one, Joab's brother had been killed by Abner; and this was his excuse: in the other, Jackson's rider had been accused of unfair play by Dickinson; and this was his excuse. Yet for this transaction, Dr. Clarke calls Joab "a cool blooded finished murderer." The law of both God and man pronounces in either case, a verdict of "murder."—But Joab and Jackson would persuade us that it is merely "an affair of honor!" Dr. Clarke adds, "such was the power and influence of this nefarious general, that the King dared not to bring him to justice for his crime."—2 Samuel, 3, 11. How applicable is this remark to the case of Jackson. Struck with horror at this atrocious murder, the citizens of Nashville signed a request that the newspaper, printed in that town, might be put in mourning, on this melancholy occasion. Hearing of this design, Jackson sent a letter to the printer, which so frightened many of the signers, who knew the temper of the man, and probably feared for their own lives, that twenty-six of them called at the office and erased their names from the request. "Such was the power and influence of this nefarious general, that no one dared to bring him to justice for his crime." He killed his man—he won his bet, which was five thousand dollars; and a part of this money may, for what we know, be now employed in paying the wages of iniquity to his agents in this State.

We have seen that David did not dare to punish Joab for his murder of Abner. He did not even dare to express openly his detestation of the deed. He said to "his servants," (privately, we may suppose, for fear of the bloody homicide,) "I am this day weak, though anointed King; and these men, the sons of Zeruiah, be too hard for me."—He adds, says Dr. Clarke, as if afraid to name him, "The Lord shall reward the doer of evil according to his wickedness." David, soon after, endeavored to get rid of Joab by promoting Amasa; but he too was murdered by this execrable man—and then the scripture adds, "Now Joab was over all the host." Commenting on this passage, Dr. Clarke says, "such was his power at present, and the services which he had rendered to the state, by quelling the rebellion of Sheba, that David was obliged to continue him, and dared not to call him to account for his murders, without endangering the safety of the state by a civil war."—2 Samuel, 20, 23. But though David could not himself punish Joab, he left it, on his death bed, in charge to Solomon to do so. "Thou knowest what Joab the son of Zeruiah, did to me—

how he shed the blood of my servants in peace;—let not his bloody head go down to the grave in peace."—1 Kings 2, 5, 6. True to this last injunction of his father, Solomon caused Joab to be killed, even at the altar to which he had fled for safety. Look now at the conduct of General Jackson, and see if he does not too much resemble the bloody man whose crimes David dared not to punish, and whose insolence he was obliged all his life to endure. When Jackson's arbitrary conduct was before Congress, the General hastened to Washington, where surrounded by his military retainers, and in the pomp of war, he paraded the streets of the capital, denouncing vengeance on all who dared to call in question his infallibility, and threatening to cut Senators, and cut off their ears if they resisted! It cannot be doubted that his threats, like those of Joab, had their effect. The Senate never acted on the report of their committee; and this son of Zeruiah marched off in triumph; and still lives to boast of his having overawed Congress, and compelled Senators to shulk home in secret, to save their ears! "Joab," says Dr. Clarke, "was a good soldier; but in every respect a bad man and a dangerous subject."—2 Samuel 19, 5. Is this not exactly true of Jackson? Suppose Mr. President of the United States, with a large army at his command, would our paper constitutions stand a moment before him? No; the liberties of the people would be trampled under foot by this military despot, and the whole country would be transformed into one vast camp, in which military law would alone prevail. Fortunately for us, this man of blood is now disarmed and out of power. Shall we, then, call the rude old warrior from "his house in the wilderness," to which, like Joab, he has retired, and arm him with a rod of iron, to rule over our free States; or shall we not rather rejoice in the tranquility which we now enjoy, under the mild sway of the peaceful and accomplished Adams? Let Dr. Clarke, our great commentator, answer this inquiry:—"Military men," says he, "above all others, should never be entrusted with any civil power; and should be great only in the field."—2 Samuel, 3, 11. This is a response worthy of an enlightened politician, and above all worthy of every minister and every disciple of "the Prince of peace." It is an answer which history confirms, and religion sanctions—an answer which, to the confusion of the Jackson agents, will be given by the great body of the religious

"People called Methodists."

From the Louisville, Ky. Focus.

THE MILITIAMEN.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Focus, from a gentleman of Tennessee—dated

March 3, 1828.

Dear Sirs:—At the request of several of the friends of David Hunt, one of the "six militiamen," I send you the enclosed papers for publication. You may rely upon their genuineness. They were placed in my hands by a respectable citizen of Rutherford county, a neighbor of James Hunt, the father of David.

[The above letter is signed by a gentleman of Tennessee, who is second to none in that State, as a man of intelligence and integrity. We dare not give his name to the public; we have even suppressed the place of his residence in the date of his letter; for we would not give a clue by which the "dagger of the assassin" might reach him. This expression is not used inadvisedly.]

David Hunt was one of the "six militiamen." According to law they could be held in service no longer than three months, without an express order from the president. No such order was ever given. On the contrary, it now appears, from documents recently communicated to congress, that the president had *expressly ordered them to be discharged*, long before the three months were out. Yet in violation of this order, they were kept in service by Gen. Jackson; and for going home, when their time was out, they were seized by him, contrary to law, and contrary to the repeated orders of the president, and by him cruelly and illegally ordered to be shot to death!

We have not yet received the documents communicated to congress; but we find in the Democratic Press the following statement respecting the correspondence between the War Department and General Jackson:

"By this correspondence it appears that in the month of May, 1814, the Secretary notified to General Jackson, by special direction of the President, that it was expected of him, to take immediate measures to discharge the militia then in service."

"On the 25th of June following, the same order was repeated, and five weeks after, on the 31st of July, the General promised obedience, as soon as he had secured certain stores."

"From this correspondence the public will learn that even if those six men had been ordered into service by command of the President, they had been ordered to be discharged in the manner just stated."

The documents we now publish, stamp the character of General Jackson as a man of "blood and carnage," who tramples on law, justice, and humanity; and has no rule of conduct but his own arbitrary will.—[Eds.]

I, James Hunt, of the County of Rutherford and State of Tennessee, removed from the State of Virginia to this county in the year 1814. I am the father of David Hunt, one of the "six militiamen," who were shot in the United States army, in 1815. It has always been, and still is in my opinion, that my son did not deserve the death he suffered. Such confidence had I in him, that I thought him incapable of committing an act for which he might deserve to die an ignominious death.

In the late war with Great Britain and with the Indians, I took great pleasure in equipping my son David, that he might engage in the service of his country. He went as a volunteer with the first army that marched against the Creek Indians. I was highly gratified to hear that in all the battles that were fought with the Creeks, he acted the part of a brave man, as well as that of an orderly soldier.

In 1815 my son became one of the garrison stationed at Fort Jackson. He went there as a substitute for another man. When engaged with this man it was the understanding between them that the term of service would expire at the end of three months. Accordingly at the expiration of this term my son came home with several others, both officers and soldiers. My son told me he was advised by persons qualified,

as he believed, to give advice on such occasions, that he could not be compelled to serve longer than three months.

Soon after my son returned home, it was rumored that he had done wrong in leaving the fort. We reflected that it was possible he might have committed an error. I therefore immediately equipped him with suitable clothing, and he returned as early as he could to his post, without the least apprehension of danger. On his return, however, he was taken and kept in confinement until the 21st February, 1815. On which day he was put to death. When I heard of his death I was greatly surprised—the intelligence was altogether unexpected. I myself had been a soldier. I had fought in the war of the revolution under Washington. From the little knowledge I had acquired of military discipline under this beloved General, I thought there would be no danger in my son returning to his post, and acknowledging his error, if he committed one.

JAMES HUNT.

Signed in presence of John Hoovers, W. H. Robertson, Thomas Dunaway, James Wade, John Matthews, and William Matthews.

I, John Matthews, of the county of Rutherford and State of Tennessee, Captain of the 22d Regiment of Tennessee Militia, do hereby certify that David Hunt, one of the six Militiamen who were shot at Mobile on the 21st of February, was a private soldier under me in the county of Rutherford and State aforesaid, and I never knew any thing disrespectful of said David Hunt. I was acquainted with his father James Hunt in the State of Virginia, and never knew or heard any thing disrespectful of him or his family. I further certify that the said David Hunt turned out as a volunteer against the Creek Indians, and as I am credibly informed, acted the part of a brave soldier in all the battles in that war, and afterwards became a substitute, and was stationed at Fort Jackson for the term of three months. At the end of this term thinking his tour of duty performed, he returned home with a number of his fellow soldiers and several officers. Soon after his return, being informed by his father, who had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and other men of information, that perhaps he was in an error, and had better return to his station, the said David readily and cheerfully equipped himself, and made a speedy return to the Fort, little thinking what was to be his doom.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

I, Thomas Dunaway of the county and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the statements of John Matthews, Captain, made above, are correct. I served the tour with David Hunt from the commencement; came home with him—returned with him, and remained till he was shot, and I never saw anything disrespectful of him during the whole of the campaign. Witness my hand, this 17 February, 1821.

THOS. DUNAWAY.

Mobile, Feb. 21, 1815.

Dear Father and Mother: Before this reaches you I shall be laid in the silent grave. This day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, I expect to die an innocent death. The doleful sentence of death is pronounced against me and five other Militiamen. I thank God that I have an interest in the blood of Jesus Christ. Dear brothers, these are the dying words of your affectionate brother. I want you all to prepare to meet me in glory. I expect to see you no more on this earth. Dear brothers and sisters, I request you all not to live in sin, but to forsake your iniquities, for the day of death is a melancholy day to those who have no God. It is my prayer to God for Christ's sake, for you all to be saved. Dear father, I want you to pay what little I owe there. I wish you to pay Joseph Rowton one dollar for me. I wish you to go to Squire Edwards and get a power of attorney to draw my pay for my services; likewise collect that note you have of mine. I write no more.—Time is growing short. I leave you all in the hands of that ever blessed Jesus who is able to save to the uttermost all who put their trust in him. Dear father and mother, brothers and sisters, I bid you all farewell until we meet in the happy regions above.

DAVID HUNT.

James Hunt. I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original letter, written by the above named David Hunt, now in the possession of his father, James Hunt, residing in the county of Rutherford and State of Tennessee.

JOHN HOOVER.

Feb. 14, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.] AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars.

For pay of Superintendents, Naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, fifty-nine thousand one hundred and two dollars.

For provisions, five hundred and five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments and hospital stores, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of navy yards, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For arrangements prior to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the construction and equipment of the sloops of war, authorized by act of Congress of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue

during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the following purposes, to wit: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent and chamber money, fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and shore stations, and for officers in port quarters where there is no hospital; and fuel to the navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates, for per diem allowances to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage, for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines, for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional contingencies, not enumerated for the same, five hundred dollars.

For military stores for the same, that is to say, for keeping the arms in repair, armorers' pay and armorers' tools, and ordnance stores, three thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores and instruments for the use of the officers and marines on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For the compensation of Colonel Samuel Miller, for certain extra services relative to the accounts of R. M. Deviss, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents.

For the following items which have been carried to the surplus fund on the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, viz:

For contingent expenses prior to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars, thirty-four cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, four cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars, twenty-eight cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, not enumerated, two hundred and forty dollars, eight cents.

For Navy Yards, five thousand dollars.

For Navy Yard at Pensacola, three hundred dollars thirty-seven cents.

For Swords and Medals, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars sixty-two cents.

For five schooners, fifty-eight dollars thirty-three cents.

For building Barges, sixty-seven dollars sixteen cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is appropriated, for the purchase of such lands as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper to provide live oak and other timber for the use of the Navy of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, by the first Section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven."

Approved: March 19, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.] AN ACT making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: for fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars.

For Fort Hamilton, sixty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, eighty thousand dollars.

For Fort Mifflin, at Bogue Point, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort at Mobile Point, eighty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and contingents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Pensacola, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Charleston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Savannah, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, sixty thousand dollars.

For preservation of islands in Boston harbor, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: March 19, 1828.

The speaker of the house of representatives, at Washington, recently issued an order that no person should appear in the gallery of that house, during the hours of business, with his hat upon his head—and accordingly, the messengers of that honorable body were busily employed for many days in doffing the hats of visitors. This was exceedingly oppressive to those single gentry who wore borrowed hair, or needed it, and the order was stoutly resisted—at least the busy executors of the speaker's mandates, scarcely uncovered one head, before another was seen exalted by the altitude of a hat's length. This farce was kept up for several days, to the promise of singular profit to our hat manufacturers, when, lo! the order was rescinded—and men are permitted to enjoy the luxury of a covered head in a crowded hall.—U. S. Gaz.

Mr. AMOS KENDALL, editor of the Kentucky Argus, was charged by the editor of "The Commentator," published at Frankfort, in his paper of the 1st inst. with having received a check on the previous week, from Washington, endorsed by Mr. Moore, one of the Jackson delegates from Kentucky, for \$1605. From the following article which we find in the Commentator of the 8th inst., it appears that Mr. Kendall has acknowledged the fact.

KENDALL'S CONFESSION.
Finding that the check had been sent by too many persons, that the fact had become too notorious to close to admit of any hope of escape by resort to new evasions or quibbles, Mr. Kendall puts on a bold front, and comes out, in the 1st Argus, with a confession in these words:

"Dana is right, THE CHECK WAS FOR \$1610, and not for \$1605."
He then attempts an excuse for his last week's quibbling, which proves but a sorry one—and says the check is no business of ours—but he "will shortly give some further account of it." Well, "the gentleman can explain"—but it won't do. The bargain, sale, and corruption—the buying up of the Argus, Editor and all—the only real stance in the whole United States, among all the buying up and regulating of the press that we have heard of, where the Editor has been thrown in—the buying up of the Argus, Editor and all, by the Heretics, has been established past all controversy. It will be useless to give any "further account" of the matter, or any of the incidents, now—Mr. Kendall had better insist upon the balance of the price, make himself as quiet as he can under the exposure, and say as little as possible about it.

LIBERIA.
Captain Nicholson, of the United States Navy, who has recently returned from Africa, gives, in a letter to Mr. Clay, a very flattering account of the American Colony at Liberia, which he visited in returning from the Mediterranean.

The Colonists, with most of whom Capt. Nicholson conversed, and of whom there are 1,200, are quite content with their situation, and do not desire to return; and eight of Capt. Nicholson's crew, after being on shore a few days, applied for, and received their discharge, in order to join their brethren.—These eight were colored mechanics, and possessed of nearly two thousand dollars.

Capt. N. recommends exertions to increase the number of colonists.
Anecdote of Mr. Jefferson.—While President of the United States, passing on horseback a stream in Virginia, he was accosted by a feeble beggar, who implored his aid to help him over it. Without hesitation he carried him over behind him; and on the beggar telling him that he had neglected his wallet, he as good humouredly recrossed the stream, and brought it to him.—Virginia.

Persecution.—Perhaps no man has paid more dearly for his popularity than Henry Clay. But, it must be a source of gratification to know that the best men in the nation, appreciate his motives and feel proud to speak of Henry Clay as they were wont in revolutionary times, to speak of Patrick Henry. "We feel a pleasure in stating (aye we saw the script) that Mr. Crawford is as he always was, convinced that the story of the Hermitage, had better been embodied there, Mr. Crawford fully acquits Mr. Clay, and responds "Truth is mighty and will prevail."—Schuykill (Pa.) Jour.

We have just seen a letter from a responsible source in TENNESSEE, which gives assurance that in that State, supposed to be the impregnable fortress of Gen. Jackson's popularity, the cause of the present Administration is gaining ground. It is even averred that East Tennessee is likely, at the approaching election, to furnish two Electors favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams. This "sign" is recommended to the merry wight at New York, who idles letters from Washington, and his melancholy ally at Albany, who was of opinion, as long as three years ago, that General Jackson stood at "an immeasurable distance" from the Presidency. The latter must be delighted at the proofs of his long-sighted sagacity which are afforded by all recent indications of the popular current.—Nat. Int.

A Jackson Toast.—At a public dinner at Carlisle, Pa. on the 4th of July, John McFarland gave the following toast:
"May the SNAKE of the enemies of Jackson be converted into CARPETING, for his friends to dance upon."—West Journal.

LEA PUSHEY
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office to No. 122, Market street, next door to the Town Hall, where it will be his business to draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, INDENTURES, and all other Instruments of Writing incident to his calling; which he will endeavor to do with accuracy and despatch, for those who may be so kind as to call upon him.
4th mo. 4th, 1838. 29—4tp.

Large Bread
At No. 103, Shipley street, Wilmington.
The subscriber being solicited by his friends, has determined to commence baking Dispersal or bran bread, and now begs leave to inform his friends and the public that they can be supplied with this bread, such as usual, with wheat and rye bread, in loaves so large for the price, that he thinks families who call on him will find it cheaper to purchase of him than to bake for themselves.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of CAKES, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—The public may rest assured that the above bread and cakes will be made from the best flour and by the best workmen.

Weight and Price.
2 1/2 lbs. Wheat Bread, for 64
2 1/2 " Wheat and Indian Bread, 64
3 1/2 " Dispersal, or bran bread, 64
3 1/2 " Rye bread, 64
A great variety of Confectionary, Fruits, Cordials, &c., wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.
MILLER DUNOTT.
March 3, 1838. 25—2m.

Administration County Meeting.
The friends of the Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at George Town, on the 15th day of April next, being Tuesday the second day of the Court of Common Pleas—on business of importance.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1838.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.



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

"Sign."—Every one who is an observer of the passing "signs of the times" must have been forcibly struck with the forlorn countenances of the Heretics in this borough. This is a "sign" that "all is not gold that glitters." They have been loud and boisterous in declaring and even insisting, that Jackson has a majority in the State of Delaware—notwithstanding the overthrow and complete rout they experienced last fall. Yet while they affect to believe what they say, there is a something in their countenances which plainly indicates doubt and uncertainty.

A gentleman from Washington lately conversing upon the subject of the Presidential canvass, declared that all he had heard and read of the certainty of the success of the administration cause in this State at the ensuing election did not go half so far to convince him of the truth, as did the countenance of Senator McLane, on his return to Washington, from Wilmington, a few weeks ago. This is a sure "sign," and one that, in this case, will not fail. It was tested last autumn, when the Jackson cause became desperate, and two political missionaries, not unknown to the Senator, were despatched to the lower counties, by secret roads, to stir up the people, and put the hounds upon the right scent. At that time there appeared here such another set of wretched faces as we never saw before. The house of one of the absent gentlemen was beset "by night and noon" with anxious enquirers for glad tidings from below—but none came, and it was not until the gentlemen themselves returned that hope was visible; even then it shone like a moon-beam upon the surface of a troubled water. A fine tale was told each depending group how old and well tried Sussex had thrown up her cap and cried aloud for Jackson. But this was all a trick to keep his followers in heart, who counted all things upon the vote of Sussex. The people were deceived.—Old Sussex and stout hearted Kent redeemed their pledge, and bore the palm of victory.

The enemies of Messrs Adams and Clay, accuse them of corruption, because Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams and Mr. Adams appointed him to the office of Secretary of State. This is about the amount of the objection to the re-election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, for another term of four years.

LOOK AT THIS!

In the year 1801, Mr. Jefferson was elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Madison was a member of it, voted for him, was nominated by him, to be Secretary of State, and was appointed to that office.

In the year 1825, Mr. Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay was a member of it, voted for him, was nominated by him to be Secretary of State, and was appointed to that office.

We ask every candid man to answer, and say, whether Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Adams, were guilty of corruption by doing so; and if so, which of them?

But Mr. Jefferson did more, he nominated Mr. Gallatin to be Secretary of the Treasury, who was also a member of the House of Representatives, and voted for him.

Is this proof that Mr. Jefferson was guilty of a corrupt bargain and sale, in that transaction? If it was right for him to nominate for office those who had thus voted for him, it was equally right for Mr. Adams to do so. It was right or wrong in both.

Are the Opposition willing to censure, what was then approved? Will they violate the sanctity of the grave, and stamp upon the character of the illustrious Jefferson, the infamy of official guilt and corruption?—Hartford Mercury.

THE TARIFF.

The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff on Thursday last. After some remarks by several members, among whom were Mr. Forward, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Anderson, all against the bill and in favor of the amendment—the question was taken on Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was rejected—Ayes 78. Noes 102. Mr. Mallary then moved another amendment, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buchanan—which was ordered to be printed. The following is the amendment offered by Mr. Mallary.

Mr. MALLARY proposed to amend the printed bill by striking out from the commencement of the 6th line of the 2d section, to the end of the 45th line of the same section, and to insert the following:

"First. On all manufactures of wool, forty per cent. ad valorem, until 30th June, 1839. Afterwards, five per cent. per annum, in addition, until the duty shall amount to fifty per cent."

"Second. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, (except blankets, worsted stuffs, goods, bombazines, hosiery, caps, gloves, mitts and bindings,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, and charged with a duty, to be paid and collected, of forty per cent. on such cost, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; after which time, five per cent. per annum, in addition, until the duty shall amount to fifty per cent."

"Third. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, (excepting as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and charged

with the amount of duty on such cost, and in the manner as is, in this section, before provided."
"Fourth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, and shall not exceed six dollars the square yard, shall be taken and deemed to have cost six dollars the square yard, and be charged with the amount of duty, and in the manner as is, in this section, before provided."

"Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed six dollars the square yard, and shall not exceed eight dollars the square yard, shall be taken and deemed to have cost eight dollars the square yard, and be charged with the amount of duty, and in the manner as is, in this section, before provided."

"Sixth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed eight dollars the square yard, and shall not exceed ten dollars the square yard, shall be taken and deemed to have cost ten dollars the square yard, and be charged with the amount of duty, and in the manner as is, in this section, before provided."

In presenting his amendment, Mr. MALLARY said that the adoption of the present amendment would be a sufficient protection to the farmer, as well as a protection to the manufacturer.—It is more important to protect the material in the fabric, than to protect the raw material. He considered it therefore preferable to exclude the fabric, than the raw material.—The raw material is introduced by the merchant, and it is easy to ascertain its actual cost, while it is impossible to ascertain the actual cost of the fabric. An immense capital is unemployed, and a great mass of machinery idle, which have been devoted to manufactures. He reminded the Committee that the greatest exertions are made to inundate our market with foreign fabrics; and stated that the manufacturers of Europe are entering into combinations to press down the rising energy and manufacturing spirit of this country. He was desirous to show that his disposition, and the desire of those who set with him, was to protect the interests of the farmer, as well as the manufacturer.

In relation to the defeat of the bill, the Editor of the National Journal makes the following remarks:

The rejection of Mr. Mallary's amendment to the Tariff bill will not disappoint those who have given credit to our early predictions of the course and issue of the discussion on this important subject, founded on a perfect understanding of the contest which has been formed among the friends of Gen. Jackson for the purpose of defeating the wishes and just expectations of the farmer and wool grower. It has been their great and constant endeavor to disguise their secret hostility to the Domestic Industry of the country, under the cloak of a judicious regard to its true interests. While affecting friendship for the manufacturing and agricultural interests they have secretly given them the fifth rib stab.

On Friday the question was taken on the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallary, which was also rejected—Ayes 77. Noes 98.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE REAL STATE OF THE CASE.

From the National Journal.

It seems to us to be high time that the People should understand the true situation of the question, respecting an increased protection on Wool and Woollen Goods, now pending in the House of Representatives.

Argument is exhausted, and there is, after all, very great reason to fear, that nothing but an imperative expression of public opinion will cause any measure, whatever, on this subject, to be passed at the present session.

The real and sober truth is—That a Jackson member was elected SPEAKER, at the commencement of the session:

That on the committee of Manufactures, he appointed Mr. Mallary, Mr. Stevenson, of Pa. Mr. Condit, Mr. Moore, of Ky., Mr. Stanberry, Mr. Wright of N. Y., and Mr. Martin;

The five; out of these seven members of the Committee, viz: Messrs. Stevenson, Moore, Write, Stanberry, and Martin, are open and avowed friends of Gen. Jackson.

That Mr. Mallary and Mr. Condit, are friends of the Administration;

That Mr. Mallary and Mr. Condit, were members of the last Congress, and both voted for, and supported the Woollens Bill, of the last session;

That Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Moore were also of the last Congress, and both voted against that bill;

That Mr. Wright of New York, (not of Ohio,) and Mr. Martin, and Mr. Stanberry, are new members, and are all three Jackson men; and the two last named gentlemen are understood to be decidedly against a protecting tariff;

That the bill, now before the House, was reported by this Committee; and that of the Committee, five members, viz: the five friends of General Jackson, agreed to the bill; and Mr. Mallary and Mr. Condit, the two Administration members, were against it;

That the provisions in this bill are such, in the opinion of the most intelligent farmers and manufacturers, that no rational man can be expected to vote for it; these manufacturers and wool growers, all agree; that this bill would injure both. This is the language of those interested, from New Hampshire to Washington, and from the sea to the Mississippi;

That it imposes so heavy a duty on cheap, coarse wool, such as we do not raise in this country, as must entirely break up all the manufacturers of carpets, negro cloths, and other coarse fabrics;

That this enormous duty on imported coarse wool is obviously designed to catch the support of the farming interest; while all well informed wool growers know, that the manufacturers above alluded to, must use this cheap imported wool, or stop their factories; and that, if they stop, then, of course, there will be no market for their own wool, at any price;

That the very high duties on molasses, and some other articles, were obviously inserted for the purpose of giving the bill such a character as that the Northern and Eastern members could not vote for it;

That the whole proceeding is apparently designed to produce two results: first, to defeat the measure altogether; second, to throw its defeat on the friends of the Administration;

That Mr. Mallary has moved, and the motion is now pending, to amend the bill by striking out all the part of it which relates to wool and woollens, and inserting, instead

thereof, the recommendation of the Harrisburg Convention, as to those articles;

That this motion has been under discussion three weeks, and is strenuously opposed by the Jackson members, both of the Committee and the House;

That there is very great danger that this motion will be defeated by a union of all those Southern members who are against all protection whatever, and the Jackson members from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and New York, who, although they profess to be in favor of protecting the farmers and manufacturers, yet vote on all occasions and with unwavering steadiness, with their Southern Jackson friends. That therefore, it is probable that the bill cannot be amended so as to answer any good purpose, either to the wool grower or the manufacturer, or be rendered other than ruinous to both. And that as neither the friends of the wool grower, nor of the manufacturer, can conscientiously vote for it, in its present shape, little hope remains of getting any bill whatever through the House.

The foregoing statements are fully believed by us. We think them plain and sober truths; and it is the object of this short address to call, loudly and urgently, on the People to come forward and express their opinions and their wishes.
Let those who doubt what we have predicted, look to the end. If there be any eyes yet shut, events will soon open them. Let the people look to Mr. McDuffie's report from the Committee of Ways and Means, which is in direct and open hostility to Mr. Rush's Treasury Report.

Let them observe the decisive ground, resolutely and sternly taken by the Southern gentleman, against the whole principle of protection. Let them observe the facility with which Jackson members from the Middle and Western States, calling themselves friends of protection, slide into a co-operation with their Southern friends in all their anti-tariff proceedings. Let them remember the vote of Mr. Calhoun, the leader of the party, on the Woollens Bill of last year. Let them see the proposition for a reduction of duties already submitted to the Senate, by an active friend of Gen. Jackson.—Let them note the movements already made in both Houses, for an early adjournment of Congress. Let them take heed of the fact, that no one Jackson member in the House of Representatives has done any thing to hasten the progress of the bill. Finally, let them recollect that the session has already lasted near four months, is now fast running out, and with a decided majority, very much boasted of, in the House of Representatives, the Tariff Bill is still allowed to linger along from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month, without one effort by that majority to pass it.

Let these things be considered, and we trust the PEOPLE will at least give us credit for sincerity when we declare our belief to be—
That all the principal leaders of the Jackson party are decidedly, and in principle, opposed to all protection whatever;

That those followers of these leaders who live in States which are in favor of protection, either for want of a sincere desire in themselves to grant such protection, or which is more probable, for want of sufficient weight and decision of character, to resist the superior strength and ability of their Southern political associates, yield submissively to their dictation, and follow their lead; That, by these means, a party is fast forming, of which General Jackson is to be the HEAD, which is to be wholly and systematically opposed to the entire system of protection.

And that when this party shall have defeated the present measure, and all the hopes which we entertain from this session of Congress, and when it shall have consolidated itself by success and by habit of acting together, it will aim boldly at the entire subversion of the laws which already exist for the protection of American industry, and the support of our farmers and manufacturers; and plunge existing institutions, capital, labor, houses, altogether into irretrievable ruin.

FELLOW CITIZENS: These are our opinions, and these our fears. They are sincere opinions—they are honest fears. We know no way but this of making them promptly known to you. We have expressed them in the shortest compass possible; and we earnestly entreat you, if you wish to preserve the best interests of your country, not to lose the flying moments, but to make your sentiments distinctly known to those whose duty it will be to obey the commanding unity of your voice. MANY.

Washington, March 24, 1838.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.
COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 7 April 1, 1838.

State Lottery of Maryland.
to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on Wednesday, the 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
1 of 1,000 is 1,000
3 of 500 is 1,500
10 of 100 is 1,000
20 of 50 is 1,000
100 of 10 is 1,000
500 of 5 is 2,500
5000 of 4 is 20,000

5236 prizes amounting to \$38,000
More Prizes than Blanks!

This Scheme will be drawn on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw three!

Price of Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, \$2 50 Eighths, \$31 63
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States.

*Orders either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, April 1, 1838.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Summary of the state of the weather, FEBRUARY, 1838.
Published by the Delaware Academy of Natural Science.
Warmest day, 57.56° on the Coldest do 29°
Max. of Therm: 63° at noon
Min: do 19° at sunrise
Max. Bar: 30.15 at sunrise
Min: do 29.20 at 3 P. M.
Number of days on which rain fell 11.
Depth of do 3 in.
On the 8th frogs were singing.

DIED.
At Milford Delaware, on the 18th ult., in 44th year of his age, Dr. JOHN BRINCKLEY, M. D. was a Senator in the Legislature of the State, and attached to the Jackson cause.
Also, at the same place, on Wednesday, 21st ult. Mrs. E. HILL, late consort of Mr. W. Hill, and second daughter of Lowden East Esq.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 7th day of April next, at the late residence of D. VID EYANS, deceased, in Fencader Hundred, State of Delaware, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Horses, two Yoke Oxen, Milch Cows, with young calves, a number of Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Carts, Ploughs, Harness, Gear, and one Carriage, Oats, and corn, by the bushel, Wheat and Potatoes by the bushel, Wheat and Rye in the ground, a large quantity of Bacon and Beef, Hams, &c. by the ton, and the unexpired term of a black boy.

Also—all the Household Goods, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, &c. Also, the said FARM.

Will be offered for Sale, Rent, or Crop on the same day. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, precisely, when terms will be made known by the subscriber. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

JOHN EVANS,
(Newark, Del.) Executor.

All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally attested, to the Executor, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

April 4, 1838.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of AN. DREW BARNABY, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to

MARY B. BARNABY, Adm'r
Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1838. 29—3m.

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, of the latest arrivals; purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are:

Superfine and middling cloths & cassimeres	Fine gros de Naples & latestings
do Valencia and Mar-seilles vestings	Canton and Nankin crapes
do Florentines & Den-mark satins	Bombazines and Noy-wich do
do Virginia and Rouen cassimeres	84 Merino, crapes, silk and cashmere shawls, &c. &c.
Super yellow nankins	
Superfine wide heavy India satins	

An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and gingham.

FOR MILLINERS.
Millinet, foundation muslin, bonnet muslin, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, flourences, ribbons, &c. And a variety of

Domestic Goods.
WM. F. RICHARDS & CO.
No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank.
Wilmington, 4th mo 2, 1838. 29—3m.

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

SEVENTH CLASS.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Friday, the 18th of April, 1838, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$8,000
1 of 2,500
1 of 2,000
1 of 1,572
1 of 1,000
5 of 500
5 of 400
10 of 250
10 of 150
20 of 100
46 of 50
46 of 40
46 of 30
1150 of 8
8280 of 4

9,624 Prizes.
15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.
Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$4.00 Quarters, \$1.00
Halves, \$2.00 Eighths, \$50 cts.

Grand Consolidated Lottery.
For Internal Improvement, Literature and Charities, in the city of Washington, and in the States of Delaware, North Carolina, and Louisiana; 15th Class; to be drawn in Washington city, on

NEXT WEDNESDAY,
Yates & McIntyre, Managers.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$20,000 30 Prizes of \$100
1 of 6,000 51 of 50
1 of 2500 51 of 50
1 of 2405 51 of 50
5 of 1000 51 of 50
5 of 500 51 of 50
10 of 250 153 of 50
10 of 200 1428 of 10
20 of 150 11475 of 5

13395 Prizes.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, for sale at

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

Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Bank Notes bought and sold. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

March 27th.

We have lately received a supply of CARDS of the best quality, and are now prepared to execute orders in this line in the neatest manner.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 4, 1828.

Superior, per barrel	\$4.67
Middlings	\$3.25
Low, white, per bushel or 50 lbs.	1.03
Do. red, do.	1.00
Do. per bushel or 50 lb.	.45
Do. Meal, per bushel	.65
Do. Potatoes, 50 cents.	

METEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For March, 1828.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind
34	fair and pleasant	NE
35	fronty and do	do
36	cloudy then fair	SW
37	fair and pleasant	NE
38	rain	do
39	cloudy then fair	do
40	fair and pleasant	SW
41	do rain	SW
42	do snow in night	NW
43	do frosty and fair	do
44	do	do
45	do	do
46	do	do
47	do	do
48	do	do
49	do	do
50	do	do
51	do	do
52	do	do
53	cloudy and rain	FE
54	cloudy, -fair	do
55	fair and pleasant	NW
56	do	NE
57	do	do
58	do	do
59	do	do
60	do	do
61	do	do
62	do	do

Temperature	Greatest deg. of cold, 24°	Greatest deg. of heat, 62°
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PROSPERITY

Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

The Editor, who has, for more than four years, conducted this paper, without reference to, or participation in, mere party politics, is now induced, by the urgency of public opinion and by his own reflections upon the present state of public affairs, to abandon the neutral course he has hitherto pursued, and take a stand; in the contest which is now agitating the Country, on that side which the strongest dictates of his conscience and his judgment have led him to approve from the origin of the controversy. He has been the constant supporter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and of his Administration, in his individual capacity, and he now proposes to give him his sincere and utmost support as an Editor. In advocating Mr. Adams, he advocates a system under which the American people have flourished beyond any former example, and of which they are now enjoying the full benefits under the wise and able administration over which he presides. However highly he may estimate the military services of General Jackson, the Editor cannot sympathize with that species of man-worship, of object devotion to an individual, which would display its gratitude by prostrating, at his feet, the civil institutions of his Country, or by elevating him to the first office in the gift of the people, regardless of the absence of all necessary qualifications. He cautions, which he has espoused, he pledges himself, that no defamatory private character shall find a place in his columns; a good cause requires no aid from scurrilous jests, or the indulgence of private malignity. With this brief exposition of his intentions, the Editor contents himself for the present, presuming that nothing more will be necessary to elicit from the friends of the Administration in Delaware, that support and countenance, without which, his undertaking must fail.

The miscellaneous character of this paper will be preserved. A portion of its columns will be regularly devoted to Agricultural and Manufacturing intelligence, and literary articles. The moderate price of this paper, places it within the compass of the means of almost every individual; and the Editor flatters himself, that with the support which may be conveniently afforded to it, he will be enabled to render it an efficient advocate of correct political principles, and a useful and entertaining miscellany.

W. A. MENDENHALL.

February 1, 1828.

New Dry Goods Store.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at No. 854 Market-st., three doors below the Upper Market, Wilmington, Del. a beautiful assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Superfine and common broad cloths, blue, black, Oxford-mixed and assorted colors; vestings, superior calicoes, ginghams, Irish linen, cambric, jaconet and book muslin; bombazines, an elegant assortment of figured Swiss muslins; white and colored hosiery gloves; fancy and bandanna hdkfs; gentlemen's stocks and cravats; silks of various kinds; canton crapes; ribbons, braids, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, &c.; bleached and brown muslins, a fine assortment, cheaply with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES A. SPARKS.

Wilmington, March, 1828. 28-4t.

N. B. Constantly on hand and for sale, a quantity of five Geese Feathers, warranted to be of the best quality.

Card Manufactory.

At the old and long established Card Factory, No. 40, War High-street, Wilmington, Delaware, near the Haystacks, the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers iron and brass Jacks, combs, Cleaners, Saws, and Tables.

WM. MARSHALL.

28-4t.

BORN BILLS

Printed at the Office of the Delaware Weekly Advertiser, No. 51, Market-st., on reasonable terms. Orders will meet with prompt attention.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, Market-street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. B. Brinkley's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of *Dry Goods*, viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colors; valencia, foulard and black silk vestings; marseilles quilts, new style; prints and ginghams; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves, blk and col'd Italian mantuas, luteastrings and Borences; do grosdenaples, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Benmark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c.; velvets and curds; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of *Domestic Goods*, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, tow-lins, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

WM. B. TOMLINSON.

Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28-3m.

BOROUGH LOAN.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Borough Council a committee to receive proposals for a loan not exceeding \$12,000, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the water from the public basin through the streets, &c. at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the day of March inst.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given, that such proposals will now be received by the undersigned at any time after the present date, for taking said Loan, until the 8th day of April 1828.

JAMES BROBSON.

JAMES GARDNER.

WILLIAM LARKIN.

March 24, 1828. 28-184p.

The Village Record and the United States Gazette will insert the above until the 8th April next.

N. Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held at the house of Bennett Lewis, in the town of Newcastle, on Saturday the 29th day of March, inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing a President, four Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JAMES COUPER, Sec'y.

March 18, 1828. 28-1m.

Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherry, is now continued under the superintendence of *Mrs. Davenport*, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter.

The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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, stationery, or instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

Recommendation.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a *Visiting Committee*, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL.

WM. SHERER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonials, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee.

Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington.

March 25, 1828. 28-4t.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at WASHINGTON, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District known as Rap Rivier, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.

Townships Four, Five, Six, even and Eight, of Range Two, East.

Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.

Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.

Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven East.

Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.

Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.

Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West.

The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:

GEO. GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Feb. 28.

Wilmington Card Factory,

ISAAC PRICE,

South West Corner of Market and High streets, Wilmington, Del.

Has now on hand a good assortment of MACHINE CARDS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from Manufacturers will be promptly executed. As he employs the best materials and greatest care in their construction, he is prepared to warrant them to perform equal to any that can be procured.

Persons wishing to supply themselves are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

March 10, 1828. 16-4t.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the borrowing a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Borough Council of the Borough of Wilmington, and it is hereby ordained by the same, That James Brobson, Esq. Wm. Larkin, and James Gardner be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee who are authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the Brandywine water from the public basin, through the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Wilmington, and other purposes, a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the person or persons from whom the said sum of money shall be borrowed, shall receive a credit for the same on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, and that certificates shall be issued to such person or persons, stating that the Borough of Wilmington is indebted to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, in a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half yearly; and that the certificates shall be signed by the first Burgess, under the public seal of the Borough, and the Treasurer thereof; and the said certificates shall be transferable only on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, personally or by attorney.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That the faith of the Borough of Wilmington, and the proceeds of the taxes annually levied in the said Borough, be, and the same is hereby pledged, for the redemption of the principal and interest of the said loan.

Passed at the Town Hall, March 5, 1828.

JAMES BROBSON, First Burgess

Attest: J. P. FAIRLAND, Clerk of Council.

26-4t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE.

JOHN C. JENKINS.

No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia.

2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22-4t.

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

DYE-STUFFS,

WINDO GLASS,

SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

(Late Bettle & Jenkins.)

2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22-4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. M'NEAL & SON,

No. 98, & 100, Market Street.

Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,

500 " do do Lace Boots,

1200 " do Fine Shoes,

2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's

Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.

6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.

2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of *Course Water-Proof Boots*.

The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY

JUDAH DOBSON,

No. 108, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, price One Dollar.

The Forget-Me-Not,

For 1828;—Elegantly bound with gilt edges.—Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings; 8x of which are coloured; and consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.

Jan. 1, 1828.

The above work may be had at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by Swain, the vender of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this also, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints.—Mr. Swain wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH, I have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL RECIPE from which SWAIN MANUFACTURES HIS MEDICINE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS BENEFIT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail; this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swain's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swain, on one occasion, when a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase mine for half the money, advised her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not genuine. Thousands of persons who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out in this assertion, THAT "PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIN'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED AFFECTIONATE, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM, AND I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT MY MEDICINE AND HIS ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW MERGUAL PREPARATIONS.

JOHN A. PARKER.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

FOR THE CURE OF

Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or

King's Evil, Mercurial Disease,

Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat,

Tetter, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism; its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe.

By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumption, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping it in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required.

Address to JOHN A. PARKER.

To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,

Witness, J. H. STEWART.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea; I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.

The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommendation of notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Allen, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a serofulous affection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her to-day; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—is much less swollen, very slightly painful—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 30.]
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.
Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices.—A liberal deduction will be made to subscribers who may advertise by the quarter or year.

APRIL 11, 1828.

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



POETRY.

From the Spanish.
BALLAD.

REWARDS OF TWO CENTURIES OLD.

Blow light thou balmy air,
My lady's couch above;
Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
The slumbers of my love.
Let no rude blast be found
To mar her gentle sleep;
But all around, a dreamy sound,
And drowsy murmur creep.

O By! thou balmy air,
And by her couch remain;
So blend thee with her breath, and bear,
Its balms to me again,
But lightly go, and gently blow—
Blow softly as my strain.

Blow gently, do not break
The stillness of her sleep;
I would not make my love awake,
Nor raise those lids to weep.
Ye winds, that borne in happier hour,
May wanton as ye will,
If round the power, ye have the power,
To creep and murmur still,
O lightly go, and gently blow,
And let her slumber still.

From the Ladies' Magazine.
THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came—with light and laughing air,
And cheek like opening blossom,
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,
And glittering on her bosom,
And pearls and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,
The jewelled robe around her,
And dazzling as the noontide light
The radiant zone that bound her,
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shadow was stealing,
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
But that deep holy feeling,
Which mourns the heart should ever stray
From the pure fount of Truth away.

Around her brow, as snow-drop fair,
The glossy tresses cluster,
Nor pearl nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre—
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

From the Boston Statesman.

A TWICE TOLD TALE.

Nay, that's a pretty lip—too pretty far
Thus to be spoiled with pouting;—there—that's
well!

That sportive little smile hath gained the day
And wears its triumph like a conqueror.
Come sit beside me dearest;—now thy hand—
What, must I take it then by stratagem
As my first kiss was won?—thou lovest to hear
The story—ah, indeed I know thou dost!
And, by my love, I'll tell it to thee now,
Though 'twere the hundredth time, I'll tell thee
why When 'tis all over.

'Twas in a night in June—
And just at the enchanting moment, when
The sun sinks to his slumbers—but not yet
Hath gathered round him all his robes of light—
And the fair moon, half veiled, as though she
feared

To meet his parting gaze—came slowly up,
Just like yon moon and we were sitting, love,
Together—in this room—aye even here
Upon this very couch;—my arm was twined
Around thee—thus;—and thine around my neck
There—thus;—I had been whispering to thee
Of the rich songs of old—the golden days
When angels walked on earth;—and of the
climes

Of the Hesperides, and far off isles
Amid the broad Pacific, where the Heavens
Are mingled with the earth;—and how, two souls
Breathing in unison might wander there
Through a long summer life, and never dream
Of change, when hand in hand together they
Might pass from earth to heaven;—thine eyes
grew moist

In gazing upon mine—and then thy head
Sank gently on my bosom—ay, even so—
And then thy lips half opened—and then—
True—

That was next—thou too canst remember it?
Was't not a charming story—and well told,
And very near the truth too!—near I mean
The truth, as could be wished—in poetry?

To seek a redress of grievances by having
recourse to the law, is like sheep running
for shelter to a bramble bush.

NEW WAY TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband, we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady who gave out that her head resembled a "Death's Head." Among the numerous lovers, who, in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honor of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than five hundred and nineteen reformed rakes, and two hundred ruined gamblers. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she had received from Belgium, written by certain well known characters, who said they would never revolt, though she should prove to be the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed, to flatter, caress, and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few, who solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her Secretary to return her thanks. Her friend was permitted to take a copy of the following:

"Madam—Report has doubtless painted you less handsome than you are; but none at least will refuse to admit that your physiognomy is expressive. I should have had the honour of presenting myself before you, and of declaring my passion, had not pitiless creditors detained me in the congerie. I must beg you will have the goodness to pay me a visit, to receive the proposition I am so anxious to make. Though you may have shown a little of the coquette, in order to set yourself off to the best advantage, that is not the fault of nature, consequently can make no difference in my intentions. No aspect can be more hideous in the eye of a prisoner, than his prison. Bring me liberty, and you will appear charming indeed. If you should favour me with a visit, you will see a young man twenty-five years of age, who has, among other advantages, that of a tolerable person, with a mind proper to meet worldly success. He has, moreover, the honor to declare his most ardent vows.

FOLLEVILLE.
"P. S.—Be so good as to request the jailor of the congerie to lend his parlour for our interview."

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilliant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part, was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with invisible features, displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared all his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in acceding to his proposal, but expressed to him at the same time, the dread, that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness, and consider well, whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

"Well! well!" said the young man, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."

"I consent," replied she; but remember, that I shall not survive the appearance of fright and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage."

"I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart, and not your figure, I love."

"In eight days," said the lady, "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for the marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the generous young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

"If you have not courage enough to suffer," said she, "for your companion, I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory."

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and placed her hand upon her mask—What a situation for the husband!—His heart palpitated—his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld an angel of beauty!—She then exclaimed, affectionately—

"You have not deserved deformity—you merit the love of beauty!"

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

THE DOCTOR'S RETALIATION.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.

Shakespeare.

I was, a few years since, travelling in the valley of the Connecticut; and in the afternoon of a sultry day, stopped at one of those beautiful villages which are sprinkled along the borders of the river. I strolled out across the fields to the high grounds in the vicinity, enjoying the gentle breeze that scarcely bent the tops of the pines as it passed over them. Now indulging "fancy's flights," as I lost myself in the grandeur of some mountain scene—now giving way to the soft influence which stole over my senses, as I stopped to view the beautiful landscape that lay stretched out before me in all the loveliness of June—and anon listening to some mountain torrent as it foamed and tumbled along its rocky bed, only to lose itself in the clear waters of the Connecticut—I had wandered over the hills for some time, unconscious of my course, until I suddenly came upon the most beautiful scene I ever witnessed. Directly before me lay one of the most beautiful villages on the river, while to the north and to the south, "far as the eye could reach," were green fields and verdant meadows, enclosed on the east and west by long ranges of highlands; and, at intervals, the sparkling waters of the Connecticut could be seen glancing through the green foliage which covered its banks, which, with the domestic animals scattered over the fields, and the people at their various occupations, gave the scenery an air of life and motion. But I will not attempt a description—suffice it to say, it was one of New-England's most beautiful landscapes. I stood for some moments gazing upon the scene, not being aware I was not alone.

Turning my head at the rustling of the branches, I saw an old man seated on a log beside me. He saw I was taken by surprise, and broke the silence by observing—

"A rare view this, sir!"
"Beautiful," replied I.
"Many times have I looked at it, and it is dear to me; for in that village I was born, and there I have spent my days; see you that brown house by the clump of trees yonder? Well, that is mine, and I remember when there was not a better in the village; and now look at yonder row of handsome buildings."

As the old man was disposed to be communicative, I asked him a number of questions, and among others,

"Who was the owner of a handsome white house, which stood near the centre of the village?"

"That," said he, "belongs to our doctor; a dashing fellow in his youth. I'll tell you a story of him, if you have patience to listen."

I signified my willingness to hear him, and he continued—

"When Dr. H.—— was young, as I observed before, he was a dashing blade—loved high life—and his happiest moments were in a company of kindred spirits, with an abundance of Madeira."

Although not remarkable for his courage, yet he had a temper of his own which was easily ruffled. In one of his midnight revels, a difference arose between him and one of his companions. High words followed, and a challenge to meet the next morning was given and accepted. But when the morning came, it brought sobriety with it, and both wished themselves across the Atlantic; for their courage had evaporated with the fumes of the wine. As the hour approached, their hearts sank within them; but it was now too late; the die was cast, and one or the other was to lose his life. It was noticed, when they met, that the colour forsook their cheeks—they were deadly pale, and their hands trembled exceedingly. And when they spoke, it was in a thick, husky voice, like that of a drowning man. The ground was measured, when, lo! the doctor noticed his lock was broken. This he contrived to do on his way to the ground—but of that he was silent. What was to be done? It was growing late, and no time was to be lost. The frightened knights—and especially he of the broken lock—were but too ready to agree to a reconciliation. After a few preliminaries, they shook hands, and were on as good terms as ever. On moving from the battle ground, they were congratulating themselves on the happy issue of the adventure, when one of the seconds observed, 'I am extremely pleased, gentlemen, that this affair has been thus amicably settled; for what would the world have said to your firing without balls?'

"Without balls!" cried the astonished principals, in a breath. "The fact is even so, gentlemen, as you will find upon examination."

"The sound pistol was fired against a board, which showed the black mark of burnt powder, but no perforation was found by which a ball might have escaped. The seconds burst into a loud laugh; and the doughty knights began to feel some return of their former anger. After a few bouts of angry words, however, they separated; the principals in high dudgeon with their seconds, who had thus brought them into an acknowledgement of their cowardice."

Doctor—— muttered something about retaliation.

"The story soon got wind, which exceedingly vexed the doctor, as he had been the first to back out. He was haunted with the idea that every youngster he met wore a smile of derision on his lip, and a leer in his eye, as much as to say, 'Frightened at an empty pistol.' This he could not brook, and was determined upon revenge. In the course of a few weeks, the affair was smoothed over, and, to all appearance, the parties were as good friends as ever."

"It was on a bitter cold evening in December when the doctor invited a number of his acquaintances to his room for a carousal, and among them were the seconds in the late duel. They sat late, the bottle circulated freely, and the company were pretty jolly and boisterous, when the doctor stepped out of the room, and returning with a powder cask in his hand, walked deliberately towards the fire, evidently with the intention of placing it on the burning embers. The company were sober in an instant, and their faces were pale with fright. He then said, very gravely and deliberately, 'Gentlemen, in my opinion, we have lived about long enough, and may as well die now as any time. I motion that we now blow ourselves up altogether, and immediately laid the cask on the fire. The scene of confusion that followed, can better be imagined than described. Tables, chairs, and glasses, were dashed on the floor in one mass of ruin. A general rush to the door followed. The first, in his haste to descend, pitched headlong to the bottom of the stairs. The second, at the first step was thrown forward by those behind, and all went helter-skelter to the bottom in a body. Those who were able, picked themselves up and took to their heels. One ensconced himself beneath a cart which had been left in the vicinity the day previous. Others were running for dear life at the top of their speed. He under the cart, after waiting, as he thought, a most unreasonable time for powder to ignite, and finding the cold air rather uncomfortable, ventured a peep from his hiding-place, and seeing all quiet, cautiously picked his way to the house. He there found one of his companions, who, upon the alarm, attempted to escape by the window, and falling head foremost, had buried himself to his waist in a snow-drift; being unable to extricate himself, and half dead with fright, he stuck fast, with his heels in the air, like a pair of compasses. Casting a glance at his friend in adversity, he walked softly up stairs, and ventured a peep into the room; where, to his great amazement, he beheld the doctor, seated quietly before the fire, a bottle of Madeira in one hand, and a half empty glass in the other, gazing at the remains of the cask as it consumed before him, and repeating to himself, as he finished his glass of wine. 'Ay, ay, let them cool their hot heads in this frosty air. I'll learn them to pass their tricks upon me, the rascals!'

Nothing is more delightful than an evening party in a private German circle. You assemble for this occasion immediately after tea, which is regularly taken at six o'clock. Some refreshments, such as pine-apples, grapes, &c. are handed round. The whist, quadrille, or ombre tables, are arranged, and the company sit down to play. During the play, a band performs tunes of Mozart's, Weber's, and Rossini's operas; and if there are daughters in the family, whom their friends are coming to see, a dance is arranged before you are aware. There is in every house not only the music master, but at least two or

three servants who are excellent performers.— Their rooms not being carpeted, but parquetted and polished with wax, are at any time ready for this occasion. It is in these evening parties that the amiable and fascinating character of the high classes of the Austrian Empire shine out in all its charms.—*Austria as it is.*

IRISH FAIRY STORIES.

A man passing a ruined house late one night, was astonished to see a light beaming through the windows, and to hear a great mewing, as of a cove of cats. Suddenly one jumping on a bit of the crazy wall, said, "Tell Dildrum Dildrum is dead!" The good man was amazed, but had no idea that these words were addressed to himself, and pursued his way home. The fire was bright, his wife's conversation good, his supper better, when, in the midst of a hearty draught, he nearly choked himself with laughing.—"What's the matter?" said his wife.—"Why this," replied he—"when I was coming home, a cat sprang on the wall, and said, 'Tell Dildrum Dildrum is dead!'" Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when his own favourite cat, who was sitting washing his face before the fire, started up, exclaiming, "Murder! and is Dildrum dead?" darted up the chimney, and was never seen more!

APPROPRIOS PSALM SINGING.

Many years ago, in "old continental times," an obscure parish, in a corner of the town of W——, in Connecticut, set about the erection of a house of public worship. As not unfrequently occurs on such occasions, a disagreement took place about the location of the house; which, after the frame was raised, grew to such a height, that the work was stopped; and the uncovered frame stood for years exposed to the elements, until it literally tumbled down. An attempt was then made to rebuild the house—a new frame was provided for the purpose—and the "society" gathered together for the raising. Among those present, was the late Dr Lemuel Hopkins, of witty memory—then a boy—together with his father, the clergyman of the adjoining parish.

As was customary in those times, it was proposed to have prayers and singing before the "raising commenced"—but there was no psalm book there. Young Hopkins, however, suggested that he could remember a psalm, and was accordingly requested to give it out in the old way, by "lining it." He therefore began—

"Except the Lord doth build the house,
The builders work in vain.
These being sung to the good old tune of *Meur*—he continued,

Except the Lord doth finish it,
'Twill tumble down again."

THE SCOTCH NOVELS.

It is not generally known, that none of the parties engaged in the production of these immortal works—not even their distinguished author—at first anticipated their astonishing success; or, rather, they all feared that *Waverley* might prove a failure. Waverley was written about the period when the author's poetical fame was beginning to decline; and it lay half printed for about two years in the warehouse of Messrs. Ballantyne & Co. in whose bookselling trade Mr Scott was said to be a partner. Upon the failure of Mr. Ballantyne, part of his stock was transferred to Mr Constable; but even that sagacious bookseller demurred to the purchase of the half-printed *Waverley*. At last, however, the novel was completed, and appeared. Its success was equally sudden and surprising; and its anonymous author received all the honours of a first-rate novelist, long before either review or magazine had proclaimed to the world that such a mighty genius had arisen.

AN EXTRACT.

"It was long before I felt any thing like attachment for Maria. She seemed to me a desert isle; an ocean gem; a sweet, secluded, hallowed, innocent girl; a domestic daughter, home-loving, non-like, knowing nothing about the busy world. She was not beautiful, yet very beautiful; in the lighted ball-room, most have passed her by. There was no elegant defined contour, no fine regularity of feature. Her eyes! I never knew their color—fair they were—light, gentle, loving, innocent-looking eyes, like those of happy children. Whenever she spoke or listened, she raised and fixed them on you without a blush. I know not if she was musical—at least I never heard her play or sing; but when she spoke, it was a pleasant sound, sweeter than any song. I know not if she drew; but I have seen her stand, looking at waters, rocks, and trees, and forms, and ruins, as fondly as if she did."

SUFFERINGS OF THE GREEKS.

Sophia Condulmo was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crowd which sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter.— They had not proceeded far when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them: horrified at the fate that was about to befall her daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen, she turned to her son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mussulman brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate: drew a pistol from his girdle, and lodged its contents, four large slugs, in his sister's head, when she fell to the ground, apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a charge which the mother could not preserve, herself and son endeavoured to take refuge in a cavern. Just as they were entering it a grape-shot struck the boy in the leg, and he also fell. Scarcely had the mother succeeded in dragging him after her than a picket of Turkish cavalry came up; one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sophia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk, and exclaimed, "Barbarian, do you not see that I am a woman?" This had the desired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared, to be conducted into slavery.— The most extraordinary part of this story remains to be told. Being among the two hun-

dred ransomed by the Continental Greek Committee, they were sent over to this island and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary murdered daughter was among the number! To be brief, on perceiving she was a female, the Turk carried her back to Missolonghi, bound up her wounds, which had all the appearance of being mortal, but she recovered, and her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents the interesting Cressala was rescued from bondage, and what is more, thus singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate parents.—*Letters from Greece.*

Two young Americans were pursuing their studies in London at the commencement of the late war with England. Some months after that event, they learned that a motion was to be made in the House of Lords, which would probably elicit a debate on the prosecution of hostilities with America. They determined to attend, and ignorant that any introduction was necessary, went at an early hour, and by some lucky accident, fairly got on the floor without interruption. They looked around with great composure for a good place, and at length, finding one to their minds, seated themselves without ceremony.— Not long after, the peers began to assemble, and all eyes were steadily directed to the young strangers. Presently a very respectable personage (Lord Holland) approached them, and inquired if they were not foreigners; they replied they were Americans. He then informed them that no spectators were admitted on the floor, nor even in the gallery, without an order from a Peer, and that he presumed they were not aware that they had been sitting on the throne. He kindly took them into the lobby, and gave them an order of admission into the gallery, thus preventing a seat on the throne from being to them what it has been to many others, a very uncomfortable situation.

The Western Monthly Review, of December, (says the N. E. Galaxy,) is before us; we find nothing in it but the following amusing courting scene:

"The business was enacted, as we have said, by moon-light; and whether fate had so ordered it, or whether the bull frogs were obliged to suspend their melody to what their whistle, we dare not pronounce; but so it was, that when the lovers commenced in alternate strains, they were as hush as death, and not the slightest noise was heard, but the never ending creakings of the catbeds. Thoroughgrabb saw, that if he did not take up the strain, Violetta would have the first speak. Therefore, after divers manual movements, and flourishes of oratory and pathetic, as preludes of what was to come, he laid his right hand on his left breast, standing a little inclined towards the fair maiden, and resting the greater weight of his body on his left foot, and with an accompanying glance of his eyes, not towards Heaven, for they were too deep for such a movement; but towards the shaggy parapet of his eye-brows, uttered the following words, in a tone of sepulchral tragedy: 'Violetta Lillietta Tabitha Killbear, perdition catch my soul but I do love thee.' More said he not, but more essayed to say. Violetta, incontinently impatient, waited not to see if there were more behind; but forthwith replied in alternative verse: 'Oh! Thoroughgrabb, art thou not fickle, as the rest?' Men are lighter than floating cork. But, Thoroughgrabb, mind you, marriage is a serious business. Is this foolish talk one of your flourishes, or am I, in good truth, to receive it as a declaration of love?—I am for no sham in this matter. Please to tell me in plain English, what you want of me."

Th. Immortal powers, forgive the vile necessity, that clothes high thoughts of love in plain and common words.

Vi. You are right, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, if you have any thing to say to me, say it in plain Kentucky English.

Th. Well, Tab, I love you, and want to marry you. Will you have me or not?

Vi. I reckon, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, I will.— But the white men are very uncertain, as the Indians say. I want you to put it down on paper, or say it after evidence, that I can take the law on you, if you don't keep your word. I reckon one must be sharp, to deal with such as you.

Th. Why as to that, Tabitha, if I warn't in the mind, I reckon I needn't say so. As to taking the law of one like me, that is right funny. Extra excellent wench! I do love thee. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Th. Call me wench again, you blackguard, and I'll throw you in the lake! Tell me, in earnest, do you ax me, if I will marry you?

Th. Dear angelic maiden, I do! I'll swear it, let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi. (Flourishing.) I say yes, I will marry you. Though Damon as the morning stars were fair, And you more treacherous than the stormy sea;

He constant, you more fickle than the air, Yet would I live, and love, and die with thee,

Th. Ravishing words! Peerless maiden!—How base is gold! how miserable lands and tenements, compared with thee!

Vi. Hold, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, there's another thing I must know. I ax you now, if you mean to make me tote water like a negro, and dig the taters; and milk the cows, and tend the babies, and work like a dog, in doors and out.

Th. That's as you behave, Tab. I mought, and then again, I mought not.

An eminent bass singer was informed that there resided a man about 200 miles off, who could sing much lower than he could. He set off immediately in search of him, and found him digging in his garden. The traveller looked over the hedge, and said, in his very lowest note, "Good day, Sir." The other returned the salutation in a note five degrees lower, which caused the astounded musician to trudge back again without delay.

BEAU BRUMMEL.

When Brummel was the great oracle on coats; the Duke of Leinster was very anxious to be seen in the approbation of the "Emperor of the Dandies" for a "cut" which he had just patronized. The duke, in the course of his eulogy on his schneider, had frequently occasion to use the words "my coat," "Your coat, my dear lord."

low," said Brumwell, "what cost?" "Why, sir," said Leinster, "this coat that I have on." Brumwell, after regarding the vestment with an air of infinite scorn, walked up to the duke, and taking the collar between his finger and thumb, as fearful of contamination, said, "What, duke, do you call that thing a coat?"

A FEW QUESTIONS TO THE CONSCIENTIOUS RETAILER.

[By order of the Temperance Society of Wilmington.]

Have you not good and sufficient reason for believing that the common practice of vending ardent spirits by the small quantity, has greatly increased the sin of drunkenness?

How can you conscientiously adopt, or continue a practice which is productive of so much evil?

How can you conscientiously encourage the use of whiskey, which, by its cheapness, operates more than any other single cause to multiply the number of drunkards, and hurry them to an untimely grave?

How can you conscientiously sell a man whiskey, when you have reason to believe he has taken more than he ought?

How can you furnish one with rum, or other intoxicating spirits, when you know that it will convert him into a mad man and send him home to abuse and injure his family?

How can you sell a man ardent spirits, when you clearly perceive that he is wasting his property and reducing a worthy family to want?

How can you take a poor man's six-pence or eleven-pence every day as he gets it, when you have reason to believe, his children are without a morsel of bread, or wholly dependent on charity?

How can you conscientiously assist the intemperate man in this particular means of self-murder, merely because he desires it, when you would not, for your right hand, sell him arsenic or laudanum for the same purpose?

Above all, how can you conscientiously encourage or even permit, inconsiderate young men and boys to hang about your stores and drink, when you must know that this is the high road to intemperance, and that they are beginning to form a habit, which will, most probably, end in their temporal and eternal ruin?

Is it "doing to others as ye would that they should do to you," to witness the existence of any of the evils to which the preceding questions allude, and not use your influence to prevent or remove them?

When you see the intemperate perishing on your right hand and on your left, does the solemn question never occur: What influence have I had in forming their character, and bringing upon them this ruin?

I speak as to wise men: Judge ye what I say.

From the Goshen, N. Y. Patriot.

Intemperance.—We understand that the body of a man, was found in the Drowned Lands, near Black-walnut island, on Friday, 21st ult. with his head partly under water, and a bottle containing spirits in his pocket. He was said to be a laboring man by the name of Doyle.

Another.—On the 10th ult. a Coroner's inquest was held in Montgomery, over the body of James Camp, who was seen on the Saturday night previous, very much intoxicated, and probably fell into the Walkill and was drowned at that condition.

And yet another.—In the town of Mamaroneck, Sullivan co. near the borders of Orange, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Stewart Rafferty was thrown from a horse, supposed in a state of intoxication, and killed.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 10.] AN ACT granting the right of preference, in the purchase of Public Lands, to certain settlers, in the St. Helena Land District, in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, his or her legal representatives, comprised in the list of actual settlers reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by the Register for the District of St. Helena, in the State of Louisiana, under the authority of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the District East of the Island of New Orleans," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, or who did actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in said district on the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not rightfully claimed by any other person, by virtue of any written evidence of claim, legally derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Government, or granted as a donation by virtue of any act of Congress heretofore passed, shall be entitled to a right of preference, on becoming the purchaser, from the United States, of such tract of land, at the same price for which other public lands are sold at private sale. Provided, That such tract of land shall not contain more than one quarter section, to be located by sectional lines; and that the same shall be entered with the Register of the Land Office in said district, within two years, or before, if the same shall be offered at public sale.

Approved: March 19, 1828.

[Public—No. 11.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to wit:

For pay to the Army and subsistence of Officers, including the Military Academy, one million and fifty-six thousand three hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpected balance in the Treasury, on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, of sixty-five thousand dollars, two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For clothing for servants of Officers of the Army, and of the Military Academy, and twenty supernumerary Second Lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy, nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpected balance in the Treasury on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, of thirteen thousand six hundred dollars, twenty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpected balance of three thousand three hundred dollars, in the Treasury on the thirty first of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For arrearages of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, being the difference between the amount appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the Captains and Subalterns, and that allowed by the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, thirty-eight thousand and seventy-seven dollars and eighty cents.

For the Purchasing Department, in addition to materials on hand, amounting to forty thousand dollars, viz: for clothing for the Army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-nine cents.

For the purchase of woollens during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine twenty thousand dollars.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Quartermaster General's Department, three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Quartermaster General's Department, forty-two thousand dollars.

For Quartermaster General's Department, viz: barracks for two additional companies, and quarters for the graduates from West Point, ordered to join the Infantry School of Practice, and to complete storehouses and hospitals, engine and hose, fire buckets, barrack quarters, defenses, &c. for four companies at Prairie du Chien, to complete quarter barracks, hospital and storehouses at Fort St. Philip; to complete the buildings and enclose the grounds, with pickets, at the establishment near Savannah; for engine and hose complete for Fort Monroe, and for fire buckets, forty-four thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-four cents.

For fuel, stationary, transportation, &c.: repairs, and for improving barracks, erecting new buildings, procuring articles for the mathematical, drawing, chemical and mineralogical departments, and for the library and contingencies, for the Military Academy at West Point. "Excluding the items for Quartermaster's Clerk, Adjutant's Clerk, and Quartermaster's Sergeant, thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents."

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, ten thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen ten thousand dollars.

For National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the Ordnance Service, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For arsenals, fifty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For completing the Arsenal at Augusta, in Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to settle, adjust, and pay, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the second of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, regulating the pay of the Militia, when called into actual service, the claims of the Militia and Indians of the State of Illinois, and Territory of Michigan, called out by competent authority, or received into service by any General or Field Officer of the United States, on the occasion of the recent Indian disturbances, and that the expenses of transportation, supplies, materials, ferrage, and work incident to the expedition, shall be settled, according to the justice of the claim, and with strict regard to the law and usage heretofore established for the settlement of such claims; and that the sum of forty thousand dollars be appropriated for the aforesaid objects, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-one cents, being part of an appropriation made by the act of fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the relief of Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence and others, and which was carried to the Surplus Fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the unexpended balances of appropriation for the following objects be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated, viz:

For balances due certain States on account of militia in the service of the United States during the late war, sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy cents.

For a Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

For extinguishing the Creek title to lands in Georgia, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For claims against the Osage, by citizens of the United States, eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Approved: March 30, 1828.

Curious Case.—At one of the late sittings of the Philomathic Society, M. Colocquet, second surgeon at the Hospital St. Louis, Eng. reported a really curious fact, which we hasten to mention, certain that it will excite the astonishment of our readers. A rag-gatherer in a state of complete drunkenness, and not knowing where he bent his steps, laid himself down in a field near several dead horses which had been laid there by the knacker. He slept there for twenty-four hours. On awaking he felt as if he were swelled out, and experienced a pain which he did not usually feel under similar circumstances. He returned home, but shortly a number of swellings like blisters rose on his head, and worms crawled out of his nose and ears, and other natural openings of the body. Alarmed at this phenomenon, he repaired to the Hospital St. Louis. The swellings in his head were there opened, and a prodigious quantity of worms crawled from them; his skin produced them every instant; and a nurse placed to collect them as they appeared, gathered as many as three plates of them. Several means were tried on the rag-gatherer to destroy these worms, such as lotions and baths of sulphurous vapour, but fruitlessly. M. Colocquet then proposed friction with mercurial ointment, and by this treatment he was completely cured. But the unfortunate man has lost his eyes, which have been destroyed by the worms, which are exactly like those vulgarly known by the name of ascarids. It is conjectured that the flies which were upon the dead horses laid their eggs during the man's sleep, in the pores of his skin and the natural openings of his body, and that the warmth hatched the eggs, which produced the enormous quantity of worms that have been gathered from his body. The rag-gatherer is now in good health; and although blind, as gay as ever, promising himself to get as gay as heretofore but not again to sleep in the fields.

Girl with two Tongues.—As a match to the

Somersetshire wonder of last week, the dead girl "with two faces," another provincial paper has discovered a live girl with two tongues! The Worcester Herald thus announces the portent:—"A very heavy and fine little girl, about ten months old, was brought to our office yesterday, that we might have the authority of ocular demonstration for the relation of the facts of its having a second tongue forming. The superannuated organ has presented itself under and near the tip of the first, and to which it grows; its shape is perfectly natural, with the roots, &c. and it gradually increases, being now, we should say, full the sixth of an inch in length. At present it does not appear in the least to affect the prattling of the child, or its attempts to speak; neither does it seem to cause it any discomfort. The circumstance has attracted much of the attention of several of the faculty, who speak of it as a case of which the annals of medicine and surgery furnish but one similar, and that in the person of a female of color."

Dog Mill.—An ingenious mechanic, Mr. Mathias, of this city, has in operation in King street, a mill for sawing timber for sashes and window blinds, driven not by steam power, nor water, nor cattle power, but by *Dog power*. Four dogs belong to the establishment. They worked two at a time, for about fifteen minutes, when the team is taken off, and a relay of the two other dogs put to labour. They travel on the circumference of the inside of a wheel about 12 or 15 feet in diameter, which gives motion to the machinery, which drives a circular saw with great velocity. It requires some days, and some art to break a dog in. It is really amusing to observe the sagacity of these animals. They are taught a practical lesson, that industry is necessary to animal welfare. The cost of keeping four dogs is estimated at only sixpence per day. [Troy Sentinel.]

Curious Hebrew Manuscript.—A very extraordinary piece of penmanship is at present exhibited in the room of the Philadelphia Athenaeum. It is a sheet of vellum a yard square, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Job, the song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Psalms, written in the Hebrew character, and so disposed as to form a series of beautiful figures, representing all the sacred instruments and furniture of the Temple of Jerusalem—the altar, the mercy-seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the tables of the law, the columns and the flowers upon their capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn, and was the exclusive work of three full years.

Specimen of English Comfort.—An English provincial paper, (the Lincoln Mercury) gives the annexed description of a funeral in that country, and of the well-lighted and comfortably warmed apartment into which the perishing relic of mortality was laid for its last abode.

"On Monday night last, at six o'clock, the funeral of Mrs. Manners, the wife of Otho Manners, Esq. of Goodby Hall, (who died eleven weeks ago) took place at North Witham, in this county, in the church-yard of which parish a noble mausoleum had been built for the occasion. The coffin, covered with crimson velvet richly ornamented, was deposited on a canopy bedstead in the mausoleum, decorated with escutcheons. From the roof of the building was suspended a beautiful ground glass chandelier, having the armorial bearings emblazoned on the sides; and the vault, (which is of sufficient capacity for a large number of coffins) was warmed with a stove, the fire of which, and the lights of the chandelier, we understand, are still kept up."

From the Marylander.

General Jackson is, we are told, a hero.—I admit it; and lest any person should not be satisfied of his right to this title, I will take leave to offer a summary of the vouchers on which he rests his claim, which will I hope, remove all incredulity on the subject. His "feats of arms" have been so numerous, as my readers are aware, that I must for the present, limit myself to those of the Seminole War.

One of his first achievements then, is thus described by himself with the modest brevity which has always characterized heroes: "Capt. McEvers having hoisted English colors on board his boats, Francis the Prophet Homochomutchus, and two others were decoyed on board, believing, &c. These have been hung to-day. To-morrow I march for Suway." &c. See an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to a gentleman in Nashville, dated "Camp before St. Marks, 9th April, 1818," in Niles' Register, vol. 14, page 270.

Another of his "mighty deeds" is the chivalrous destruction of Arbuthnot, a non-combatant, and of Ambrister, a prisoner of war, under color of a sham sentence of a court-martial. See the record of the transaction in Niles' Register, vol. 15, p. 270.

But his crowning deed of heroism; that which will undoubtedly inscribe his name in letters of gold in the temple of Mars; a deed which is "above all Greek, above all Roman fame"; a feat which discovers the most profound skill in war, and the most consummate valor; a feat, which, in short, amply justifies the epithet of "Hero," was the gallant, the chivalrous, the heroic massacre of one thousand unarmed Indians, men, women and children, at the Horse Shoe. But lest my feeble pen should not do justice to the subject, you shall have the account in the very words of the "Hero" himself. Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Pinkney, dated 28th March, 1814:—(on the preceding day, General Jackson had found at an Indian village, at the bend of the Tallapoosie, about 1000 Indians with their squaws and children "running about among their huts.") "DETERMINING (says he) TO EXTERMINATE THEM, I detached Gen. Coffee with the mounted men, and nearly the whole of the Indian force, early on the morning of yesterday, to cross the river about two miles below the encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner as that none of them should escape, by attempting to cross the river." He then describes the result:—"Five hundred and fifty-seven were left dead on the peninsula, and a great number of them were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the river; IT IS BELIEVED THAT NOT MORE THAN TEN ESCAPED. We continued to DESTROY many of them who had concealed themselves under the banks of the river, until we were prevented by the night. THIS MORNING WE KILLED SIXTEEN WHICH HAD BEEN CONCEALED." The next feat affords the most decisive evidence of the impartiality of his heroism. I allude to the slaughter of a Bap-

tist preacher, and five other Tennessee militiamen, for returning to their families, after their term of service had expired. (See the documents on the subject communicated on the call of the H. U. S.) Hitherto, on this campaign, the General's heroism had fed on Britons, Indians, and Spaniards; now, after having devoured all the ailment of those descriptions within its reach, its voracious appetite was, impartially, turned upon Americans. As it had already fattened on the blood of non-combatants, prisoners of war, Indian women and children, so now, with a laudible impartiality which knew no distinction of character, it rioted upon his fellow citizens, and even on the messengers of the gospel of peace!

I hope that, hereafter, no person will be so unreasonable as to refuse the title of *hero* to the man who has achieved such various and brilliant deeds of valor. If the indiscriminate shedding of the blood of enemies, neutrals and friends; of every age, from infancy to grey hairs, be not sufficient proof of heroism, I despair of convincing you.

I have one more suggestion to make. As it is obviously proper that a hero should take his designation from the scene of his crowning exploit, I propose that, hereafter, in commemoration of the field which witnessed his brilliant massacre of one thousand Indians, with their squaws and children, he be designated as "THE HERO OF THE HORSE SHOE."

A FRIEND OF MODEST MERIT.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

A crisis is fast approaching, which concerns our best interests. A combination of politicians, formed at the last session of Congress, have avowed a design to remove the present members of the general government, though they may be as pure as angels. This combination does not consist of personal enemies of the incumbents; nor even of those exclusively, who have heretofore been their political enemies. The question naturally arises—what is the moving principle of this opposition, so bitter and unrelenting? At the time the profane declaration, above alluded to, was made by Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, this question might have been of difficult solution. Subsequent events have too too clearly explained it. Within the space of a few months, doctrines have been preached and solemnly maintained by the leaders of the combination in Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia, utterly subversive of the principles on which the tariff is founded, so far as it extends to the protection of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer of Pennsylvania. These doctrines which are supported by the executives and legislatures of those states, not only deny the expediency of protection, but deny absolutely all constitutional right in congress to pass any act for that purpose. The policy of those southern states, as it is now developed, makes war against the existing tariff, as well as efforts to add to the protection which it affords. It is at war with the measures of every administration since the adoption of the constitution. Such is the testimony of the venerable Madison. The source of the hostility exhibited by the combination towards the President of the United States and his executive officers, in their firm and able support and maintenance of a protective tariff—or, as it is well called the American System. Without first displacing them, the southern policy never can be thoroughly introduced. They uphold the tariff with too firm a hand. Hence the deadly, relentless and factious opposition to these able statesmen.

Farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania, you have a deep interest at stake. One half of all the grain, &c. exported from this state, goes to New England, and is there consumed by those who are engaged in manufacturing. Destroy the tariff, and this great market is lost forever. The tariff secures this market to the farmer, by the following duties on importations from abroad. On wheat, 15 cents a bushel; wheat flour, 50 cents a hundred weight; oats, 10 cents a bushel; potatoes, 10 cents; hams and bacon, 3 cents a pound; beef 2 cents; tallow and candles, 9 cents; soap, 4 cents; butter, 5 cents; gin and whiskey distilled from grain, from 42 to 75 cents a gallon; oil from flaxseed, 25 cents.

Let the southern policy be established upon the ruins of the tariff, and your market would immediately be glutted with foreign grain and produce. In 1824, notwithstanding the duties, there were imported into this country, spirits from grain, i. e. gin and whiskey, to the value of near \$500,000. wheat flour, 413 cwt. wheat, 570 bushels, potatoes, 7,223 bushels; 148,958 lbs. tallow candles, 22,401 lbs. beef and pork, 787 lbs. hams and other bacon, 17,525 lbs. butter, 2,514 lbs. These items are taken from the treasury report, and show that your produce are kept up by the tariff.

Mechanics and manufacturers, your interests are not less deeply involved. The tariff the following, among other duties, viz: upon—Hats, 30 per cent; shoes, 25 cents a pair, silk shoes, 50 cents; boots, \$1.50; snuff, 12 cents a pound; tobacco manufactured 10 cents; segars, \$2.50 a thousand; nails 5 cents a pound; spikes, 4 cents; iron in pigs, 60 cents a cwt. castings, vessels, 1 to 2 cents a lb.—cordage, 4 to 5 cents; beer, ale and porter, 15 to 20 cents a gallon; bristles 3 cents a pound.

The same report, above referred to, shows the following importations in one year, viz: Nails and spikes, 473,118 lbs. castings, 833,228 lbs. iron in pigs, 12,588 cwt. bar iron, 452,516 cwt. cordage, 476,925 lbs. tobacco, manufactured, 639 lbs. snuff, 5,212 lbs. segars, 10,456 (thousand); bristles, 176,513 lbs. shoes and boots, 3,767 pairs; beer, ale and porter, 73,769 gallons.

If foreign mechanics, and manufacturers can afford to send into our market such quantities of these articles, pay the duties, and still compete with you—what would be the consequence of repealing those duties, according to the policy of the southern politicians? The answer is in one word, RUIN. It would be ruin to the nail cutters and smiths, ruin to the iron-masters, ruin to the rope makers, ruin to the tobaccoists, ruin to the shoe makers, ruin to the brewer, and ruin to every other manufacturer and mechanic whom our limits do not allow to mention. But the consequence to the southern cotton, sugar, tobacco and indigo planters, would be immediately beneficial; and with an adherence to their interests, which rejects all compromise, they have combined to put down the present administration, regardless of every principle and every result, except the promotion of their own selfish policy, and knowing, that this adminis-

tration will look to the welfare of the whole Union, and will maintain the tariff as essential to it.

Farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of Pennsylvania, ponder these things in your hearts.—Penn. Intel.

From the Virginia Statesman.

A CONTRAST.

Between Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson.

General Washington, when appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, notified Congress that he held a commission, and in a should accept of no pay for his services; and immediately at the close of the war resigned his commission.

Gen'l. Jackson drew the full pay of a Major-General, to the last dollar, so long as he held a commission, and in a time of profound peace, while residing on his own plantation near Nashville, made the same charges against government for servants, fuel, horses and forage, as are allowed to an officer of that grade, in actual service. He did not resign his commission, until it became necessary from a proposed reduction of the army.

When two hundred of the Tennessee Militia during the late war, at the expiration of their legal term of service, claimed to be discharged, and returned home; they were ordered to be brought back, were tried by a Court Martial, and all sentenced to receive punishment; and six were executed by order of Gen. Jackson.

When the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Severe investigation in the Senate of the United States, he repaired to Washington city attended by his aids; denounced several members of that venerable body, and threatened to cut off the ears of those who presumed to express their disapprobation of his official acts.

General Washington, without his solicitation, was invested by Congress, for a limited time, with dictatorial powers, at a most difficult period of the revolution, but there is no evidence that he ever exercised the high and absolute authority conferred upon him.

At the close of the revolutionary war, when Gen. Washington resigned his commission into the hands of Congress, and the President of that august assembly, addressed the following language to him: "You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of Civil Power, throughout all disasters and changes."

On the announcement of peace at N. Orleans, Gen. Jackson was bro't before a Judicial Tribunal, and fined for his outrages upon the civil authorities.

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Attention! Washington Greys.

Parade, completely equipped, (gray pants) on Monday next, 14th inst. at 1½ o'clock, P. M. in front of the Academy. By order of Capt. M'Clung.

J. A. SPARKS, P. S.

April 9th, 1828.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Elkton and Wilmington Rail Road company, held at Christiana, April 7th 1828.

Present: Adam Whann, Alexander Scott, William Ricketts, Joshua Richardson, John Gordon, Joseph G. Rowland, Samuel Bally, Franklin Betts, James Canby, Allen M'Lane, Jr. Benjamin Watson, Wm. Gibbons and Henry Latimer.

Resolved, That Wm. Gibbons, J. G. Rowland, J. Canby, Benj. Watson, Tobias Rudolph, Jos. Richardson, Dr. M'Lane and A. Whann, be a committee to collect information in regard to the contemplated Rail Road from Wilmington to Elkton, comprising such facts as may serve to set forth the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise that would probably be transported on said road, the amount of tolls that such transportation will yield at the rates prescribed in the charter, and present the same, in the form of a report to a future meeting of the commissioners, to be called by said committee, in conjunction with the Chairman at any period within sixty days.

ADAM WHANN, Chm.

HENRY LATIMER, Sec'y.

The inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, are invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society, this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, and others.

April 11th, 1828.

Administration County Meeting.

The Friends of the Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at George Town, on the 15th day of April next—being Tuesday the second day of the Court of Common Pleas—on business of importance.

Sussex County, Del. March 25, 1828.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions to the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

Stuanton, Dr. T. J. QUIBB.
New-Ark, Mr. T. BENNESON, P. M.
Couch's Bridge, Gen. W. COOCH.
Middletown, Mr. W. STREETS.
Camptwell's Bridge, Mr. DANIEL CORNET.
St. Georges, Maj. GEO. CLARK.
Smyrna, Mr. JACOB PENNINGTON, P. M.
Dover, Mr. A. M. SCHIE, P. M.
Camden, Mr. HUNN JENKINS.
Canterbury, Mr. J. N. GILDERSLAVE.
Milford, Mr. JOHN WALLACE.
Milton, Mr. ASA HAINES, P. M.
Millsboro, W. D. WAPLES, Esq.
Concord, THOS. ADAMS, P. M.
Laurel, Mr. B. FOKES.
Lewestown, H. F. RODNEY, Esq.
Georgetown, GALEB S. DAYTON, Esq.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 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 a horse race caused him to kill one of his neighbors.

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."

"Freedom of the Press."—An article under this head has been received, but was too late for this number.

"W" shall have a place next week.

From the Baltimore Patriot we learn that the Buenos Ayrean National schooner Juncal, Lieut. Col. Fournier, arrived at Baltimore from Buenos Ayres, left the latter place the 11th January. Admiral Brown, with his squadron of five small vessels, accompanied the schooner past the blockading squadron, (consisting of 14 corvettes, brigs and schooners) without molestation.

Off Rio de Janeiro, the Juncal spoke the B. Ayrean privateer brig Niger, Capt. Coe, reported having, some weeks previous, had an engagement with the Brazilian ship of war, Maria Isabelle, (formerly the steam ship Robert Fulton) which the Niger would have taken, but for the treachery of some sailors on board the brig, who contrived to take the flints out of the muskets at the moment of boarding, which caused a failure in their attempt to board, and a loss to the Niger of ten or twelve men, with two officers slightly wounded. These sailors were in irons when the Juncal spoke the Niger, and were to be tried; when it was expected they would be condemned and executed; The Niger's bowsprit was injured in the attempt to board the Maria Isabelle, but not materially, and she had made a number of prizes since the engagement—among them a packet from Bahia with money.

The Juncal captured off Santos the Brazilian brig Santele from Santos to Rio Janeiro—off Maranhão, (after an engagement of four hours,) a Brazilian transport brig with 300 soldiers from Maranhão for Rio—and off Cape St. Augustine, a Brazilian brig from Pernambuco for Rio Grande. The Juncal has on board a considerable quantity of skins, and is also said to have on board a large amount of specie for the purpose of building vessels for the naval service of Buenos Ayres.

The Editors of the Baltimore American have received a letter from Monte Video, dated the 21st December last, which states "that the hostile armies are concentrating their armies on the frontiers of the Banda Oriental. Lavalleja, the commander of the Republican forces, has 3000 cavalry, and Gen. Lecor, at the head of the Brazilians, has a force of 4000 infantry and 1000 horse to oppose him." "The Brazilians have at present three methods of enforcing the blockade of Buenos Ayres; the first with six sail of men of war, between Ensenada and the Posos; the next endorsing the registers of all vessels leaving the ports of Brazil; and lastly, requiring bonds of all vessels leaving Montevideo."

It appears that the attempt of the Emperor of Brazil to enforce the blockade of B. Ayres by requiring bonds of all foreign vessels leaving Montevideo not to enter any port belonging to the Republic of Buenos Ayres during the continuance of the war, has so far at least as respects American vessels, been relinquished, on the remonstrances of Capt Biddle and the American Consul.

By this novel proceeding on the part of Don Pedro, if persisted in, an American vessel might leave Montevideo for the U. States, and at any indefinite period, (should the war continue) being ordered to Buenos Ayres, and arriving safe there, the bondsmen at Montevideo would be compelled to pay the forfeiture.

A Convention of the citizens of the State of New-York, has been recommended by a number of citizens of high standing and respectability in that State to be held at Albany on the 10th of June next. The address recommending the measure we have perused with much gratification, and particularly subscribe to the sentiments expressed in the following paragraph:

"The character and motives of the opposition are not to be mistaken. It emanates from a combination of individuals, having for its object the gratification of cupidity or ambition, and not the general good. That such is the fact is proved by the declarations in 1824 of many of the present most prominent supporters of Gen. Jackson. Then they avowed in the strongest terms their conviction of his total unfitness for the station to which he aspires. Has Gen Jackson changed since that period? It is not pretended that he has; and we reluctantly add our belief, that this combination originated with the citizens of the South, and is chiefly sustained by sectional prejudices there entertained, which induce from that quarter an opposition to a Northern President, however pure may be the measures he recommends."

The Judgeship.—Among the standing themes of abuse which have lately exercised the pen of the Editor of the Delaware Gazette, the appointment of the Fourth Judge, in the Supreme Court, by the Governor of this State, seems to have claimed his especial attention.

We have heretofore been silent upon this subject, because we believed the public had long ago settled down in the universal conviction, that the appointment was absolutely necessary, to enable the Governor to comply with his oath of office, as well as the plainest dictates of justice. Mr. Rowland, whose appointment is thus attacked, was commissioned as early as the 20 of May last. At that time, we conducted a neutral paper. The old parties were not merged in the Presidential question, and although we were then, in our individual capacity, opposed to the party in power, we saw no grounds of objection to this appointment, and joined with the rest of our fellow citizens in approving this act of absolute duty enjoined upon the Governor by the Constitution. The Editor of the Gazette, too, approved of the measure, and there was but one voice heard upon the subject. Yet, although thus sanctioned, almost a year ago by the declaration of public opinion, the Editor of the Gazette has lately proclaimed in repeated instances, that this appointment was an unauthorized and improper act, taxing the State with \$500—therefore a ground of objection to the Administration party. Now let the public judge from the following facts, taken from the files of the Delaware Gazette itself, between the Editor of that paper and us.

It appears from the Delaware Gazette, of the 3d of June last, that a case had occurred in the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County (exercising equity jurisdiction, because the Chancellor was a party to the suit) in which an appeal had been taken to the Court of Errors. The Supreme Court which had to sit in appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, at that time contained but three Judges, viz:—Johns, C. J., Davis and Bateson. The Chancellor could not sit in appeal, because he was a party to the suit, and of course interested.

The State Constitution, Art. 7. Sec. 1, requires four judges to make a quorum for business in the Court of Errors. The appellant addressed a petition to the Governor, demanding as a matter of right, the appointment of a Judge in the Court that his cause, which was a very important one, involving a question of property to a large amount, might be tried. It next appears that the Governor hesitated to make the appointment, and desired, if possible, to avoid it; but finally the Secretary of State was directed to send the petition to the Attorney General and demand his opinion, as the States' Officer, on the duty enjoined by the Constitution, upon the Executive, in this extraordinary case.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Rogers, sent to the Secretary in reply, and laid before the Governor, shewing the duty of making the appointment to be ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE and INDISPENSABLE, to comply with the Governor's oath of office.

New Castle, May 16, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have attentively considered the petition of William W. Morris, transmitted to me, by order of His Excellency the Governor, under cover of your letter of the 14th instant, and am of opinion that upon the facts set forth in the said petition, it is the duty of the Executive, to make an appointment of another Judge in one of the Courts.

It appears from the petition that in a suit instituted upon the Equity side of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Kent, the petitioner has taken an appeal from an interlocutory order of that Court to the high Court of Errors and Appeals. And it is true, as stated in the petition, the appellate jurisdiction cannot now act in the cause, for the want of a constitutional quorum of Judges qualified to sit in the case.

The petitioner has an unquestionable right to have his suit heard and determined. This privilege is secured to him in a constitutional provision—by the 9th Sec. Art. 1st, "every man, for an injury done him in his reputation, person, moveable or immovable possessions, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered according to the very right of the cause, and the law of the land, without sale, denial or unreasonable delay." By the exercise of executive authority, the petitioner may be enabled to proceed in his cause, and enjoy a right, common to every other suitor in Court, of having his cause decided by the due course of law, without denial or unreasonable delay. But if the Governor should refuse to yield to this application; the suit of the petitioner, must rest in a court of Justice until the death or resignation of one of the Judges who is disqualified to sit in the cause. Such a refusal, would but ill accord with the constitutional injunction upon the Governor—that, "he shall take care, the laws be faithfully executed."

The constitution provides for the appointment of four Judges in each of the Courts—the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas.—The Governor is authorized to give effect to this provision—and the petition presents a case almost as conclusively demanding it, as if expressly enumerated in the constitution.

I have the honor to be very sincerely yours,
JAMES ROGERS.
To John M. Clayton, Esq.
Secretary of the State of Delaware

Now, after this letter had been published in the Gazette, after the Editor himself had passed sentence in favor of the Attorney General's opinion, what shall we think of the tortuous policy which now brings him out against this very act? Does he suppose the public have forgotten all that he has formerly said upon this subject?—Will he now dare, boldly to charge this appointment, which caused the expenditure of the huge sum of \$500 upon the Administration Party? Every one knows that at that time it was a federal measure; yet all were constrained to say it was a proper measure. If Mr. Polk can be supposed to have then acted as an Administration man by the same rule, Mr. Rogers acted as a Jackson man, and the act was a Jackson act, for it was effected entirely by the influence of a Jackson Attorney General, and now one of the chief leaders of the Jackson party.

In keeping with this same conduct, is the mock clamour in relation to the appointment of Judge Naudain. That was a measure of indispensable necessity. The Governor's oath required it. The true secret of all the objections which the Jackson leaders have made to this appointment, is, that Mr. Naudain was once a democrat. Here lies the sore. Mr. Polk had patriotism, intelligence and energy of character, sufficient to lay aside the old distinctions of party and select a proper man for the office. If there be a Jackson Democrat with the soul and feelings of a man, who does not despise the clamorous proscription of his old friends which his new party has set up, we do not know him. The mortal affront which the Governor has given to certain Jackson malcontents, is, that he has dared to select an excellent officer from a heretofore proscribed party. But if we are not mistaken, these Jackson leaders will be made sick of this proscriptive clamour against men, merely because they were democrats, before they cease their outcry.

The Governor had, before he commissioned Judge Naudain, appointed three judges from the ranks of which was once the old Federal party; and because, in the honest search for a good officer, he happened at last to alight upon one who had once been a democrat, he is to be accused, proscribed, and ruined. In the days of highest feeling, or the score of old party distinctions, it was deemed an honor to any Governor to give us a share of the public officers. When the old parties were broken down by the Jackson storm, they were nearly balanced—and yet it is pretended to be deemed wrong that Mr. Polk should have found one man out of more than four thousand democratic voters, fit to be elevated to the seat of an associate judge.

Democrats of the Jackson Party! mark well your new associates. They will use you as drafthorses, but you can see already that they can anathematize the Governor of their own choice, because he in the honesty of a pure heart elevated one of your old friends to a seat upon the bench of that tribunal to which you as well as they, must go for justice!

Mr. Naudain is appointed an Associate Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and supplies the place of Mr. Way, resigned. Mr. Clayton supplies the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Booth: and the other two Judges (Stout and Coope) are the same whom the Governor found in that Court when he came into office.—Mr. Booth died and Mr. Way resigned after Mr. Polk came into office; so that there are now the same number of Judges in that Court which Mr. Polk found there. He has not added one to their original number.

It is in vain, we trust, that the opposition will seek to make impressions among our Federal brethren too.

Last winter the Jackson Federalists in the Legislature, men elected as federalists (for instance, Peter Robinson & Co.) voted for and chose John Brinckle, a democrat of Kent, now deceased, as Speaker of the Senate. This and their former conduct told the Governor in language that could not be misunderstood: "Federalism is extinct! Democracy is buried! we have elected a Democrat, who, in the event of your death, shall govern us." This was acting up to their principles, contained in the celebrated Jackson manifesto published about the 24th August last, by which they first broke down the old parties and built up their new one. We publish a part of it, because it was signed by H. M. Ridgely, president of the Jackson meeting at Dover, and printed by order of all the Jackson leaders.

"FELLOW CITIZENS!—A new era in the politics of the country has arrived. The terms 'Federalist' and 'Democrat' can NO LONGER be the watch-words of party. Under the banners of Jackson or Adams every man must, now either directly or indirectly array himself."

Mark this well, reader. What they meant by a man indirectly arraying himself under the Jackson banner, is now well understood. They meant to fight shy at first, to induce the Governor to think they would yet come back to him, and they gained offices by the illusory hope they held out to him, of restoring the federal party. But the Legislative proceedings in January, opened his eyes and those of every other honest man. They have abolished the old parties, but as a late writer well observes, "a Phoenix has arisen from their ashes which shall plume her wing in triumph over the graves of their political destroyers!" Our last advices from Sussex brings assurances of a majority there of not less than seven hundred votes, and in Kent, the veriest dolt in the Jackson ranks does not harbour a hope of a diminution of last year's decisive triumphant majority. There are now two Senators to be elected in Kent, and both houses will, at the next session, give the vote of Delaware to one of the best of Presidents.

We would say a word more on the subject of the fourth Judge. A late celebrated moral philosopher and political economist, observes that every court should consist of four judges instead of three; and assigns as a reason for it, that for the protection of innocence from wrong or oppression, three judges, at least, should assent to any sentence against an accused; whereas, if

there be but three judges, two are suffice punish, and the security of the accused is diminished by the diminished number of his triers. In cases not of a criminal nature, every plaintiff, when a jury can be brought to interfere, has the question of fact tried by twelve men, who must all agree; while the decision of all the most important parts of the case, that is, all the questions of law in the case, are tried only by two judges! This he considers inconsistent; and it deserves consideration, that in an infinite number of those cases, where property is in dispute in this State, the judges, we are informed, decide all questions, both of law and fact, without the interference of any jury. In these cases, if there be but three judges, a claimant of another man's estate may get it on the vote of two: whereas, if there be four, he is protected in his property, unless three of them agree to take it from him. But it is not necessary to enter into these considerations, for the constitution gives us four judges, and this case demanded a compliance with it.

The Jackson leaders complain of the enormous tax with which the people will be saddled, to meet the additional expense of a fourth judge. The salary of a judge is \$500. There are supposed to be 80,000 people in the State of Delaware. If every inhabitant were taxed for this salary (which is not the case, for there is a fund provided which pays it,) the reader will find by calculation that his average share of it would be a miserable fraction of a cent.

The National Journal of the 3d inst. contains a copy of a letter written by General Jackson on the 15th October, 1812, to the Hon. George W. Campbell, on the subject of passports for persons passing through the Indian country. The Indian agent, (Mr. Dinsmore,) it seems, had drawn down upon himself the vengeance of Gen. Jackson and some of his friends, in consequence of stopping coloured persons going into the Indian country without passports; and the object of this letter was to obtain his removal from office, if possible. Its length precludes the publication of the whole letter, but we make a few extracts for the purpose of shewing once more what has been so frequently done, the violence of temper and almost total disregard of existing laws, when interfering with his own ideas of justice which characterize the man. After speaking of his confidence that Mr. Dinsmore will be removed, he says:

"Should we be deceived in this, be frank with the Secretary of war, that we are freemen, and that we will support the supremacy of the laws, and that the wrath and indignation of our citizens will sweep from the earth the invader of their legal rights, and involve Silas Dinsmore in the flames of his Agency House."

There is certainly frankness in this avowal, but it seems strangely at variance with any disposition to "support the supremacy of the laws," and with the assertion "we love order," which is the commencement of the next sentence.

In another paragraph, again reverting to the removal of the agent, he says:

"The right of nature occurs: and if redress is not afforded, I would despise the wretch that would slumber in quiet one night before he cut up by the roots the invader of his solemn rights, regardless of consequences."

Alluding to a certificate, enclosed, of a person who had been asked for a passport by Mr. Dinsmore, he says:

"Can any freeman read the above without indignation, and a firm determination, if Government does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in his agency house?"

The above extracts require few comments—they display the character of the man in bold relief, and plainly show what might be expected from Gen. Jackson in the situation of an executive officer.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last, says:—

"A Duel was fought the early part of this week, in Delaware, between two citizens of Philadelphia; upon the sixth shot one of them was killed. We understand the affair originated in a private dispute, and had nothing to do with politics, as first reported."

The meeting alluded to above, was most probably that which took place at the Practical Farmer, between Messrs. Bonsall and Meredith, of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But we are happy to say, as we have the honor to be acquainted with one of the parties, that no blood was shed, nor even a trigger pulled; but upon the fainting of one of the seconds, the principals thought it best to make friends, and arrest the progress of mischief; which they accordingly did, bearing the inanimate body of their terrified friend from the field, to the no small amusement of those who awaited their return at the tavern.

The Drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery (the Scheme of which will be found on our last page) will take place on Saturday, the 19th instant.

The youngest son of the late Governor Clinton, has received a midshipman's warrant.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. Moses Johnson to Miss Rebecca DENNISON, all of this Borough.

On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. James GREEN to Miss ANN PERKINS, all of this Borough.

On Tuesday week, by the Rev R. U. Morgan, at the house of Mrs. Engle, Chester, Penn. Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, of East Whiteland township, Chester county, to Miss ELIZA ANN HOLLINGSWORTH, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED,

In this Borough, on Friday morning last, Mr. RICHARD POOLE.

APPRENTICE WANTED

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can read well, be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

SPRING MILLINERY

L. & E. STIDHAM.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened and offer for sale at their Store,

No. 1. East High Street.

(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.) A fresh assortment of SPRING MILLINERY—Leghorns and Straw hats, Silks and Batons of various colors and figures, Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs of the newest patterns; bonnet and waist Ribbons; Lace, artificial Flowers, &c. &c. Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions. Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.

April 10. 30—4t.

LEA PUSEY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office to No. 122, Market street, next door to the Town Hall, where it will be his business to draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, INDENTURES, and all other Instruments of Writing incident to his calling; which he will endeavor to do with accuracy and despatch, for those who may be so kind as to call upon him.

4th mo. 4th, 1828. 29—4t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW BARNABY, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested for settlement, to MARY B. BARNABY, Adm'r Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828. 29—3m.

New Dry Goods Store.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened at No. 854 Market-st. three doors below the Upper Market, Wilmington, Del. a beautiful assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Superfine and common broad cloths, blue, black, Oxford-mixed, and assorted colours; vestings, superior calicoes, ginghams, Irish linen, cambric, jaconet and book muslins; bombazettes; an elegant assortment of figured Swiss muslins; white and colored hosiery gloves; fancy and bandanna hdkts; gentlemen's stocks and cravats; silks of various kinds; canton crapes; ribbons, braids, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, &c.; bleached and brown muslins, a fine assortment, cheap; with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be offered on the most favourable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES A. SPARKS.

Wilmington, March, 1828. 28—4t.

N. B. Constantly on hand and for sale, a quantity of Live Geese Feathers, warranted to be of the best quality.

THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street,

Near the Haystack; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workman-ship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.

4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

CLASS NUMBER THREE for 1828.

To be drawn on

Wednesday, 16th of April, 1828.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$8,000	39 Prizes of \$50
1 " " 4,000	39 " " 40
1 " " 2,500	39 " " 30
1 " " 2,280	78 " " 15
4 " " 1,000	390 " " 10
4 " " 500	4,446 " " 5
8 " " 250	

\$051 Prizes, 9139 Blanks, 14,190 Tickets

45 Number Lottery—6 Drawn Ballots,

Whole Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore,

April 1, 1828.

State Lottery of Maryland.

to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, the 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	is \$10,000
1 of 2,000	is 2,000
1 of 1,000	is 1,000
3 of 500	is 1,500
10 of 100	is 1,000
20 of 50	is 1,000
100 of 10	is 1,000
100 of 5	is 500
5000 of 4	is 20,000

5236 prizes amounting to \$38,000

More Prizes than Blanks!

This Scheme will be drawn on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw three!

Price of Tickets.

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

Halves, 2 50 Eighths, 63

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States.

*Orders, either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, April 1, 1828.

HORSE BILLS

Printed at the Office of the Delaware Weekly

Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st., on reasonable

terms—Orders will meet with prompt attention.



HORN DISTEMPER.

This is a disease of neat cattle, the seat of which is in their horns. Cows are more subject to it than oxen. It does not attack bulls and steers and heifers, under three years old, have not been known to have it. The distemper gradually consumes the pith of the horn. Sometimes it is in both horns at once, but more usually in one only. The disease is discoverable by the coldness, or loss of the natural warmth of the horn; by dulness of the eye, sluggishness, loss of appetite and a disposition to lie down. When the brain is affected, the cattle will toss their heads, and groan much, as if in great pain. To effect the cure, the horn should be perforated with a nail gimlet, through which the corrupted matter will be discharged, if care be taken to keep it open. By this boring, which should be nearly horizontal, or in the depending part of the horn, and two or three inches from the head of the animal, the cure sometimes is completed. When it proves otherwise, a mixture of rum and honey with myrrh and aloes, should be thrown into the horn with a syringe, and be several times repeated, if the disease continues. For a more particular account, see a letter from the Hon. C. Taft, Esq., in the first vol. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.

To obtain cucumbers a month or six weeks earlier than what the soil and climate would naturally produce them, is sometimes a very desirable object, especially with market gardeners. This may be done by means of artificial heat, either in hot-beds, or hot-houses, according to rules given in treatises on gardening; but will require much labor, skill, care and expense. Mr. Cobbett, in his *American Gardener*, paragraph 217, describes a cheap mode of raising cucumbers, by which he says, you may "have them a month earlier than the natural ground will bring them." His directions are as follows: "Make a hole and put into it a little hot dung; let the hole be under a warm fence. Put six inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung, sow a parcel of seeds in this earth; and cover it at night with a bit of carpet or sail-cloth, having first fixed some hoops over this little bed. Before the plants show the rough leaf, plant two into a little flower pot, and fill as many pots as you please. Have a larger bed ready to put the pots into, and covered with earth so that the pots may be plunged in the earth up to their tops. Cover this bed like the last. When the plants have got the rough leaves out, they will begin to make a shoot in the middle. Pinch that short off. Let them stand in this bed till your cucumbers show in the natural ground, come up; then make some little holes in the good rich land, and taking a pot at a time, turn out the ball and fix it in the hole. These plants will bear a month sooner than those sown in the natural ground; and a square yard will contain thirty-six pots, and will of course furnish plants for thirty-six hills of cucumbers, which, if well managed, will keep on bearing till September. Those who have hot-bed frames, or hand-lights, will manage this matter very easily. The cucumber plant is very tender and juicy, and therefore, when the seedlings are put into the pots, they should be watered and shaded a day or two; when the balls are turned into the ground they should be watered and shaded with a bough for one day, that will be enough."

EWES, LAMBS, &c.

It is recommended to give ewes with lamb a somewhat more than ordinary quantity of food for a month or six weeks before they are expected to yean. Not enough, however, to make them fat, as dangerous consequences might attend their being in very high condition at that period. Turnips are said to be injurious to ewes with lamb, but may be well given them after they have yealed. If your sheep, whether store sheep, or ewes with lamb, have good hay, about a quart of potatoes a day to each, will, it is said be very beneficial, and an ample allowance. But when the object is to fatten them, according to a writer in Rees's Cyclopaedia, about a gallon of potatoes a day with a little hay, will be the proper quantity; but this is dependent in part on the size of the animals, and in part on the quality and quantity of the hay which is allowed them. Potatoes, beside their use as food for sheep, are said to be very serviceable as an article of diet, which usually supersedes the necessity of medicine. They have, when given raw, an opening or purgative quality, which is thought to be of use, and answer a similar purpose with sheep, which is effected with swine by brimstone and antimony. Potatoes, baked, steamed, or boiled, will furnish more nutriment than those which are raw. Care should be taken to place in the stable small tubs or troughs of water for the sheep to drink in. They will do very well in summer without water, as they feed when the dew is on, but they need water in winter, especially if fed mostly on dry food. "When sheep have colds, and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs, given occasionally, will cure them; or tar, spread over a board, over which a little fine salt is strewn, will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure a cold." Half a gill of Indian corn a day, given to each sheep during the winter, is recommended as keeping them in good heart, preventing the wool from falling off, and enabling the ewes to rear their young better than they would if fed altogether on food of a less substantial nature.

"When several kinds of food can be procured, it is right to give them alternately to the sheep at different meals, in the course of the same day; the qualities of one kind aid or compensate those of another. At certain hours of the day, dry fodder should be given, and at others, roots or grain. If there be any danger that the roots may decay, the water should be begun with them, mixing, however, some dry food with them, for along they would not be sufficiently nutritious."

Ladies' Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter.

The discipline of the school is mild, parental and Christian. Particular attention is paid, not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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 charge for books, stationery, or instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

Recommendation.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a *Visiting Committee*, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

E. W. GILBERT,
Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL,
WM. SHERER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonials, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee. PIERCE CONNELLY,
Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington.
March 25, 1828. 28—t.

By the President of the United States
In pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at WASHINGTON, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North or Red River, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.
Townships Four, Five, Six, seven and Eight, of Range Two, East.
Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.
Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.
Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven, East.
Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.
Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.

Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West. The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.
Feb. 28.

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

SEVENTH CLASS.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Friday, the 18th of April, 1828, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$8,000	
1 of 2,500	
1 of 2,000	
1 of 1,572	
2 of 1,000	
5 of 500	
5 of 400	
10 of 250	
10 of 150	
20 of 100	
46 of 50	
46 of 40	
46 of 30	
1150 of 8	
8280 of 4	

9,624 Prizes.
15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$4 00 Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, \$2 00 Eighths, 50 cts.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Bank Notes bought and sold.
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
March 27th.

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of *Spring Goods*, of the latest arrivals; purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are,

Superfine and middling cloths & cassimeres do Valencia and Mar-seilles vestings. do Florentines & Den-mark satins do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres Super yellow nankins Superfine wide heavy India satins.

An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.

FOR MILLINERS.
Millinet, foundation muslin, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, flarances, ribbons, &c. And a variety of Domestic Goods.

WM. P. RICHARDS & CO.
No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank.
Wilmington, 4th mo 2, 1828. 29—3mo.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. R. Brinkley's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of *Dry Goods*, viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours, valencia, toliant and black silk vestings, marseilles quilts, new style prints and ginghams; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; blk and cold Italian mantuas, lutestrings and flarances, do greenapples, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Den-mark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c; velvets and cords; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of Domestic Goods, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, towlins, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

WM. B. TOMLINSON.
Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28—3m.

BOROUGH LOAN.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Borough Council a committee to receive proposals for a loan not exceeding \$12,000, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the water from the public basin through the streets, &c. at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the day of March next.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given, that such proposals will now be received by the undersigned at any time after the present date, for taking said Loan, until the 8th day of April 1828.

JAMES BROBSON,
JAMES GARDNER,
WILLIAM LARKIN.

March 24, 1828. 28—t&ap.
The Village Record and the United States Gazette will insert the above until the 8th April next.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE,
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia.
2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22—4t.

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
WINDO GLASS,
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
(Late Bettle & Jenkins.)
2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22—4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. M'NEAL & SON,
No. 98 & 100, Market Street,
Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,
500 " do do Lace Boots,
1200 " do do Fine Shoes,
2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.
6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.
2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of *Coarse Water-Proof Boots*. The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.
Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY
JUDAH DOBSON,
No. 108, Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, price One Dollar,

The Forget-Me-Not,
For 1828.—Elegantly bound with gilt edges.—Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings: Six of which are coloured; and consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.
Jan. 1, 1828.

The above work may be had at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by Swaim, the vender of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this also, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints.—Mr. Swaim wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL RECIPE from which SWAIM MANUFACTURES HIS MEDICINE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS USED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail: this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swaim's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swaim, on one occasion, when a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase mine for half the money, advised her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not genuine. Thousands of persons who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out of this assertion, THAT "PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIM'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED EFFICACIOUS, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM. AND I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT MY MEDICINE AND HIS ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY MERCURIAL PREPARATION.

JOHN A. PARKER.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetter, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues, and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe.

By JOHN A. PARKER.
Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it. In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

PRICE 62 PER BOTTLE. \$20 PER DOZEN.

Just-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to JOHN A. PARKER,
To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,
Witness, J. H. STEWART.
Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.
I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.
The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommended notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or caries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her to-day; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—is much less swollen, very slightly painful—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

If the above recommended notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.
E. A. ATLEE.

Philadelphia 5th mo. 30, 1827.
Sold by JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington. Also, at J. HARKLAW'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market street.

Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists. Soap-Boiler's Kettles and Kirbs. Paper Mill Sorew-pins and Hozes. Calender H rollers of any pattern. Steam Engine work in general. Mill Gearing of all kinds. Plough Castings.

Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut; all of which will be done with neatness and despatch, under the immediate direction of William Hamilton.

Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by WILLIAM ROBINSON,
3d mo. 8th, 1828. No. 96, Market street. 28—3m.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Good Merchants.

Chalkly Somers, 68, Market street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, Market street.
John Patterson, 50 Market Street.
W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, Market Street.
John R. Brinkley, corner of market & Queen streets.
William M'Canlley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market at.
James A. Sparks, 83, 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.
George Winslow, 179 market st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door below water-st. N. Castle.
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. Stidham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

James Plumley, Washington Inn, 39 market st.
Joshua Hutton, corner of Market and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

Beinton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange-sts.

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

Curriers.

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

Cabinet Warehouse.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.—Leu Pusey, No. 10, East Queen-st.
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.

Turner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tatnell and Orange-sts.
Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patent Hay and Grain Raked
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 Bringhurst 85 market st.

Druggist.—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.



JOSEPH DRAPER,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY J. PEPPER,
Silversmith and Jeweller,

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to

NO. 77, MARKET-ST.

The stand lately occupied by CHAS. CANBY, next door above the Farmers' Bank, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

Silver Spectacles, Table and Tea Spoons,

And all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware at reduced prices *FOR CASH*.

The highest cash and exchange prices given for old gold and silver.

Wilmington, May 11, 1827. 35

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, will be neatly and promptly executed at this office. We hope our friends will take occasion to throw custom of this kind in our way, as our means for executing jobs are equal to any in the Borough, and our prices quite as moderate.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 31.

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.

APRIL 17, 1828.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices.—A liberal deduction will be made to subscribers who may advertise by the quarter or year.

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



POETRY.

The following lines were written by a young man formerly of this Borough; but who now resides in England his native country.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SECOND SIGHT.

I love the visionary bliss
Of dreaming o'er the past,
I love to bring from their abyss
Those joys that could not last;
And, slumbering, view those scenes that we
Are destined never more to see.

I slept, and Fancy to me brought
This melancholy dream,—
I wandered by the side, methought,
Of my far distant stream:
And glad I was, sweet Brandywine,
To pace thy banks and call thee mine!

But thou wast changed, and many a charm
Once thine, I could not see;
Methought that men had done thee harm,
And ruin'd, ruin'd thee!
And I regretted in my dream
That thou wast alter'd so, sweet stream.

I gaz'd upon thy breast so clear,
And said, when I was young,
Full many a time I skated here
Delightfully along.
But though 'twas bliss thy stream to see,
I felt the pangs of memory.

Yes, thou wast chang'd and seem'd no more
As in a former day;
Go changed, that as I roam'd thy shore,
I scarcely knew my way.
I ween my tears did almost flow
To find that thou wast alter'd so!

Sweet Innocence! I mourn that thou
Shouldst be the sport of Time,
That loves to taint and to overthrow
Thy dignity sublime.
I grieve that when life's storms arise,
Young Innocence so quickly dies.

J. H.

The following lines are by the Editor of the Anulet, from the story of "Juana de Torquemada," who is watching in the church over the dead body of her husband, hoping it may revive.

'Tis useless!—he will never breathe again,
The gentle accents that I love to hear;
My midnight watching must be all in vain,
And with the deep-drawn sob, the burning
tear,
I heave and shed beside my husband's tomb,
Here, will I pace the dreary aisles along,
Breaking with mournful strains the silent gloom,
While none but statues listen to my song,
He does not hear me, or would awake
And smile upon and bless me for the sake
Of gone-by love—of love that may be yet;
Although its sunlight seems forever set.
They told me of another wife, who long
Watch'd her departed, till her frequent song
Call'd him from out the dwelling of the dead:
Mine is not laid there yet,—and I may bring
His spirit to rejoin the clay it fled—
"Beloved, listen to me while I sing!
Spirit! that hoverest now above
Thy breathless, and my breathing clay,
Ascending like the heaven-bound dove,
That wings its flight from earth away,—
Come—by the unforgotten love
That lingered with us many a day;
By all my fondness, all my cares,
My troubled thoughts, my ceaseless prayers,
My soul's despair, my bosom's death—
I call thee back again to earth.
I know thy spirit lingers near
This hallowed spot, for I am here.
Thy wife, who never left thy side
Since first they decked our bridal bed,
In life thou wert my only guide,
And why shouldst thou desert me dead?"
There is no answer—is he dead indeed,
Or soar'd the spirit only to be freed
From grosser elements, to come, all bright,
And pure, and glowing, to our world of night?
My heart is sick, with doubtings, and my brow
Is almost sear'd to madness—he is cold—
Cold as the marble couch he rests on now.
And was it but a fable tale they told?
Oh! no, no, no—'twas true—and he will be
Soon of the living, and come back to me:
Here let me linger till the day appears—
Its light may have more influence than my tears.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

KEEPING COMPANY.

It is a common saying, "the most edifying company a young man can keep is that of virtuous young women." It is not my intention, or

even desire, to attempt a refutation of the foregoing, or to disprove that "the intercourse of sexes promotes virtue," but to show that there is a great error committed by our youth in the rules of "etiquette" they have laid down. However they may accord with certain notions of "politeness," they are at complete variance with truth, punctuality, and the preservation of character free from evil suspicion. As, in too many instances, a person cannot lay claim to one, and support his pretensions to the other. Thus, if a young man, who steps into a friend's house where some female acquaintances might chance to be, (to spend a few leisure moments ere the arrival of an appointed hour at which he has promised to meet a friend, or engaged to transact some business,) should withdraw, he is accused of a breach of politeness—or, possibly, fearful that should he retire such would be the case, he remains; and thus not only renders himself liable to censure, and his character to suspicion, by the party he thus disappoints, but actually violates truth. Occurrences of this nature have fell under my own observation, and one similar to the first cited, but a few evenings since.

Young women probably have more to do with forming the character of young men, than they are aware of. They ought therefore be cautious how they detain them by extending their visits at places where they may chance to meet, to a late hour, as there is much evil resulting from this one practice. Perhaps a young man so detained, is a boarder in a family which is in the habit of retiring to rest at an early hour—his often preventing them from this, may cause unpleasant feelings—doubts may be expressed as to the company he keeps—or surmises made that he, with his young companions, may be found at the "jovial board," there laying a foundation of future ruin. These, being oft-repeated, may be received as truth by some, and by them used as such. Imagine the consequences that will then follow—resulting from being detained late in the evening by females really virtuous, and who do not think for one moment that they may thus inadvertently be the cause of so much evil.

W.

A VISIT TO THE PREACHER'S GRAVE.

The sun was shedding his last rays on the village grave yard. A few light clouds spread along in the west, gave a milder aspect to his disk. 'Twas winter, when the gloominess of nature and the sterility of the earth accord very well with the loneliness of the tomb and the unfruitfulness of the mortal remains of man. It was one of those days in winter when the cheering appearance of the sun, and the serenity of the air, may serve to remind us of the glory which rests on the grave of those who die in the Lord.

A friend had proposed to me a visit to the grave of our beloved pastor. To execute our purpose we chose this part of the day so admirably calculated to awaken the sensibilities of our nature, to call into exercise the reminiscence of past events, to give a deeper and holier glow to the tender emotions of the Christian's breast, and to meditate on the character and condition of the inhuman, and frailty of man. We entered the receptacle of the dead, and proceeded a few steps to the place where the body of the preacher was interred. It is situated at the western side of the cemetery, on a little rise of ground almost within sight of the chapel in which he preached the word of eternal life, and in which, as if wrapped in a vision of glory, he often seemed to feel the joy and express the delight of that innumerable company who gaze on the uncreated excellence of Jehovah. In this town he spent the last eight months of his mortal life, and then like the setting sun, mild and tranquil, he left the present world to join in other more congenial climes, and with other happier spirits in ascribing glory and honor, and salvation, unto God and the Lamb for ever and ever. At the head of his grave had been erected a humble testimony of his church's affection, and on the foot of the stone were engraven the following lines:

"His lips
Low in death. He has preach'd before;
And now, though dead, he preaches. Hark!
Hear the sound, ye living, and obey:
'Prepare to meet thy God!' His work
Is o'er the prize is won, and heaven
Is his everlasting home."

Does he now regret his self denial, the labours, his earnestness in the cause of his Redeemer? I trow not. But it adds another and yet another gem to his crown of righteousness, that he prayed, he preached, he lived, ardently for Christ and for souls. He was a minister. A voice comes from the lonely, though hallowed retreat of the sepulchre to you who plead the cause of the Saviour, saying, "Be faithful, be zealous, for the day of death cometh." He was a Christian. A voice is heard from the solitude and the sacredness of his dusty bed, saying to you who profess the name of Christ, "The bridegroom cometh: watch, for behold the bridegroom cometh." Hark! we the voice? It cometh sanctioned by the admission of the revelation, "Be ye also ready."

Oh how instructive is a visit to the repository of the dead! there we all must lie, and there the worms shall feed sweetly upon us, and strangers shall pass over us, perhaps unconscious and unheeding, and the grave shall hold us until the earth shall be no more.

PROPER POSTURE OF SITTING FOR FEMALES.

A late number of the Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and Art, contains an interesting paper, from the late Mr. Shaw, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, "on the means generally used with the intention of curing a stoop," from which we extract the following observations upon the topic mentioned at the head of this article.

An inquiry into the manner a girl should sit, may appear trifling to those who have not been in the habit of seeing many cases of distortion of

the spine, but it is intimately connected with the present subject, and is really of considerable importance. The question has been disputed—one party insisting that girls should always sit erect, while others are advocates for a lounging position. It is not difficult to show that both are wrong;—when a delicately formed girl is supposed to be sitting erect, she is generally sitting, crooked; to a superficial observer, she may appear quite straight; but any one who will sit on a music stool, and endeavor to keep his body in a perpendicular line for ten minutes, will be convinced that it is difficult, even for a strong man, to sit as long as a delicate girl is expected to do, without allowing the spine to sink to one side, or to fall forwards.

The attempt to sit erect beyond a certain time is injurious; for although bending the spine occasionally is useful, rather than hurtful, yet when it is done involuntarily, and when the bend is attempted to be concealed by an endeavour to keep the head straight, there is danger of the spine becoming twisted. Indeed a double curve is generally the consequence; there is first a bend to one side, to give ease to the fatigued muscles; and then to conceal this, there is a second curve, that is necessarily accompanied by a slight twist in the vertical line of the whole column.

The proposal to allow children to sit in a crooked and lounging position, seems to have been founded on the idea that all the muscles are more relaxed in this way, even when the child lies at full length on its back. This notion is certainly incorrect, and such a mode of sitting is injurious; for even were the muscles more relaxed by it, the bones and ligaments acquire such a shape as necessarily produces distortion.

It may naturally be asked how a girl should sit, since it would appear that whether she is in an erect or stooping position, she is equally in danger of becoming crooked. As sitting, in the manner generally recommended, affords little or no support to one who is weak, the safest manner would be, that a delicate girl should not sit for even more than five or ten minutes without having some support to her back, and when she is fatigued, that she should lie down or recline on a couch. But as it would be very annoying to a girl not to be allowed to sit up, except for so short a time, and as a couch is not always at hand, we must endeavor to show how a delicate girl may remain in an upright posture for a reasonable time, without any risk of becoming crooked. This leads to an inquiry into the merits of the chairs which are at present generally used by children.

Young ladies are often obliged while at their music lessons, to sit upon those chairs which have high backs, long legs, and small seats. These chairs are said to have been invented by a very eminent surgeon, and are intended either to prevent distortion, by some supposed operation of the spine, or as the most effectual means of supporting the body. It is difficult to imagine how a chair of this description can effect the first purpose; and to discover how it is calculated for the second, the reader should make the experiment on a chair of the same proportion to his figure as the chair in question is to that of a little girl. He will find that if the seat or surface on which he rests is small in proportion to his body, the chest will, after a time, either fall forward or to one side, unless he exerts himself to a degree that is very fatiguing. Indeed, if the seat be at the same time so high, that the feet do not rest fairly on the ground, but dangle on the chair, a forward position of the head is almost necessary to preserve the balance of the figure.

The objection to such chairs has been met with the assertion, that girls feel remarkably comfortable in them. This is no argument in favor of their use, for it is not uncommon for a girl who has seven or eight pounds of iron strapped upon her body and next to her skin, and to say the machine annoys her so little, that she does not care how long she wears it.

But whether this chair is agreeable or not, it is easy to show that it is not calculated to give much proper support to the body, and that it is almost impossible for a delicate girl to sit long in a natural or easy position upon it.

It may be allowed, that the chair, which we consider the most comfortable, that is, the chair which affords the most support of the body, should, if made in proper proportions, be the best for a delicate girl. In such a chair, the seat should be scarcely higher than the knees, (thus permitting the whole of the foot to rest on the floor,) and of such a size, that on setting back, the upper part of the calves nearly touch it. This form of seat is very different from that of the chair alluded to, the back of which is also equally objectionable, for, instead of being in some degree shaped to the natural curves of the spine, it is made nearly straight, and projects so as to push the head forward. A delicate girl should always sit so as to rest against the back of the chair, and if the lower part of the spine is weak, a small cushion will afford great relief. As it is quite a mistake to suppose that the shoulders, if raised in any other way than by the action of the muscles, or by the curvature of the spine and ribs, will continue high, there is no real objection to a girl who is delicate, being supported by an arm chair, for occasionally resting on the elbows, a considerable weight is taken off from that part of the spine which is most likely to yield.

These observations refer only to the manner in which delicate girls, whose spines are still straight, should sit. When the spine is actually distorted, it will be necessary to use other means.

MASONRY.

The following elegant extract is from an address delivered by James G. Brooks, esq. before the members of Solomon's Lodge, Poughkeepsie, New-York, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

It is now nearly three thousand years since the foundation of masonry; as yet it has resisted the destroying hand of time. Kingdoms have arisen, flourished and fallen—the rock of power, the adamant of genius, have crumbled—moral earthquakes have dashed in ruin the strongest, the fairest fabrics of human wisdom; masonry has remained unbroken—it has not bent to the storm, nor hath it died in the sluggish calm.—If we examine the nature and progress of man's institutions, we shall find them all partaking of that mutability which characterizes his own strange and fitful and feverish existence; perishable himself, how can he confer eternity upon his works? He erects his statue of brass, the colossus of ages—triumphant Time! then hurries

to the dust! True he can ascend the enduring arch of Fame, and ascribe there the letters of his immortality—he can kindle the fire of his own renown, which blazes for ages a beacon to the universe; but he cannot recall the last faint sigh of existence, nor protect his trophies against the scythe of destruction. Go learn this truth from the melancholy picture of history! Go and moralize amidst the ruins of Thebes, and ask where are her hundred gates, her thousand chariots, and her millions of warriors!

"Ah! there is desolation cold,
The desert dwells alone,
Where grass o'er-grows each mouldering stone,
And stones themselves to ruin grown,
Are gray and death-like old."

Go and learn wisdom from solitary Tyre, and ask where are her golden palaces and her numberless natives? Go and ask of Egypt where are her twenty thousand cities, her temple of the sun, her oracle of Ammon, and her sacred fountain! There the sun shines on a black waste, the voice of the oracle hath been silent for ages, and the wild weed hath long waved in the bed of its fountain! Let Macedon produce the trophies of her conquering son—let Persia show the diadem of Cyrus and the spear of Cambyses: they are enveloped by the oblivion pall, and the mournful voice of history tells only that they have been. So it is with man, and with the works of man—child of doubt and danger—the spectator of uncertainty bends over his cradled slumber, darkens his dusky arm over the evening of his decline—he walks forth in his majesty, the image of God, and the lord of creation—his path is on the mighty deep—his footsteps are on the lofty mountain—he stands on his proud eminence, and looks down on a subject world.—Look! once again, and where is he? The mysterious fire of his existence is extinguished—the cold presses on his bosom—the dull worm banquets on that brow where once shone genius and beauty—the channel shroud enfolds that form where once glowed the star of honor and the purple of dominion!

Since, then, instability is inherent in the very nature of man, and spreads itself over all its works, we can best judge of the value of its institutions by their longer or shorter resistance to subside time. We are safe in the assertion that no society can compete with ours in duration. It has resisted every change, and braved every tempest; it hath stood firm and beheld the wide spreading pine of Assyria, strewn the earth with its branches, in vast and gigantic ruin—it hath seen the rising flood of mighty hosts desolate imperial Babylon—it hath seen the stately throne of the just Haqon broken down—it hath seen the majestic Eagle of the Romans, extending his dark form over battle-fields.

"Where death's brief pang was quickest,
And the battle's wreck lay thickest,
Strewed beneath the advancing banner
Of the eagle's burning crest—
There, with thunder clouds to fan her,
Who could then her wing arrest,
Victory beaming from her breast!"

Ah! that wing was arrested, and the proud bird struck down, a prey to the vultures of the northern forests. So it hath been—the pomp, the pageantry, the mightiness of nations have been humbled, the hand of obscurity hath spread its folds over palace, and temple and tower. The fierce storm of war and lazy moth of luxury, have united in this work of destruction; and the impetuous wave of Time hath ever been chequered by the fragments of glory, and the wreck of magnificence, floating along the fearful and melancholy ruin.

A SAILOR'S STORY.

The wind, which was but light when we weighed anchor, just lasted long enough to take us clear of the bay, and then abandoned our vessel to the strong current which runs constantly into the Mediterranean, and which bore us gently past the rock towards the East, the direction in which we were bound. As the evening approached, our captain shewed me the way down into his little cabin, where the steward, a mulatto man, had prepared a supper of tea and biscuit with fried ham and eggs, and where he now stood with a greasy handkerchief upon his head, ready to wait upon us. I have often remarked that the situations on board of an American merchantman seemed to be filled with a sort of reverence to color; thus, the captain is always a white, the steward a mulatto, and as for the cook, the blacker the better. Having finished our homely meal, we went on deck; the captain produced some good cigars which he had brought from Havana, and the steward handed us a coal of fire stuck upon the end of a fork. Meanwhile, night had set in, and the moon, which was nearly full, threw its sober light against the sails, among the ropes, and upon the deck of the vessel. We had been drifted by the current past the Rock, and it, with Ape's Hill upon the African coast, was in full view to the west of us. These two rugged mountains, which frown upon each other from the extremities of Europe and Asia, are the Calpe and Abydos of the ancients, the fabled pillars of Hercules, and the *ne plus ultra* of the unlearned geographers of the olden time. It may be very well supposed, however, that this was not the subject of conversation between the captain and myself, as we reclined upon the hen-coops, on either side of the companion-way. We were discussing the common topics amongst seafaring men, the sights we had seen and the dangers through which we had passed, in many a marvellous pilgrimage. He was an older sailor than I, and assuming a veteran's privilege, took the lead in the conversation. He had sailed chiefly in small craft, and had been so unfortunate as to have been four times over-set at sea.

On one occasion, said he, the vessel was laden with sugar, which dissolved at once and thus saved her from sinking. The crew contrived to crawl to that part of the bottom which remained above the sea. In this situation, exposed to the dashing of the waves and the constant violence of the wind, they continued four long days and nights, without any thing to drink, and with no other food but the salted biscuit, which floated about the wreck. Great numbers of sharks surrounded them, diving down into the hold of the vessel, in quest of the beef and pork, and not refusing such of the unhappy sufferers as slipped from the wreck, and sunk powerless and exhausted into the sea. Our captain was mate of the distressed vessel, and in that trying situation had to feel, not only for himself, but likewise

for a younger brother, who was making a first voyage under his care. He had, however, contrived to secure the unhappy youth by means of ropes, lest he should fall off into the sea, and in this way preserved him from a fate which befel more than one of his comrades. At length, on the fourth day of their disaster, they descried a sail standing towards them. The wind was fair, and the stranger approached them rapidly, so that they could soon discover that the vessel had been disabled in the late gale. As she came up, the sufferers began to dread lest they might not be observed; for their once stately brig now scarcely formed a perceptible object above the ocean. This terrible apprehension, though soon removed, was succeeded by another scarcely inferior. As the stranger approached, the whole ship's company came to the side to gaze at them, and with feelings more heart sickening, that they felt unable to relieve them; for no boat was to be seen putting off to their encounter; in fact, the long boat had been washed from the deck of the vessel, and at every roll, fragments of the jolly boat could be seen, dangling from the stern. If the sensations of those who clung to the wreck were agonizing, those of the stranger's crew were not the most enviable. They seemed brought by Providence in presence of these unfortunate men but to pity them, and bear to their anxious friends the story of their disaster.

Man, however, is not to be so easily cheated of his life. After gazing anxiously at the vessel, and convincing themselves that safety was only to be found in their own exertions, the shipwrecked sailors began to strip off the tattered clothing which the pelting of the seas had left them, and to prepare to swim for their lives. The others soon understood and seconded their endeavors. They came as close to the leeward of the wreck as their own safety would permit, and then stopped their progress by balancing the efforts of their sails. Unmindful of the sharks which were playing between the vessel, the whole party of survivors now plunged off and soon overcame the distance which separated them; the others holding over ropes, assisted them to gain the channels and received them with joy on their hospitable deck. One must witness such a scene to appreciate it justly; for there is between sea-faring men when they meet on the ocean, a bond of unity, and a strong feeling of sympathy, which ever prompts them to stretch forth a helping hand to a distressed brother. It arises from the common reflection that they are separated from the land, and from the dwelling place of man by a vast expanse of dangers, and is assisted by the possibility of their one day needing the same service from others. At all events, whatever may be its source, this feeling certainly exists and gives a turn of sensibility to the rough and vicious character of the sailor. In this little tale of the sea, there was one incident more striking than all the rest: it gives an idea of what one is capable of when placed in a situation of desperate necessity. Our captain had been among the first to leave the wreck, and was already ascending the side of the vessel which had come so providentially to their relief, when the dreadful recollection crossed his mind, that his little brother had never awoken in his life. He shuddered at his neglect, and determined to return with a rope to his assistance. Conceive his astonishment, as he turned in haste to effect his purpose at seeing the little fellow swimming like a fish, towards him. There was a shriek so near him, that in striking out his arms, they came in contact with the harsh side of the animal, but it turned away harmlessly, for it was no doubt glutted with food from the wreck. Thus he reached the deck of the vessel in safety, and there the joyous embraces and hurried questions of his brother reminded him that he had never awoken before. This idea added to the fatigue he had undergone, for a moment overpowered him, and he fainted into his brother's arms. The vessel which received them, arrived at its place of destination a few days after, and the little fellow who gained strength meanwhile, attempted to swim in the river, but he sunk like a stone; indeed he never swam again, for his sufferings on the wreck and excessive indulgence, when taken off, had broken him down and he was soon after gathered to his father's. This story, with two others of more fatal consequences though less interesting in their details, caused me to look upon our captain in the light of a Jonas; but nothing happened to disturb the tranquility of our passage, which was completed in an almost constant calm, at the end of thirty-six days.

From the Chinese Chronicle, July 31.

A recent Proclamation prohibiting Females from being Spectators at Illuminations and Processions.

Mr. Woo, Military and Civil Superintendent of the Districts Hwuy, Chou, and Hsa, in the province of Canton, for the purpose of prohibiting and abolishing low and vicious customs, and restoring good manners, has caused every street to be inspected. It has been discovered that on the 15th of the first moon of every year, the soldiers and people incur great expense by contending who will make the most splendid illuminations, which they continue for six or seven successive nights. At the same time both the soldiers and people permit their wives and daughters to mix with the men as spectators of such things. This is their constant practice every year. Now it is a fixed custom through the whole empire (verbally, under the whole heavens) to light candles and make illuminations on the 15th of the first moon, but it is only in the district of Chao where people allow their wives and daughters to wander out and look at them. Females ought to dwell in deep retirement in doors, governing themselves, and ought not, on slight occasions, to appear out of doors, not even in fair day. How should they, for the sake of viewing illuminations and coveting pleasure, lead each other out at night, placing themselves in the midst of crowds of men!

That which woman should value is her person or her character. If she degrades her person, she becomes vile in the extreme. How can she again have any face to stand by the side of her father or her husband?

It is not merely such things as secret agreements to meet among the mulberry trees, scaling the walls of the secret apartments, or sending letters on the streams of the Ke (river) that are deemed degrading the person, but whatever excites any pleasurable feelings, or astonishes the mind, disgraces the person. How much more allowing and tramping on the heels of men under the light of candles, or of the moon. Will not young men in such cases, touch and pinch

the ladies; and will not both sexes, by their looks, move each other's passions, and steal each other's wishes? Will not these rambling females wait for the gentlemen at the corners of the town?

What is still worse—in Hoo Yang, at the processions which take place at all the temples of Fuh, when the literati wrangle for pre-eminence, the females in the first place run after the priests, and in the second place they mingle promiscuously with the literati. In such scenes the disgraceful irregularities that take place no words can express. Besides, there are few females who can restrain and regulate themselves properly, but many there are, whose passions are easily moved.

Even when they are kept close in the secret apartments, instances take place of their climbing over the walls to meet the gentlemen, and of their being so moved by the sound of the harp, as to give rise to the intention of eloping; how much more will they form secret plans, when they attend illuminations and processions. Still it is their fathers and husbands who are most culpable. That low ignorant men should permit their wives and daughters to do such things is not to be wondered at; but why should scholars and men, who understand right principles, follow the stream, and be carried along on the waves? Alas! that our manners should have come to this pitch! It is truly lamentable, unless we impose rigorous prohibitions they will daily wax worse, so that the people of the Chou district will become nearly as bad as foreigners.

For this cause we issue the present proclamation, to inform all that from this time they ought to be awakened to a sense of their former misconduct. All ought to exert and stimulate each other to reform. Fathers should exhort their daughters, and husbands command their wives. If there still be any void of shame, and who dare not to give rigorous warning, nor strongly restrain from each irregular conduct, they will, upon conviction, be punished according as the law directs. No pardon will be granted. Let all tremble and obey. Do not act contrary to this proclamation.

From the National Philanthropist.

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.

No mechanic, perhaps, is fully aware of the advantages which a character for sobriety gives him in the world; and it is highly essential to his success in trade that he understands this fact. He may be skilled in workmanship, and follow a lucrative employment; his prospects may be flattering, his promises sincere, and his intentions honest; but if he be habituated to the bottle, though partially—if he require a dram at morning, and noon, and night—if his breath be infected with the fumes of strong drink, his cheek unnaturally flushed, his eye dull and un-intellectual, and his gait loose and unsteady—he may be assured that his occupation's gone, and his reputation ruined; and it requires no spirit of divination to foresee, that his shop must soon be sold under the hammer of the auctioneer, and he become the inmate of an almshouse.

A good character is the great hinge upon which a man's fortune turns; and the first object of every mechanic should be, to establish his credit by punctual payment, by temperate conduct, and by untiring industry. It can hardly be expected, that he who is unjust to himself will be just to others; that indulgence in sensuality will not destroy every principle of obligation; or that moral honesty is connected with looseness of conduct.

Temperance of life argues a respect for the world, and supposes that a man understands his true interests. It is better than riches, for it is always reputable, and needs nothing to recommend it to public favor. It is a passport which finds universal acceptance, and is visible to every eye. The mechanic, therefore, who desires to be trusted, or would prosper in business, or receive the patronage of others, must lay a foundation for confidence by a life of sobriety; and creditors, who seek security for their loans, will find a safe bond in the affirmative of the following questions, which should be asked of every borrower.—Is he temperate? Is he industrious? Is he prudent?

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence, three dollars, for the second six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church, on the following Sunday.—If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labor; and if he is again guilty, to twelve months punishment of a similar description.—If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe.—Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxication, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor.—An ecclesiastic, if he should fall into this offence, loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account, exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the informers, (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[Preamble.—No. 12.] AN ACT to revive and continue in force the several acts making provision for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States by the purchase of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the act entitled "An act explanatory of an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and also the act entitled "An act making further provisions for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States, by

the purchasers of public lands," approved May the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same are hereby, revived and continued in force until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby extended to all lands on which a further credit has not been taken, and which having become forfeited to the United States since the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, remain unsold. Approved: March 21, 1828.

[Preamble.—No. 12.] AN ACT authorizing a subscription for the Statistical Tables prepared by George Watterston and Nicholas B. Van Zandt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive for the use and disposal of Congress, six hundred copies of the Statistical Tables proposed to be published by George Watterston and Nicholas B. Van Zandt of the City of Washington. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to defray the cost of the said subscription, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved: April 3, 1828.

[Resolution.—No. 1.] RESOLUTION authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to frank letters and packages.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to frank and to receive letters and packages by mail free of postage. Approved: April 3, 1828.

From the Marylander.

THOMAS M'GRAW.

Most of our fellow citizens will, no doubt, recollect the excitement created in Baltimore, by the conviction of the above named person during the month of December, 1814. He was a private in the 9th company of the 6th Regiment of the Maryland Militia, was tried by a General Court Martial which convened at Baltimore on the 21st November, 1814, of which Brigadier General Foster was President. The charges preferred against him were, "neglect of duty," and "offering violence to Jonathan Townsend, Sergeant, and Sergeant's guard, in the execution of their duty."

He "was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to suffer the punishment of death by being shot." General Scott, however, disapproved of the form of the sentence, and ordered a revision of it by the Court, which being done, he approved of it, and directed its execution on the 3d of December, 1814. By a subsequent order, he suspended the execution of the sentence, until the 15th December, 1814, to await the decision of the President in the case.

This mutiny, it will be perceived, occurred at a time when the enemy were still in our waters, and when subordination was highly essential to the safety of the place; and that had Gen. Scott wished an excuse for spilling the blood of a brave, though deluded militiaman, the circumstances of the case would have afforded him an ample one. He, however, felt as a humane and generous commander should feel, and in the exercise of power he forgot not mercy.—M'Graw had forfeited his life to the laws of his country, but he had done so under a delusion, that as a militiaman, he would not be subjected to the same rigorous discipline, as if he had been a regular. The General felt too, that if M'Graw had offended against the law, that his family and friends had strong claims upon their country; and instead of hurrying him into eternity, with but "four days" to prepare for so serious a transition, he extended his time for preparation until the 15th December, and in the mean time, obtained for him the pardon of the President of the United States. To the clemency of his General, M'Graw was indebted for his life, and in that act, General Scott approved himself worthy of the laurels he had won on the plains of Canada—laurels which would have been tarnished, had he imbrued his hands in the blood of his countrymen, when an example was not called for by the safety of the army under his command.

We ask those of our fellow citizens, who were present on Hampstead Hill, on the day of the anticipated execution, awaiting in dreadful suspense the awful moment when the order of "fire" was to deprive the trembling offender of his being, in this life.—We ask them to call to mind the general shout of joy that resounded through the dense crowd there assembled, when Major Belton announced the pardon of the President.—We call upon them to pause, before they permit their prejudices, to spell-bound their judgments into a sanction of the bloody, inhuman, and illegal execution of Harris and his fellow-sufferers by General Jackson.

The family of the late General Brown, left this City yesterday for their future residence at Brownsville, in the State of New York. This interesting family, and especially the amiable relict of our lamented friend, carry with them the warmest esteem, as well as the sympathy of the whole society, of this city, where they have made sincere friends of all who have known them. It is an act of kind liberality, which deserves to be mentioned, that the proprietors of the stage and steamboats, through the friendly agency of the Postmaster General, tendered to Mrs. Brown the gratuitous conveyance of herself and family, from this city to Brownsville.—Nat. Intel.

The venerable John Jay having resigned his office of President of the American Bible Society, in consequence of his advanced age, and increasing infirmities, Richard Varick, Esq. of N. York, has unanimously been elected by the Managers, at their late meeting, to succeed him.

A Committee from the Senate of N. York have unanimously reported, on petition of Henry Eckford for examination of his conduct as President of the Life and Fire Insurance Company, that they find he had acted "fair and honorably."

High Prize.—The Raleigh Register mentions the recent death of a gentleman, who had been a subscriber to that paper for 28 years, without having been in arrears more than six months at any one time.

What an eulogy to be inscribed on a man's tomb! Would that all newspaper subscribers were ambitious of it.

The bones of several English soldiers, killed in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, were lately discovered in digging a cellar on the site of that celebrated battle field, where it is said 15 of them were buried.—They have been interred for half a century, and now re-appear on earth.—Trent. Amer.

A Youthful Chief.—The Petersburg Gazette contains the following receipt of the Grand Duke Alexander Nikolajewitch, now nine years of age, to Lieut. General Kutemskow, Deputy Hetman of the Don Cossacks:—

"Dimitris Ephimorovitch—I have received your letter of the 20th October last, and received with particular pleasure the congratulations of the Don, on his Majesty's most gracious appointment of me to the post of Hetman of all the Cossacks. I rejoice in the hope that I shall in future make myself worthy of the favor of the Emperor, my beloved Father, together with the distinguished army of the Don, his Majesty having selected me for the Commander of an Army celebrated for its deeds, and for its fidelity to the Throne and Country. On the occasion I take particular pleasure in assuring you of my very highest esteem.—(The original is signed by his Imperial Highness's own hand.)" ALEXANDER.

A patent has been granted in England for a newly invented Air Bed, or Matress!—The ticking is formed of cotton cloth, with a coating of prepared gum elastic, and an outer covering of silk. It is so portable that it may be carried in the pocket, and may be filled and emptied at pleasure.—They are sold in England for about 25 dollars, and are favorably spoken of.

"Richard T. and I," says Dr. Kitchener, "were visiting together one evening, when the master of the house invited R. T. to play at whist. He immediately gave him one of his significant stares and said, 'No, no—pray, Sir, what have you seen me do, since I came into this room, so exceedingly silly, that you ask me to play at cards.'"

A brave soldier in Connecticut, who received a musket ball through his body on the northern frontier, during the late war, writes to his friend at Washington, enclosing several silk watch chains, manufactured by himself—as follows:—

If you think proper, please to give one to Mr. Clay. He is the man I depend upon to continue the work he has so ably begun. He is as correct a politician, as respects the true interests of his country, as we ever had, and I trust God, that the people will make him sensible of it in a few years. As for the abuse that has been heaped upon him, no reasonable man can but think it will turn to his advantage. When a boy, I always found the apple tree that had the most clubs and stones about it, bore the best apples!"

It is stated in the Frederick Examiner, that George Kremer, the celebrated Pennsylvania Congressman, has taken his stand on the banks of the Potomac, for the purpose of electioneering for Jackson with those of our citizens from Washington and Frederick counties, who trade in the fisheries.—It is said a wag, finding the fat knight in a dozing posture, aroused him by attempting to thrust a shad down his throat tail foremost. Is such a Congressman worth eight dollars a day?

It must be a source of gratulation to every virtuous man in America, no matter to what party he belongs, to know that Isaac Hill, who wrote the scandalous pamphlet against Mr. and Mrs. Adams, has been turned out of the Senate of the State of New Hampshire, of which he was a member.—This man, it is said, receives a large patronage from the Post Master General. Without intending to impugn the motives of this excellent officer, we think it would be as well for the country, if his contract had been made with a more deserving individual. Marylander.

Cold Comfort.—The Nashville Republican, in a call upon its delinquent subscribers, state the appalling fact, that for the last two years there has not been enough collected from subscribers to meet one fourth of the original cost of the paper! The Republican is the Tennessee official of the Hero, and is second to none in zeal in the cause. It deserves better treatment from its friends.

Captain Pettit, of the schooner Farmer's Ingenuity from Baltimore, (arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last) jumped overboard, in the river Delaware, just below Reedy Island, and was drowned. It is said that while the crew and passengers were below, he took the lead, and made it fast about his neck. Every effort was made to recover him—the vessel was put about immediately, but he had disappeared. He has left a wife and family of children.

Geography.—The following curious passage is found in an ancient geographer, Pytheas of Marseilles:—

"In the proximity of Great Britain, on the north side, distant about six days sail, there appears neither land, nor water, nor air; but these three elements confounded, form a substance which cements in its composition all the parts of the world. Neither vessels nor persons on foot, can break through this impenetrable obstacle."

This passage was treated as a fable by the Abbe de Longchamps, and other learned men, but particularly by the Benedictine monks who published the *Literary History of France*. The substance, however, alluded to in the above passage, is unquestionably that immense mass of eternal ice which environs the poles, and which no navigator could ever yet pass.—So that what Cook and Lemaire have proved in our days by demonstration, that the ice forms an insurmountable barrier to any access to the North Pole, appears to have been known even in the time of Pytheas, 2000 years ago. And the learned Benedictines unjustly derided a man, who appeared to them to relate a fabulous story, but which the sequel has proved to be a well established fact. The works of many ancient authors abound with passages still held as fabulous, but which may yet, perhaps, prove to be perfectly natural truths.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1828. To the Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers and free Citizens of the United States.

"He who steals my purse steals trash; But he who filches from me my good name, robs me." Of that which not enriches him, but makes me poorer indeed."

If this pithy and sound maxim will apply in its full force to an injured individual, it cannot do less if applied to any particular body or class of men in the same community, when marked off for its object. And most unfortunately for us, we are now exhibiting in practice, a House divided against itself; and history one would suppose had sufficiently informed us what has been, and what will be its inevitable fate, if persisted in.

I have been led to these remarks from understanding Mr. Hoffman of New York in his speech of yesterday on the Tariff, to say in substance that the manufacturers were swayed by self interest and were not worthy of confidence and were combining together to get high duties that they may extort on the public, and pinch down the farmers, the wool growers, (who he said are duped and deceived by them) to a miserable pittance for their wool; for their own aggrandizement. Although this charge shall be made by a member of Congress on the floor of the House of Representatives while in full session against honest and honorable men, citizens of the United States, who are absent, and some of them his own immediate constituents; it is not relieved of its poisonous and degenerate purpose; the shafts of malevolence are not blunted by any real or assumed power in the body, or creature who rejects them:—truth is the mighty arbitrator of injured innocence; and I would hold myself fit to be condemned by my own conscience, if I should withhold from the public my knowledge of the standing and character of some of those gentlemen who were examined by the committee of Manufacturers. As far as my knowledge extends, and as it respects at least four of them, I have had great opportunities, and being a Farmer and a Woolgrower I shall exercise my rights and privileges in repelling this unjust attack on the reputation of some of our best citizens.

I have been personally acquainted with Bazellet Wells and Wm. R. Dickenson of Steubenville, Ohio, as also with a very extensive circle of farmers and woolgrowers, west of the mountains of Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio; who have always and uniformly spoken of them as regards their veracity in the highest terms; nor have I ever heard an expression or even a hint from any of the numerous farmers and others who have dealt with them; but that their conduct has been liberal, honorable and strictly correct. Next is Wm. W. Young, of Brandywine near Wilmington, Delaware, also a manufacturer of wool.

Of him I can speak more particularly and with the greatest satisfaction, being not only personally acquainted with him, but intimately and for a long while acquainted with many of the farmers, mechanics and others of his immediate neighborhood; all of whom have always spoken of him in the highest terms of praise in every respect, and particularly as being a liberal, intelligent, well informed, moral and religious, and one of our most enterprising and useful citizens; highly respected by all his neighbors and those who have dealings with him. And then comes E. J. Dupont of Delaware (on the Brandywine, a short distance below Mr. Young) whose character is altogether unsullied and unimpeachable and may fairly be bleated with that of Mr. Young's throughout. Mr. James B. Brown of Boston, and Mr. Abraham H. Schenck of Mattawan, Dutchess County New-York; I have also been intimately acquainted with, personally for the last six months, and they have always appeared to be modest, intelligent, well informed, high minded and honorable men; who would spurn any little dirty action for the sake of feasting on their neighbors distresses.

These are all the manufacturers of wool I am acquainted with who had the honor to be sworn as witnesses before the committee of Manufacturers. Mr. Wells, though he was not sent for; his Memorial is there, and part of his testimony under the oath of his Secretary should at least have been excused from a charge of combination, unless indeed it should be deemed combination for respectable citizens pursuing honorable and essential employments, to implore Congress to interfere between them and foreign nations, and save them from total ruin by being driven out of our own markets. And I can say with confidence there are not four men within the circle of their acquaintance, and that is not very limited; who support a fairer character for integrity, veracity and usefulness than those gentlemen, and I think I would be correct in saying without disparagement to the best man in this union, there are few, if any, who have higher claims to these virtues than Mr. Wells of Steubenville, Mr. W. W. Young and Mr. E. J. Dupont of Brandywine.

Are men, because they are elected by their fellow citizens in this Republic of equal laws and equal privileges to represent them in the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of making laws for the benefit and security of the whole as one family, privileged to attack the reputation of their fellow citizens with impunity? Tis true, the Chairman did call Mr. Hoffman to order; but merely enquired of him if his remarks were intended to apply to any of the members, who replied No, to the manufacturers, and proceeded.

Are respectable citizens to be brought forward and examined upon oath; and then told that they are not to be relied upon, their motives are selfish, they are forming or have formed combinations to deceive, to dupe, to cheat their fellow citizens? The farmers and manufacturers, (for by Mr. Hoffman's allegations, the farmers are the only dupes to the manufacturers) the most industrious and enterprising part of the community are thus insulted and abused, pointed out as objects of distrust, a mark is to be placed upon them, they are to be put upon oath, their Book and papers given up for examination, and afterwards told they are not to be believed! Why; taking this altogether, what would you make of it?—Is it not an outrage on the character, the dignity and the security of the Republic? If such conduct shall be countenanced by Congress, which I trust in God will not be; there is an end to our civil institutions. We are at once sunk in the mire and dunghill, and would better become savages all out.

And what signifies all this fuss about establishing a judicious scale of protection?—We all know well enough, that unless the manufacturer is protected, we cannot sell our wool, and beside that, they must cease to be purchasers of our bread, meat and vegetables, or employ mechanics and scientific men to erect their establishments and machinery. If there is no prohibition and the article in competition comes in under a high duty or a low duty, it occupies the same ground, and of course affords no protection or increase of the market to the American farmer or manufacturer; Mr. Hoffman's positions, up and down, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wool received in the manufactured state is, by several times, worse for the farmer and every one, than in the raw state; for the process of manufacturing adds at least one half to the value of the fabric, and so much money is put in circulation among ourselves, and every one throughout the whole circle of occupation gets share of it; a dollar may go the rounds, pay one hundred debts, and return again glowing with an expression of activity prepared for a fresh trip; but what is the effect when we receive it in the manufactured state? It is wool still, occupies precisely the same ground, and don't give to the farmer a market for an ounce more of his wool in the one state than in the other; but he loses the supply of the manufacturer of bread, meat and vegetables, and other produce of his farm, his forest and his mines, to the exact amount of all the value of the buildings, machinery and labor employed by the manufacturer in his process.—And it appears by the treasury returns, that we import more than ten times the quantity of wool in the manufactured; than in the raw state.—Why then express so much tender feeling for the farmers in protecting the raw material, and declare it over and over again, on the floor of Congress, that it is the farmer's interest they wish to secure, and there is so much solicitude expressed that the farmers may know it is their interests they are at work for; and refuse to protect him in the manufacturer which is the main thing? Are those professions real or do they not win a disposition in Messrs. Hoffman, Stevenson, Cambreleng and Co. themselves to make dupes of the farmers? who perhaps may think that with a few learned speeches of two days length each, and these high professions, they can make them believe the moon is made of green cheese or any thing else! But in the plenitude of their regard, I will recommend to them to leave undisturbed private character.

JAMES MILVAIN.

NORFOLK, April 6.

Most Lamentable Occurrence.—It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we announce the following occurrence, which has cast a gloom of sadness over our whole community. On Saturday forenoon the following young gentlemen, midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, viz: William J. Sidel, Frederick Rodgers, Robert M. Harrison and Bushrod W. Hunter, manned a sail boat, and proceeded down the river, as they had been accustomed to do for recreation and practice. The wind was blowing fresh, but when they had proceeded about three miles down it became fluky, with intervals of dead calm. It was after one of these intervals, that a sudden and very heavy flaw of wind struck the sails, when the boat capsized, filled, and instantly sunk, carrying down with her Mr. Sidel, who never rose. Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Harrison cheered each other for some time, but exhausted by cold and fatigue, the former sunk, and the latter soon shared his fate. Poor Hunter was on the eve of following his ill-fated companions, when an East River Schooner, then beating down, picked him up, nearly in a state of insensibility, and put back with him to the Navy Yard, where, with proper care, he was in a little time restored to health.

Immediately on the receipt of these distressing particulars, Com. Barron ordered boats down to drag for the bodies; but they have not yet been found.

Mr. Sidel was from New York, and brother to the lady of Captain M. C. Perry, Mr. Rodgers was 16 or 17 years of age, and son of Com. Rodgers. Mr. Harrison was from Virginia. They were young men of the finest promise, and much caressed in the circle of acquaintance to which they had found a ready introduction in this place. Herald.

MIDSHIPMAN RODGERS.

The late melancholy disaster at Norfolk, by which three of the most promising young officers of the Navy are forever lost to their friends and to their country, exhibits, in its particular circumstances, such an instance of noble generosity as to merit a more detailed relation of them than could be given in the first hasty notice of the event. It will afford gratification to their friends, even in the midst of affliction, to exhibit their example to their comrades, and show what heroic youth our gallant Navy could boast.

The facts are related by Mr. Hunter, the survivor, and are as follows:—The boat was struck by a sudden gust, or whirlwind, which turned her instantly round when she filled and sunk, carrying down with her all on board in the vortex she made. Mr. Sidel was seen no more.—Messrs. Rodgers, Harrison, and Hunter rose to the surface, when Mr. Rodgers enquired if either could swim, and was answered by Mr. Harrison that he could not, upon which Mr. Rodgers dived to the boat, and extricated some of the oars, seats, &c. from their fastenings and distributed them to his companions. When he and Mr. Hunter hid got Mr. Harrison upon an oar and swam a short distance, Mr. Rodgers recollected a favorite dog that he had brought with him, and becoming troublesome in the boat he had tied him there, just before the squall.—He therefore swam back and dived a second time, and made great exertions to release the dog, but being unable to do this, he came up again, and gave all his exertions, with those of Mr. Hunter, to the assistance of Harrison; cheering him with encouragement, and assuring that he would save him if possible. Mr. Harrison on seeing the danger of his generous friends, conjured them to look to their own safety. Mr. Rodgers, exhausted as he was, still cheered and assisted his comrade, till he sunk to rise no more. He then swam for a vessel beating down, and as he had left the oar, he past Mr. Hunter, who swam slower with that encumbrance; but Mr. H. soon after passed his lifeless body floating upon the waves.

SPRING MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened and offer for sale, at their Store,

No. 1, East High Street, (Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel,) A fresh assortment of SPRING MILLINERY—Leghorn and Straw hats; Silks and Satins of various colors and figures; Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs of the newest patterns; bonnet and waist Ribbons; Lace, artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

STRAW COTAGE HATS. Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions. Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices. Wilmington, April 10. 30—m

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.



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

J. Q. ADAMS, A. JACKSON.

He has spent his life, fighting man. He is a 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.

[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."

Races.—The Sussex races which were to be run at Georgetown on the 15th inst., it was expected, would be numerous attended. The early part of this week the knights of the turf, the real Jackson "fancy," with their money, (young B....d.) attended by groom Sammy, left Wilmington, for the course, where we hope, if they took the main road they arrived without accident. Large bets, it is said, are offered upon the poney, by his accompanying friends, that should he be admitted upon the turf as a fit candidate for the sweepstakes, he will distance any animal that shall measure sides with him. Some little suspicion seems to exist among the contributors of the purse to be bet on the poney, that fair play will not be shown. One only of the grooms was taken along, and the other not even invited, but the friends of the slighted knight of the curry-comb, have despatched him to the ground to see that there shall be no chiseling.

It is believed that the principal object of the Jackson club in taking the poney to Georgetown, was to show him off, and obtain betters for the October races. The poney, they say, has considerably improved in bone and muscle since the last day's sport, and it is thought he would, if again brought forward, make a fine display. But we think his friends will find some difficulty in raising a purse in Sussex, as he is too well known there to be well backed. There would have been no betters last year, had he not been in the keeping of a hitherto successful jockey.

A considerable rush was made the early part of this week by many of the Jackson leaders of this Borough, towards Georgetown, in Sussex, where they wished to be present at a meeting of their party, for that county, on Tuesday last. That cause must indeed be desperate, when its friends will make a two days' journey, a distance of about 100 miles, to attend a political meeting. But it is said they go to guide and direct, and see that things are not done in a "bungling manner." The Jackson men here, say that Sussex spoiled the success of the party last year, and they are now determined that whatever is done there shall be under the direction of experienced masters. Be it so. If Sussex will submit to this kind of controul—if she will submit, we say, to be put in the traces, and have the bit thus placed in her mouth to be ge'd and haw'd like a draft horse, she may pull until her sides are chafed to the bone, and what will be her reward? We admire magnanimity even in an enemy; but a word to the Jackson voters of Sussex. Be on your guard. Almost the last words uttered by these political puppets before they vaulted into their gigs, were to this amount that, they must be on the spot to show the swamps how to conduct their business.

The character of the citizens of Sussex county, has always stood high upon the political annals of this State, as a high minded and independent people; and are they now, at this time of day, going to surrender the control of their affairs, and put the reins into the hands of a few ambitious aspirants, who even in the event of success, would have no more regard for them than they have for the horses that draws their carriages.

The roof of the New Brunswick Theatre, (in London) lately fell in, and destroyed a great many human lives. There was supposed to have been about 170 persons, mechanics and others, in the house at the time,

the greater part of whom was killed or shockingly maimed. The accident occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, while the company were rehearsing the play "Guy Mannering," and nearly all the actors and actresses were crushed to death. This theatre had just been completed, and was on the following evening to have been opened for the first time. Two men were upon the roof, which was constructed of iron, when it fell in; neither of whom were injured.

The Weather.—We have had in this place a season of most remarkable weather. Friday and Saturday last the sun shone bright and the weather was pleasant—the bees were out, busily engaged in collecting their sweet store from the blooming fields and gardens. On Sunday morning the wind came out from N. E. and brought a heavy and continued rain which lasted till Monday morning, when it changed to hail and then snow; and from eight o'clock on Monday morning till early on Tuesday morning, we experienced a snow storm more severe than any that has happened during the past winter. The snow fell to the depth of several inches, completely covering the fields, and exhibiting a dreary picture of a mid-winter's day. On Tuesday the sun arose clear and warm, and by evening, hardly a particle of the unwelcome element was to be seen. It was a rare sight, to witness the fields and woods clad in the vestments of winter while our senses were regaled with the sweet odours of the blossoms of spring.

It is expected that the fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and cherries, is all destroyed, except some of the later kinds, the trees of which were not in bloom.

For lack of sustenance!—We copy from the U. S. Gazette the following paragraph: "The establishment of the 'National Palladium,' a daily morning paper, heretofore published in this city, has passed into the hands of J. Frick & Co. and will be merged in that of the American Sentinel."

Thus we see the boasted "National Palladium," which was "got up" with such brilliant prospects, and which was to produce such wonderful effects in the political arena, has at length shared the lot destined for all such mushroom establishments. Its demise has not been premature—we are only surprised that it lived so long. For more than a year, we are informed, the "Palladium" has been supported by the bounty of the "Jackson Club" in Philadelphia, and the reader may remember that we, a short time ago, published the names of three worthies, (Judge Hemphill, Gen. Patterson and Gen. Cadwallader,) who had each subscribed \$50 worth of pap to keep the thing in existence. But it seems all would not do. It was a ravenous eater, and died for lack of sustenance—peacefully resigning itself into the arms of the "Sentinel." The "Mercury" must soon follow. It is pretty near time that Stephen Simpson had taken the common course. One question we beg leave to ask—who are the sufferers?

Below will be found a few "signs" which we present to the friends of the Administration as some small evidences of the progress of truth. "Truth is mighty and must prevail." Hardly a day passes that does not bring us some fresh proofs of the progress of that great cause that knows no other than our country's good. The Jackson presses which were got up some few months ago are already crumbling into ruins and going down by the score. Let them cry as much as they will about a corrupt administration, the profligacy of the cabinet, &c. &c.—we fear not the light, and they shall soon feel the force of the declaration "Truth is mighty and SHALL prevail."

Signs.—The St. Louis Observer, the leading Jackson paper in the State of Missouri, has been discontinued for want of support, as is stated by the St. Louis Republican.

The "Herald," a Jackson paper, has been discontinued at Washington, in the State of N. Carolina, and an Administration paper, called the "Freeman's Echo," commenced in its place.

The "Times," hitherto a Jackson paper, printed at New Berlin, in Union co. Pa. by J. I. Sterritt, Esq. has been recently sold to Geo. A. Snyder, son to the late Governor Simon Snyder, and now supports the Administration.

The Knoxville, Ten. Enquirer, has changed owners, and the present proprietor has hoisted the Administration flag.

Thomas Slaughter, Esq. who was nominated on the 8th of January, on the Jackson electoral ticket for Kentucky, "declines the honor thus intended to be conferred upon him."

From the Utica (N. Y.) Centinel. After the business of the Grand Jury for this County, which has been in session for the last two days, had been gone through, it was proposed that the sentiments of the members be tested by a vote upon the subject of the Presidency. Upon counting the ballots, there were found for

Mr. Adams, 17
Gen. Jackson, 3

From the Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph. We can add to the above another Sign.—The Grand Jury of this county, at its late session, voted on the subject of the next Presidency, and on counting the ballots, there were found for

Mr. Adams, 15
Gen. Jackson, 4

A meeting of the Charitable Marine Society was lately held in Baltimore, when the opinion of the meeting being taken on the Presidential question, there was not a dissenting voice—all for J. Q. Adams!

SUMMARY.—Com. LaBorde's squadron was spoken on the 16th ult. off St. Jago de Cuba, bound from Curacao to Havana, to join the men of war lately arrived there from Spain under the apprehension of a visit from Commodore Porter, in the Asia, with other Mexican vessels of war, on the coast of Cuba.

The Mexican brig Hermoine, with her prize a Spanish brig taken off Matanzas, arrived at Key West a few weeks ago—they were ordered out of port by the Collector, but the order not being complied with, the prize was taken possession of by order of the Collector, and revenue officers put on board.

A letter received in Quebec from Liverpool, dated 20th February, says: "We regret to learn that it is the intention of his majesty's ministers to admit flour, the produce of the United States, duty free, into the West Indies, if imported via Great Britain."

Last year there was imported into Boston, in specie: gold \$14,058, silver \$345,331.—Total, \$459,389.

James Baker, Esq. the Treasurer of the State of Virginia, committed suicide by hanging himself on the night of the 27th ult. He was discovered by his wife before life was extinct, but having it is supposed, made use of laudanum to prevent that reaction which naturally succeeds a mere suspension of the functions of life by strangulation, all attempts to save him were ineffectual, and after remaining awhile in a state of dreadful agony, he expired!—It is supposed the Treasury of the State will suffer.

The semi-annual sale at Boston under the superintendence of the New England Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, amounted to \$599,690 08.

The French fleet destined for Algiers, it is stated, was to sail on the 11th Feb. It is to be hoped this expedition may be more successful than the last.

For the Delaware Advertiser.
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod iure licet.

I have observed in the Delaware Gazette of the 4th inst. the wailings of its Editor, who complains that "the screws" have been put upon him, and that he has been held to bail in the sum of 5000 dollars, to answer to the suit of John M. Clayton, in an action of trespass on the case. He supposes Mr. Clayton, from his haste to bring his suit, and the amount of bail required, is very angry, and avers that he is unconscious of having given him cause for complaint. Altho' I have no other or further concern in the affairs of either Mr. Clayton or Mr. Harker, than that which every lover of good order and the supremacy of the laws ought to take, I believe I can put the little editor in the way of finding out why Mr. Clayton has brought his action, and that the bail required is a very moderate sum, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration. Let Mr. Harker examine the files of the Delaware Gazette for the last ten years—mark, and make his own comments upon the various editorial articles and communications, published by him against Mr. Clayton within that period, as false as they are foul, and if he has one ounce of common sense or common honesty, his wonder why the suit has been brought and 5000 dollars bail required, will be changed into astonishment that he has been so long permitted to breach with impunity, indictments for the breach of the public peace for his various libels, and civil suits for damages, for having wantonly invaded the rights of a free and meritorious citizen, who has a right to expect protection from the law in his honest pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. But instead of making this investigation, and reflecting rightly upon it,—instead of making a disclosure of the foul sources from whence he derives the slanderous tales from which he concocts his calumnious editorial articles—instead of giving up as he ought to do, the names of his cowardly correspondents, who, under cover of his foul sheet, have hugged themselves in fancied security, published the basest and most unfounded charges against Mr. Clayton, the proudest and brightest of whom would cower and quail under the stern rebuke of his eye, if confronted with the high minded and honourable man they have secretly abused and calumniated—instead of having made all the amendments in his power and humbly suing for peace and pardon, he impudently holds a tone of defiance and intimates his fixed determination to pursue his course in such a manner, as to add a weight to the blow (already too heavy for his weak shoulders) sufficient to crush him.

This valourous editor, for a series of years indeed ever since he has had the conduct of a paper, has been in the constant habit of assailing, through its most prominent members, the political party opposed to him. He professes to know all their secret movements, and dives into the motives that actuate their hearts, and in his jaundiced imagination all is corrupt, all is base and foul.—His pen overflows with bitterness and gall, and none can escape him. The Governor of the State—the Judges of our Courts, and every person standing well with the people for their talents, integrity or virtue, and calculated from these qualifications to have an influence upon public opinion, if their views do not exactly comport with the creed of his party, are by him denounced by name, or intimated not to be misunderstood, and charged with derelictions from the path of honor and rectitude, which are foretold to their feelings, and carefully avoided in their public and private lives. And yet, strange to tell, he has thus far escaped the penalty which the despised law awards to such a course of conduct. And why? Because in the first place he has been viewed as the humble sycophant and slave of others behind the curtain; and secondly, because he has been considered unable to compensate in damages the injury that various persons have been compelled to suffer from his vile aspersions.

But it appears now that there is a point beyond which he cannot be borne with, and that one out of the many he has vilified has determined to rescue his character from the contumely that has been poured upon it from the columns of the prostituted Gazette, by means of a public trial. Mr. Harker will then be called upon to prove to the court and jury the truth of the charges he has made—if he fails to do so, let him tremble for the result. The great Adams and Jackson question, behind which he fondly hopes to shelter himself, will be then settled. The people will then have awoke from the distemperature, that now seems to have rendered callous a considerable portion of the community to the finer feelings of the human heart, and be enabled to see clearly the propriety of protecting the reputation of unoffending and valuable individuals from the wanton aggressions of a newspaper editor, and the shameless malice of newspaper scribblers.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

It must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to every inhabitant of our Borough, to contemplate the rapid scientific strides made within the last few years. A retrospective glance of only a few winters, will find us an ignorant bigotted class, watching with a jealous eye, every enlightened traveller who should even volunteer his services, to open the avenues to knowledge, as doubtful of his intelligence or the purity of his intention; and should he unfortunately solicit a trifling pittance to defray his expenses, we would sidelong glance at our self, shrug our shoulders, and shudder at the thought—pronounce him an impostor, and convince him of our apprehensions, by suffering him to elucidate his subject to the vacant benches; thus sacrificing our best advantages and opportunities at the shrine of ignorance, or offer them upon the altar of avarice.

But now, thanks to the liberal and femulous, this spirit appears rapidly decreasing, and from the exertion of a few, societies have been thrown into existence, which although long since conversed on, and ambition not then wanting, yet the paralyzing hand of the influential was upon them, and they could not succeed.

The other day the Academy of Science was not formed, now it is a flourishing Society, composed of the intelligent and sagacious of our Borough; men whose lives have been spent in seeking after knowledge, searching into the arcanum of nature to enlighten themselves, as well as mankind. A society that promises ere long to rank among the first for respectability and a knowledge of science, and to be a lasting monument of pride to the inhabitants of Delaware.

Since the Academy, and partially emanating therefrom, came the Athenæum; an institution of so recent a birth, that surprise is excited at its vigorous and mature appearance; a field for information and investigation is here opened to us hitherto unparalleled. No longer shall the stranger who visits our Borough, complain of our amusements, he has here all that his insatiable appetite could wish to revel on.

The origin of all these valuable concerns have (by the knowing) been traced to JONAS FINCH, a lecturer on Mineralogy, who visited our Borough some 12 months since, offering upon high and very respectable credentials, to teach that science, provided a class of sufficient magnitude could be obtained, to warrant his proceeding.

If such be the fact, that he was the *primum mobile* of all this scientific mania, to him what a source of gratification. And here we will venture to predict that should another John Finch, or one equally competent to the task, wend his course this way, while "nature has her livery on", and issue proposals for a class on Botany, and consent to ramble with us, to gather

"Wild flowers on the hill, the mead, the dale," he will meet with success not inferior to Finch, and perhaps become the corner stone of some half a dozen institutions existing in embryo, and only requiring his germinating influence to bring them into life and action.

Should, gentle reader, you be that individual, or within the pale of your acquaintance there lives such a one, tell him for us that we cordially invite him to visit us; pledging for ourselves and our friends, to constitute a part of the class which we so tenaciously believe would readily be obtained; because the spirit saith "Now is the accepted time", and if we procrastinate a little longer indolence may again overtake us, and finding us sleeping at our post may bury us in the ruins of obloquy forever.

A report having obtained circulation that the venerable Chief Justice Marshall had expressed himself with considerable warmth relative to the chance of General Jackson's election, the Judge has thought proper to cause the following note to be published in the Richmond Whig:

March 25, 1828.

"Sir: I perceive in your paper of to-day, a quotation ascribed to me respecting the pending elections for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow.—Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private, that though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State, I never did use the other expression ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorised to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed. Very respectfully, your ob't.

J. MARSHALL.

John H. Pleasants, Esq. The Baltimore Patriot, in noticing the above, says—"Chief Justice Marshall, and all the other Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, with, perhaps, a single exception, are friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams."

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, there were imported into Portland, 3148 bbls. of Molasses, paying a duty, under the present Tariff, of 15,734 dollars.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. CHARLES GILBERT DEXTER, to Miss SARAH MARIA, daughter of Dr. Gideon Jaques—all of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert Mr. RUSSELL BAXTER to Miss ELIZABETH LAWS, both of Newcastle county.

By the same, on Thursday evening the 10th inst. Mr. HENRY H. B. to, Miss MARY HANCOCK, of Newcastle county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Wm. R. CORRAN to Miss MARY ANN CANAN, all of this Borough.

At the market house, in Augusta, Geo. at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, by J. W. Meredith, Esq. Mr. BAYNE PARSONS, to Miss ELIZA COLE. The above pair were emigrating from North Carolina and became first acquainted with each other on the long road to Georgia, were bound to different sections of the country, and finding that the roads forked at Augusta, the idea of a separation was intolerable, so endeavored had they become of each other on their journey. They had halted in front of the market, when their disconsolate situation was whispered to some of our citizens. The news soon became general, and in a short period several hundred of our people, from generals and aldermen, colonels and squires, down to the little boys of the city, gathered around—and all agreed that Mr. Bright and Miss Eliza should be one. A subscription was instantly raised to pay the license fee, and our Squire of the 122d district, volunteered to officiate on the occasion without fee, reward, or the hope thereof. The knot being tied, Alderman Danforth proposed that a subscription be raised for a marriage portion, and with praise-worthy example, tendered one hundred pounds of bacon as his quota. The thing took well, and all hands contributed their mite—and the happy pair took up their line of march arm in arm, towards Tallahassee, amid loud huzzas of prosperity to the Republic, and long life to Mr. Bright and Mrs. Eliza.—Augusta Chron.

DIED.

On the eleventh instant, EDWARD C. PINKNEY, Esq. of the Bar of Baltimore.

Mr. Pinkney had, for a few months past, been the Editor of the Marylander. To the arduous and delicate task of conducting a public journal, he brought a rare union of accomplishments, for the display of which nothing was wanting but health.

His friends who admired and loved him, mourn the untimely death of one possessed of the highest sense of honor; of one who was brave even to chivalry; who united the manners of the perfect gentleman with the varied acquirements of the ripe scholar.

But they are not without consolation. They have the proud satisfaction of reflecting that he had died as he lived,—without fear and without reproach.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connexions, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

Bulletin Extraordinary!

The Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No 7, will be drawn on Saturday next, the 19th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. when prizes amounting to \$74,412!! will be distributed to the favorites of fortune: then haste, adventurers, for the time draws near. Remember, delays are dangerous.

Capital prize, \$8,000! Tickets \$4; shares in proportion—for sale at the

PRIZE SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market-street, Wilmington, Del. ROBERTSON & LITTLE.

April 17.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues his School, at the old stand, in Orange Street, above High, next door to Webb's Currying Shop, which is now open for the reception of boys and girls, to whom the strictest attention will be paid, both as it respects their morals and education, in the branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Book-Keeping. For Terms apply to J. C. ALLEN.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Dover, a Semi-Weekly paper, TO BE ENTITLED

THE POLITICAL PRIMER, OR

A Hornbook for the Jacksonites.

It is time that the men who have the arrogance to think that they can govern the people of Delaware by dint of fear, should be met on their own ground. Many of those whom they have heretofore attacked, trembling at the ferocity with which private character has been assailed, have quailed before their slanders. One man at least remains who will not sink without a struggle. So far, the subscriber has not, in a single instance, assisted in the political publications of the day. Nevertheless, humble as he is, he has not escaped the attacks of these calumniators. The motley Editorial corps, with the whole host of runners and spies, attached to the Gazette establishment, high and low, shall be made to feel that they are neither invisible nor invulnerable. Neither eminent public worth, nor the most humble private character can escape their malice. The engineer shall be hoisted with his own petard, and it shall go hard if he be able, after his descent, to resume his former position.

To the Adams men the subscriber offers the use of his columns, which shall be always open to defend them against the vile aspersions of their enemies. The countless number of worthy men whose characters have been defamed by the ruthless assaults of the Gazette ruffians, shall find in the Political Primer an ally offensive and defensive.

To the honest portion of the Jackson party, the subscriber will readily extend the feelings of charity, which should always subsist between honest men of opposite parties. From those who, from interest or wilfully perverted principles, have attached themselves to the fortunes of the military aspirant, all upright men must turn with disdain. To these men I will only say: If there's a hole in a' your coats,

I rede you ten it:

A chief's among you takin' notes, And faith, he'll prent it.

The Political Primer will be published twice a week, on a half sheet of super-royal paper, in the quarto form, at one dollar for six months, payable always in advance. The first number will appear in the course of a few days. The paper will be principally devoted to general and local politics, and particularly to the latter. A short summary of the news of the day will be inserted when important.

J. ROBERTSON.

Dover, April 7, 1828.

Every friend of the Administration is earnestly desired to use his influence in giving an extended circulation to the paper. If the actual expenses of the undertaking are re-imbursed by the public, it is all the Editor expects. Subscriptions received at this Office.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, April 17.

NEW YORK.	
N. Y. City banks	par
J. Barker's	no sale
Albany banks	1
Troy bank	1
Black Mt. Schenectady	1
Leedsburg bank	1
Newburg bank	1
New Br. at Ithaca	1
Orange county bank	1
Ontario	1

NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	1
at N. Brunswick	1
at Patterson	1
at Morristown	1
at Sussex	1
Jersey bank	unc.
Banks in Newark	1

PENN. & DEL.	
Philadel. banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery co.	par
Chester county, W.	par
Chester	par
Delaware co. Ches.	par
ter	par
Lancaster bank	1
Farmers bk. Lancas.	1
ter	par
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia	par
Farmers bk. Bucks	par
county	par
York bank	1

DELAWARE.	
Bank of Del.	par
Wilmington & Bran.	par
dywine	par

MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1
do city bank	1
Annapolis	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1
do. at Frederick	1
town	1
Hagerstown bank	1

Large Bread.

At No. 103, Shipley street, Wilmington. The subscriber being solicited by his friends, has determined to commence baking *Diapsopia* or *bran bread*, and now begs leave to inform his friends and the public that they can be supplied with this bread, and, as usual, with *wheat* and *rye bread*, in lots as large for the price, that he thinks families who call on him will find it cheaper to purchase of him than to bake for themselves.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of *CAKES*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The public may rest assured that the above bread and cakes will be made from the best flour and by the best workmen.

Weight and Price.
2 1/2 lbs. Wheat Bread, for 6¢
2 1/2 " Wheat and Indian Bread, 6¢
2 1/2 " Diapsopia, or bran bread, 6¢
2 1/2 " Rye bread, 6¢

A great variety of Confectionery, Fruits, Cordials, &c., wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

March 3, 1828.

MILLER DUNOTT.

Wilmington Card Factory.

ISAAC PERCE, South West Corner of Market and High streets, Wilmington, Del.

Has now on hand a good assortment of MACHINE CARDS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from Manufacturers will be promptly executed. As he employs the best materials and greatest care in their construction, he is prepared to warrant them to perform equal to any that can be procured.

Persons wishing to supply themselves are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

March 10, 1828.

16-4t.

LEA RUSBY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office to No. 123, Market street, next door to the Town Hall, where it will be his business to draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, INDENTURES, and all other Instruments of Writing, incident to his calling; which he will endeavor to do with accuracy and despatch, for those who may be so kind as to call upon him.

4th mo. 4th 1828.

29-4tp.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of AN-DREW BARNABY, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested for settlement, to

MARY B. BARNABY, Adm'r.

Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828.

29-3m.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 2 April 1, 1828.

State Lottery of Maryland. to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, the 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$10,000	is \$10,000
1 of 2,000	is 2,000
1 of 1,000	is 1,000
3 of 500	is 1,500
10 of 100	is 1,000
20 of 50	is 1,000
100 of 10	is 1,000
100 of 5	is 500
500 of 4	is 2,000

236 prizes amounting to \$38,000. More Prizes than Blanks!

This Scheme will be drawn on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw three!

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$5 00
Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, \$2 50
Eighths, \$63

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at COHEN'S.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States.

Orders, either by mail, (post paid), or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, April 1, 1828.

Job Printing neatly executed.

Ladies' Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter.

The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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, stationery, or instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

Recommendation.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a Visiting Committee, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL, WM. SHERER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonials, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee.

PIERCE CONNELLY, Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington.

March 23, 1828. 28-1f.

By the President of the United States IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North or Red River, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.

Townships Four, Five, Six, seven and Eight, of Range Two, East.

Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.

Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.

Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven, East.

Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.

Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.

Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West.

The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President: GEO. GRAHAM, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Feb. 28.

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, of the latest arrivals; purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are,

Superfine and middling cloths & cassimeres

do Valencia and Mar-seilles vestings.

do Florentines & Den-mark satins

do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres

Super yellow nankins

Superfine wide heavy India satins.

An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.

FOR MILLINERS. Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, flosses, ribbons, &c. And a variety of

Domestic Goods.

WM. P. RICHARDS & CO. No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank.

Wilmington, 4th mo 2, 1828. 29-3mo.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street.

Near the Haystack; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, complaters, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.

Amo. 8th, 1828. 14-1y.

New Dry Goods Store.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened at No. 83, Market-st. three doors below the Upper Market, Wilmington, Del. a beautiful assortment of reasonable

DRY GOODS. Consisting, in part, of Superfine and common broad cloths, blue, black, Oxford-mixed and assorted colours; vestings, superior calicoes, ginghams, Irish linen, cambric, jaconet and book muslins; bombazettes; an elegant assortment of figured Swiss muslins; white and colored hosiery gloves; fancy and handanna hdkfs; gentlemen's stocks and cravats; silks of various kinds; canton crapes; ribbons, braids, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, &c.; bleached and brown muslins, a fine assortment, cheap; with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be offered on the most favourable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES A. SPARKS. Wilmington, March, 1828. 28-4t.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, Market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. H. Brinkley's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of Dry Goods, viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours; Valencia, toffinet and black silk vestings, marseilles quilts, new style; prints and ginghams; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; black and cold Italian mantuas; luteastrings and flosses; do grosdenaples, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linen; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c.; velvet and cords; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flag, and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of Domestic Goods, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, town-lens, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

WM. H. TOMLINSON. Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28-3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE, JOSHUA C. JENKINS. No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia. 2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22-4t.

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. Northside, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDO GLASS, SHIP FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by

JOSHUA C. JENKINS, (Late Bettle & Jenkins.) 2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22-4in.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. McNEAL & SON, No. 98, & 100, Market Street.

Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes.

500 " do do Lace Boots,

1200 " do do Fine Shoes,

2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.

6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.

2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of Course Water-Proof Boots.

The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

SEVENTH CLASS. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Saturday, the 19th of April, 1828, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$8,000

1 of 2,500

1 of 2,000

1 of 1,572

2 of 1,000

5 of 500

5 of 400

10 of 250

16 of 150

10 of 100

44 of 50

44 of 40

44 of 30

1150 of 8

9,624 Prizes.

15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$4 00
Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, \$2 00
Eighths, \$50 ct.

Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Bank Notes bought and sold.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

March 27th.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetters, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe.

By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide-spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE. \$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to

JOHN A. PARKER, To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS, Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.

The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommendation of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her to-day; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—is much less swollen, very slightly painful—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

If the above recommendation notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.

E. A. ATLEE. Philadelphia 5th mo. 30, 1827.

Sold by JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington.

Also, at J. HANLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market-street.

Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as

Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists.

Soap-Boiler's Kettles and Kirbs.

Paper Mill Screw-pins and Boxes.

Calender Rollers of any pattern.

Steam Engine work in general.

Mill Gearing of all kinds.

Plough Castings.

Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut, all of which will be done with neatness and despatch, under the immediate direction of

William Hamilton.

Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by

3dmo. 8th, 1828. WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 96, Market street. 23-3m.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Good Merchants.

Chaikly Somers, 48, Market-street.

Buzby & Bassett, 62, Market-st.

John Patterson, 30 Market Street.

W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, Market Street.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL

Silk Worm

VOL. I.]

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

[No. 32.]

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.

APRIL 24, 1828.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices.—A liberal deduction will be made to subscribers who may advertise by the quarter or year.

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



POETRY.

BEAUTY IN SMILES.

O, weep not sweet maid, though the bright tear
Of beauty
To kindred emotion each feeling beguiles,
The softness of sorrow, no magic can borrow,
To vie with the splendor of—beauty in smiles.
Man roves through creation a wandering stranger,
A dupe to its follies—a slave to its toils;
But bright o'er the billows of doubt and of danger,
The rainbow of promise is—beauty in smiles.
As the rays of the sun, o'er the bosom of nature,
Renew every flow'r which the tempest despoils—
So joy's faded blossom, in man's aching bosom,
Revives in the sun-shine of—beauty in smiles.
The crown of the hero—the star of the rover—
The hope that inspires—and the spell that beguiles;
The song of the poet—the dream of the lover—
The infidel's heaven, is—beauty in smiles.

From the New-York Mirror.

BEAUTY IN TEARS.

"To pensive drops the radiant eye beguiles,
"For beauty's tears are lovelier than her smile."
Campbell
O, sing not to me, of the sweet smile of beauty,
Or the beams that bright eyes can emit from
their spheres;
Their brightness is fleeting, as the day-beam re-
treating,
And thrills not the bosom, like—beauty in
tears.
When the morning and noon of life's day are
o'er shaded,
And the twilight has come in the shadow of
years;
No smile can rekindle the joys that have faded,
But the cold bosom melts, before—beauty in
tears.
As the mild dews of evening revive the fair flow-
er-
et
That withers and drops when the noon-beam
appears,
So the bosom of sadness will brighten with
gladness,
When sympathy softens, sweet—beauty in
tears.
The soul's brightest lustre, the magic of feel-
ing,
The spell that enraptures—the charm that
endears,
The radiance of heaven, mild mercy revealing,
The hope of the suppliant, is—beauty in tears.

THE ATTACKED ESCORT.

A SPANISH SCENE.

In 1810, I was in the French service, and or-
dered with my regiment to Bayonne. Frequent
convoys were sent forward into Spain, suffi-
ciently numerous to keep off the Guerrillas; and to
one of those I was attached on its way to Andalu-
sia. Our convoy was strong: a corps of infan-
try, dragoons and artillery, escorting a long train
of wagons with stores. Our march was through a
fine part of the country, and in the finest sea-
son of the year—the close of spring. We pro-
ceeded slowly, and had full leisure to enjoy the
landscape. The Spanish spring realizes all the
ideas of beauty, those skies of cloudless
blue and splendid sunshine, those blossomed
fields, and light and delicious airs, that in other
lands are scarcely more than the language of
poetry.

The convoy moved with the usual military
precautions, though it was too strong to be lia-
ble to a Guerrilla attack. We could not how-
ever, prevent desultory skirmishes in the defiles,
by which we lost some men. Even this, in some
degree, added to the interest of our march.—
On the first report of a musquet, the column
closed; our mountain voliquiers and light infan-
try were sent up the hills, to turn the flank of
the Spaniards; and apart from the loss of lives,
the scene was often in the highest degree, strik-
ing and picturesque.

In this mode we passed on till we reached the
Sierra Morena. There the badness of the roads,
which had been neglected from the commence-
ment of the war, broke a considerable number
of our wagons; and as we had now reached a
country completely in the power of our troops,
the officer in command thought it better to
move forward with the main body, than linger
for their repair. Some hundred men were left
behind to escort them, with orders to follow to a
town three marches off, which was to be the
head quarters of the convoy. I had been taken
ill, and remained with the wagons: the delay
however, was trifling; and in twenty-four hours
we were on the road again. Unluckily, the
commandant of the escort, in order to make up
for our lost time, took it into his head to move
up by a narrow forest road, instead of that
through the open country, which made a circuit
of some extent. I observed to him the hazard
of this route; he gave me civilly to understand
that I was not then at the head of my regiment;
I said no more, but we plunged into the forest.
For some time all went on well, but the forest
grew thicker, the road narrower and more brok-
en, and at last a grove of oaks brought us almost

to a stop. We here found our advanced dra-
goons, who waited for the column, that they
might not be entangled alone in the grove.—
We had scarcely worked ourselves a dozen
yards among the trunks and copse, when an ad-
vanced sharp-shooter fired, and in a moment af-
ter we saw men with muskets in their hands
running round us. Their numbers increased rap-
idly, and we soon had them in every direction
—front, flank and rear. Our commandant had
now found out his mistake, and had nothing to
do but to get out of it as well as he could. The
column had halted at once. The infantry were
posted at its head, and in the rear of the wagons,
the sharp-shooters formed a line on each side,
from front to rear, and the dragoons, were push-
ed into the wood, on both sides of the road, at
20 paces off, to act as skirmishers.

The fire had already begun, and the enemy
had all the advantage—he might single us out as
he pleased, while we might take our revenge by
firing at the trees. We saw some of our dra-
goons tumble from their horses, while others
galloped back to us wounded. Platoons of in-
fantry were advanced to support them, and they
soon began to feel the effects of the fire. Our
next experiment was to send thirty dragoons to
cut down every thing before them. They charg-
ed gallantly, but they could not cut down oaks
and elms of a hundred years' growth and in a
few minutes we saw about one half of the troop
gallop back again, followed by a shout and a
shower of balls.

We were now situated awkwardly enough,
and in fact had nothing for it but fighting. The
commandant was a good officer though he had
entered the woods; and the soldiers fired desper-
ately. We made our way, losing men contin-
ually; still we got on, until we came to an *abatias*
of trees, in the very heart of the forest. Here
we fought for life and death; the enemy, though
only peasants, were bold, and capital shots; and
it was not till after an hour of despair and carnage
that we broke through the barrier, wound
our way through the forest, and saw the light of
heaven. This cost us nearly all our wagons,
two thirds of our escort, the commandant a se-
vere wound in the knee, and me a ball in the
shoulder.

This was an unlucky affair, and it left us all in
ill humor. We moved on determined to try no
more short cuts; and about half a league further
saw another grove. We all shrank at the sight;
but above the trees we saw, at a turning of the
road, the chimneys of a chateau. This of course
would afford quarters for the officers, an hospital
for the wounded, and plunder for the rest.—
I now remonstrated on the necessity of losing no
more time, but the commandant's wound had
made him outrageous and the sight of Spanish
property was not easily resisted by our troops
at that period. So it was determined story
what was inside of the chateau.

We left the few carriages that remained to us
in the road, and sent our sharp-shooters up
the grand avenue—a stately range of oaks.—
There was not a soul to be seen in the house:
the windows were closed, and but that the dogs
barked fiercely, we should have thought that
the whole had been visited by the plague.—
The soldiers hammered the great door with the
but-ends of their muskets, flung stones at the
windows, and at last began to fire at the shutters.
All was useless, as length, as we were beginning
to lay faggots against the door, a small window
was opened, and a man's voice inquired—"What
we wanted!"

One of our officers who had served in Spain,
answered, that we wanted to get in and have
some refreshment and rest. The voice replied,
and bade us go to a farm house in sight, where
we should find provisions. "No," said the offi-
cer, that is not enough; open the door, or we
will get in in spite of you."

"You shall not get in," said the voice. "We
have force enough to defend ourselves; retire
at your peril."

This defiance put the troops into a rage.—
They looked on it as an insolent challenge; and
while some of them prepared to scale the win-
dows, others ran off to bring up our guns, to
burst open the door. The commandant, howev-
er, would not allow them to be used, in the fear
of bringing the guerrillas upon him again. Af-
length they broke open the door with the levers
of the guns. As it fell in, a line of fifty men
drawn up in the court within, fired a volley
that knocked down one half of those in front.—
The rest fell back for a moment; but the whole
corps now rushed on, and filled the court be-
fore the Spaniards had time to reload. A great
number of them were killed on the spot; but the great-
er part made good their retreat into the chateau,
and from that into the grounds, where our sol-
diers, as soon as they saw the rich furniture of
the rooms, did not think it worth their while to
follow them.

I was extremely grieved at this whole affair;
and indignant and pained as I was at so much
unnecessary evil, I was led, partly by curiosity,
and partly by a wish to be of what service I
could, to the unfortunate people of the house,
to enter the court, and see what was going for-
ward. At this time the first attack was over,
and the soldiers had gained possession of the
apartments above; but there was still a scene
going on that I shall never forget. Some of the
Spaniards had either been unable, or disinclined
to retreat; and at the further end of the court
against the wall of the chapel, stood six or seven
men who seemed determined to die. They had
made a little breast-work of some loose
wood, and from behind this they kept up a regu-
lar discharge. I remarked among them a very
noble looking man, in an embroidered cloak,
who appeared to be their master, and beside him
a boy of fifteen or sixteen, who cried out contin-
ually, "Kill, kill the French!" This lasted a
few minutes, and we lost some men at every
discharge, till at last our soldiers, infuriated
at this defiance, by a handful of servants, rushed
forward; seven or eight took aim together at
the master, and fired. I saw the body fall at
the moment; the master staggered a few paces
back, and then advancing, flung himself beside
the body. The servants at this sight lost cour-
age, threw away their arms, and, springing up
on the pieces of wood, climbed over the wall,
and made their escape through the gardens;
our soldiers offering them no interruption, as
the resistance was fairly at an end, and they
were anxious only to share the plunder of their
comrades in the chateau. My servant and I
were now the only persons in the court; and I
was so much shocked and disgusted with the
whole scene of rapine and cruelty, that I did
not know whether to advance or retire.

I saw the court covered with dead, and felt
the natural shudder of every man, not altogeth-

er hardened, at beholding death in such a shape
while the ear was filled with the shootings and
riot of plunder above. But as I gave a last
look to the spot where those gallant and unfor-
tunate Spaniards had made their last stand, I
thought I saw a hand waved from among the
corpses. I immediately went up to them.—The
first face I saw was the boy's. It was turned
upwards, and pale as it was, I think I never
saw one so handsome. It still retained a slight
expression of disdain, which gave a kind of lofti-
ness to its extreme beauty, and reminded me
of the Belvidere Apollo. But he was totally
dead. It was natural to feel something at such
a sight. I continued almost involuntarily gaz-
ing on the face, till I was roused by seeing the
figure at his side raise itself slowly from the
ground, and sitting up, looked me in the face
saying in a low tone, "Barbarians, is not this
enough!" I absolutely felt as if an apparition
had risen before me. The hollow voice, the
large eyes heavily glazed, and yet haughty and
threatening, absolutely checked my breath.—
However I made some steps towards the wound-
ed man, in the idea of offering him assistance.
He evidently misconceived me: and turning him-
self round with pain, clasped his hands over the
boy, kissed his lips two or three times, and then
looking up at me, seemed to await the mortal
blow.

I was doubly shocked at this; I believe a tear
stole into my eye. I told him in Spanish, that
he was wrong in taking me for one of his mur-
derers, that I was deeply grieved at all I saw; and
that if I could not help those around him, I
might be of some service to at least himself.

He fixed his eyes on me and said, "You are a
Frenchman, and yet can feel!" It was no time
to enter into explanation; I merely replied, "I
wished to take him from that place, and desired
to know where my servant and I should carry
him to shelter."

"It is too late.—I am dying.—If it were oth-
erwise, I should not"—and he looked at his
son's corpse—"at this moment he so calm."

I still entreated him. "Well then," said he,
"if you will do me this last kindness, have me
carried into the chapel, where my place has been
long prepared."

I raised him by the knees, my servant put his
hands under his head, and in this way we car-
ried him gently towards the chapel. It was then
that I first saw that he was mortally wounded.

The door of the chapel was open, and there
we laid down our melancholy burthen. Under
all the depression of the moment, I could not
help being struck with admiration as I glanced
around. The altar, columns steps, were all of
the finest marble, and most exquisite sculpture.
But the most striking object was a monument of
Cararra marble in the centre. It was a dome
on four pillars, under which was a female figure
lying on its side, with the hand resting on the
arm as in a deep sleep: the face and form were
of exquisite loveliness. At the four corners of
the monument were four large wax tapers burn-
ing, and a large black velvet pall, which ap-
peared to have been covering the figure, lay be-
side it, on the ground.

The wounded gentleman was evidently ex-
hausted by his last effort. I spoke to him, but
he was unable to answer. As his oval counte-
nance gradually assumed the calmness of death,
I never saw any thing nobler. He could not be
more than between forty and fifty. The large
black eye, the arched brow, the cheek lightly
tinged with emotion, the mouth, moved with a
faint smile which seemed to say, that all human
efforts were hopeless, and that yet he thanked
me; all made up such a face as we see in the
pictures of Titian or De Vinci. It was the Span-
ish countenance in all its grandeur and all its
melancholy.

I gave him some wine and water from my ser-
vant's canteen, and after an effort, he said, in a
dying tone,

"Sir, I had once a wife, an amiable creature!
Heaven took her from me in the most unfortu-
nate and painful manner. She was worthy of
heaven. She died five years ago; I built this
tomb for us both; lay me beside her."

I could not speak. He pressed my hand, and
said again, "Sir, I thank you for your feelings.—
If you will let me make one more request, it
shall be my last. Bring the body of my boy, that
I may look upon him once more and die
with him beside me."

I shrank at this. The place was now entirely
silent. The soldiers had either gone away, or
were busy in the remote parts of the chateau.—
There was nothing around me but graves and
death. I felt an involuntary horror, at going in-
to the court, where I should see but bleeding
bodies. I will own that I felt a dimness come
over my eyes, and I shook like a woman.

The noble Spaniard would urge me no fur-
ther; he sat up, lifted his clasped hands, and fixed
his eyes on heaven, and after a struggle, obvi-
ously of inward prayer, sank back on the ground
with a sigh which made me think that all was
over. This awe me; I went out, and with my
servant, whom I found at the door, brought in
the body of the boy, and placed it by his father's
side.

While I was gazing on them as they lay togeth-
er in their sad beauty, I saw the curtain of the
altar rise slowly, and from under it peep an old
man, who looked round him with great terror.—
I called to him to come forward, and promised
him safety. He was an old servant of the family,
and on seeing the bodies, he was in agony of
grief, flung himself on them, tore his white hair,
and cursed, as well he might, their murderers.—
As he clasped his master's hand, I saw the eyes
open; they were turned on the boy's counte-
nance, then on me. I heard the lips whisper,
"God bless the hand that brought us together!"
then laying his arm round the boy's neck, and
pressing his lips to his cheek, the spirit depart-
ed with a deep sigh.

The old servant and I knelt beside them, and
I believe wept together.
After a while we heard the soldiers returning:
we rose and covered the bodies with the pall
from the tomb. The chapel was now nearly
dark, and the soldiers came in with lighted tor-
ches. They asked what was under the pall,
and on being told, turned away with looks of
genuine regret. They did not even look at the
servant who stood close to me, expecting to be
put to death, notwithstanding my assurances of
safety.

The drums now beat, the plunder was gather-
ed into the court, carts and wagons from the
stables were loaded with the rich moveables of
the mansion. I waited until all were on the
march, then giving some money to the old man,
and bidding him call the fugitive domestics to
do the last honors to his masters, I walked, with

a melancholy heart, through the deserted court,
and followed the troops.

From the first rising ground, I looked back
upon the chateau—the moon was touching its
tower, and when I thought of what was below,
I formed my fixed resolution of being a soldier
no more.

QUACKS AND PARROTS.

Formerly the mountebank doctor was as con-
stant a visitor at every market place as the ped-
lar with his pack. Almost all old customs, how-
ever, have ceased in our time, and these itine-
rants are now rarely seen. The travelling doc-
tor with his sany, I believe is no where to be
seen in Great Britain, and the mountebank him-
self is become almost an obsolete character. Dr.
Bossy was certainly the last who exhibited in
the British metropolis, and his public services
ceased about forty years ago. Every Thursday
his stage was erected opposite the north-west
colonnade, Covent Garden. The platform was
about six feet from the ground, was covered,
open in front, and ascended by a broad step-
ladder. On one side was a table, with a medi-
cine chest, and surgical apparatus, displayed on
a table with drawers. In the centre of the stage,
was an arm chair, in which the patient was seat-
ed: and before the doctor commenced his op-
erations, he advanced, taking off his gold-lac-
ed cocked hat, and bowing right and left, be-
gan addressing the populace which crowded be-
fore his booth. The following dialogue, *ad li-*
bratim, will afford the reader a characteristic spec-
imen of one of the customs of the last age. It
should be observed that the doctor was a humo-
rist. An aged woman was helped up the ladder,
and seated in the chair; she had been deaf, near-
ly blind, and was lame to boot; indeed, she might
be said to have been visited by Mrs. Trale's
three warnings, and death would have walked in
at her door only that Dr. Bossy blocked up the
passage. The doctor asked questions in an au-
dible voice, and the patient responded—he usu-
ally repeated the response in his Anglo-German
dialect.

Dr.—Dis poora voo-man vot is—how old vosh
you?

Old Woman—I must be almost eighty, sir; se-
venty-nine last Lady-day, old style.

Dr.—Ah, tat is an incurable disease.

Old Woman—O dear! O dear! say not so—
incurable! Why you have restored my sight—
I can hear again—and I can walk without my
crutches.

Doctor, (smiling).—No, no, groot voman, old
age is vot is incurable; but by the blessing of
Gote, I will cure of what is elsh. Dis poora
voman vos lame, and deaf, and almost blind.—
How many hospitals have you been in?

Old Woman.—Three, sir; St. Thomas's, St.
Bartholomews, and St. Georges.

Dr.—Vot! and you found no reliefs? vot none
—none at all?

Old Woman.—No, none at all sir.

Dr.—And how many medical professions
have attended you?

Old Woman.—Some twenty or thirty, sir.

Dr.—O mine Gote! three sick-hospitals, and
dirty (thirty) doctors, I shall wonder if you have
not enough to kill you twenty time. Dis poora
voman has become mine patient. Dr. Bossy
gain all patients pronounced incurables; pote
mit the blessing of providence, I shall make
short work of it, and get you upon your legs
again. Coode peoples, dis poora voman vos
teaf as a toor nail; (holding up a watch to her
ear, and striking the repeater: gan you hear dat
pell?

Old Woman.—Yes, sir.

Dr.—O den, be thankful to Gote. Gan you
walk round this chair? (offering his arm.)

Old Woman.—Yes, sir.

Dr.—Sit you down again, groot voman. Gan
you see?

Old Woman.—Pretty so-so, doctor.

Dr.—Vot can you see, groot voman?

Old Woman.—I can see the baker there,
(pointing to a mutton pie man,) with the pie-
board on his head. All eyes were turned to-
wards him.

Dr.—And what elsh gan you see, groot vo-
man?

Old Woman.—The poll parrot, there; point-
ing to Richardson's hotel.

"Lying old ——" screamed Richardson's
poll parrot. All the crowd shouted with laugh-
ter.

Dr. B. waited until the laugh had subsided,
and looking across the way significantly shook
his head at the parrot, and gravely exclaimed,
laying his hand upon his bosom,

"Tis no lie, you silly pird, 'tis all true as is de
goabel."

Those who knew Covent Garden half a centu-
ry ago, cannot have forgotten the far famed Dr.
Bossy. And there are those, too, yet living in
Covent Garden parish, who also recollect Rich-
ardson's grey parrot, second in fame only (tho'
of prior renown) to Col. O'Kelly's bird, which
excelled all others upon record. This Covent
Garden mock-bird had picked up many familiar
phrases, so liberally doled out at each other by
the wrangling basket-women, which were often,
as on this occasion, so aptly coincidental, that
the good folks who attended the market believ-
ed pretty well to be endowed with reason. The
elder Edwin, of comic memory, who resided o-
ver the north-east piazza (improperly so called)
used to relate many curious stories of this parrot.

Among others, that one day the nail on which
her cage was hung in front of the house having
suddenly give away, the cage fell upon the pav-
ement from a considerable height. Several per-
sons ran to the spot, expecting to find their old
favorite dead, and their fears were confirmed as
the bird lay motionless; when suddenly raising
her head, she exclaimed, "Broke my back, by
G—!" Every one believed it even so, when
suddenly she climbed up with her beak and
claw and burst into a loud fit of laughter. Nearly
underneath her cage had been a porter's
block, and doubtless she had caught the profane
apophthegm from the market garden porters, on
pitching their heavy loads.—*Angelo's Reminis-*
cences.

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.

The following concise description of the an-
cient city of the Chaldeans, will, we think, be
read with much interest. While its grandeur
and beauty impresses the mind with wonder and
astonishment, its final destruction and fall afford
ample evidence of the truth of the bible—of
the prophecies which were uttered concerning
it, long before its "beauty was laid low," and it
"became as an heap." The prediction of the
prophet has been but too sadly realized.—"It

shall not be inhabited, neither shall the Arabian
pitch tent there;—neither shall the shepherd
make there his fold there. But wild beasts of the
desert shall lie there, and their houses full of
doleful creatures—and owls shall dwell there,
and Satyrs shall dance there. And the wild
beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate
houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces!"
With what fatal truth, has this prophecy been
fulfilled! The lizard, as he "drags his slimy
length" over the ruins of capitals—of moan-
ing columns, and treselated fret-work, of ancient
artists, speaks of that great city, which has been,
but is not—of the "Beauty of the Chaldees,"
which faded in the noon-side of its splendor. The
traveller, as he gazes upon the heaps of rubbish,
which the ruin of former greatness has made, is
forced to exclaim, in the language of truth, "How
hath the oppressor ceased—the golden city ceased!"

RUINS OF BABYLON.

Babylon, the capital of the Assyrian empire,
was situated on the Euphrates, 60 miles South of
Bagdad. It was founded by the first descendants
of Noah, 2234 B. C.; greatly enlarged and em-
bellished by Semiramis, the Assyrian queen,
1200 before Christ, and raised to the greatest
magnificence and splendor by Nebuchadnezzar.
—It was situated on both sides of the river Eu-
phrates, in a large plain of a very deep and fruit-
ful soil.

The form of the city was a complete square,
surrounded by a wall of sixty miles in circum-
ference, the walls were of extraordinary strength,
being 87 feet broad and 350 high. They were
built of brick, and cemented by a kind of glu-
tinous earth called bitumen, which had the quali-
ty of soon becoming as hard as stone; and were
surrounded on the outside by an immense ditch.
These walls were accounted one of the seven
wonders of the world. On each of the four sides
of the square, were twenty-five gates at equal
distances; and at each corner was a strong tow-
er ten feet higher than the walls. The city was
composed of 50 great streets, each 15 miles long,
and 150 feet broad, proceeding from 25 gates on
each side, and crossing each other at right an-
gles; besides four half streets, 200 feet broad,
surrounding the whole. It was divided into 676
squares, extending four and a half furlongs on
each of their sides. The inner parts of the
squares were used for gardens, pleasure grounds,
&c.

At the two ends of the bridge over the Eu-
phrates, were two magnificent palaces which
had a subterraneous communication with each
other, by means of a vault or tunnel under the
bed of the river. The new or larger palace is
said to have been eight miles in circuit, and con-
tained within it the famous hanging gardens.—
These gardens occupied a piece of ground 400
feet on every side, and consisted of large ter-
races, raised one above another till they equal-
ed in height the walls of the city. The ascents
from one terrace to another was by means of
steps ten feet wide; and the whole pile was sus-
tained by vast arches, built upon other arches,
and strengthened on each side by a solid wall 22
feet in thickness. Within these arches were ve-
ry spacious and splendid apartments. In order
to form a pavement for supporting the soil and
confining the moisture of the garden, large flat
stones, sixteen feet long and four broad, were,
first of all, laid upon the top of the other arches;
over these were spread a layer of reeds, mixed
with bitumen; upon this two rows of bricks close-
ly cemented; and the whole covered with sheet
lead, upon which the earth or mould was laid
to a sufficient depth for the large trees to take
firm root. In the upper terrace was a large re-
servoir, into which water was raised from the ri-
ver by means of a species of engine, and
kept there to be distributed to all parts of the
garden.

Near the old palace stood the temple of Be-
lus; and in the middle of the temple was an im-
mense tower, 600 feet square at the base. It
consisted of eight distinct parts or towers, each
75 feet high, placed one above the other, gradu-
ally decreasing towards the top like a pyramid,
and rising to the height of six hundred feet.—
The ascent to the summit was accomplished by
spiral stairs, winding eight times round the
whole. In the different stories were chapels or
temples for the worship of Baal. In this temple
of Belus, or, as some say, on its summit, was a
golden image, forty feet in height, and equal in
value to three and a half millions sterling. This
tower is understood to have been the old tower
of Babel, but greatly enlarged by Nebuchadnezzar.
Such are some of the statements recorded in
ancient authors respecting this extraordinary
city. There is, however, considerable diversity
in their descriptions, and some of the above
particulars are probably greatly exaggerated.

This ancient and renowned capital of the eastern
world was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, after
which its glory rapidly decayed, till at length it
became entirely desolate, according to the pre-
diction of Isaiah:—"Babylon, the glory of king-
doms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency,
shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Go-
morrah."

The extraordinary ruins of this city appear to
have but little excited the notice of modern
travellers, till a few years since, when they were
examined by Capt. Frederick, and also by Mr.
Rich, the British resident at Bagdad.

The reason of the great structures not being
in such a state of preservation as those of Egypt,
appears to be chiefly, owing to the defect of the
materials. Instead of the granite and porphyry,
which the banks of the Nile so abundantly af-
forded, the Babylonians built of brick, cemented
with bitumen. The walls thus formed, not only
moulder from lapse of time; but being easily
loosened by art, they are carried away for the
purpose of building elsewhere. Babylon thus
became a great quarry for the construction of the
modern cities in its neighborhood. Yet after
all the depredations of many ages, its grand-
eur is still attested, not indeed by the most im-
perfect remnant of any of its former edifices, but
by heaps of earth, bricks and rubbish, piled as
it were in mountain masses, and scarcely at first
distinguishable from the elevation raised by the
hand of nature.

These ruins commence about two miles above
the town of Helleh, and cover a considerable
extent of country, consisting of vast mounds of
earth, formed by the decomposition of materials
of building, with bricks, bitumen and pottery,
strewn on the surface, and of the remains of
buildings, and brick walls, in some instances sur-
prisingly fresh. One of the mounds is 1100
yards in length, and 800 in breadth, and elevat-
ed 50 or 60 feet above the level of the plain—
another is 700 yards square, appears to be the

of buildings, and is a grand store house of
the, whence great supplies of them have been
mined. The bricks are of the finest descrip-
tion, and are yet abundant. About four miles
south of Helleh, are the ruins of Kess or Palace.
It is visible at a considerable distance, and is a
marked rain, which consists of several walls
and piers, which face the cardinal points. The
tower of Belus. The north side is 200 yards
long, the east 182, the south 219, and west 136.
The height of the highest part is 141 feet. But
the most stupendous mass of all the ruins of Bab-
ylon is about six miles S. West of Helleh, and is
called by the Arabs Birs Nemrud, and by the
Persians, Nebogadnessar's Prison. It is 762 yards
in circumference, and the most elevated part is
98 feet high. It is built of fine burnt bricks,
which have inscriptions on them, and are so well
cemented together, that it is nearly impossible
to separate one of the bricks from the others
whole.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—The following is an extract
of an address delivered by JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS, Esq. July 4, 1793, and it breathes
forth that truly American spirit which has
ever characterized this great and good man,
from his earliest day. Any of his produc-
tions, however ancient, appear doubly in-
teresting to his friends at the present pe-
riod, when the shafts of malevolence and
calumny are levelled at him by his inconsis-
tent opposers, and no doubt will be read
with some interest by your patrons.

"Americans! let us pause for a moment to
consider the situation of our country at that
eventful day when our national existence com-
menced. In the full possession and enjoyment
of all the prerogatives for which you then
dared to adventure upon 'all the varieties of
untested being,' the calm and settled moderation
is scarcely competent to conceive the tone of he-
roism to which the souls of FREEMEN were ex-
alted in that hour of perilous magnanimity.

"Seventeen times has the sun in the progress
of his annual revolutions diffused his prolific ra-
diance over the plains of INDEPENDENT AM-
ERICA. Millions of hearts which then palpi-
tated with the rapturous glow of patriotism
have already been translated to brighter worlds;
to the abodes of more than mortal freedom.
Other millions have arisen to receive from their
parents and benefactors, the inestimable recom-
pense of their achievements.

A large proportion of the audience whose be-
nevolence is at this moment listening to the
Speaker of the day, like him were at that period
too little advanced beyond the threshold of life
to partake much of the divine enthusiasm which
inspired the AMERICAN BOSOM; which
prompted her voice to proclaim defiance to the
THUNDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN; which
consecrated the banners of her armies; and finally
erected the holy temple of AMERICAN LIB-
ERTY, over the tomb of DEPARTED TYRANNY.

It is from those who have already passed the
meridian of life—it is from you, ye venerable
assessors of the rights of mankind, that we are
to be informed what were the feelings which sway-
ed within your breasts and impelled you to ac-
tion; when, like the stripping of Israel, with
scarcely a weapon to attack, and without a shield
for your defence, and undismayed, engaged
with the gigantic greatness of the British power.

Untutored in the disgraceful science of human
butchery; destitute of the fatal materials which
the ingenuity of man has combined to sharpen
the scythe of death; unsupported by the arm of
any friendly alliance, and unfurnished against the
powerful assaults of an unrelenting enemy, you
did not hesitate at that moment when your coasts
were infested by a formidable fleet, when your
territories were invaded by a numerous and
veteran army, to pronounce the sentence of eternal
separation from Britain; and to throw the gaunt-
let at a power the terror of whose recent tri-
umphs was almost co-extensive with the earth.

The interested and selfish propensities which
in times of prosperous tranquility have such
powerful dominion over the heart, were all ex-
pelled; and in their stead, the public virtues, the
spirit of personal devotion to the common cause,
a contempt of every danger in comparison with
the subservience of the country, had assumed an
unlimited control.

The passion for the public had absorbed all
the rest, as the glorious luminary of heaven
extinguishes in a flood of refulgence the twinkling
splendor of every inferior planet. Those of you,
my countrymen, who were actors in those in-
teresting scenes, will best know how feeble and
impotent is the language of this description to
express the impassioned emotions of the soul
with which you were then agitated.

Yet it were unjust to conclude from thence,
from the greater prevalence of private or personal
motives in these days of calm serenity, that
your sons have degenerated from the virtues of
their fathers. Let it rather be a subject of
pleasing reflection to you, that the generous and
disinterested energies which you were sum-
moned to display, are permitted by the bountiful
indulgence of HEAVEN to remain latent in the
bosom of your children.

From the present prosperous appearance of
our public affairs, we may admit a rational hope
that our country will have no occasion to require
of us those extraordinary and heroic exertions
which it was your fortune to exhibit.

But from the common versatility of all human
destiny, should the prospect hereafter darken,
and the clouds of public misfortune thicken to
a tempest; should the voice of our country's ca-
lamity ever call us to her relief, we swear by the
precious memory of the ages who toiled, and
of the heroes who bled in her defence; that we
will prove ourselves not unworthy of the prize
which they so dearly purchased; that we will
act as the faithful disciples of those who so mag-
nanimously taught us as the instructive lesson of
REPUBLICAN VIRTUE."

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

Since Judge Marshall has come out for the
Administration, the panders of the opposing fac-
tion have been let loose upon him. The Jack-
son's pensioner in Philadelphia (Stephen Simp-
son) pronounces him to be the "great enemy and
monarchist in America." We can tell Stephen,
that, if he were to utter such an expression in
Virginia, he would be kicked to his heart's con-
tent. But what will the people say when they
see an old republic servant, proverbial for his
rectitude, thus abused and vilified by hired
slanders—because he entertains and expresses
his opinions of public men and things?

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It appears, by a late decision of the United
States District Court for New York, that Mr.
Livingston, a member of Congress from Louisi-
ana, has defaulted to the government, to the
amount of A HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOLLARS!!! This is the same Livingston who
was toasted by one Deane, at the 8th of January
frolic, in Washington City, as "the only honor-
able man in the Louisiana political pack"—and is the
same man who delivered the frothy discourse at
that same frolic, which has been received with
so much favor by our club of political scribblers
here. Really, these Jackson men may well
boast of the honors of their pack, when such

men stand at their heads. These are the men
who have out Retrenchment, Economy, &c. &c.
Let them first disgorge, and then come before
the people with clean hands.

Jackson style of Electioneering!—In
Duff Green's Washington Telegraph of
yesterday he says:—"We now publish regu-
larly, each week, about forty thousand
newspapers. We have five newspaper
presses, and often run them with double
sets of hands, day and night." These pa-
pers are subscribed for in hundreds by mem-
bers of Congress and others and sent free
of postage in great masses all over the coun-
try to aid the cause of the Hero. Kentucky
in particular is inundated with them.

A call upon delinquents!—In Duff
Green's Washington Telegraph he thus
calls aloud for help—he says—"Our books
show an alarming amount of outstanding
debts. We ask our delinquent subscribers,
is this right? If you have five dollars,
send it to your printer. You do not know
his wants. It is his due. If you wish him
to be faithful in the performance of his duty,
you ought to be faithful in the discharge of
yours."

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New
York Gazette, dated Merchant's Hall, April 5th:
Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. supercargo, and boat's
crew, of ship Star, of Philadelphia, which were
supposed to have been lost at Staten Island,
were safe at Valparaiso January 1st, as appears
by a letter from him, at that place and date, to
his father. He states that fifty days after the
ship left them, the brig Alabama Packet, Cap-
tain Pendleton, from Stonington, bound on a
sealing voyage, arrived, on board of which they
were received, and treated with great kindness—
that no other vessel had touched there, and
that they remained at the island fifty days.

The National Journal, to which we are indebt-
ed for a genuine copy of the following letter,
gives the following reasons for its republication:
—"It has been asserted by the opposition pa-
per of this city, that the letter of Gen. Jackson,
in relation to Silas Dinsmore, was presented to
the world in a mutilated form; and that this mu-
tilation was wilfully made, for the purpose of
placing General Jackson in an unfavourable
light before the people of the United States.—
By no conduct of ours, have we ever rendered
ourselves justly liable to such an imputation.—
With a view to free ourselves from a charge of
this nature, we publish to-day a literal copy of
the letter of General Jackson. We have no
comments to offer upon the subject. All our
present purpose is completed, by making it clear,
that we have neither distorted the letter in ques-
tion, nor been the agent of circulating a distorted
version."

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

Hermitage near Nashville
October 15th, 1812.

The Honorable
George W. Campbell Esq.

Sir
You will receive herewith inclosed, the
certificate of John Gordon and Major Thom-
as G. Bradford editor of the Clarion on the
Subject of the card bearing date Sept. 11th
1812 published in the Clarion on the 26th
of Sept. 1812 from Silas Dinsmore United
States agent to the Choctaw nation being in
the proper hand writing of the said Silas
Dinsmore you will also receive enclosed the
paper of 26th Sept. containing the card
Mr. Dinsmore, which I beg you to lay be-
fore the Secretary of War, as soon as he
reach you, and I beg of you to communicate
to me without delay his determination as to
respect the removal of Mr. Dinsmore.—
When I recd your letter of the 10th of April
last inclosing me an extract of the Secretary
of War's letter to Silas Dinsmore agent to
the Choctaw nation, I, nor the citizens of
West Tennessee, hesitated not, to believe
that Silas Dinsmore would cease to exer-
cise over our citizens such lawless tyranny
as he had been in the habit of, and that our
peaceful and honest citizens would be left
to enjoy the free and unmolested use of that
road as secured to them by treaty—you can
easily Judge so can the [Secretary of War,
our surprise and indignation, at the an-
nouncement in fault offered to the whole citizens
of West Tennessee by the publication of his
card in the Clarion—in which he boasts—
that he has set at defiance the Sole au-
thority that secures to our citizens and those
of the United States the free and unmolested
use of that road as well as the express in-
structions of the Secretary of War of the
23rd of March last, and boast his detention
of a defenceless woman and her property—
and for what? the want of a passport?—
and my god; is it come to this—are we free men
or are we Slaves in this real or is it a dream
—for what are we involved in a War with
great Britain—is it not for the support of
our rights as an independent people and a
nation. Secured to us by nature and by na-
tures god as well as Sole treaties and the
law of nations—and can the Secretary of
war, for one moment retain the idea, that
we will permit this petty Tyrant to Sport
with our rights Secured to us by treaty and
which by the law of nature we do possess—
and Sport with our fellows by publishing
his lawless tyranny exercised over a helpless
and unprotected female—if he does he thinks
too meanly of our Patriotism and gallantry
—were we base enough to Surrender our in-
dependent rights Secured to us by the
bravery and blood of our forefathers, we are
unworthy the name of freemen—and we
view all rights Secured to us by Sole treaty,
under the Constituted authority, rights
Secured to us by the blood of our fathers
and which we will never yield with our
lives.—The indignation of our Citizens are
only restrained by assurances that govern-
ment so soon as they are notified of this un-
warrantable insult, added to the many in-
juries that Silas Dinsmore has heaped upon
our honest and unoffending Citizens, that
he will be removed.—Should we be deceiv-
ed in this, be frank with the Secretary of
war, that we are free men, and that we will
Support the Supremacy of the laws, and
that the wrath and indignation of our citi-
zens will sweep from the earth the invader
of their legal rights and involve Silas Dins-
more in the flames of his agency house—we
love order, and nothing but a Support of our
legal and inalienable rights, would or could
prompt us to do an act, that could be con-
strued as wearing the appearance of rash-
ness—but Should not the Source of the evil
be removed, our rights secured by trea-
ty restored to our Citizens—the agent, and
his houses will [be] demolished—and when
government is applied to, and so often notifi-
ed of the injuries heaped upon our Citizens
and they will adhere to the agent who de-
lights in treading under foot the rights of the
Citizens, and exults in their distresses—the
evil be upon the government not upon the

people who have so often complained with-
out redress—we really hope that the evil
will be cut off by the root, by a removal of
the agent, should this not be done we will
have a right fairly to conclude that the ad-
ministration winks at the agents conduct un-
der the rose, notwithstanding the instruction
of the Secretary in his letter to Mr. Dins-
more of the 23d of March—the right of na-
ture occurs—and if redress is not afforded,
I would despise the wretch that would Slum-
ber in quiet one night before he cut up by
the roots the invader of his Sole rights, re-
gardless of consequences—let not the Secre-
tary of war believe that we want more than
Justice, but both from Indians and Indian
agents, we will enjoy the rights secured to
us by Sole treaty or we will die nobly in
their Support; we want but a bare fulfilment
of the treaty—we neither under Stand the
Tyranny of the agent in open violation of
our rights Secured to us by treaty—or the
Creek law, that takes from the United
States the right guaranteed by treaty that
the Indians who commit murders on our
Citizens, shall be delivered up when deman-
ded, to be tried by the laws of the United
States and punished—the Creek law says
the Creeks will punish them, themselves—
These innovations without the consent of the
constituted power of the government being
first had our citizens do not understand, the
information of Colo Hawkins U. S. agent for
the Creeks and the information of General
James Robertson agent of the Chickasaw
Nation, to the contrary notwithstanding nei-
ther can we the citizens of Tennessee believe
without better proof that the hair of the
head of one of the murderers of Manleys
family and Crawleys at the mouth of Duck
river are disturbed by the creeks, when we
have proof that they have lately passed near
to Caskaskia fifteen in number to Join the
Prophet.—In this particular we want and do
expect the murderers delivered up agree-
able to treaty—this is only Justice this we
ask of Government—this we are entitled to,
and this we must (Sooner or later) and will
have.—This may be thought strong language
—but it is the language that freemen when
they are only claiming a fulfilment of their
rights ought to use—it is a language that the
ought to be taught to lip from their crad-
les—and never when they are claiming
rights from any nation ever to abandon—
Pardon the trouble I have given you in
this long letter—it relates to the two Sub-
jects that has for some time irritated the
public mind, and is now ready to burst
forth in vengeance.—I am Dr Sir with due re-
gard
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

I do certify that, some time in the month of
August last, on my way from Natchitoches, I pass-
ed the Agency house in the Choctaw Nation,
with two servants, and enquired for Silas Dins-
more, the agent who was not then at home, I
tarried for the space of an hour or more, and no
person demanded a passport of me. I then pro-
ceeded on my journey, met Mr. Dinsmore, near
the pigeon roost, who asked me for my passport.
I informed him I had none. He appeared as-
tonished that I should have come through with-
out one. I told him I had been advised, that it
was not necessary as he had been advised by the
Secretary of War, to desist from stopping of
property under the pretext he had heretofore
done, and that I had it in my power, without any
inconvenience, to have procured a passport, had
it been deemed necessary. He admitted, he
had received such instructions, with discre-
tionary power, to detain property, under suspicious
circumstances, but that he would not undertake
to discriminate, and should under circumstances
act as he had done, until the powers, under
which he acted, were entirely taken from him.
He then took an obligation of me, to give him,
from some proper person, a certificate of the
right of property, and gave me a passport to pro-
ceed.

Certified at Nashville, this 26th of Sept., 1812.

JOHN GORDON.

Can any freeman read the above, without
indignation, and a firm determination if gov-
ernment does not give us immediate relief,
to burn the lawless tyrant in the agency
house—what that he will not obey the or-
ders of the Secretary of War or the Solemn
guarantee under the treaty that "the Citi-
zens of the United States shall enjoying the
free and unmolested use of that road"—and
Mr. Dinsmore nevertheless will not suffer
it—the die is cast.—The citizens say they
will remove the nuisance if government does
not—
A. J.

In the debate upon the tariff on Monday
week, Mr. M'Duffie rose, and stating that
a slander had been circulated as to his con-
duct in making the famous report, pronounc-
ed it entirely false. He then stated the
slander to consist in the charge that he had
made the report of the Committee of Ways
and Means without the knowledge of the
minority of the committee, who are friends
of the administration. He said that, by a
singular coincidence, (singular indeed,) none
of these gentlemen had attended the com-
mittee on that day. After this he went on
to notice a printed speech of Mr. Burgess,
which he also pronounced to be a false
slander. Will our readers be surprised
when we state that all this the Speaker per-
mitted without calling Mr. M'Duffie to or-
der? Mr. Burgess, a venerable man, whose
hair is silvered by age, rose, and with a sen-
sibility and force which occasioned a strong
sensation, repelled the indecorous assault,
and prostrated the assailant. He, this good
old man, was repeatedly called to order and
set down by the Speaker;—"a second Daniel."

After this, the three administration mem-
bers of the committee, Messrs. Brent,
Dwight and Sprague, rose in succession,
and each of them declared, not only that
they had never been consulted about the
report, but that they had never seen it, and
knew nothing about it until it was made to
the house.
Thus the important fact which Mr.
M'Duffie rose to repel, as a slander, is fully
established—that this important report,
striking, as it does at the Middle, Eastern
and Western States, was never submitted
to the three members of the Committee who
were friends of the administration; that they
were never consulted about it, knew
nothing of it, and had no opportunity of
knowing. What is the use of putting gen-
tlemen on a Committee, if its most impor-
tant business is done without their knowl-
edge. The best interests of the country are
thus settled in secret cabals and caucusses
offered to Gen. Jackson.

This is Jacksonism with a vengeance, and
anti-tariff too. What next?—Dem. Press.

Erie Canal.—It appears by a letter from
Utica, that the water was let into that sec-
tion of the canal on the 27th ult.

CONGRESS.

The following is a correct copy of the Tar-
iff bill which has passed to a third reading
in the House of Representatives.
"A BILL in alteration of the several acts impos-
ing duties on imports.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after
the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the du-
ties now imposed by law, on the importation
of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there
shall be levied, collected, and paid, the fol-
lowing duties; that is to say:

First. On iron in bars or bolts, not man-
ufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling,
one cent per pound.

Second. On bar and bolt iron, made
wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven
dollars per ton.

Third. On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and
one-half cents per one hundred and twelve
pounds.

Fourth. On iron or steel wire, not ex-
ceeding number fourteen, six cents per
pound, and over fourteen, ten cents per
pound.

Fifth. On round iron, and brazier's rods,
of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an
inch diameter inclusive; and on iron in nail
or spike rods, slit or rolled; and on iron in
sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or
rolled for band iron, scroll iron, or casement
rods, three and one-half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives,
cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks,
scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or
steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steel-
yards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices,
and screws of iron, for wood, called wood
screws, ten per cent ad valorem, in addition
to the present rates of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty
cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
from and after the thirtieth day of June,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
eight, there shall be levied, collected, and
paid, on the importation of the articles here-
inafter mentioned, the following duties, in
lieu of those now imposed by law:

First. On wool unmanufactured, four
cents per pound; and, also, in addition there-
to, forty per cent ad valorem, until the
thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-nine; from which time,
an additional ad valorem duty of five per
cent, shall be imposed, annually, until the
whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount
to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on
the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and
value, and shall pay the same rate of duty
as other imported wool.

Second. On manufactures of wool, or of
which wool shall be a component part, (ex-
cept carpeting, blankets, worsted stuff goods,
bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and
bindings,) the actual value of which at the
place whence imported, shall not exceed
fifty cents the square yard, there shall be
levied, collected and paid, twenty cents on
every square yard: **Provided,** That on all
manufactures of wool, except flannels and
baizes, the actual value of which, at the
place whence imported, shall not exceed
thirty-three and one-third cents, per square
yard, shall pay fourteen cents per square
yard.

Third. On all manufactures of wool, or
of which wool shall be a component part,
except as aforesaid, the actual value of which
at the place whence imported, shall exceed
fifty cents the square yard, and shall not ex-
ceed one dollar the square yard, there shall
be levied, collected and paid, a duty of forty
cents on every square yard.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or
of which wool shall be a component part,
except as aforesaid, the actual value of which
at the place whence imported, shall exceed
one dollar the square yard, and shall not
exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square
yard, there shall be levied, collected, and
paid, a duty of one dollar on every
square yard.

Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of
which wool shall be a component part, ex-
cept as aforesaid, the actual value of which,
at the place whence imported, shall exceed
two dollars and fifty cents the square yard,
and shall not exceed four dollars the square
yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the
place whence imported, four dollars the
square yard, and a duty of forty per cent
ad valorem shall be levied, collected and
paid, on such valuation.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or
of which wool shall be a component part,
except as aforesaid, the actual value of which,
at the place whence imported, shall exceed
four dollars the square yard, there shall be
levied, collected, and paid, a duty of
forty-five per cent ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hosiery,
mits, gloves, and bindings, thirty five per
cent ad valorem.

Eighth. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wil-
ton carpets and carpeting, seventy cents per
square yard. On all Venetian and Ingrain
carpets and carpeting, forty cents per square
yard. On all other kinds of carpets and
carpetings, of wool, flax hemp, or cotton, or
parts of either, thirty-two cents per square
yard. On all patent floor cloths, fifty cents
per square yard. On oil cloth, other than
that usually denominated patent floor cloth,
twenty five cents per square yard. On fur-
niture oil cloth, twenty-five cents per square
yard. On floor matting, made of flags or
other materials, fifteen cents per square
yard.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That,
from and after the thirtieth day of June,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,
there be levied, collected, and paid, on the
importation of the following articles in lieu
of the duty now imposed by law:

First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty-five
dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of
June, one thousand eight hundred and twen-
ty-nine, from which time, five dollars per
ton in addition, per annum, until the duty
shall amount to sixty dollars per ton. On
cotton bagging, four and a half cents per
square yard, until the 30th day of June, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine,
and afterwards a duty of five and a half
cents per square yard.

Second. On unmanufactured flax, thirty-
five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day
of June, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-nine, from which time an additional
duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, un-
til the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per
ton.

Third. On sail-duck, nine cents the square
yard.

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents per gal-
lon.

Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits,
fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the
duty now imposed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That,
from and after the thirtieth day of June,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed
on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in
the United States, from molasses, no draw-
back shall be allowed on any quantity of
sail-duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in
one ship or vessel, at any time. And in all
cases of drawback of duties claimed on cor-
dage manufactured from foreign hemp, the
amount of drawback shall be computed by
the quantity of hemp used, and excluding
the weight of tar, and all other materials
used in manufacturing the cordage.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That,
from and after the thirtieth day of June,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
eight, there shall be levied, collected, and
paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by
law, on window glass, of the size above ten
inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one
hundred square feet: **Provided,** That all
window glass imported in plates or sheets
uncut, shall be chargeable with the same
rate of duty. On vials and bottles, not ex-
ceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one
dollar and seventy-five cents per groce.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That,
from and after the thirtieth day of June, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,
there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in
lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all
imported roofing slates, not exceeding
twelve inches in length, by six inches in
width, four dollars per ton; on all such slates,
exceeding twelve, and not exceeding four-
teen inches in length, five dollars per ton;
on all slates exceeding fourteen inches, and
not exceeding sixteen inches in length, six
dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen
inches, and not exceeding eighteen
inches, seven dollars per ton; on all slates
exceeding eighteen inches, and not exceed-
ing twenty inches in length, eight dollars
per ton; on slates exceeding twenty, and not
exceeding twenty-four inches, nine dollars
per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty-
four inches, ten dollars per ton. And that,
in lieu of the present duties, there shall be
levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty-
three and a third per centum ad valorem,
on all imported cyphering slates.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That
all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of
which cotton shall be a component material,
excepted nankeens, imported direct from
China, the original cost of which, at the
place whence imported, with the addition
of twenty per cent, if imported from the
Cape of Good Hope, or from any place be-
yond it, and of ten per cent, if imported
from any other place, shall be less than thirty-
five cents the square yard, shall, with such
addition, be taken and deemed to have cost
thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged
with duty accordingly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That,
in all cases where the duty now is, or here-
after may be, imposed, on any goods, wares,
or merchandise, imported into the United
States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be
directed to be estimated or levied upon the
value of the square yard, or of any other
quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases
where there is or shall be imposed any ad
valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares,
or merchandise, imported into the United
States, it shall be the duty of the Collector
within whose district the same shall be im-
ported or entered, to cause the actual value
thereof, at the time and place from which
the same shall have been imported into the
U. States, to be ascertained, estimated, and
ascertained, and the number of such yards,
parcels, or quantities, and such actual value
of every one of them, as the case may re-
quire: And it shall, in every such case, be
the duty of the appraisers of the United
States, and of every of them, and of every
other person, who shall act as such apprais-
er, by all the reasonable ways and means in
his or their power, to ascertain, estimate,
and appraise the true and actual value, any
invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary
notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares,
and merchandise, at the time and place from
whence the same shall have been imported
into the U. States, and the number of such
yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual
value of every of them as the case may re-
quire; and all such goods, wares, and mer-
chandise, being manufactures of wool, or
whereof, wool shall be a component part,
which shall be imported into the United
States in an unfinished condition, shall, in
every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and
estimated, by the said appraisers, and every
of them, and every person who shall act as
such appraiser, to have been, at the time
and place from whence the same were im-
ported into the United States, of as great
value, as if the same had been entirely fin-
ished. And to the value of the said goods,
wares, and merchandise, so ascertained,
there shall, in all cases where the same are
or shall be charged with an ad valorem du-
ty, be added all charges, except insurance,
and also twenty per centum on the said ac-
tual value and charges, if imported from the
Cape of Good Hope, or any other place be-
yond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn;
or ten per centum if from any other place or
country: And the said ad valorem rates of
duty shall be estimated on such aggregate
amount, any thing in any act to the con-
trary notwithstanding: **Provided,** That,
in all cases where any goods, wares, or mer-
chandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or
whereon the duty is or shall be by law regu-
lated by, or be directed to be estimated or
levied upon, the value of the square yard, or
any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall
have been imported into the United States
from a country other than that in which the
same were manufactured or produced, the
appraisers shall value the same at the cur-
rent value thereof, at the time of such last
exportation to the United States, in the
country where the same may have been origi-
nally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, in
all cases where the actual value to be appraised,
estimated, and ascertained, as herein before
stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, im-
ported into the United States, and subject to
any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is
regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied
on, the value of the square yard, or other
parcel or quantity thereof, shall, by ten per cent-
um, exceed the invoice value thereof, in addi-
tion to the duty imposed by law, on the same,
if they had been invoiced at their real value, as
aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on
the same goods, wares, and merchandise, 50 per
cent of the duty so imposed on the same goods,
wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced:
Provided, always, That nothing in this section
contained shall be construed to impose the said
variance between the bona fide invoice of goods
produced in the manner specified in the proviso

to the seventh section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced. And further, That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to, and to amend, the act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next Session of Congress."

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 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.

[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."

We would call the attention of the readers of this paper to the communication of our correspondent, "Agricola," upon the subject of the Silk worm, which will be found in a subsequent column.

We did expect to have laid before our readers the proceedings of the meeting at Georgetown, which took place agreeably to notice on the 15th inst.—but they being of considerable length, and having come to hand very late, we were unable to get them in type in time for the paper.—We shall publish them next week.

Great puffing is made by the opposition prints in this Borough, in relation to the Jackson meeting which was held on the 15th inst. at Georgetown. They boast of the immense numbers of persons that attended the meeting, and of the respectability of it. Those who were present no doubt were respectable citizens, but that the number was so large as they would make it appear, we have good reason to doubt.

Our accounts from Georgetown the morning after the meeting, state that the exertions of the Jackson party were entirely abortive; that "the large meeting of the friends of the administration, which was two to one of their opponents, carried dismay through their ranks."

The Editorial corps, it would appear, took a conspicuous part in the business. These political missionaries had filled their pockets with Wm. B. Giles' Anti-administration pamphlets, which they industriously distributed to the curious. Our correspondent says, "one point of the Rev. Mr. Harker's sermon was strikingly illustrated, when he decried on the zeal and warmth of a new convert; for on it, alone, could he speak with knowledge or feeling. He described in such odious traits, the crime of Mr. Adams in supporting Mr. Jefferson, that it had the effect upon the spot, to turn a Jackson Democrat to the support of Mr. Adams!"

Governor Shulze.—As Governor Shulze of Pennsylvania, has declined throwing up his cap and huzzawing for the Hero, the Jackson editors in that State have, as was to be expected, declared war against him. In accordance with their determination to have no neutrals, and that "he who is not for us must be against us," they will permit no one holding an official situation, to pursue

the "even tenor of his way" and devote himself to the duties of his station for the good of those who placed him in it, without interruption—should he not declare himself unequivocally a friend to the General, he is sure to feel the vengeance of the party. They commenced with the State Treasurer, a gentleman of unquestioned integrity and capacity; and the mode they pursued to endeavor to force him into their ranks, was of the most shameless description. His manly independence on the occasion, cost him his office; and it is said since the commencement of the present legislature, a period of about four months, every officer who was not, or did not declare himself a Jacksonite, has been dismissed.

Two of the leading opposition prints in Pennsylvania, have opened the campaign against the Governor. The Pittsburg Commonwealth says:—

"The 'Statesman' is right in regard to the sentiments of the 'Jackson party,' in relation to Governor Shulze. They are generally, we believe, opposed to the re-election of that gentleman; and if that party will, they can easily force him to go out, and with him some of those who are disgracing the offices they now fill, under his appointment."

The denunciation of the other, the foul-mouthed Mercury, is strikingly in character—

"Mr. Shulze must be made to feel that he has acted the part of a Tory, an apostate, and an enemy to the People—of Justice, and of the Constitution."

Those threats of the Jacksons, cannot but work a good effect on the intelligent part of Pennsylvania. When they see their best men thus denounced, because they will not throw themselves unreservedly into the arms of a violent and persecuting party, it must have a tendency to open their eyes.

The Tariff.—The Tariff has passed its third reading by a vote of 109 to 91—and will be found, in its present shape, on the preceding page of this paper.

The bill, as it now stands before the House, is in many respects objectionable. It strikes at the very root of our Woollen Manufactures, and, in the language of a wool grower, applies the knife to the jugular vein of every sheep in the country. The defects of the bill, as reported by the committee, (from which this varies but little) and the injurious bearing it would have, should it become a law, upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests, must be familiar to every one who has taken any interest in its progress. Had the amendment been adopted which was offered by Mr. Mallory, we should have had a judicious tariff; for then, every branch of National Industry would have been protected. But no, Mr. Mallory's amendment did not suit the capricious taste of the South, and the Northern Jackson members, through fear of offending their Southern brethren, determined not to support it, and the amendment was consequently lost. The Jackson members have all along been unfriendly to a bill in any shape. Their sentiments, in regard to it, are those of the meeting at Abbeville Court House, in South Carolina, which declared, in a memorial to Congress, that they "desired the repeal of the whole system of protecting duties, and the abandonment of the principle"—but they have been so closely pressed by the friends of the protecting system, both in and out of Congress, that they were in a manner compelled to yield the point, and admit one of some kind, however deformed; but here again they took especial care to introduce every thing into the bill that would have a tendency to make it unpopular. A double duty upon molasses of ten cents per gallon was imposed with no other view than to excite opposition in the N. England members; for every one knows, that in those States large quantities of this article are used for domestic and manufacturing purposes.—This trick had the desired effect; and when the question on the third reading of the bill was taken, it was opposed by almost every one of the New England members; and now the Jackson presses are declaring that the administration members are unfriendly to a tariff. Witness the Patriot.—The Colonel has been for some time predicting that "if this bill is destroyed, it would be by the vote of Adams men." Does the Colonel think that the friends of the American System will support partial measures? Does he think that the tricks of his party cannot be seen? Did he think, when he bade "our manufacturing friends of this vicinity look to this," that they are to be gulled by such stuff? If he did, we can tell him, he has not lived long enough in the State of Delaware to make himself conversant with the true character of its citizens.

Let us look, for a moment, at the admirable consistency of the Jackson party in Congress, in regard to this said anti-tariff bill. While the administration members opposed its progress, that party pressed it forward with all their might; and when it had arrived at its present stage, in its present mutilated shape, and the question was about to be taken upon its final passage—what did they do? Did they call for the question? Did they urge members to vote in favour of it, that it might become a law? No. John Randolph was the first to rise in his place and oppose it tooth and nail, and concluded a speech of considerable length, with a motion for its indefinite postponement! He was followed by several others of his party who also spoke against the bill. What have you to say in extenuation of such conduct,

Colonel? You are a stickler for consistency—does this meet your idea of it?

It has been openly avowed by several members of the opposition that they are opposed to all real protection to the Woollen Manufacturers. In the debate on the Tariff of the 15th April, the following Jackson members expressed themselves to that amount:—

Mr. GILMER said that he voted, and should vote to keep on the duties on hemp, iron, rum, and molasses, to teach those who are for a tariff the consequences of it. He said that he should finally vote against the whole bill—that he had found it difficult to bring his mind to pursue this system of legislation, but as they wanted a tariff he was for making it general, and if it was all made uniform and consistent, it was the best way to defeat it.

Mr. CAMERLUNG said that he should not vote for the bill, but he wished it to be felt in all parts of the country that were for a tariff. He would vote to have it as obnoxious as it could be to them, and in that way to let those understand, what it was who were in favor of the scheme.—This principle he thought it fair to be governed by.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he would not make his people alone the victims of the tariff policy; and as the bill might pass the House, he would vote to tax every thing that could be raised in the country, and let those in favor of a tariff see the effect of the system. If the principle was good for one, it was good for all. He should act on this principle, and by that course the whole must be defeated.

Mr. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, said that the more oppressive the duties were to the great mass of the people, the more anxious he was to vote for them. He voted on that principle. We want no protection in South Carolina—hands off—keep your distance. He should not consent to lessen any of the duties in the bill, for that might aid them to pass it.

Mr. WELLS said that they wished it to be made so bitter a pill that it could not be swallowed. He said they were, he thought, about to succeed in it. But he should vote against it all at last.

Mr. CAMERLUNG, in reply to Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, said that, if the increased duty on molasses had not been at last struck out of the bill of 1824, we should have had no tariff of 1824—that it was finally arranged so as to get that duty out of the bill, and it was passed—that "they should take care not to have this done now and be taken in so again."

Here we have a proof of what many were unwilling to believe—that the Jackson presses have denied—but what we now know to be a fact—that it was intended a junction of the Northern Jackson votes with the South, should eventually defeat the bill.

It is said that during the debate, Mr. Wright, of N. York, and Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, were silent. They appeared to be astounded that those who had, from the beginning, voted with them, to keep up these oppressive duties on hemp molasses, duck, and some other articles, should have so incautiously avowed the principles on which the real friends to the protection of the woollen interest have been so uniformly voted against.

The bill has become so unpalatable, contains so many odious and partial items of impost, and, withal, professes so much more of beneficial protection than it provides, that we are inclined to entertain strong doubts of its passage.

More "Signs."—The "Register," a Jackson paper, published in Salem, N. Jersey, is defunct. Its proprietors announce, that "circumstances not necessary to be detailed, have rendered it advisable for them to discontinue the publication."

The Philadelphia "Aurora," has set, never again to rise. It was also a Jackson paper, but is now merged in the Pennsylvania Gazette, an efficient administration print.

It is here worthy of remark, that about the first of April, there were nine daily papers published in Philadelphia, five of which were supporting the administration of the General Government, and four, the cause of General Jackson. Since that period, two of the four Jackson papers have ceased, and a new one, favorable to Mr. Adams, has been commenced. The number now, is eight: six for the administration and American System, and two for Jackson and any thing else you please: viz. Democratic Press, U. S. Gazette, Penn. Gazette, National Gazette, Poulson's American, and Daily Chronicle, for the administration; and American Sentinel and Philadelphia Gazette, for Jackson. We do not know, certainly, that the Phila. Gazette is a Jackson paper: our authority for placing it with the Sentinel, arises from having seen it alluded to as a co-worker, in the same cause, of that print.

After viewing these facts, will any man, in his sober senses, venture the assertion that Pennsylvania will give her vote for Andrew Jackson? If he regards the truth, we think he can not.

CLUB LAW AGAIN.

The following message was communicated from the President of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent, chief clerk in the Department of State, acting as his private Secretary:—

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

WASHINGTON, 17th April, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated

the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and, also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. M'Duffie objected to this motion, and observing that the subject of the message was of an important character, and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a select committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion, it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a select committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members.

The House then adjourned.

The following extract of a letter to the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, will throw further light upon this affair.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, April 15, 1828.

"A very unpleasant affair took place in the Rotunda to day. You know that a Mr. Jarvis from Boston, has come here, and gone into partnership with Duff Green. You know, too, the complexion of the Telegraph. This Mr. Jarvis attended, last week, at the President's house; when young Adams, the President's son, expressed surprise, and, possibly, some indignation, at the intrusion there of one whose daily occupation has been, the abuse of the President and his family. Whether this was expressed to Jarvis, or not, I am not informed. But this day, as Mr. Adams was proceeding with a message from the President, and was passing through the Rotunda on his way to the Senate, Jarvis attacked him, threw him down, and attempted to wring his nose. Young Adams recovered his feet, and proceeded to cane his assailant, when they were parted by Mr. Dorsey, and some other gentlemen present."

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SILK WORMS.

Mr. Editor.—It certainly constitutes a source of lively interest to every true patriot and philanthropist, when we reflect upon the prosperous condition of this highly favored country, enjoying as it does numerous advantages and various blessings, among which is independence. We also possess an immense territory, and our population is rapidly increasing. With the spread of knowledge in the various arts and science, we find it necessary to pay attention to agricultural improvement.

The Silk worm and manufacture of silk, would no doubt be one of the most sublime improvements in this vast and well adapted country, and would be a lasting benefit to every citizen, whatever may be his age or condition—to the emigrant, rich or poor—and finally, would be an inexhaustible source of wealth to our Government.

But we should not commence this great work without mature deliberation, or we shall never attain to any thing of consequence. We may induce many to turn their attention to the growing of mulberry trees, and the raising of silk worms by offering premiums, or trying every imaginary experiment by the aid of books written by eminent authors either in Europe, or this country; but the disappointment will appear in the practical way. That proceeding will be entirely vain to obtain the desirable object of a mercantile silk. A preparation for the culture of that article cannot be made in less than four years—when we shall be ready to commence. During the four years which it will be necessary to allow the mulberry to come to perfection, the ground so occupied may be tilled in the ordinary way, and produce annual crops of corn, tobacco, cotton, &c. &c. but less time than this, will not answer to ensure permanent success.

My experience in the science of agriculture, has been derived from a devotion of many years of my life to its pursuit in Europe, where I obtained the best practical information—especially that branch adapted to the raising of silk worms. I had not only a large establishment of my own, but superintended those of several other persons with success—and have also acquired a practical knowledge of manufacturing silk. In 1820 I memorialized the honorable Congress upon this subject, but a press of other business prevented a timely attention to it. If a simple description, or treatise, on the silk worm, would in any way benefit the country, I should, before this time, have taken up the subject; but this has already been done in Europe, by several eminent writers.

I have understood that the Legislature of Delaware have passed an act for the encouragement of the growth of silk worms, and the manufacture of silk, and that some enterprising citizens of this State desire to turn their attention to the subject; this has induced me to submit my views to the public.

The proper mode for carrying this object into effect, would be to form an agriculture in practice, on an eligible spot in this State. Or I would suggest some practical plan which would meet with general approbation. I could attend in many other States in the Union at the same time, which would be more likely to promote the success of the undertaking.

Any communication upon the subject directed to me, by letter, post paid, and left with the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, Wilmington, shall be promptly attended to. A personal interview would be more desirable.

AGRICOLA.

Virginia Elections.—The Election of Delegates to the Legislature, commenced on Monday last. In Princess Anne (the only county yet heard from) both the Administration candidates succeeded by a large majority; and such will be the result in many counties where the Jackson men affect to say there can be little or no competition.

W. J. Woodhouse, (Administration) 290
Caleb Ward, 246
H. Cornick, (Jackson) 123
Scattering, 80

"1610"

Endorsed packages, scattering the political rubbish of the Washington Telegraph, under the frank of the Hon. T. P. Moore, was counted by a Kentuckian in the Mayville Post Office, a few weeks since. Talk of coalition presses indeed! All the corruption is on the Jackson side, call Major Eaton, Stephen Simpson, &c.

Letters received at Charleston from Havana, state that the Yellow Fever was very prevalent amongst the crews of American vessels in that port.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

For March, 1828.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind.
28	cloudy, rain in the night	SV
29	fair and warm	NE
30	foggy, rain and thunder	SV
31	rain, hail and snow	NV
April.		
1	frosty and fair	do
2	do windy	do
3	fair and pleasant	do
4	rain and snow	NE
5	fair	do
6	do do	do
7	frosty and fair	do
8	do	do
9	do	do
10	white frost and fair	SW

Temperature, 42. Greatest deg. of cold, 26. Greatest deg. of heat, 72.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday, the 7th day of May next, at the late residence of Thomas Bradley, deceased, in Pencader Hundred, State of Delaware, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, a number of Cattle, one yoke of Oxen, Milch Cows, young cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, such as Carps, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheat Fans, &c. Corn and Oats by the bushel, Bacon, Beef, and Vinegar.

Also, all the Household Furniture, to wit: Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Deaks, case of Drawers, Looking glasses, one Eight-Day Clock, two Watches, and a large quantity of articles not here mentioned. Also the time of a male and female servant.

Sale to commence precisely at ten o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance will be given, and terms made by the subscribers.

ANDREW BRADLEY, } Execrs
THOMAS C. BRADLEY, }
April 23, 1828. 32—2t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connexions, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, a large assortment of Spring Goods—among which are

Cloths and Kerseymeres;

Silk, toillet, valencia and marseilles vestings; leventines, florences, gros-de-naples and lustring silks; ravens duck, Russia and porter sheetings; Irish linens, sea island and prime New Orleans shirtings; cambric, jaconet, swiss and mulmullins. Bombazetts, bombazines and Norwich crapes; silk, cotton and woollen hosiery; drillings, blue and yellow nankeens.

2 cases Ladies' Leghorn Hats, (very cheap)
1 do Mens' do do
1 do do fine boots \$2 00 per pair
1 do do Minnrees, 1 20 do
1 do do do 80 do
1 do Ladies Morocco shoes, 65 do
2 do Misses' Kid do 3 1/2 do

PAPER HANGINGS.

An extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Bordering of the newest patterns.

JOHN PATTERSON.
April, 1828. 32—4tp.

Boot and Shoe Making.

In Front, next door to the corner of Orange Street, Wilmington.

JOEL FISHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to enlarge his business, and shall constantly keep on hand an assortment of the best materials for mens' and womens' boots and shoes, which he will make to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of boots and shoes for sale.

N. B. A Journeyman and two Apprentices are wanted, and one or two can be accommodated with board.
4th mo 21, 1828. 32—4tp.

SPRING MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened and offer for sale, at their Store,

No. 1, East High Street.

(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.) A fresh assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. Leghorn and Straw hats; Silks and Satins of various colors and figures; Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs of the newest patterns; bonnet and waist Ribbons; Lace, artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

STRAW COTTEGE HATS.

Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions. Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.
Wilmington, April 10. 30—4f.

NEXT TUESDAY.

Delaware and N. Carolina

Consolidated Lottery.

EIGHTH CLASS.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1828, at 5 o'clock A. M.

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	\$8,000	10 Prizes of \$	
1 do	1,966	20 do	
2 do	1,000	138 do	
6 do	300	1150 do	
6 do	200	8280 do	
10 do	150		
9,624 Prizes.			
15 180 Blanks.			

9,624 Prizes.
15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets,
Whole Ticket, \$2 00
Halves, 1 00
Quarters, 50 cts
Eighths, 25 cts

For sale in great variety of numbers at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
April 24th.

DRAWING of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—Seventh Class.—The Subscribers being requested to superintend the drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Seventh Class, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers that were this day drawn from the Fifty-four numbers placed in the wheel, viz:

51. 45. 24. 29. 8. 42. 31. 49.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say No. 51 was the first—No. 45 was the second—No. 24 was the third—No. 29 was the fourth—No. 8 was the fifth—No. 42 was the sixth—No. 31 was the seventh—No. 49 was the eighth and last. Witness our hands, as Wilmington, this 19th day of April, 1828.

FRED'K LEONARD,
W. A. MENDENHALL,
JOHN MCCLUNG.



Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 17, 1828.

Wheat, superfine, per barrel	\$4 87
Do, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.	\$3 25
Do, red, do	\$3 00
Do, yellow, per bushel or 57 lbs.	1 00
Do, Meal, per bushel	45
Do, Potatoes, 40 cents.	65

Method of salting Butter.—Take of sugar, one part, nitre one part, and clean salt two parts; beat them well together and put it by for use.—To every pound of butter, [when it is freed from the butter-milk] take one ounce of the preparation, and mix it thoroughly together. Butter salted in this manner, and put down in tubs with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill every vacancy, before the top is put on, will keep for many years.

To keep butter from growing rancid.—To one peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude oil and ammoniac, and two ounces of salt-petre, both finely powdered; and mix them well together. With this mixture, work your butter till the milk is entirely extracted; and then put it in firkins, salting it with the above preparation, to such a degree as to be palatable. This mixture is stronger than the clear salt, and of course less is required.

Early Potatoes for feeding swine.—It is a good practice to plant some early sort of potatoes on a small fertile piece of ground near your hog sty, which together with your peas (if you have any) will enable you to bring forward your pork, and half fatten your hogs before your Indian corn is ripe enough to gather.

We notice as uncommon productions of the season, (says a Charleston paper) the artichoke, as large as the crown of a man's hat; and strawberries of a very large size, which we saw this morning. They grew in the vicinity of Canonsborough.

Peas.—Field peas should generally be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be got into proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May will do very well, but if the soil is a light sandy loam, which is recommended for that crop, they may usually be sowed still earlier to good advantage. But when it is feared that they may be infested by bugs it will be safest to sow them as late as the 10th of June. Col. Worthington, of Rensselaer County, New York, "sowing his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen, since in his peas. Where as his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a pea without a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the egg of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower. Col. Pickering likewise expressed an opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but the hot sun in June will so pinch the late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be moist as well as rich."

EDUCATION.

THE Subscribers, grateful for past favors, inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues his School, at the old stand, in Orange Street, above High, next door to Webb's Currying Shop, which is now open for the reception of boys and girls, to whom the strictest attention will be paid, both as it respects their morals and education, in the branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Book-keeping. For Terms apply to JAMES C. ALLEN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AN- DREW BARNABY, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested, to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested for settlement, to MARY B. BARNABY, Adm'r Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828. 29—3m.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 2 April 1, 1828.
State Lottery of Maryland.
to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on Wednesday, the 30th of April.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.

SCHEME.			
1	Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	of 2,000	is	2,000
1	of 1,000	is	1,000
2	of 500	is	1,500
30	of 100	is	1,000
80	of 50	is	1,000
100	of 10	is	1,000
100	of 5	is	500
4000	of 4	is	20,000

3236 prizes amounting to \$38,000
More Prizes than Blanks!
This Scheme will be drawn on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw three!

Price of Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, 2.50 | Eighths, .63
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market-street, Baltimore.
Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States.

* Orders, either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, April 1, 1828.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of *Spring Goods*, of the latest arrivals, purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are, Superfine and middling fine gros de naples & lustrings; Canton and Nankin crapes; Bombazeens and Nor-wich do; 8-4 Merino, crape, silk and cashmere shawls, &c. &c. An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.

FOR MILLINERS.

Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, Ribbons, &c. And a variety of Domestic Goods.

WM. F. RICHARDS & CO.

No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank.
Wilmington, 4th mo 2, 1828. 29—3mo.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

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

WM. MARSHALL.

New Dry Goods Store.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he just opened at No. 83 Market-st. three doors below the Upper Market, Wilmington, Del. a beautiful assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Superfine and common broad cloths, blue, black, Oxford-mixed and assorted colours; vestings, superior calicoes, ginghams, Irish linen, cambric, jaconet and book muslins; bombazets; an elegant assortment of figured Swiss muslins; white and colored hoskin gloves; fancy and banian hdkfs; gentlemen's stocks and cravats; silks of various kinds; canton crapes; ribbons, braids, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, &c.; bleached and brown muslins, a fine assortment, cheap; with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be offered on the most favourable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES A. SPARKS.

Wilmington, March, 1828. 28—4t.
N. B. Constantly on hand and for sale, a quantity of live Geese Feathers, warranted to be of the best quality.

Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$5 per quarter.

The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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, stationery, or instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

RECOMMENDATION.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a *Visiting Committee*, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

E. W. GILBERT,
Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL,
WM. SHERER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonials, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee.

PIERCE CONNELLY,
Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington.
March 25, 18'28. 28—4f.

Large Bread.

At No. 103, Shipley street, Wilmington.
The subscriber being solicited by his friends, has determined to commence baking *Dispepsia* or *bran bread*, and now begs leave to inform his friends and the public that they can be supplied with this bread; and, as usual, with *wheat* and *rye bread*, in loaves so large for the price, that he thinks families who call on him will find it cheaper to purchase of him than to bake for themselves.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of CAKES, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The public may rest assured that the above bread and cakes will be made from the best flour and by the best workmen.

Weight and Price.
2 1/2 lbs. Wheat Bread, for 64
2 1/2 " Wheat and Indian Bread, 64
2 1/2 " Dispepsia, or bran bread, 64
3 1/2 " Rye bread, 64

A great variety of Confectionary, Fruits, Cordials, &c., wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

MILLER DUNOTT.
March 3, 1828. 23—2m.

LEA PUSEY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office to No. 122, Market street, next door to the Town Hall, where it will be his business to draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, INDENTURES, and all other Instruments of Writing incident to his calling; which he will endeavor to do with accuracy and dispatch, for those who may be so kind, as to call upon him.

4th mo. 4th, 1828. 29—4tp.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, Market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. R. Brinckle's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of *Dry Goods*; viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours; valencia, toliant and black silk vestings; marseilles quilts, new styles; prints and ginghams; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; blk and cold Italian mantuas; lustrings and florences; do grosdenpiles, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings; &c; velvets and cords; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs; with the usual assortment of *Domestic Goods*, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, tow, linens, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

WM. B. TOMLINSON.

Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28—3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE,
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia. 22—4t.

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
WINDO GLASS,
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
(Late Bettle & Jenkins.)

2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22—4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. M'NEAL & SON,

No. 98, & 100, Market Street.

Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,
500 " do do Lace Boots,
1200 " do do Fine Shoes,
2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's

Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.
6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size,
2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe sales, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of *Course Water-Proof Boots*. The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at WASHINGTON, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North or RED RIVER, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.
Townships Four, Five, Six, even and Eight, of Range Two, East.
Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.
Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.

Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven East.
Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.
Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.

Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West.
The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by swain, the vender of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this also, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints.—Mr. Swain wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL RECIPE FROM WHICH SWAIN MANUFACTURES HIS MEDICINE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS USED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail: this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swain's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swain, on one occasion, when a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase mine for half the money, advised her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not genuine. Thousands of persons who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out of this assertion, THAT "PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIN'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED EFFICACIOUS, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM. AND I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BY THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT.—THAT MY MEDICINE AND HIS ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY MERCURIAL PREPARATION.

JOHN A. PARKER.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

FOR THE CURE OF

Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetters, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe,

By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to, with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to JOHN A. PARKER,

To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,

Witness, J. H. STEWART.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.

The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommendatory notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach participated largely;—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic;—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her to-day; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—is much less swollen, very slightly painful—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

If the above recommendatory notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.

E. A. ATLEE.

Philadelphia 5th mo. 30, 1827.

Sold by JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington.

Also, at J. HARLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market street.

Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as

Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists. Soap-Bollers Kettles and Kirs. Paper Mill Screw-plins and Boxes. Calender Rollers of any pattern. Steam Engine work in general. Mill Gearing of all kinds.

Plough Castings.
Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut; all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch, under the immediate direction of William Hamilton.

Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
No. 96, Market street.
28—2m.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Good Merchants.

Chalky Somers, 48, Market-street.
Bazzy & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 Market Street.
W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, market Street.

John R. Brinckle, corner of market & Queen streets.

William M'Cauley, Brandy wine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatham, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 83 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, Brandy wine, south of bridge.

Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.
George Winslow, 179 market st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door below water-st. N. Castle.
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. Studham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

James Plumley, Washington Inn, 39 market st.
Joshua Hutton, corner of Market and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

Bainton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange-sts.

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Elisha Huxey, 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.