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POETRY.

STANZAS.

Good night! Oh, may thy slumber be
Smiling as that of infancy—
And, in thine undisturbed repose,
Forget this world—at least its woes;
But if there be one tender thought,
With kind and sweet remembrance fraught,
Which, when awake, exerts its powers,
Some treasured one of Memory's flowers—
May that be pictured to thy view,
And in thy slumber bless thee too!
Now on thy eye-lids let me press
One kiss of truth and tenderness,
To seal them over till morning light;
Good night—another kiss—good night!

SONG.

Away—away my gallant bark,
The waves are white and high,
And fast the long becalmed clouds
Are sailing in the sky.
The merry breeze which wafts them on,
And chafes the billow's spray,
Will guide thee in thy watery flight—
My gallant bark, away!

Now like the sea bird's snowy plumes
Are spread thy winged sails,
To soar above the mountain waves,
And scoop their glassy vales;
And, like the bird, you'll calmly rest,
Thy azure journey o'er,
The shadow of thy folded wings
Upon the sunny shore.

Away—away, my gallant bark,
Across the billows' foam,
I leave awhile for ocean's strife
The quiet haunts of home—
The green fields of my father-land,
For many a stormy day—
The blazing hearth for beacon light—
My gallant bark, away!

To great simplicity, the following lines
add infinite pathos and beauty.

MARY HAY.

Thou kens, Mary Hay, that I loo thee weel—
My ain mull wife see kindly and leel—
Then what gars thee stand wi' the tear in
thy e'e?
And look ay sae wae, when thou look'st at me?

Dost thou miss, Mary Hay, the soft bloom o' my
cheek,
Wi' my hair curling round it, sae jetty and sleek?
For snaws on my head, and the roses are gane,
Since that day o' days I ca'd thee my ain.

Or grieves thou the loss o' my e'e youthfu' fire,
And the wild notes I sang, that thou us'd to admire?
For I am darksome and cauld, now life's winter
is come,
And the sweet voice o' music within me is dumb.

But though, Mary Hay, my e'en be turned dim,
And age wi' its frost stiffens every limb,
My heart, thou kens weel, has nae frost for thee,
For summer returns at the blink o' thine e'e.

The miser hauds firm—and still firmer his gold,
The ivy gnaws closer the tree when its old,
And thou grow'st the dearer to me, Mary Hay,
As a' else turns eerie, and life wears away.

We maun part, Mary Hay, when our journey is
done,
But I'll meet thee again in the world aboon;
Then what gars thee stand with the tear in
thy e'e,
And look ay sae wae when thou look'st at me?

WATCHING BY THE DEAD.

"Friend and friend departs—
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That hath not here an end!
Were this frail world our final rest,
Lying or dying none were blest!"

And this is death!—I stand, and gaze upon
The ruin it hath made, with awful feelings and a
chilling cheer.

Cold as the winter's snow-drift, and as pale,
Those features where the rose of health late
bloomed—lit up by smiles, bright as the sun-
mer sunshine!—and thine eye is closed forever
on earth's changing scenes of joy and sorrow,
Beauty and decay! Oh! who can look upon thee,
Thus arrayed in the white vestments of the
silent grave, nor shudder as they feel the breath
of the destroyer upon themselves, while a voice
whispers, that they too must die.

The gladsome Spring, with all her treasures,
could not tempt thy stay; the melody of birds,
and buds of promise—blossoms sweet and fair,
the pure still waters, and the azure sky, com-
bined all their charms to bribe thy tarryance
on the verdant earth.

And should we mourn for thee? Thou wast
not like a young blossom, in the hour of
prime, the morning of existence; when the heart
beats with unbounded rapture, as it feels the
warmth of hope upon its trembling chords; and fu-

ture years seem like a rainbow in the distant
sky; when the pure fount of affection is, as yet,
unmoved by the lone angel's dark and troubled
wing.

Yes, tears will gush, in despite of the truth
that thou art happier in a better world! For na-
ture cannot rend those ties asunder, which with
life entwined, nor feel the blight of desolation,
and a pang too agonizing even for grace to foil.
Time may draw out the poisoned arrow from the
bleeding breast; religion may dispense her balm
to heal it; but the work is slow. As long as we
can listen to the will of Him, who woundeth but
to heal again, with a bowed spirit and a heart
resigned to every dispensation of his love.

Thus runs the secret channel of my thoughts,
while I sit watching by the silent dead! The
darksome hours move heavily along, as conscious
that the hopes, which are about to leave the deso-
late, still cling around this faded form and faded
shrine; scarce seems the mourner that the hour
is come, to bid farewell forever!

But lo! the star of morning shines; mark ye
its brilliancy! Even so the soul doth sparkle in
the realms above, whose relics here in death and
ruin lie! Prepare, prepare, to meet her, where
all tears are dried, all fear and sorrow banished
far away! This will best prove you loved her,
living, and lament her, dead. And treasure up
the precepts and examples she hath left, to bud
and blossom even like Aaron's rod, after long
years have fled! Upon them, that tread the
footsteps of the righteous, shall the end be also
peace.

ROSA.

THE IDEA OF A PERFECT WIFE.

THE CHARACTER OF—
"I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it
answers any original, I shall be pleased; for
such a person as I would describe, really ex-
ists, she must be far superior to my description,
and such as I must love too well to be able to
paint as I ought.

She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising
from features, from complexion, or from shape;
she has all three in an high degree, but it is not
by these she touches an heart; it is all that
sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocency
and sensibility which a face can express,
that forms her beauty.

She has a face that just raises your attention
at first sight, it grows on you every moment,
and you wonder it did no more than raise your
attention at first.

Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you
when she pleases; they command like a good
man out of office, not by authority, but by vir-
tue.

Her features are not perfectly regular, that
sort of exactness is more to be praised than to
be loved; for it is never animated.
Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be
the admiration of every body, but the happiness
of one.

She has all the firmness that does not exclude
delicacy; she has all the softness that does not
imply weakness.

There is often more of the coquet shown in
an affected plainness than in tawdry finery; she
is always clean without preciseness or affectation.
Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that soft-
ens the features without discomposing them;
she is usually grave.

Her smiles are inexpressible.
Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to
rule in public assemblies, but to charm those
who can distinguish a company from a crowd;
it has this advantage, you must come close to her
to hear it.

To describe her body, describes her mind;
one is the transcript of the other. Her under-
standing is not shown in the variety of matters it
excites itself on, but in the goodness of the
choice she makes.

She does not display it so much in saying or
doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she
ought not to do.

She discovers the right and wrong of things,
not by reasoning, but by sagacity; most women
and many good ones, have a closeness and some-
thing selfish in their dispositions; she has a true
generosity of temper, the most extravagant can-
not be more unbounded in their liberality, the
most covetous not more cautious in the distribu-
tion.

No person of so few years, can know the
world better; no person was ever less corrupted
by its pollution.

Her politeness seems to flow rather from a nat-
ural disposition to oblige, than from any rules
on the subject; and therefore never fails to strike
those who understand good breeding, and those
who do not.

She does not run with a girlish eagerness into
new friendships which she has no founda-
tion in reason, serve only to multiply and im-
bit disputes; it is long before she chooses, but
then it is fixed for every and the first hours of
romantic friendships are not warmer than hers
after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces
her good nature by severe reflections on any
body, so she never degrades her judgment by
immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing
violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposi-
tion and the evenness of her virtue; she has a
steady and firm mind, which takes no more from
the female character than the solidity of marble
does from its polish and lustre. She has such
virtues as make us value the truly great of our
own sex; she has all the winning graces, that
make us love even the faults we see in the weak
and beautiful of hers."

DIFFERENT KIND OF DRUNKARDS.

New-ys Drunkard.—This is a very harmless
and very tiresome personage. Generally of a
very weak mind and irritable constitution, he
does not become boisterous with mirth, and rarely
shows the least glimmering of wit or mental
energy. He is talkative, and fond of long-winded
stories, which he tells in a drivelling, silly man-
ner. Never warmed into enthusiasm by liquor, he
keeps chatting at some ridiculous tale, very much
in the way of a garrulous old man in his do-
tage.

Early Drunkard.—Some men are not excited
to mirth by intoxication. On the contrary it
renders them gloomy and discontented. Even
those who in the sober state are sufficiently gay
become occasionally thus altered. A great propen-
sity to take offence is characteristic among
persons of this temperament. They are sensi-
tious, and very often mischievous. If at some
former period, they have had a difference with
any of the company, they are sure to revive it,
although, probably, it has been long ago ce-
mented on both sides, and even forgotten by

the other party. People of this description are
very unpleasant companions. They are in gen-
eral so foul tongued, quarrelsome and indecent in
conversation, that established clubs of drinkers
have made it a practice to exclude them from
their society.

Choleric Drunkard.—There is a variety of
Drunkards whom I can only class under the a-
bove title. They seem to possess few of the
qualities of the other races, and are chiefly dis-
tinguished by an uncommon testiness of disposi-
tion. They are quick, irritable and impatient,
but withal good at heart, and when in humour,
very pleasant and generous. They are easily
put out of temper, but it returns almost imme-
diately. This disposition is very prevalent a-
mong Welshmen and Highland lairds. Moun-
tain men are usually quick tempered, but such
men are not the worst or most unpleasant.
Stems is undoubtedly right when he says that
more virtue is to be found in warm than in cold
dispositions. Commodore Truncheon is a marked
example of this temperament, and Capt. Flen-
ellen, who compelled the heroic pistol to eat the
leek, is another.

Melancholy Drunkard.—Melancholy, in drug-
kards, sometimes arises from temperament, but
more frequently from habitual intoxication or
misfortune. Some men are melancholy by na-
ture, but become highly mirthful when they
have drunk a considerable quantity. Men of this
kind of mind seem to enjoy the bottle more ex-
cessively than even the sanguineous class. Their
joyousness which it excites breaks in upon their
gloom like sunshine upon darkness. Above all,
the sensations, when mirth begins with its mag-
ic charm away care, are inexpressible. Pleas-
ure falls in showers of fragrance upon their souls;
they are at peace with themselves and all man-
kind, and enjoy, as it were, a furthest of Para-
dise. Robert Burns was an example of this vari-
ety. His melancholy was constitutional, but
heightened by misfortune. The bottle com-
monly dispelled it, and gave rise to the most de-
lightful images, sometimes, however, it only ag-
gravated the gloom.

Pilegmatic Drunkard.—Persons of this tem-
perament are heavy rolling machines, and are
never raised to mirth by liquor. Their vital ac-
tions are dull and spiritless; the blood in their
veins as sluggish as the river Jordan, and their
energies as stagnant as the Dead Sea. They are
altogether a negative sort of beings, with pas-
sions too inert to lead them to any thing very
good or very bad. They are a species of animal
clouds, but not thoroughly animated—for the
vital fire of feeling has got cooled in penetrating
their frozen frames. A new Prometheus would
be required to breathe into their nostrils, to give
them the ordinary warmth and glow of humani-
ty. Look at the pilegmatic man—how dead,
passionless, and uninspired is the expression of
his clammy lips, and vacant eye!—Speak to
him—how cold, slow and tame is his conversa-
tion. "The words come forth as if they were
drawn from his mouth with a pair of pincers;
and the ideas are as frozen as if concealed in the
bowels of Lapland. Liquor produces no effect
upon his mental powers, or if it does, it is a
smothering one. The whole energies of the
drunk fall on his almost impassive frame. From
the first his drunkenness is stupefying; he is seized
with a kind of lethargy, the white of his eyes
turn up, he breathes loud and harshly, and sinks
into a kind of apoplectic stupor. Yet all this is
perfectly harmless, and wears away without
leaving any mark behind it. Such persons are
very apt to be played upon by their companions.

—There are few men who, in their younger
days, have not assisted in shaving the heads
and painting the faces of these lethargic drunk-
ards."

Sanguineous Drunkard.—The sanguine tem-
perament seems to feel most intensely the ex-
citement of the bottle. Persons of this stamp
have usually a ruddy complexion, thick neck,
small head, and strong muscular fibre. Their
intellect is in general mediocre, for great bodily
strength and corresponding mental powers, are
rarely united together. In such persons the an-
imal propensities prevail over the moral and in-
tellectual ones. They are prone to combative-
ness and sensuality, and are either very good na-
tured or extremely quarrelsome. All their pas-
sions are keen, like the Irish women they will
fight for their friends, or with them, as occasion
requires. They are talkative from the beginning,
and during confirmed intoxication, perfectly ob-
streperous. It is men of this class who are the
heroes of all drunken companies, the patrons of
masquerade lodges, the presidents and get-to-
gether of jovial meetings. With them eating and drink-
ing are the grand ends of human life. Look at
their eyes how they sparkle at the sight of wine,
and how their lips smack and teeth water in the
neighbourhood of a good dinner; they would
scarcely consent to a banquet in Siberia. When intox-
icated their passions are highly excited; the en-
ergies of a hundred minds then seem concentrated
in one focus. Their mirth, their anger, their
love, their folly, are equally intense and un-
quenchable. Such men cannot conceal their
feelings. In drunkenness the veil is removed
from them, and their characters stand re-
vealed, as in a glass, to the eye of the beholder. The
Roderick Random of Smollet had much of this
temperament; blended, however, with more in-
tellect than usually belongs to it.

THE BLACK VELVET BAG.

BY MISS MITFORD.

Have any of my readers ever found great con-
venience in the loss, the real loss, of actual tan-
gible property, and been exceedingly provoked
and annoyed when such property was restored to
them? If so, they can sympathise with a late
unfortunate recovery, which has brought me to
great shame and disgrace. There is no way of
explaining my calamity but by telling the whole
story.

Last Friday fortnight was one of those anoma-
lous weather with which we English people
are visited for our sins; a day of intolerable wind
and insupportable dust; an equinoctial gale out
of season; a piece of March unseasonably foisted
into the very heart of May; just as, in the almost
parallel misarrangement of the English counties,
one sees (perhaps out of compliment to this pecu-
liarity of climate, to keep the weather in
countenance as it were) a bit of Wiltshire
plunged down in the very middle of Berkshire,
while a great island of the county palatine of
Durham figures in the centre of happy Northum-
berland. Be this as it may, on that remarkably
windy day I set forth to the good town of B.
on the festive errand called shopping. Every
body who lives far in the country, and seldom

visits great towns, will understand the full force
of that comprehensive word, and I had not
been shopping for a long time: I had a dead of
the operation, arising from a consciousness of
weakness. I am a true daughter of Eve, a dear
lover of bargains and bright colors; and, know-
ing this, have generally been wise enough to
keep, as much as I can, out of the way of tempta-
tion. At last a sort of necessity arose for some
slight purchases, in the shape of two new gowns
from London, which cried aloud for making—
Trimmines, ribbands, sewing silk, and lining, all
were called for. The shopping was inevitable,
and I undertook the whole concern at once,
most heroically resolving to spend just so much,
and no more; and half comforting myself that
I had a full morning's work of indispensable busi-
ness, and should have no time for extraneous
extravagance.

There was, to be sure, a prodigious accumu-
lation of errands and wants. The evening be-
fore, they had been set down in great form, on a
slip of paper, headed thus—"things wanted."—
To how many and various catalogues that title
would apply, from the red bench of the peer, to
the oaken settle of the cottager—from him who
wants a blue ribbon, to him who wants bread
and cheese! My list was astounding. It was
written in double columns, in an invisible hand;
the long intractable words were brought into the
ranks by the Procrustes mode—abbreviations;
and as we approached the bottom, two or three
were crammed into one lot, clumped, as the
bean-sellers say, and designated by a sort of
short-hand, a hieroglyphic of my own invention.
In good open printing, my list would have cut a
respectable figure as a catalogue, and filled a de-
cent number of pages—a priced catalogue too;
for I had given sum to carry to market. I
amused myself with calculating the proper and
probable cost of every article; in which process
I most egregiously cheated the shopkeeper and
myself, by copying, with the credulity of hope,
from the puff in newspapers, and expecting to
buy fine solid wearable goods at advertising
prices. In this way I stretched my money, a great
deal further than it would go; and swelled my
catalogue; so that, at last, in spite of compres-
sion and short-hand, I had no room for another
word, and was obliged to stow several small but
important articles, such as cotton, laces, pins,
needles, shoe strings, &c. into that very irregu-
lar and disorderly storehouse—that place where
most things deposited are lost—my memory, by
courtesy so called.

The written list, was safely consigned, with a
well filled purse, to my usual repository, a black
velvet bag; and the next morning, I and my
bag, with its nicely balanced contents of wants
and money, were safely conveyed in a little open
carriage to the good town of B. There I dis-
mounted and began to bargain most vigorously,
visiting the cheapest shops, and cheapening the
cheapest articles; yet wisely buying the strongest
and best; a little astonished at it, and every
thing so much dearer than I had set down, that
yet was soon reconciled to this misfortune by
the magical influence which shopping possesses
over a woman's fancy—all the sooner reconciled
as the monetary list lay unlooked at, and un-
thought of. In its grave receptacle, the black
velvet bag. On I went, with an air of cheerful
business, of happy importance, till my money
began to wax small. Certain small aberrations
had occurred, too, in my economy. One article
that had happened, by rare accident, to be be-
low my calculation, and indeed below any calcu-
lation; calico at ninepence; fine, thick, strong,
wide calico at ninepence (did ever any man hear
of any thing so cheap?)—absolutely enchanted
me, and I took the whole piece; then after buy-
ing for M. a gown according to order, I saw one
that I liked better, and bought that too. Then
I fell in love, was actually captivated by a sky-
blue sash and handkerchief;—not the poor thin
greenish colour which usually passes under that
dishonoured name, but the rich, full tint of the
noon-day sky; and a cap riband, really pink; that
might have vied with the inside leaves of a mon-
rose. Then, in hunting after cheapness, I got in-
to obscure shops, where not finding what I asked
for, I was fain to take something they had,
purely to make a proper compensation for the
trouble of juggling out drawers, and answering
questions. Lastly, I was fairly coaxed into some
articles by the irresistibility of the sellers,—by
the demure and truth-telling look of a pretty
quaker, who could almost have persuaded the
head off one's shoulders, and who did persuade
me that all-wise muslin would go as far as yard
and a half; and by the fluent impudence of a
young shopman, who under cover of a well dark-
ened window, affirmed on his honour, that his
brown satin was a perfect match to my green
pattern, and forced the said pattern down my
throat accordingly. With these helps, my money
melted all too fast; at half past five my
purse was entirely empty; and as shopping
with an empty purse has by no means the reli-
sh and savour of shopping with a full one, I was
quite willing and ready to go home to dinner,
pleased as a child with my purchases, and wholly
unsuspecting the loss of my money, the grand an-
ticipated misfortune, which was the natural result of my
unconvinced memorandum and my treacherous
memory.

Home I returned a happy and proud woman,
wise in my own conceit, a thrifty fashion-mong-
er, laden, like a pedlar, with huge packages in
stout brown holland, tied up with a whip cord,
and genteel like parcels, papered and pack-
threaded in shopmaulike style. At last we were
safely stowed in the pony-chaise, which had
much ado to hold us, my little black bag lying,
as usual, in my lap; when, as we ascended the
steep hill out of B. a sudden puff of wind took
at once my cottage bonnet and my large cloak,
blew the bonnet off my head, so that it hung be-
hind me suspended by the ribband, and fairly
snapped the string of the cloak, which flew a-
way, much in the style of John Gilpin's, re-
nowned in story. My companion, pitying my
plight, exerted himself manfully to regain the
fly-away garments, shooed the head into the
bonnet, or the bonnet over the head (I do not
know which phrase best describes the manoeuvre)
with one hand, and recovered the refractory
cloak with the other. This last exploit was cer-
tainly the most difficult. It is wonderful what
a tug he was forced to give before that obsti-
nate cloak could be brought round; it was swell-
ing with the wind like a bladder, animated, so to
say, like a living thing, and threatened to carry
pony and chaise, and riders, and packages back-
ward down the hill, as if it had been a sail, and
was a ship. At last the contumacious garment
was mastered. We righted; and by dint of sit-
ting sideways, and turning my back on my kind
comrade, I got home without any farther damage

than the loss of my bag, which, though
missed before the chaise had been unladed,
undoubtedly gone by the board in the gal-
lanted my old and trusty companion, and
in the loss of seeing the use it would pro-
be of to my reputation.

Immediately after dinner, (for in all
even when one has bargains to show, it
must be discussed,) I produced my purse.
—They were much admired, and the ques-
tion when spread out in our little room, being
gathered dazling and the quality satisfactory,
cheapness was never doubted. Every
thought the bargains were exactly such
meant to get—for nobody calculated, and
bills being really lost in the lost bag, and the
reticular prices just as much lost in my
(the ninepenny calico was the only article
most occurred to me.) I passed without tell-
ing my thing like a fish, merely by a discreet
all for the best and thickest bargainer that
went shopping. After some time spent
pleasantly, in admiration on one side, and
play on the other, we were interrupted by
mand for some of the little articles which I
forgot. "The sewing silk, please me, am
my mistress's gown." "Sewing silk! I
know—look about." "Ah, she might look
enough! no sewing silk was there."
"Where's the tape, Mary?" "The tape?"
my dear, and the needles, pins, cotton,
laces, boot-laces." "The bobbin, the foot,
buttons, shoe strings!" quoth one of the
silly, taking up the cry, and forthwith beg-
search, as bustling, as active, and as vain
that of our old spaniel, Brush, after a bare
had stolen away from her form. At last she
dearly desired from her rummage—"With
doubt, ma'am, they are in the reticule, and
lost," and she in a very pathetic tone, "By
Jove, I, a little conscience-stricken, I do
recollect, perhaps I might forget." "Depend
on it, my love, that Harriet's right, interrup-
one whose interruptions are always kind; they
are just the little articles that people put in
rules, and you never could forget so many
things, besides you wrote them down." "I do
know—I am not sure."—But I was not lister-
ing; Harriet's conjecture had been metamorpho-
sed into a certainty, all my sins of omission we
stowed away in the reticule, and before be-
time, the little black bag held forgotten things
enough to fill a sack.

Never was reticule so lamented by all but
owner; a boy was immediately despatched
look for it, and on his returning empty handed
there was even a talk of having it cried. I
saw, on the other hand, was all directed to pre-
vent its being found. I had the good luck to lo-
se it as a suburb of B. renowned for filching, as
I remembered that the street was, at that mo-
ment, full of people; the bag did actually con-
tain more than enough to tempt those who were
not so well as I. I went to bed in the comfortable assurance
that it was gone forever. But there is nothing
certain in this world—not even a thief's dishonesty.
Two old women, who had pounced
once on my valuable property, quarrelled about
the plunder, and one of them, in a fit of resent-
ment at being cheated in her share, went to the
mayor of B. and informed against her companion.
The mayor, an intelligent and active magistrate
immediately took the disputed bag, and all its
contents, into his own possession; and, as he
also a man of great politeness, he restored it as
soon as possible to the right owner. The very
first thing that saluted my eyes when I awoke in
the morning, was a note from Mr. Mayor, with
a sealed packet. The fatal truth was visible.
I had recovered my reticule, and lost my reputa-
tion.—There it lay, that identical black bag,
with its name-tickets, its cambric handkerchiefs,
its empty purse, its unconsoled list, its thirteen
bills, and its two letters, one from a good sort of
lady-farmer, inquiring the character of a cook,
with half a sonnet written on the blank pages;
the other, from a literary friend, containing a
critique on the plot of a play, advising me not
to kill the king too soon, such as might, if my
mayor had not been a man of sagacity, have sent
a poor authoress, in a Mademoiselle Scuderi mis-
take, to the Tower. That catastrophe would
hardly have been worse than the real one. All
my omissions have been found out. My priced
list has been compared with the bills. I have
forfeited my credit for bargaining. I am be-
come a bye-word for forgetting. No body
trusts me to purchase a paper of pins, or to
remember her cost of a penny riband. I am a
lost woman. My bag is come back, but my fame
is gone.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

I continue my remarks suggested by the
article signed "Franklin."

I deny, that sectarian views and prin-
ciples have any tendency toward despotism.
"Franklin" says, he "loves liberty," and
I believe him. I have no doubt, that he
sincerely desires the preservation of our
free institutions. The man who does not
desire this, is not very inconsiderate, is the
enemy of his race. No other people are ca-
pable of these institutions; if they perish
from among us, they will be obliterated from
the face of the earth; and the example of a
free people will be lost. A mere desire to
preserve these institutions is not enough.
As of every thing good in this world, there
must be care and exertion to cherish and
save them. We are in our infancy; these
institutions are but of few years. Because
they yet continue, is not a ground to con-
clude they are safe; it is our business to
keep them safe and to do our part to make
them perpetual. But what care and what
exertion are required? The nature of our
institutions gives the answer. They have
for their object the rights of the people; and
they are founded on the power of the peo-
ple. The intelligence and virtue of the peo-
ple will secure them; the ignorance and cor-
ruption of the people would lead at once to
their dissolution. To resist the vices to
which the weakness of our nature exposes
us, should be the great object of every friend

any; an object of deep concern to the time for education, whose progress it is to instill sound principles as to convey instruction. The education should ever be the care of the State. In our government all have a voice; and upon the education of each child, it depends whether his power is exerted for evil or for good. Inevitably, no matter how poor or unfortunate, depressed, there is a deep stake. If to say that he has an immortal soul, he is called a sectarian; but I shall to the common conviction of every man I say, that he has a mind capable of great improvement or debasement, at the course of things he will come to exercise of powers, in which he is not to be hindered by the branches of our government, in which he will contribute more to make the character of the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments; a State only, but of the Union. Let me say that a single individual can do more for the State than a whole Society is made up of these individuals. Do we hear people complain of this, or the other, in public concerns or in life? What have they done to prevent it? These very men who complain, perhaps stand charged with the same. That grieves them, Sectarianism does at the foundation of any of these errors does not give occasion for any of these reprehensions. Our grievances, whatever they are, and our causes of apprehension, lie in another direction.

Before I proceed, I will consider the meaning of the term "sectarian." Much artificiality has been attached to this term. It is used indefinitely; and in the manner of its use, it signifies nothing in particular; it has been understood to mean something fearfully alarming in general. "Sectarian," in its original meaning, applies to one, who, on the subject of religion, divides from a public establishment, or joins a body distinguished by particular views. Thus in England, where the Episcopal church is established by law, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, &c. are sectarians. In this view sectarianism is no power of despotism, for all sects have originated in a spirit of independence. In England, the sects, sooner than remain united with an establishment, which they disapprove, have for conscience's sake relinquished important benefits and incurred heavy penalties. The principle on which they have acted, is the principle of religious freedom; and in England every sectarian does, as religious freedom, give up civil privileges and incur civil disabilities. In this country there can be no sectarianism in the sense of the term; for among the causes which should render our institutions dear to us, is their spirit of toleration, giving to no sect a preference, sanctioning no establishment. With us, sect means a body of men united by some settled religious tenets; and sectarianism pertains to a sect. Thus in this country, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, &c., are sects, and members of these bodies are sectarians. I am aware that it is sometimes intended to give a restricted meaning to the term sectarian, and to signify by it the peculiar tenets of a sect; but in this application it comes to the same thing; no distinction is made in common language; and all the religious tenets held by a man who is a member of any sect or denomination, are, in the common use of the phrase, called sectarian. If there be any restriction, it is in confining the phrase to those who make a public profession of religion.

I need not prove the necessity of religious sects or bodies united together by settled religious principles. That they universally exist among us proves their necessity, so far as the consent of men of all classes and denominations can prove it. Men are social beings. Religion is social. It is social in its duties; we are to seek the salvation of others. It is social in its privileges; the spirit of love, the spirit of devotion is manifested from heart to heart. Sects originate in the very spirit of toleration; and where there is no establishment, without them there can be no public religious instruction or public religious ordinances.

What is there in sects, then, or in the principles and views of sects, unfriendly to freedom? They have originated in the spirit of religious freedom and independence; they depend for existence upon the principles of toleration; and in this country they are absolutely necessary to public religious instruction and worship. Indeed, to the continuance of religion in our land. Those who from these sects (I speak of them now in reference to the most common use of the term "sectarian") are public professors of religion. These, by becoming members, take upon themselves new, and sometimes heavy duties. But men are not naturally prone to take new burdens; why then are sects formed? For conscience sake. There are hypocrites, I know; some who deceive themselves; some who deceive or intend to deceive others, and superstitiously abuse religion, or attempt to pervert it. These, however, are exceptions; and a sense of the duties of religion forms and continues sects. A man who seriously considers religion and is duly impressed by it, sees before him a work of incommunicable importance, and feels his need of assistance from others; he sees too, that they are in the same situation with himself, and that it is his duty to render them help. Further, he is sensible of the need of the public ordinances of religion to hold it up in the eyes of the world, that they may consider the ruin they are in, and seek the salvation that is provided for them; and that they may "give unto the Lord the glory due to his name." He therefore seeks

himself to some sect, and in the language of the world will be called a sectarian. Can danger to liberty proceed from this man, who realizes the truth of the Judgment seat of Christ, who holds that his powers and faculties are conferred by God to be used for His glory, who reads among the laws of his Maker, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and believes that the transgression of this law will be visited with untold consequences in the world to come? Is not liberty more safe with him than with the easy man, who lets not the matters of religion trouble his head or his heart, but loves and enjoys life and does what seems best for present comfort? The last will appear the most liberal; for having little care for others, he leaves them to pursue their own course uninterrupted with warnings of its danger; but if sacrifices are required, he is not the man to make them; if burdens must be born, he is not the man to undertake them; and if freedom must be vigilantly guarded, he will not be the sentinel. He may talk; but he will not act. This will be the conclusion of impartial reason. If we cannot agree in this, let us refer the matter to history.

As I have overrun the space which I can reasonably claim at this time, I will defer this examination.

The following will suffice as an instance of the present character of the English magistrates:

Some time ago a gentleman had his pocket picked at the Doncaster races of a very valuable gold watch. He immediately came to town, and proceeded to one of the police officers where he stated his case and applied for the assistance of an officer to help him recover the watch. The magistrate to whom he applied referred him to one of the principal officers who on hearing the case and receiving a description of the suspected party, promised his assistance.

"But," said the officer, "you must advertise the watch," and offer a reward for it before I can do your business." The gentleman accordingly caused advertisements to be published describing the watch, and offering 40 guineas for its recovery. When this was done, the officer called upon him saying, "Your business is in good train sir; I have discovered where your watch is, but you must pay something more than the reward for it." The fellow who has it is a d-d fellow." The gentleman consented to give twenty guineas more. "If you will step into the office at 12 o'clock to-morrow sir, you shall have your watch," said the officer. The gentleman attended at the appointed hour and the officer was called in. "Well B," said the magistrate, "what have you done about this gentleman's watch?" "I have recovered it for him your worship," said the officer, "and here it is," drawing the precious bauble from his fob, and presenting it to the magistrate with one of his best bows. "Upon my word," said the magistrate, emphatically, "you have done it well, you deserve great credit." Then turning to the gentleman, and handing him the watch, he said, "You see, sir, what we can do when we like to go about it."

It is believed that the British Parliament will interpose a salutary check to this practice.

Steam Boat Adventure.—Last week, a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse, and mare with a colt before his wagon, and a couple of calves, which he had brought to town to dispose to butchers. He had but just tied his horses to a post in the street, when it was announced that a steamboat was coming. He never having seen a steamboat before was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going on board, walked up the plank on the Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the meantime the boat had got under way, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn about and bring him back; this the captain would not do, when our hero roared out like a bull, and lamented in the most doleful strains his untimely fate—the misfortunes which might happen to his colt the calves might be stolen—and his wagon and horses driven away. He kept up his lamentations until the boat arrived at West-point, where he was set on shore. Here he was worse, if possible, when he found himself surrounded by soldiers, where his life might be taken in an instant; he threw himself down in the agony of despair and bewailed his calamities, until some benevolent person pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back covered with dust and sweat and to his astonishment found all safe. He was heard to exclaim "These steam boats are queer things."—*Newberg Index.*

Singular Preservation of Life by a Dog.—The Manchester Chronicle states, that as some children were playing on the banks of a stream near Welsh Pool, about the 20th ult. two of them fell in, who must have perished but for the sagacity of a dog belonging to a factory near by, who jumped in and laid hold of the child nearest to him, which he brought towards shore. The noble animal, as gifted with an extraordinary degree of sagacity under such an emergency, as soon as he felt a footing for himself, although in the water, let go his hold from the child, and immediately rushed into the rescue of the other, which he providentially accomplished, while one of the playmates of the children succeeded in drawing the first child from the place where the dog left it. If he had not at the moment rushed in the second time the other child would have been drowned for the poor little thing was exhausted by its struggles, and had sunk and risen to the surface of the water the third time.

Money buried.—In May, 1827, a man named Joseph Galebo, a Portuguese and a common beggar, was drowned in Boston harbor, on the wreck of the ship Oliver Branch. After an inquest on the body, he was buried respectfully in the strangers' tomb in South Boston. On Tuesday last two foreigners called on Mr. Coroner Snow, and inquired about the deceased, with great particularity, expressing a desire to know where he was buried, and whether his clothes were taken off; after which, they were referred to the sexton, for admission to see the remains. He probably, thinking that so pious and friendly a wish ought to be gratified, readily opened the tomb and

showed them the coffin. The lid was opened to the face, but that was not enough. With various shrugs and winks and intimations, they desired the whole cover of the coffin to be removed, when the anxious friends, without any squeamishness, thrust their unhallowed paws within the clothing, which covered the decaying body, and with the aid of a jack-knife, whipped out a belt, that circled next thereto, very much corroded, out of which they emptied about three pints of silver coin, leaving a considerable quantity in the lower end, where it was less corroded, supposed to be gold. They quickly made off from the astonished sexton, leaving for his share of the booty, the pleasure of replacing the coffin lid, since which time, these strangers of fortunate memory have neither been seen nor heard in our city of Boston.

Olive gathering in Portugal.—Towards the month of November, the olives arrive to that degree of ripeness which renders them fit for the annual operation. Like our walnut, they are beaten from the boughs by means of long rods while large cloths spread around the trunk, receive as many as fall within the space they occupy. The rest are gathered from the ground by women and children; and so great is the produce, that the entire population of an olive district find employment in this work alone, for several weeks, although assisted by large groups who flock from a distance of nearly two hundred miles to share the labour, and return with a little store of money thus earned for their winter's subsistence. Nothing can exceed the brightness of these olive gathering parties; from sunrise to the hour of vesper, no sound is heard but that of singing and merry converse—while every countenance reflects the gladness of the season, and the general happiness of the simple hearted peasantry. When the mills are set in motion, the farmer can securely reckon on a supply of ready money wherewith to cultivate his lands; the pork feeder and poultryer find the bruised kernel of the olive a plentiful and nutritious article for fattening their numerous pigs and turkeys; while the poor labourer, in addition to his present wages anticipates to pay and stores of preserved olives which, with a little bread will long furnish the daily meal for himself and his household, almost free of cost. An imperfect idea may be formed, even from this slight sketch, of the cheering effect produced when the national tree yields its accustomed tribute to the children of the soil, and imagination will not fail to picture, in a like degree, the deep gloom, despondency, and the disappointment that pervade all these classes when that supply is withheld, whether by the immediate visitation of Providence in smiting the earth with a blight, or the remorseless cruelty of man, in wantonly afflicting his fellows.

A True Hearted Sailor.—A letter appears in the Waterford Mirror, addressed by Mr. Joseph Williams of Ross (who fortunately was saved in the Venus) to a friend in Waterford. The following forms a postscript. The subject is above all eulogy; it will be read with admiration by all. Henry Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, county Killenny near Waterford. The saving of this gentleman's life, I need not repeat upon one of the crew, whose name we much regret that we have not learned. After being some hours upon the top of one of the masts, Mr. Snow exhausted and benumbed, was bidding farewell to this world, and preparing for the fate that seemed inevitable, when the sailor cried out from the top of the other mast—Avast, not so fast my hearty—I'll be with you presently. Scarcely sooner said than done. Jack swam over to him, and Jack spoke truth. "Hold on with one hand and thrust the other into my bosom; I'll warrant you it will soon warm. And so it was. He then made Mr. Snow shift hands, and kept him alternately holding on with one hand and warming the other until the arrival of the long delayed relief. With the ancient's warm heart, such heroic humanity might be rewarded with a statue; with the moderns such conduct should not go unrequited.

Mr. Clay.—Although we believe that enough of proof has already been furnished to satisfy every mind; not obstinately closed against conviction, that the pretended disclosures as to Mr. Clay's private concerns, are entitled to no credit. Yet there is so much manliness and candor in the following letter from Mr. Clay himself, which we find in the last Kentucky Reporter, that we should deem it an act of injustice to him and his friends to withhold it from our readers. The spirit which dictated, and the tone which pervades this letter, will receive the respect of all virtuous and liberal men; and it is scarcely worth while to anticipate or speculate upon the opinions of the men hired to detect, and instructed to abuse.—*National Journal.*

From the Kentucky Reporter.
Messrs. Smith & Palmer.—The inclosed letter has been received in the course of a private and friendly correspondence with Mr. Clay; but as it must satisfy all impartial men of the baseness and malignity of those who have attempted to assail his feelings, by an exposure of his private affairs, I take the responsibility of requesting its publication in your useful journal, and I hope that other papers, friendly to the cause of truth, for the satisfaction of the honest of every political creed, will make its contents known.

Respectfully,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.
Lexington, June 4, 1828.

Dear Sir:—The variety in their mode of attack, and the industry of my enemies, are remarkable, if not commendable. I observe that some of them, about Lexington, have carefully searched the records of Fayette, and extracted from them a most formidable list of mortgages, which are passed as evidence of my bankruptcy. "The fairness of this proceeding, in my absence, on a public service, and without inquiry into the fact whether the mortgages be extinguished or not, is submitted to my fellow citizens of Fayette. I do not consider that a man who honestly fulfills his pecuniary engagements, as entitled to any special price, or I would not observe that I can confidently appeal to all with whom I ever had any pecuniary transactions, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which I have discharged mine. I invite the severest scrutiny into my conduct, in that respect, and request a comparison of it with that of any one of those who now assail me. I never was sued in my life for an unextinguished debt—indeed I have no recollection, at this time, of having ever been sued for any ascertained debt, contested or unextinguished, and whether I was principal or endorser.

(Mr. Clay then speaks of a heavy responsi-

bility, incurred about ten years ago, as endorser for his friends—and proceeds—)

To that cause it to be considered my temporary retirement from public life, and the renewal of my professional labors. I then resolved not to endorse for others, except in extraordinary cases, and not to ask others to endorse for me, and that, when it became necessary for me to give security, to pledge, in the form of mortgages, that estate which was the ultimate resource of my creditors. Hence the greater number of mortgages which have been recently so exposed to the public observation. Most of them have been long since satisfied. Among this number is one for a debt of \$20,000, for the payment of which you had kindly become my surety; every cent of which has long since been discharged. There are not subsisting mortgages upon my estate, to the amount of ten thousand dollars; and before the year expires, I hope there will not remain more than one-fifth of that sum. I have hitherto met all my engagements by the simplest of processes, that of living within my income, punctually paying interest when I could not pay principal, and carefully preserving my credit.

I am not absolutely free from debt. I am not rich. I never coveted riches. But my estate would even now be estimated at not much less than \$100,000. Whatever it may be worth, it is a gratification to me, to know that it is the produce of my own honest labour, no part of it being hereditary except one slave who would oblige me very much if he would accept his freedom. It is sufficient after paying all my debts to leave my family above want if I should be separated from them. It is a matter also of consolation to me to know, that this wanton exposure of my private affairs can do me no pecuniary prejudice. My few creditors will not allow their confidence in me to be shaken by it. It has indeed led to one incident, which was, at the same time, a source of pleasure and of pain. A friend lately called on me, at the instance of other friends, and informed me, that they were apprehensive that my affairs were embarrassed, and that I allowed their embarrassment to prey upon my mind. He came, therefore, with their authority, to tell me, that they would contribute any sum that I might want to relieve me. The emotion which such a proposition excited, can be conceived by honourable men. I felt more happy to be able to undeceive them, and decline their benevolent proposition.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant.
H. CLAY.
Boa's WICKLIFFE, Esq.

New qualifications for a President.—A great deal has been said by his friends about the exclusive fitness of General Jackson for the Presidency, because he possesses all the qualifications of General Washington, and some of them in a superior degree. The Kentucky Argus has now discovered in him another qualification. "In early dawn," says the editor, "he is abroad, directing, in person, the labors of the day. He has the best crops, the best cattle, and the best horses, in the neighborhood." These qualifications may fit him to be the President of a Club of Practical Farmers; but we do not see how they can enhance his claim on the Presidency.

Gen. Jackson ought to have the best crops the best cattle, (and consequently the best but-tery) for it will be borne in mind that for many years after "he returned to his farm on the banks of the Cumberland," he was enriching his farm at the public expense. The money which he continued to draw for pay, rations, fuel, horses, servants, &c. was sufficient to enable him to live in splendid ease, and to impart to his soil that ample aliment which would make it more fruitful than that of any of his neighbors.—*Nat. Journal.*

BY AUTHORITY.

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

(Public-*No. 40.*) AN ACT supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the three claims to land in the district of West Florida, contained in the reports of the Commissioners, and numbered four [4] eight [8] and ten [10], excluding from the latter the land contained in certificate, and in the plats A and C and the claims contained in the reports of the Commissioners of East Florida, and in the reports of the Receiver and Register, acting as such made in pursuance of the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, and recommended for confirmation by said Commissioners, and by the Register and Receiver, be and the same are hereby confirmed to the extent of the quantity contained in one league square, to be located by the claimants, or their agents, within the limits of such claims or surveys filed as aforesaid, before the said Commissioners, or Receiver and Register, which location shall be made within the bounds of the original grant, in quantities of not less than one section, and to be bounded by sectional lines.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no more than the quantity of acres contained in a league square shall be confirmed within the bounds of any one grant; and no confirmation shall be effectual until all the parties in interest, under the original grant shall file with the Register and Receiver of the district where the grant may be situated a full and final release of all claim to the residue contained in the grant; and where there shall be any minors incapable of acting within said Territory of Florida, a relinquishment by the legal guardian shall be sufficient, and thereafter the excess in said grants, respectively shall be liable to be sold as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the decisions made by the Register and Receiver of the district of East Florida, acting, *ex officio*, as commissioners, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, authorizing them to ascertain and decide claims and titles to lands in the district aforesaid, and those recommended for confirmation under the quantity of three thousand five hundred acres, contained in the reports, abstracts and opinions of the said Register and Receiver, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the twenty-ninth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, be, and the same are hereby confirmed. The confirmations authorized by this act shall operate only as a release of any claim had by the United States, and not to affect the interest of third persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall continue to examine and decide the remaining claims in East Florida, subject to the same limitations and in conformity with the provisions of the several acts of Congress, for the adjustment of private land claims in Florida, until the first Monday in December next when they shall make a final report of all the claims aforesaid in said district, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall never be lawful, after that time, for any of the claimants to exhibit any further evidence in support of said claims. And the said Register and Receiver, and Clerk shall receive the compensation provided in the act aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Provided, that the extra compensation of one thousand dollars each, which is hereby allowed to the Register and Receiver, for services under and by the provisions of this act shall not be paid until a report of all the claims be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized to adjust and pay the accounts of the Register and Receiver, acting as Commissioners, their contingent expenses, and the Receiver the compensation heretofore allowed for bringing their reports to Washington, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all claims to land within the Territory of Florida embraced by the treaty between Spain and the United States of the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which shall not be decided and finally settled under the foregoing provisions of this act containing a greater quantity of land than the Commissioners were authorized to decide, and above the amount confirmed by this act and which have not been reported, as antedated or forged by said Commissioners, or Register and Receiver acting as such shall be received and adjudicated, by the Judge of the Superior Court of the district within which the land lies, upon the petition of the claimant according to the forms, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions and limitations prescribed by the district Judge and claimants in the State of Missouri, by act of Congress approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "an act enabling the claimants to land within the limits of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims;" Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize said Judges to take cognizance of any claim annulled by the said treaty, or the decree ratifying the same by the King of Spain, nor any claim not presented to the Commissioners or Register and Receiver, in conformity to the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida.

(Public-*No. 41*) AN ACT for the relief of Purchasers of the Public Land's reverted for non-payment of the Purchase Money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where public lands have been purchased, on which a further credit has not been taken under the provisions of the act of the second of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and have reverted, or are liable to revert to the United States, for failure to pay the purchase money, or have been sold by the United States by reason of such failure to pay, and in all cases where one-twentieth of the purchase money shall have been deposited and forfeited to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Register of the Land Office, where the purchase or deposit was made to issue, upon application, to the person, or persons, legally entitled to the benefit of the payments made previous to such reversion or sale, his, her, or their legal representatives or assigns, a certificate for the amount so paid, and not refunded which shall be received and credited as cash in payment of any public land that has been heretofore or may hereafter be sold by the United States in the State or Territory in which such original purchase or deposit was made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of General Land Office to prescribe the form of such certificates, which shall, in every case specify the tract or tracts of land so reverted or sold, the amount paid, date of payments and by whom made; and it shall be the duty of the Register issuing such certificates to keep a record of the same, and to forward to the General Land Office, at the close of each month, an abstract of the certificates issued during the month; and for each certificate, the officer issuing the same shall be entitled to receive from the applicant the sum of fifty cents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, the said certificates, when received in payment for lands, shall be entered in the books of the Land Office where received, and transmitted with the accounts of the Receiver of Public Money, to the General Land Office, in such manner as the Commissioner of the said Office shall prescribe, and if, upon comparison of the original with the returns from the office when any certificate issued, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner, that such certificate has been issued and duly paid according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the same shall be passed to the credit of the person paying the same as so much cash.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for any moneys forfeited, on lands sold at New York or Pittsburgh, the certificate shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which certificate shall be received in payment for lands at any of the Land Offices of the United States, as the certificate issued in conformity to the foregoing provisions of this act are made receivable.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in no case, shall a certificate be issued to any person, except to the person who originally forfeited the lands or to his heir or heirs; nor shall a grant issue, or the lands purchased with any scrip be transferred, until six months after the certificate shall have been deposited in the office.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any tract of land returned as sold to the General Land office, shall have been paid for in forged or altered certificates, such sale shall be void, and the land subject to be sold again at public or private sale, as the case may be; and in case any such forged or altered certificate shall be received upon any debt for land heretofore sold or in a part payment of any tract of land that may be

hereafter sold, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office by advertisement, or in such other manner as he shall direct, to give notice thereof to the person making such payment; and if, within six months after notice, such person shall not pay into the proper Land Office the amount so falsely paid the tract of land upon which such payment was made shall with all money actually paid thereon, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, where two or more persons have become purchasers of a section or fractional section of the Register of the Land Office for the district in which the lands lie, shall, on application of the parties, and a surrender of the original certificate, issue separate certificates, of the same date with the original to each of the purchasers, or their assignees in conformity with the division agreed on by them; Provided, That in no case shall the fractions so purchased be divided by other than North and South, or East and West lines; nor shall any certificate issue for less than eighty acres.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

PUBLIC—No. 42. AN ACT to provide for extending the term of certain Pensions chargeable on the Navy and Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made by law, for the five years half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States during the last war, and also in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be further extended for an additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case, respectively; making the provision equal to twenty years half pay; which shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law; and the said pensions shall cease for the causes mentioned in the laws providing the same, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of all widows, who now are or who at any time within one year past, have been in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the following laws of the United States, or either of them, to-wit: An act passed March the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of the persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States; and an act passed April the sixteenth one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "an act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage, made by the private armed vessels of the United States, and the same are hereby continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years, from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively; Provided, however, that the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund alone, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency, should such occur which may hereafter arise thereon; and provided further, That no such pension shall be paid to any such widow after her intermarriage had, or to be had after she shall have become such widow.

Approved—23th May 1828.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1828.

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

J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON

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

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

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

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

[Who 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."

"E." must pardon us for rejecting his remarks. Were we to give them place, they would give birth to a controversy, the most unpleasant kind, and which, of all others, with us, is most wished to be avoided.

The Colonization Society will hold a semi-annual meeting on the 4th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the 2d Presbyterian church; at which time, by request of the Society, an oration will be delivered by CHARLES THOMAS, Esq. A general attendance of the Citizens is invited.

July 5.

A stated meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 5th inst, when a paper will be read.

The eleventh hour men team anting in their zeal for the support of Jackson for the Presidency. In 1824, many of them were strenuous advocates of Mr. Crawford, and in an honest support of their candidate did not hesitate to express, and openly proclaim, their objections to Gen. Jackson. His election was deprecated and looked upon as one of the greatest evils that could befall this country. His abilities were ranked below mediocrity. His total disregard of the Constitution and laws was justly held up as a paramount objection, and was looked on as sufficient reason why he should not be the chosen of the people. The political and moral character of the man were scanned with the nicest scrutiny, and every thing said and done that could be, to save the country from a bitter curse which, in case of his election, must inevitably fall upon it.

But now how changed! The very men, who four years ago, spoke out these candid and honest sentiments—dictated by a pure desire for the national welfare—have completely reversed their position. From being the open and avowed opponents of the cause of Gen. Jackson, they have become its friends. They have unblushingly apostrophized from the truth, and unblushingly declare that the opinions which they then promulgated of Jackson, were false. What can the public think of such men? In what estimation can their characters and opinions be held? They virtually acknowledge a character fraught with inconsistency and deception. They voluntarily step into the ranks of base and unprincipled calumniators and falsifiers. They willingly at their own words, acknowledging, at the same time, that they are unworthy of public confidence.

What will we say of a man who told us yesterday that General Jackson was "totally unfit for the station of President of the United States," and to-day will tell us that "he is the only man in the nation who is qualified for it"?—Of another, who will say that "no calamity could befall this country equal to the election of a man to the presidency who sets all law at defiance, and whose arbitrary temper would be the cause of fatal disaster to the Republic," and almost before the word dies upon his lips, declare that the Republic can only be saved by his election. Would we not pronounce either, a man without sense and unworthy of regard? But such are Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky, a Member of Congress, and M. M. Noah, of New-York, editor of a popular Jackson paper; as will be seen by the following evidence:

Nashville, May 3, 1828.

Hon. H. Clay:
Dear Sir: In the Address of the Central Committee at Washington, I see that the Hon. Thos. P. Moore has assailed you, in a certificate with all the virulence of a violent partizan. Mr. Moore seems to have forgotten his declarations when last in this place the fall or summer of the year before the last election for President. He then publicly declared in my presence, that he considered the State of Tennessee disgraced, by bringing out Andrew Jackson, whom he looked upon as totally unfit for the station; inquired of me if I thought his ears would be safe in Nashville, for making these declarations. He was then your strong friend, and regarded Gen. Jackson's nomination as intended to injure your prospects in the West. This declaration was made by Mr. Moore in the presence of many gentlemen of this place, who have a perfect recollection of it. You may make what use you please of this information. With high respect, your friend,

BOYD MCNARY.

This Mr. Moore, at one time, was the warm friend of Mr. Clay, upon whose head he now heaps calumny without measure.

The following is Mr. Noah's opinion of Gen. Jackson, as recorded in his paper of the 23d August, 1823:
"The Cincinnati Republican seriously asks me if I credit my own opinion, in relation to the character given of Gen. Jackson; on such occasions I am not disposed to jest. No calamity could befall this country equal to the election of a man to the Presidency, who sets all law at defiance, and whose arbitrary temper would be the cause of fatal disaster to the Republic. But there is no prospect of such a calamity, and we will not talk about it."

Now, we will ask, in what estimation can the character and opinions of these men be held? Are they entitled to public regard or confidence? Are they consistent or are they not? If they are not consistent, as their own declarations prove, should they be credited in regard to matters of importance? And would they not be just as likely to be shifted again by the first more popular breeze?

These two men are not the only conspicuous characters whose conduct is marked with the same inconsistency. There are others who have more weight and influence in the community, who have also, from sinister motives, hitched their fortunes to the car of military enthusiasm, and are determined to ride into power over every thing that may oppose them, even to the rights and liberties of the people. And yet we see the people submit to such impositions—these leaders are believed, trusted and patronized. Their falsehoods pass for fact—their motives are considered honourable, and their acts the offspring of true patriotism, and love of country. We cannot but exclaim, would that the eyes of the people could be opened—would that they could be persuaded to believe the truth.

The patriotic Colonel in his paper of the 1st inst. endeavours, in his natural manner to cast a stigma upon two of the greatest worthies that our country can boast of, namely Judge Marshall and Judge Washington, by asking if they were not both opposed to Mr. Jefferson, and whether Chief Justice Marshall did not, at the moment he administered the oath of office to Mr. Jefferson, "most impudently and contemptuously turn upon his heel and leave him"; and whether he did not "about that time declare that he would not vote at elections again, because Mr. J. was made President."

Now Colonel, we deny the truth of these charges, and defy you or any of your calumniating host to prove them. The character of certain Jackson preases is too well known not to be understood. You are an apt pupil, we know, of

the great Duff Green—a promising sprig of the hickory school, and no doubt if not overtaken by some calamity, will, in time, rank high in degrees of professorship.

Now, sir, where is there a purer patriot or a sterner republican than Chief Justice Marshall, and where is there a man more deserving the esteem of his fellow citizens, than Judge Washington? No where; and are you so ignorant as not to know this, a fact familiar to the meekest schoolboy. Had Judge Marshall declared the same admiration for General Jackson, that he has for Mr. Adams, there would not, in your estimation, have been a finer or more clever fellow living—you would have puffed him "sky high." Judge Washington would, had he, lapsed a sentence in favor of Jackson and against Adams, also have been acknowledged a sound republican, an able statesman, and every thing else that's fine—it would have been a "great matter." But they have both signified a wish for the re-election of Mr. Adams; and have expressed their conviction of the purity and correctness of the manner in which the present President was elected—and for this reason they are to be calumniated, proscribed and anathematized—how does are to be thrown out that these gentlemen were hostile to Mr. Jefferson, with a view to destroy them in the estimation of Mr. Jefferson's friends. This scheme won't take, Colonel—the people are not to be duped by such shallow tricks. Duff Green and the Judge of Israel are ahead of you, and you must practice a while longer before you will be able to palm off such stuff upon the equality of the people.

The opinions of Chief Justice Marshall, and Judge Washington, must and will have an effect upon all, who are at all acquainted with their character. It is to such men that we should look for precepts and example. They are old and tried servants, grown grey in the service of the country, and have spent their lives so far, in the promotion and preservation of our institutions. If we look for an example any where, whose should we take in preference to that of Marshall and Washington.

The Commercial Advertiser, remarking upon the New York State Convention that is to assemble on the 23d July instant, for the nomination of Governor and Lieut. Governor, says—"That Convention will meet, and will present candidates for the suffrages of the people, that will make the opposition leaders tremble. Even Mr. Van Buren, the strongest man in the Jackson party, will not dare—mark our words—will not dare to stand in opposition to the administration candidate for Governor. We are not speaking at random." The candidates to be nominated by the Convention on the 23d of July will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

A Voice from MOUNT VERNON!!

The following letter was received by the Administration Corresponding Committee, for the County of Fairfax, Virginia, from the honourable BUSHROD WASHINGTON, in answer to their note, requesting permission to consider him a member of that Committee:

Mount Vernon, June 17, 1828.

To John C. Hunter, Esq. Chairman, &c.
Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 16th, in which you communicate the unanimous wish of the Anti-Jackson Corresponding Committee of Fairfax county, that I would allow myself to be considered a member of that body.

Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. J. Adams, to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated, when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favor of his re-election, to the Presidential Chair, I should, of course, accede to the wish of the Committee; if, by doing so, I could promote the object which they have in view; but, expecting soon to leave the country, not to return to it until after the election has passed, I shall but nominally occupy a place in that body, which might be beneficially filled by some more efficient member.

With a due sense of the honour which the Committee has conferred upon me, and with sentiments of very great respect and esteem for yourself, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Many of our readers, no doubt, have had a peep at some extracts of a letter to our patriotic neighbour, (which he has, for the gratification of the curious, published in his paper,) from a gentleman of Whiteclay Creek Hundred, who is now travelling in the West. As might be expected, from a partizan of Gen. Jackson, the letter is published expressly for effect. We had proposed to give it a passing notice, but having been anticipated by an able pen, we subjoin the extracts, with the remarks of the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

"The following article has found a place in almost every Jackson paper, that we have opened for the last two weeks:—

"The General is one of the most agreeable men I ever met with; as to Mrs. Jackson, she is a perfect lady in her manners. The General has a great many strangers to see him every day. Yesterday, there were four Bostonians went out to see him who were violent Adams men; and when they returned to Nashville, they said they were never more disappointed in their lives. Instead of finding him a 'savage' they found him one of the most accomplished and agreeable men they ever saw in their lives; and as to Mrs. Jackson, they said, 'pulsed be that tongue or hand that would speak or write disrespectfully of that lady.'"

Taking it for granted that the above extract is genuine—and as the Jackson Editors gave it all publicity, they, at least, would have it so considered, we may ask whether this keeping open house to entertain strangers, this having all things so "more than hospitably good" does not smack little too much of self-electioneering. Especially, as, in the abundance of the General's modesty, he returns from the Senate, lest he should be placed in an indelicate situation, pending the presidential canvass. Why is it necessary to state that Mrs. Jackson is a perfect lady in her manners? She is a candidate for no office; and we believe that giving her all the credit for

those virtues that adorn domestic life, that peculiar virtue that is supposed to belong to a "perfect lady," was not discovered by her friends during her residence in Washington.

General Jackson, instead of being a "savage," is found by certain "Adams men" to be "the most accomplished and agreeable man they ever saw in their lives."

It has not hitherto been the policy of the opposition to represent their candidate as a polished man. On the contrary there has been great virtue made of his rough honesty; he has been represented as wholly unsophisticated, full of honest motives, but deficient in words to give his good intention utterance; one who could be considered neither a good writer, nor a good speaker. Yet now against all probabilities of his having attempted to soften his manners, improve his habits, or acquire his polish, he is declared "the most accomplished and agreeable man," and this too on the credit of four Bostonians—men who, if Democrats, must have possessed opportunities of seeing "accomplished and agreeable men" in the Gerrys, Austins, Enstas, Slozys, &c. &c. If Federalists, must have found some of these qualifications, in associating with Strong, Dexter, Otis, Gore, Quincy, Perkins, and a host, whose names are not less connected with the political history of their country, than they are with all that belongs to courtesy, urbanity, hospitality, and generally all those qualifications which go to constitute the character of an "accomplished and agreeable man."

The mere abstract consideration of whether General Jackson is a most accomplished man, has little to give it claim to public discussion—but known as he is, to be deficient in those very qualifications most lauded in the above letter, it is only another proof of the extent which certain politicians push their confidence, in public credulity and forbearance. One lauds the General as a skillful statesman—an accomplished statesman is the word; another proclaims him a zealous Christian; another, suiting commendation to hearers, rather than the subject, pronounces him a consummate general. And last, though not least, the letter-writer in question, makes him a "most accomplished and agreeable man."

That Gen. Jackson is neither churlish with his wine, nor rigidly with his beef, appears most manifest from the "great number of strangers that visit him every day." But this hospitality might be construed into a purchase of golden opinions, if his enemies were disposed to be severe, and the very letter, that we have placed at the head of this article, would seem to have owed its origin to some such out-pouring of the General's larly and wine crib, and to have sprung from the immediate inspiration of recent conviviality.

But will not our friends of the opposition, in imputing so many opposite qualifications to their favorite, stand some chance of getting them (we don't mean themselves) confounded, and incur the risk of some honest wag, pulling, from the image of their idolatry, the impressed attributes of piety, and skillful duelling; the blunt honesty of an uneducated soldier, and the pliant manners of the most accomplished and agreeable man? One who would scorn to take a step, in promoting his own election, and yet would hold out the lure of an open house, to entertain a great many strangers every day. One who "is neither a good writer nor a good speaker," and is, as a prominent political character, and a candidate for the Presidency, "a most accomplished man."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For June, 1828.

D. M.	S. A. M.	P. M.	State of Weather.	Of Wind
20	68	74	fair	SW
21	64	76	do	do
22	66	76	do	do
23	70	80	foggy then fair	do
24	74	84	foggy and warm	do
25	78	86	fair and warm	do
26	78	84	do	do

Temperature, 73. Greatest deg. of cold, 64. Greatest deg. of heat, 86.

FOR SALE,
15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 3d, 1828. 43—3m.

DRAWING

Of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—Class No. 2—Extra.

The subscribers, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to superintend the drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 2—Extra, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers that were this day drawn from the Fifty-Four numbers placed in the wheel, viz.

16. 21. 29. 17. 30. 42. 9. 10.
And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 16 was the first—No. 21 was the second—No. 29 was the third—No. 17 was the fourth—No. 30 was the fifth—No. 42 was the sixth—No. 9 was the seventh, and No. 10 was the eighth and last. Witness our hands, at Wilmington, this 26th day of June, 1828.

FRED'K LEONARD,
JOHN M'CLUNG.

\$3,000 for \$2!

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.
CLASS No. 9.

To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Saturday, the 19th of July, 1828.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$3,000	10 of	120
1 do	1,966	20 of	108
2 do	1,000	138 of	10
6 do	300	1,150 of	4
6 do	200	8,280 of	2
10 do	150		

9,624 Prizes.

15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$2 00 | Quarters, 00 50

Halves, 1 00 | Eighths, 00 25

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

Where was sold, in the last Class, No. 10, 30, 42, a prize of \$1000! in shares. This, in addition to the splendid Capital Prize of \$10,000!!! sold by us but a few days since, to residents of this Borough, proves the correctness of our motto, the "Prize Selling Office."

Prizes paid on presentation.

Bank Notes of the different States bought.

Orders from abroad promptly executed.

June 26,

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, June 3.

NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	1	Hudson	2
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	2
Mhaskw bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	2
nectady	1 1/2	Geneva bank	2
Lansburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Plattsburg bank	2
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Bank of Montreal	2
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	2
Ontario	do		

NEW-JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers' bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	par
dywine	par	Laurel bank	no sale

MARYLAND.

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

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, Market-st. 2

Baltimore, June 24th. 5

Report of the Drawing of the

3d Class Maryland State Lottery,

for 1828.

No.	Prize of	Capital of
2966	\$10,000	
6493	capital of	2,000
1762	prize of	1,000
5429	6515 prizes of	500
2506	8429 prizes of	200
687	6001	
1034	6069	
2833	6856	prizes of
4088	7770	100
4731	8020	
775	3772	4931
1324	3922	5895
2675	4287	6878
2790	4869	7025
3590	4923	7066
7915	9287	9502
9702	9952	

30 of \$20; 100 of 10; 100 of 5; and 4000 of \$4 each.

Were the FOUR FIRST DRAWN of different terminations. Agreeably to the Scheme, therefore, all tickets ending with either 2, 4, 7, or 9, are entitled to a prize of four dollars each, and in addition to any other prize which they may have drawn.

The Capital Prizes of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, were both sold at COHEN'S OFFICE, in whole tickets.

GIBSON & MATHER,

Plumbers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 13, North Side of the Lower Market, where they keep constantly on hand

HYDRANTS,

of all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses, which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

G. & M. Mather themselves, that from their long and intimate acquaintance with the Plumbing Business in Philadelphia, they will be able to give general satisfaction. Those who wish the Brandywine water conveyed into their houses, will please apply as above. If a more particular reference is wanted, please call on Mr. Joseph Grubb.

Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscribers on Monday last, 23d instant, an Apprentice Boy, named David Higging, about 13 years of age—dark brown hair, freckled, and sandy complexion. He had on when he went away, a fur hat, nearly new, grey pants and vest, and calf-skin shoes. He took no bundle with him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning said boy to his masters. All persons are forbid to harbor said runaway.

BAINTON & BANCROFT.

Wilmington, June 26, 1828. 41—4tp.

CARD.

MRS. KEENE, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington that she intends residing here for a short time, and proposes giving lessons in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on the Piano Forte. Lessons will be given at their own residence if desired, either by the Month or Quarter.

Terms made known by application to Mrs. KEENE, at Mr. Davenport's Seminary.

Wilmington June 19, 1828. 40—Stp.

FRESH MILLINERY.

L. & T. STIDHAM,

No. 1, East

BY AUTHORITY.

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

Public No. 40.] AN ACT supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the three claims to land in the district of West Florida, contained in the reports of the Commissioners, and numbered four [4], eight [8], and ten [10], excluding from the latter the land contained in certificate, and in the plate A and C and the claims contained in the reports of the Commissioners of East Florida, and in the reports of the Receiver and Register, acting as such made in pursuance of the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, and recommended for confirmation by said Commissioners, and by the Receiver and Register, be and the same are hereby confirmed to the extent of the quantity contained in one league square, to be located by the claimants, or their agents, within the limits of such claims or surveys as aforesaid, before the said Commissioners, or Receiver and Register, which location shall be made within the bounds of the original grant, in quantities of not less than one section, and to be bounded by sectional lines.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no more than the quantity of acres contained in a league square shall be confirmed within the bounds of any one grant; and no confirmation shall be effectual until all the parties in interest, under the original grant, shall file with the Register and Receiver, of the district where the grant may be situated a full and final release of all claim to the residue contained in the grant, and where there shall be any minors incapable of acting within said Territory of Florida, a relinquishment by the legal guardian shall be sufficient, and thereafter the excess in said grants, respectively shall be liable to be sold as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the decisions made by the Register and Receiver of the district of East Florida, acting ex officio, as commissioners, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, authorizing them to ascertain and decide claims and titles to lands in the district aforesaid, and those recommended for confirmation under the quantity of three thousand five hundred acres, contained in the reports, abstracts and opinions, of the said Register and Receiver, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the twenty-ninth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same are hereby confirmed. The confirmations authorized by this act shall operate only as a release of any claim held by the United States, and not to affect the interest of third persons.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall continue to examine and decide the remaining claims in East Florida, subject to the same limitations and in conformity with the provisions of the several acts of Congress, for the adjustment of private land claims in Florida, until the first Monday in December next when they shall make a final report of all the claims aforesaid in said district, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall never be lawful, after that time, for any of the claimants to exhibit any further evidence in support of said claims. And the said Register and Receiver, and Clerk shall receive the compensation provided in the act aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized to adjust and pay the accounts of the Register and Receiver, acting as Commissioners, their contingent expenses, and the Receiver and Register acting as such, shall be received and adjudicated, by the Judge of the Superior Court of the district within which the land lies, upon the petition of the claimant according to the forms, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions and limitations prescribed by the district Judge and claimants in the State of Missouri, by act of Congress approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "an act enabling the claimants to land within the limits of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims." Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize said Judges to take cognizance of any claim annulled by the said treaty, or the decree ratifying the same by the King of Spain, nor any claim not presented to the Commissioners or Register and Receiver, in conformity to the several acts of Congress providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the claimants to lands, as aforesaid, to take an appeal, as directed to the act aforesaid, from the decision of the Judge of the District, to the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the decision shall be pronounced; and the said Judges shall each be entitled to receive the extra compensation given to the District Judge of Missouri, for the performance of the duties required by this act out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the claimants to lands, as aforesaid, to take an appeal, as directed to the act aforesaid, from the decision of the Judge of the District, to the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the decision shall be pronounced; and the said Judges shall each be entitled to receive the extra compensation given to the District Judge of Missouri, for the performance of the duties required by this act out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act, the provisions of which so far as they are applicable and are not altered by this act are hereby extended to the Territory of Florida, as subjects the claimants to the payment of costs in any case where the decision may be in favor of their claims, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the costs shall abide the decision of the cause as in ordinary cases before the said Court. And so much of the said act as requires the claimants to make adverse claimants parties to their suits, or to show the Court what adverse claimants there may be to the land claimed of the United States, be also hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the suits authorized by this act shall be instituted, in every case where the decision is against the United States, to make out and transmit to the Attorney General of the United States, a statement, containing the facts of the case, and the points of law on which the same was decided; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, in all cases where the claim exceeds one league square and in all other cases, if he shall in such latter cases think the decision of the District Judge is erroneous, to direct an appeal to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to appear for the United States, and prosecute such appeal; which appeal in behalf of the United States may be granted at any time within six months after the rendition of the judgment appealed from, or at any time before the expiration of the term thereof which may commence next after the expiration of said six months and it shall be the further duty of the District Attorney to observe the instruction given to him by the Attorney General in that respect.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint a law agent, whose special duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the United States, in the premises, to continue him in place as long as the public interest requires his continuance; and allow such pay to the agent as the President may think reasonable. It shall also be the duty of such agent to collect testimony in behalf of the United States, and to attend on all occasions, when said claimants may take depositions, and no deposition so taken by them shall be read as evidence, unless said agent or district attorney shall have been notified, in writing, of the time and place of taking them so long previous to said time as to afford to him an opportunity of being present.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President to employ assistant counsel, if in his opinion the public interest shall require the same; and to allow to such counsel and the District Attorney, such compensation as he may think reasonable.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any claims to lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the purview of this act which shall not be brought by petition before said court within one year from the passage of this act, or which, after being brought before said court, shall, on account of the neglect or delay of the claimant, not be prosecuted to a final decision within three years, shall be forever barred, both at law and in equity and no other action at common law or proceeding in equity, shall ever thereafter be sustained in any court whatever.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the decrees which may be rendered by said District, or the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be conclusive between the United States and the said claimants only and shall not affect the interests of third persons.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

New Castle County.

The following Statement, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Levy Court of New Castle County, passed the 3d day of April, 1828, exhibits, 1st. The number of acres in each Hundred of said County: 2d. The average price per acre: 3d. The whole valuation thereof: 4th. The valuation of houses and lots: 5th. The amount of personal tax: 6th. The valuation of personal property: 7th. The total amount of real and personal property and personal tax and is truly copied from the original assessment lists returned by the Assessors of the respective hundreds in said County, for the year 1828, as arranged by the Levy Court and Court of Appeals.

Hundred	No. of Acres	Valuation of land	Valuation of houses and lots	Valuation of personal property	Total
1st	20512	331 47 1/2	43639	174220	311127 1/2
2nd	20474	344 04	42482	174220	311127 1/2
3rd	20678	360 51	45766	183750	326167 1/2
4th	20619	375 54	46870	190000	334424 1/2
5th	21019	393 57	49800	198350	348107 1/2
6th	21709	417 08	52850	206800	361337 1/2
7th	22779	443 88	56000	216200	376187 1/2
8th	23087	459 95	59200	225200	384414 1/2
9th	23418	477 04	62400	234200	393304 1/2
10th	23898	495 19	65600	243200	403919 1/2
11th	24418	513 34	68800	252200	414334 1/2
12th	24998	531 49	72000	261200	425169 1/2
13th	25618	550 04	75200	270200	436334 1/2
14th	26278	568 19	78400	279200	447719 1/2
15th	26978	586 34	81600	288200	459334 1/2
16th	27718	604 49	84800	297200	471169 1/2
17th	28498	622 64	88000	306200	483234 1/2
18th	29318	640 79	91200	315200	495519 1/2
19th	30178	658 94	94400	324200	507919 1/2
20th	31078	677 09	97600	333200	520434 1/2
21st	32018	695 24	100800	342200	533054 1/2
22nd	32998	713 39	104000	351200	545779 1/2
23rd	34018	731 54	107200	360200	558614 1/2
24th	35078	749 69	110400	369200	571559 1/2
25th	36178	767 84	113600	378200	584614 1/2
26th	37318	785 99	116800	387200	597779 1/2
27th	38498	804 14	120000	396200	611054 1/2
28th	39718	822 29	123200	405200	624439 1/2
29th	40978	840 44	126400	414200	637934 1/2
30th	42278	858 59	129600	423200	651539 1/2
31st	43618	876 74	132800	432200	665254 1/2
32nd	45008	894 89	136000	441200	679079 1/2
33rd	46438	913 04	139200	450200	692914 1/2
34th	47918	931 19	142400	459200	706859 1/2
35th	49438	949 34	145600	468200	720914 1/2
36th	51008	967 49	148800	477200	735079 1/2
37th	52628	985 64	152000	486200	749354 1/2
38th	54298	1003 79	155200	495200	763739 1/2
39th	56018	1021 94	158400	504200	778234 1/2
40th	57788	1040 09	161600	513200	792839 1/2
41st	59608	1058 24	164800	522200	807554 1/2
42nd	61478	1076 39	168000	531200	822379 1/2
43rd	63398	1094 54	171200	540200	837314 1/2
44th	65368	1112 69	174400	549200	852359 1/2
45th	67388	1130 84	177600	558200	867514 1/2
46th	69458	1148 99	180800	567200	882779 1/2
47th	71578	1167 14	184000	576200	898154 1/2
48th	73748	1185 29	187200	585200	913639 1/2
49th	75968	1203 44	190400	594200	929234 1/2
50th	78238	1221 59	193600	603200	944939 1/2
51st	80558	1239 74	196800	612200	960754 1/2
52nd	82928	1257 89	200000	621200	976679 1/2
53rd	85348	1276 04	203200	630200	992714 1/2
54th	87818	1294 19	206400	639200	1008859 1/2
55th	90338	1312 34	209600	648200	1025114 1/2
56th	92908	1330 49	212800	657200	1041479 1/2
57th	95528	1348 64	216000	666200	1057954 1/2
58th	98198	1366 79	219200	675200	1074539 1/2
59th	100918	1384 94	222400	684200	1091234 1/2
60th	103688	1403 09	225600	693200	1108039 1/2
61st	106508	1421 24	228800	702200	1124954 1/2
62nd	109378	1439 39	232000	711200	1141979 1/2
63rd	112298	1457 54	235200	720200	1159114 1/2
64th	115268	1475 69	238400	729200	1176359 1/2
65th	118288	1493 84	241600	738200	1193714 1/2
66th	121358	1511 99	244800	747200	1211189 1/2
67th	124478	1530 14	248000	756200	1228774 1/2
68th	127648	1548 29	251200	765200	1246469 1/2
69th	130868	1566 44	254400	774200	1264274 1/2
70th	134138	1584 59	257600	783200	1282189 1/2
71st	137458	1602 74	260800	792200	1300214 1/2
72nd	140828	1620 89	264000	801200	1318359 1/2
73rd	144248	1639 04	267200	810200	1336614 1/2
74th	147718	1657 19	270400	819200	1354979 1/2
75th	151238	1675 34	273600	828200	1373454 1/2
76th	154808	1693 49	276800	837200	1392039 1/2
77th	158428	1711 64	280000	846200	1410734 1/2
78th	162098	1729 79	283200	855200	1429539 1/2
79th	165818	1747 94	286400	864200	1448454 1/2
80th	169588	1766 09	289600	873200	1467479 1/2
81st	173408	1784 24	292800	882200	1486614 1/2
82nd	177278	1802 39	296000	891200	1505859 1/2
83rd	181198	1820 54	299200	900200	1525214 1/2
84th	185168	1838 69	302400	909200	1544679 1/2
85th	189188	1856 84	305600	918200	1564254 1/2
86th	193258	1874 99	308800	927200	1583939 1/2
87th	197378	1893 14	312000	936200	1603734 1/2
88th	201548	1911 29	315200	945200	1623639 1/2
89th	205768	1929 44	318400	954200	1643654 1/2
90th	210038	1947 59	321600	963200	1663779 1/2
91st	214358	1965 74	324800	972200	1683914 1/2
92nd	218728	1983 89	328000	981200	1704159 1/2
93rd	223148	2002 04	331200	990200	1724514 1/2
94th	227618	2020 19	334400	1000200	1744979 1/2
95th	232138	2038 34	337600	1010200	1765554 1/2
96th	236708	2056 49	340800	1020200	1786239 1/2
97th	241328	2074 64	344000	1030200	1807034 1/2
98th	246008	2092 79	347200	1040200	1827939 1/2
99th	250748	2110 94	350400	1050200	1848954 1/2
100th	255548	2129 09	353600	1060200	1869979 1/2

T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace.

The thoroughbred Horse RINALDO.

Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now, at twenty-four years old, stands at 575 the season.

Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, and action.

Sire, Sir Archy, dam, Miss Myland, by Gracelus, Grand dam, Suett, by Silver Fall, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old Janus, g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Se-lima, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.

Sir Archy and Gracelus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Hayato, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g g grand dam by Pagey Turk, g g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leeds Arabian.

He will stand the present season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington, to whom payment is to be made.

N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner. May 15, 1828. 35-2m.

Millinery and Fancy Store.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that she has opened a Millinery and Fancy Store, at the corner of King and Second Streets, opposite the East end of the Lower Market house, (Miss Ann Bell's old stand,) where she offers for sale, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw, Gimp and Silk Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Also, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, bleached and altered in the most fashionable style.

N. B. Mourning bonnets furnished at the shortest notice. May 1, 1828. 32-2m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED Wilmington Card Factory.

No. 40, West High-street. 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 Folders and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL. 4mo. 8th, 1828. 14-1y.

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

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

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 43.]

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JULY 10, 1928.

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W. A. SCHMIDT, Proprietor.
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POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

LINES ON A SEAL.

The device—A sun flower—
The motto—Je vous suis partout.

I follow thee always,
By night and by day,
Though rude be the weather,
And rugged the way,
Through field and through forest,
My heart is with thee,
No mountain nor fountain
Can part thee from me.

The sun flower thus
To her bright idol turns,
But turns to him only
While brightly he burns—
And the shadow, that follows
All day in the sun,
Will linger no longer
When day light is done.

The clouds may come o'er thee
In sorrow's stern hour,
But my spirit, unshrinking,
Above them shall tower;
On wings, as of eagles,
Exultingly rise,
And play in the ray
Of thy love-speaking eyes.

And though grief should encompass thee
Round like the night,
Still my love shall be with thee,
Thy joy and thy light;
Nor leave thee, thou dear one,
Till lost in the gloom
Of that blackness of darkness
Which broods o'er the tomb.

TOPAZ.

TO THE SUPREME BEING.

The prayers I make will then be sweet indeed,
If thou the spirit give by which I pray;
My unassisted heart is barren clay,
Which of its native self can nothing feed;
Of good and pious works thou art the seed,
Which quickens only where thou art it may;
Unless thou show to us thine own true way,
No man can find it: Father! thou must lead.
Do thou then breathe those thoughts into my mind.

By which such virtue in me may be bred
That in thy holy footsteps I may tread;
The fetters of my tongue do thou unbind,
That I may have the power to sing of thee,
And sound thy praises everlastingly.

WORDSWORTH.

SONG.

"Oh! cast thou not
Affection from thee! in this bitter world
Hold to thy heart that only treasure fast,
Watch—guard it—suffer not a breath to dim
The bright gem's purity!"

If thou hast crush'd a flower,
The root may not be blighted;
If thou hast quench'd a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on thy harp or on thy lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed!

If thou hast bruise'd a vine,
The Summer's breath is healing;
And its cluster yet may glow
Thro' the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught fill'd—oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavish'd wealth
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scatter'd—
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
So soon forever shatter'd!

THE GRECIAN WOMEN.

A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind, occurred a short time since, in one of the Greek isles. A number of the islanders, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from land. The wife of one of them, a young

woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretched out her hands towards the boat, and implored in the most moving terms to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without pity, and without aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. The unfortunate woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her falling health and strength, with a heart broken by sorrow, brought her to her death bed. She had never heard from her husband, and, when wandering among the mountains, or laying hid in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight among cruel fatigues, her affection for him, and the hope of meeting him again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again, and learning her situation he was touched with the deepest remorse. But all hope of life was then extinguished—her spirit had been tried to the utmost, love had been changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times in the character of a Greek woman, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed, and never in the days of health and love, did she look so touchingly beautiful as then, her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs, the natural paleness of her cheek was crimsoned with a hectic hue—and the rich tresses of her hair, fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak and forgive her husband—but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over her, and then affection conquered; she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his; and died.

THE EXAMPLE OF PARENTS.

A few days since, as I was walking abroad, a little urchin fell in my way, with whom I entered into conversation. In sport I asked him what caused the crimson color of his cheeks. Not having obtained a ready answer, I enquired whether he did not drink brandy. He said that he did sometimes. Said I, but how do you get it? He replied that he took it when his parents were gone from home. Ah, returned I, but do you not know that brandy is poison, and will kill you? With a countenance indicating surprise, though calmed by a doubt of the veracity of my remarks, he replied "it won't; for papa drinks it, and it does not kill him." I had no argument to confute this; for what higher authority can a child have to justify any course of conduct than "My father does so?" Then let the lippling father remember well that, in all probability, he is teaching his child the art of drunkenness.

WOMAN'S ELOQUENCE.

"Woman cannot plead at the bar, or preach in the pulpit, or thunder in the senate house. Yet hers is no trifling eloquence. Its power, though unostentatious in display, is mighty in result. In the retirement of her own family, in the circle of her friends and acquaintances, in the various intercourse of society, what a charm can woman spread around her, what a zeal to every other enjoyment she can impart—what encouragement she can give to virtue, and what reproofs to vice; what aid she can afford to the cause of religion; in short, what an amount of good she can accomplish, and what an immense influence exert, by her mere conversation. Is it not, then, of vast importance that her powers of conversation should be cultivated as a part of the course of her education, and not left, as they too often are, to take their whole character from the adventitious circumstances of life in which she may be placed? But you will enquire how is this to be made matter of instruction; must it not be the result, and the result only, of a young lady's intercourse with polished and intelligent society? I think not. I would allow to such intercourse all the efficacy it possesses. But I would go deeper than this; I would go further back, even to that period of life, when females are not yet considered old enough to mingle in promiscuous society, and especially to bear their part in the conversation of others much their superiors in age and intelligence. I would have the mother, to all the extent of her power, and the instructress as a part of the course of her instruction, devote themselves to this great object. This is the very way, too, in which all the knowledge that a young lady is acquiring at school may be made of practical use, for it may all be introduced into conversation, either for the entertainment or instruction of others."

TREATMENT AND CONDITION OF WOMEN IN FORMER TIMES.

From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the 14th or 15th century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entire strangers to the joys of social life, they seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first who introduced women on public days to court, before his time nothing was to be seen at any of the courts of Europe, but gray-bearded politicians, who plotted the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots in execution. In the 13th and 14th centuries, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable.

The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres, about five pounds sterling, was a large portion for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped in oil, instead of candles, which, in these days, was a rarity hardly to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a wheeled cart, along the dirty, rugged streets was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII. of England, the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner bore their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth to secure them from the cold.

VERACITY.

Take care that all you say may have a tendency to reach your children, to love truth and despise dissimulation. You should therefore never make use of any species of deceit to pacify them, or persuade them to do what you wish, for this would teach them a sort of low cunning which may never be entirely eradicated.

Timidity and false shame are often the source of dissimulation. The best security against so great an evil is never to put your children under the painful necessity of being artful, and to accustom them, frankly to declare their wishes on all subjects. Let them have full liberty to say they are weary when they are so, and do not oblige them to appear to like those persons or books that are disagreeable to them.

Make them ashamed of themselves if you happen to surprise them in any kind of dissimulation, and deprive them of what they endeavor to obtain by artifice, telling them they should have had it, had they asked for it plainly and frankly.

We are too apt to look abroad for good. But the only true good is within. In this outward universe, magnificent as it is, in the bright day and the starry night, in the earth and the skies, we can discover nothing so vast as thought, so strong as the unconquerable purpose of duty, so sublime as the spirit of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice. A mind, which withstands all the powers of the outward universe, all the pains which fire, and pain, and word, and storm can inflict, rather than swerve from uprightness, is nobler than the universe. Why will we not learn the glory of the soul? We are seeking a foreign good. But we all possess within us what is of more worth than the external creation. It is not what we have been, but what we are, which constitutes our glory and felicity. The only true and durable riches belong to the mind. A soul, narrow and debased, may extend its possessions to the end of the earth, but it is poor and wretched still. It is through inward health that we enjoy all outward things. Philosophers teach us, that the mind creates the beauty which it admires in nature; and we all know, that when abandoned to evil passions, it can blot out this beauty, and spread over the fairest scenes the gloom of a dungeon. We all know, that by vice it can turn the cup of social happiness into poison, and the most prosperous condition of life into a curse.—*Channing's Discourses.*

The essence and being of Christianity is practice, and according to that test and proof thereof, where, almost, can it be said to exist in the world? We have indeed some images and shadows of it, some have taken its picture; but the substance and solid body is vanished—resolved into air—and seems sadly to have realized the poetic fable of Sybil's being worn into a voice. We have turned it into more noise and sound—new words—into an echo, that flattering, complying voice, which reverberates every man's own language to him. Men dictate to their religion, and will then needs persuade themselves and others, that their religion dictates to them. They will have the rebounds of their own fancy, or lust, pass for divine oracles; so suborning this airy, fantastic Christianity to legitimate those practices, which the real, solid one forbids and execrates.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

The absent man would wish to be thought a man of talent, by affecting to forget what all others remember; and the antiquarian is in pursuit of the same thing, by remembering what all others have thought proper to forget. I cannot but think it would much improve society, first, if all absent men would take it into their heads to turn antiquarians; and next, if all antiquarians would be absent men.

STATISTICS OF TURKEY.

The appellation of "Turk" was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honour to all the nations composing the two principal branches of *Tartar* and *Mogul*. The word "Turk" as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means a "governor."

The *Divan*.—This State Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the Treasurer, or High Treasurer, the Reis Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer and the military leaders, (the *Agas*), compose the *Divan*. The Sultan does not enter the room, from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened, all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the clergy, the military, and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers attend. Such a *Divan* is called "Ajak Divani."

The *Grand Vizier*.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice, (both in civil and criminal affairs), and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

The *Viziers of the Bench* are styled *Bashaws* of three horse tails—three horse tails being carried before them when they march.

Begler-beg.—A *Begler-beg* is a Viceroy with several provinces under his command.

Pacha.—A *Pacha* (*Bashaw*) is a Governor under a *Begler-beg*; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The *Reis Effendi* is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The *Tesdar* is the High Treasurer. The Public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his Private Treasury, which he uses at his will. Some ideas may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under forty Sultans, from a statement of *Princes Cantemir*. He says that, in his time, thirteen millions and a half of rix dollars were annually returned to the two Treasuries.

The *Mufti* is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner: he is put into one of the mortars of the Seven Towers, and there the law expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of Amrath IV.

Musulman.—This term is a corruption of "Moslemim," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

The *Horse-tails*.—Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standard having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight, and came off conquerors.

The *Sublime Porte*.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of Justice, majesty, and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. Payne, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by Mahomet II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbor affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Buzine* on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia through Bosphorus; and with *Marmora* on its South and West, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates, six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the Marmora; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septuaginta collis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of *Belshazzar*. Near this, are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

The *Seraglio*.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which is several watch-towers, where guard is kept by night and by day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called the *Porte*. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings of white stone, crowned with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in unsurpassing splendor.

St. Sophia.—The Church of St. Sophia, (Divine Wisdom) was built by Justinian in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars, and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor Constantine.

The *Exchanges* are splendid buildings, and the richest and most productions of the East, are daily sold in them, in large quantities. Add to these, the numerous mosques, the 30 churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendour of the Capital of the Great Ottoman Empire.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

In private life, Sir Walter Scott is the delight of all who approach him. So simple and unassuming are his manners, that a stranger is quite surprised, after a few minutes have elapsed, to find himself already almost at home in the company of one, whose presence he must have approached with feelings so very different from those with which a man is accustomed to meet ordinary men. There is no kind of rank, which we should suppose is so difficult to bear with perfect ease, as the universally honored genius; but all this sits as lightly and naturally upon this great man, as ever a plumed casque did upon the head of one of his graceful knights. Perhaps, after all, the very highest dignity may be more easily worn than some of the inferior degrees—as it has often been said of princes—When Sir Walter sees company, either at home or abroad, which is not rare, it is not easy to describe the feelings of heart-felt joy that his presence spreads over a whole party. He is temperate in the extreme; but if he be master of ceremonies, he is accustomed to send round the bottle more speedily than some guests could wish. In his conversation, however, there is nothing like display or formal leading. On the contrary every body seems to speak the more that he is there to hear—and his presence seems to be enough to make every one speak delightfully. His conversation, besides, is for the most part of such a kind, that all can take a lively part in it, although, indeed, none can equal him.

Never has any physiognomy been treated with more scanty justice, by the portrait painter, than that of Sir Walter Scott. It is not that there is a deficiency of expression in any part of his face; but the expression, which is most prominent is not of the kind which one who knows his works, and had heard nothing of his appearance, would be inclined to expect. The common language of his features express all manner of discernment and acuteness of intellect, and the utmost nerve and decision of character. He smiles frequently, and we never saw any smile which tells so eloquently the union of broad good humor with the keenest perception of the ridiculous; but all this would scarcely be enough to satisfy one in the physiognomy of Sir Walter Scott. And, indeed, in order to see much finer things in it, it is only necessary to have a little patience.

"And tarry for the hour,
When the Wizard shows his power:
The hour of might and mastery,
Which none can show but only he."

In the general form of the head of Sir Walter Scott, so very high and conical, and above all, in the manner in which the forehead goes into the top of the head, there is something which at once tells you that here is the lofty enthusiasm, and passionate veneration for greatness, which must enter into the composition of every illustrious poet. In these respects, he bears some resemblance to the bust of *Shakespeare*.

Sir Walter is very lame, and has been so from his infancy; with the assistance of a strong cane, however, which he always carries about with him, he can walk a considerable distance without being fatigued; and we have seen him walk for upwards of an hour in the great

Hall of the Parliament House of Edinburgh without any stick at all—having only his cane placed on his left knee, where, we believe, is a grand defect lies. But his homeliness, most surprising, for, in spite of his lameness, manages his steed with the most complete mastery, and seems to be as much at home in the saddle as any jockey. He is, indeed, a very strong man in all the rest of his frame—his breadth and massiveness of his iron muscles being cast in the largest mould. It is said—but we know not with what truth, though from what we do know of his partiality to ancient and national customs, especially his critical knowledge of Celtic or Caledonian music, we are strongly inclined to believe it—that Sir Walter Scott maintains a Highland piper at his country seat, at Abbotsford, in Selkirkshire, whose duty it is when his master is there, to parade, during dinner time, to and fro upon the lawn in front of the house, and play some of his most warlike Lochaber pibrochs—the plumes of his bonnet, the folds of his plaid—and the streamers of his bagpipe, floating majestically about him in the light evening breeze. According to the custom of the ancient chieftains, the Highlander, when he has played some dozen of his tunes, is summoned in to the dinner apartments, to receive the thanks of the company. He enters armed militarily, without taking off his bonnet, and receives a huge tase of *mountain dew*, or aquavite, from the hand of his master, after which he will withdraw again—the most perfect solemnity all the while being displayed in his weather-beaten, but handsome and warlike Celtic lineaments.

EXTRACT.

There is no Government, bad or good, that can boast of owing its stability (or quiet at least) to any other cause than to the danger and difficulty which is opposed to every attempt to subvert it. Are there not powerful motives, passions as fierce and strong, and interests as tempting, and urgent to arm a man for the overthrow of all Government, as there are to incite them to depredations on private property or any other act of violence?

Let but the project be easy, let our hopes be entertained of its success, and thousands will be found who, from motives of different sorts—some from folly, some from wickedness, some because they know not what they are about, some because they do know, some as knaves, and some as dupes, many from motives of interest, and more from motives of passion; some because they hate one member of the establishment, some because they hate another, some as mere fanatics, others from mere restlessness, and some for want of something to do; but by far the greater part from a species of bad passion, or others, (not excluding of course those most general and powerful ones: vanity, and some of distinction), are desirous of seeing some great change in the order of things as they find it established. Political consequence is perhaps the most extensive and powerful motive of action. Many will have in their minds schemes of ambition, and if such men should be, as they are most likely to be, men of ardent and daring minds, jealous of their importance, eager for distinction, impatient of control, less awed by the fear of loss than sanguine of their hopes of gain, materials will not be wanting for furnishing out a revolution. Give but a chance of success, even an indifferent chance, and thousands will not be wanting, high and low, to engage in the undertaking, and to labor with all the restless activity and increasing industry, with which we see the work carrying on at this instant. This is all that is wanted. Throw open the lottery of chance, and change to adventurers, needy, desperate, and daring—to the restless, the ambitious, and the unprincipled. Then these revolutionists, numerous as they are, and strenuous as their exertions are, cannot make a revolution themselves, nor by their utmost efforts throw the country off that happy basis on which it has rested for half a century an object of admiration and envy, and never more so than at this moment. The great mass of the community is no doubt against them; but industry and perseverance, with the use of means suited to the end, will do much. By combination and concert, by the press and by money, by mercenary and unprincipled men, they awaken the discontents of the wicked, and the fears of the ignorant, they collect and compound the separate elements of dissatisfaction found floating in every society—they aggravate suspicion by falsehood, and provoke indignation by calumny—they foster every passion, and awaken every prejudice, until the people are prepared for those grand explosions by which States are overthrown by factions. Let men of talent and propriety—let the wise and the good in every condition of life look to these things—History teaches by example, and I warn you by its lessons.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

If men will be candid and impartial, they will be led by the plain deductions of their own reasoning to the conclusion, that those, who make a public profession of religion and are strict in its observance, and who therefore will join some sect and be termed "sectarian," must highly appreciate the rights of man. In no view do these rights appear so incalculably valuable as when seen in the light of religion. The immense responsibility which this light shews resting upon every being of our race, the consequences of inconceivable moment, which attach to his conduct, weigh upon the heart of religious man and impel him to secure to every one the full and enlightened exercise of all his faculties. Is this conclusion verified by fact? I proceed to examine history.

It will be admitted, that the liberties of Scotland were in imminent peril, when Mary Stuart assumed the government of that kingdom. She had been educated, from infancy, at the Court of France in the principles of that arbitrary and absolute monarchy. She was the widow of the king of France. She was allied to the most powerful family of the French nobility; a family equally distinguished for greatness and industry. Under these circumstances, she came to the full and undisturbed possession of the government of Scotland, a monarchy by no means limited. She had the countenance of France; and she could depend upon the powerful support of her connections. A poor and humble individual opposed and defeated all her projects. That individual was John Knox. I need not particularly

his character; for "Franklin" will admit that he was a man of "sectarian views and principles." He resisted at every point all the encroachments of the government upon the liberty of his country, and established by the great influence which he acquired, institutions which remain to the present day. A certain class of historians, enemies of the principles by which he was governed, have branded his memory with opprobrium. But they cannot deny the character of the institutions which he established. For these institutions remain; and their effects are now seen, and have been for more than two centuries. They have made Scotland proverbial for the liberty, the intelligence, and the morality of her people; they secure to the common people not only the rights of free men, but the means of enjoying and perpetuating these rights—education. In an article in the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, John Knox is thus mentioned: "To his unwearied exertions we owe our emancipation from an enslaving superstition, our successful system of education, the intelligence of our people, the discipline of our ecclesiastical policy, and whatever remains of genuine piety in the remote provinces and sequestered vales of the country, to which we belong."

It was the object of Charles the 1st of England, to make the authority of the monarch despotic; and had he effected what he attempted, there would not have remained a vestige of freedom in that country. Opposition to him proceeded from sectarians; the Puritans would not submit to his measures; they hazarded his vengeance, and they finally triumphed over his power. Their valour and their sacrifices saved the liberties of England. The name Hamden, a Puritan, is synonymous with patriot.

Sectarians too, driven from England by intolerance, established the New England States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. It has been fashionable to laugh at their blue laws; but look at the hardships they endured; look at the institutions they framed; see how much they bore—how much they did for posterity; how they disregarded their own comforts, while they were providing the best elements for those who were to come after them; and from facts form our judgments of these men. It is enough to say that the institutions which they framed make every man free, and provide the means of education for the whole community. To these institutions and the spirit nurtured by them, we are, in no small measure, indebted for the independence of this country, this great

wholesome influence upon the nations of the earth, and is the means of preserving the liberty of man.

I could mention no name more obnoxious on account of "sectarian views and principles," than John Calvin. He occupies a conspicuous place in history. He may be considered as the framer of the institutions of the Republic of Geneva, which in his time became independent. Does the spirit of despotism appear in these institutions? Directly the reverse. Geneva has been the most favoured residence of freedom, and almost the only free spot on the continent of Europe. The New Edinburgh Encyclopedia speaking of the city of Geneva says:—"The system of education, which prevails at Geneva, is perhaps not surpassed by that of any other city in Europe."—"The system of public education, which prevails in this city, relates to the studies of childhood, those of adolescence, and those of learned professions." The power which Calvin exercised in Geneva, when those laws were framed, which have provided for every citizen the means of education, and secured independence, is too general known to require a particular relation. The same work, which I have just quoted, speaking of Calvin, informs us: "The Council of Geneva knowing his [Calvin's] attainments in the science of law, consulted him in all important matters. They particularly employed him in framing their edicts and laws, which were completed and approved in 1543. In short, he was the person, to whom they applied in all their difficulties, as one whose talents, eloquence and influence rendered him competent to a task prescribed by the circumstances of a turbulent people, and a rising government. The difference shown to Calvin's opinions, and the respect paid to his personal character were astonishing."

History shows sectarians always on the side of freedom; and that whenever governments have been formed under their influence, the privileges of the people have been the great object of concern, and the foundations of civil liberty have been laid deep and sure. This was the case in Scotland with Knox; it was the case in Geneva with Calvin; and it was the case in the four New England States mentioned, with the pilgrims. It is to be remarked, that in Scotland, Geneva, and these four New England States, more was done to provide for the general education of the people, the foundation of free governments, than has ever been done in all the world beside. The character of these people has been vilified by abuse, that it might be odious; and it has been scoffed at by ridicule, that it might become contemptible; but their works live after them, and rank them among the purest and best benefactors of mankind.

Had I space, I might contrast different portions of history relating to this subject. The characters of the liberal and accomplished Earl of Strafford, and the sectarian John Pym, in the days of Charles the 1st, furnish much matter for reflection to a candid mind. The first became the friend of the monarch, abandoned the rights of the country, and contributed all his efforts to establish despotic principles in the government. The last never hesitated at any sacrifices necessary to be made to resist the encroachments of arbitrary power, and he wore out his life in sustaining the liberties of the people. A comparison of the characters of Calvin and Voltaire, would be fruitful of instruction. The first, a sectarian, and in the eyes of many a bigoted one, was the author, and contributed by his influence to establish, laws for the Republic of Geneva, which have preserved to the citizens of that little State the blessings of freedom for nearly three centuries. The last, as free from sectarianism, and as liberal as can even in these days of liberty be required, was the friend and favorite of two despots—Frederick of Prussia, and Catherine of Russia, and possessing power and influence equal to that of Calvin, or probably greater, never did one thing for the cause of freedom. If it could be supposed that his philosophy had some agency in producing the French Revolution, this would present another subject for consideration. Here was no sectar-

ism, and what sacrifices were there for liberty? The *liberals*, by whatever name they may be called, after strutting a little hour, gave place without a struggle, and quietly resigned the nation to the heaviest despotism that ever afflicted the earth.

I have already occupied more space than I intended, and cannot follow out these views. I commenced these remarks, because I knew that many friends of freedom loosely hold the opinion, which your correspondent "Franklin" suggests, that "sectarian" [or *arrier*, for this is nearly an equivalent term] views and principles "in religion, are unfavorable to liberty." This opinion is not only erroneous, but the reverse of it is the truth. Religion (and strictness in religion) alone furnishes the motives and the principles, from which the efforts requisite to establish or preserve freedom can proceed. I ask those, who feel concern for the security of our liberties, to lay aside prejudice, and carefully and candidly examine this subject.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1828.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH.

The proceedings of the National Guards, on the 4th inst. came too late for insertion this week.

Administration Meeting.
The Friends of the Administration in Kent County are requested to meet at the State-house in Dover, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing fifty delegates to meet the delegates from New-Castle and Sussex, in a general State convention to be held in Dover on said day, and to take such other measures preparatory to the next General Election as may be necessary to the success of the Party.

The Editor of this paper expects to be in Dover on Tuesday next, when he will take great pleasure in receiving the subscriptions of persons in arrears for the Advertiser. It is desirable that those who can make it convenient, should previously call and settle their accounts with our agent, Mr. Augustus M. Schee, who is duly authorized to give acquittances for the same. By so doing, the trouble and delay which would otherwise attend our calling upon each individual, will be considerably lessened.

STATE CONVENTION.—On Tuesday next, the 15th inst. a Convention composed of Delegates from the different counties of this State, will be held at Dover. It is all important, that those who have been appointed by the different Hundreds to attend the Convention, should be prompt in the discharge of their appointment. On that day business will be transacted of vital importance to the well being of the party, the State, and we may add, the Union;—therefore we hope every man will be at his post. If there are any who cannot possibly attend, let their places be filled by persons who can and will attend. Let no man say there will be enough without him. It is essential that every Delegate from this, as well as the other counties, should be present. Let us not be inactive. The enemy are on the alert, to profit by our inactivity and slothfulness.

General Jackson proposes to pay a visit to Charleston, S. C. at present the seat of discord in the South. What his object is, these acquainted with the natural bent of his mind can judge—nor treason we hope. The Camden Journal says it is for the "honest purpose of searching for and re-inhuming the remains of a beloved parent, in the spot where his own are to be deposited." We will not say that this is not the object of the General, but were we to imitate the example of his friends in regard to Messrs. Adams and Clay, we should give it quite another coloring, which, by the bye, we believe it deserves.

The Fifty-Second Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in most of our principal cities, in a manner highly patriotic and becoming. It was a proud day for Baltimore and Washington. At the former city, after the most splendid preparations, the Corner Stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was laid with Masonic honors. At Washington City, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to be the means of connecting the waters of the Chesapeake with the Mississippi and the Lakes, was commenced, by the President of the United States breaking the ground. Our limits will not admit our giving a detailed account of this most interesting event; therefore, shall merely copy such parts as will be most likely to interest the reader.

Amongst the gentlemen composing the company thus assembled at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, were (besides the President of the United States) the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, Mr. Rush, Gen. Porter, and Mr. Smith; the Post Master General, Mr. McLean; Senators of the United States, Mr. J. S. Johnston and Mr. Bouquigny; and Mr. Washington, Representative in Congress; Mr. Vaughan, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States; Baron Krudener, the Minister of Russia; and Baron Maltz, Secretary of Legation from the same power; the Chevalier Huygens, Minister from the Netherlands; Baron Stuckberg, Charge d'Affaires from the King of Sweden; Mr. Lisbon, Secretary of Legation from the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. Herant, Vice Consul General of France; comprising all Representatives of Foreign Powers at this moment in the city, and

able to attend. Among the other invited guests was the Commander of the Army, Gen. Macdonough, and Gen. Stuart and Col. Brooke, surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army. [The invitations were necessarily circumscribed within the limits of the accommodation which the boats procured by the Committee of Arrangements were calculated to afford. It was a subject of unminged regret to the committee that the same accommodation could not be extended to all, which they were to provide for a few only. Besides those invited, a great number of the most respectable citizens of the District and adjoining States, either accompanied the procession by water, or kept pace with it by land.]

About eight o'clock, the Procession was formed on Bridge-street, and moved on, to the excellent Music of the full band of the Marine Corps, to High Street Wharf, where they embarked in perfect order, as previously arranged, and the boats immediately set forward, amidst the cheers of the crowds which lined the wharves.

The Steam-Boat Surprise, followed by two other Steam-Boats and a line of barges and other boats, led the Procession up the Potomac, coasting the wild margin of what was once the Virginia Shore—still bordered, as when it came from the hands of its Maker, with primitive rocks, and crowned with the luxuriant and diversified foliage of its natural forest. A kindly sky shed its refreshing influence over the water, whose surface the West wind gently ruffled. The Sun shone now and then from the clear blue heavens through fleecy clouds. All Nature seemed to smile upon the scene. Along the road on the Maryland Shore, crowds of moving spectators attended the voyage of the boats, and met the procession on landing above the lower termination of the present Canal. On leaving the River of Swans, as it has been lately happily named, a march of a few hundred yards, conducted the Company, in the same order in which they embarked, to the Canal Boats prepared to receive them at the Upper Bridge across the Canal. Seated in these boats, gently gliding along the tranquil stream like "the Swan through the Summer sea," the senses of the Company were regaled by a scene at once novel and really enchanting. From the banks of this Canal of more than forty-years antiquity there shot up, along its entire course, a variety of the most beautiful native trees, whose branches interwoven above would have excluded the rays of the most piercing Sun. Beneath these trees, as far as the eye could penetrate on either side, were seen, in bright luxuriance growing, every species of plant and wild flower recorded in Potomac Herbal. They looked as if they had never known the footsteps of man, as they refreshed the sight of the voyagers, whilst on each gallantly moved.

"By cliff, and copse, and alder tree,"

There was a part of this passage, when the music of Moore's sweet song, of "The Meeting of the Waters," poured its melody on the ear, so as to suspend the labor of the boatmen, and charm to silence every voice. Noiseless, but in crowds, the people moved forward on the bank of the Canal keeping even pace with the long line of boats, whilst air, now animated, now plaintive, from the Marine Band, placed in the forward boat, lightened the toil of the walk. As the boats neared the ground destined for the commencement of the Canal, the Procession discovered posted on the bank, two companies of Rifemen, commanded by Capt. Thomas and Capt. Maxwell, scarcely to be distinguished in their uniform of green, from the trees in which they stood embowered, who paid to the President of the United States, both going and returning, the military honors due to his station. The multitude now visibly increased. Thousands hung upon the overlooking hill to the north, and many climbed the umbrageous trees bordering the river and the Canal. Perfect order everywhere prevailed.

On landing from the boats and reaching the ground (one or two hundred yards East of the line of the present Canal) the Procession moved around it so as to leave a hollow space, in the midst of a mass of People, in the center of which was the spot marked out by Judge Warner, the Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the commencement of the Work. A moment's pause here occurred, while the spade, destined to commence the work, was selected by the Committee of Arrangements, and the spot for breaking ground was precisely denoted.

At that moment the sun shone out from behind a cloud, and amidst a silence so intense as to chasten the animation of hope, and to hallow the enthusiasm of joy, the Mayor of Georgetown handed to Gen. Macdonough, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the consecrated instrument, which having received, he stepped forward from the resting column, and addressed as follows the listening multitude:

Fellow Citizens: There are moments, in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which, surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternize the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe. At such a moment have we now arrived. Such a monument we are now to found.

Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, Mr. M. proceeded: Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators, who look on us with joyous anticipation, in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the old and new worlds, on a spot, where, little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his nightly orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the Chief Magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth, for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the true favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precursor, to one beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influences with the principles of that happy Constitution under which you have been called to preside over the American People, may it become a safeguard of their liberty and independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

To the ardent wisher of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer to that infinite and awful Being, without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that He will crown your labor with His blessing, and our work with immortal life.

As soon as he had ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. Macdonough presented the spade, stepped forward, and with an animation of manner and countenance, which showed that his whole heart was in the thing, thus addressed the assembly of his fellow citizens:

Fellow Citizens: It is nearly a full century since Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, turning towards this fair land, which we now inhabit, the eyes of a prophet, closed a few lines of poetical inspiration with this memorable prediction—

"Time's noblest empire is the last."

A prediction which, to those of us whose lot has been cast by Divine Providence in these regions, contains not only a precious promise, but a solemn injunction of duty, since upon our en-

dured and upon those of our posterity, its fulfillment will depend. For, with reference to what principle could it be, that Berkeley proclaimed this, the last, to be the noblest empire of time? It was, as he himself declares, on the transmutation of learning and the arts to America. Of learning and the arts—the four first ages—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman empires, were empires of conquest, dominions of man over man. The empire which his great mind, piercing into the darkness of learning and the arts—the dominion of man over himself, and over physical nature, acquired by the inspirations of genius, and the toils of industry—not watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan—not cemented in the blood of human victims—founded not in discord, but in harmony—of which the only spots are the imperfections of nature; and the victory achieved is the improvement of the condition of all. Well may this be termed nobler than the empire of conquest, in which man subdues only his fellow man.

To the accomplishment of this prophecy, the first necessary step was the acquisition of the right of self-government by the people of the British North American colonies, achieved by the Declaration of Independence, and its acknowledgment by the British nation. The second was the union of all those colonies under our general confederated Government; a task more arduous than that of the preceding separation, but at last effected by the present constitution of the United States.

The third step, more arduous still than either, or both the others, was that which we, Fellow Citizens, may now congratulate ourselves, our country, and the world of man, that it is taken: It is the adaptation of the powers, physical, moral, and intellectual, of this whole Union, to the improvement of its own condition—of its moral and political condition, by wise and liberal institutions—by the cultivation of the understanding and the heart—by academies, schools, and learned institutes—by the pursuit and patronage of learning and the arts—of its physical condition, by associated labor to improve the bounties, and to supply the deficiencies of nature—to stem the torrent in its course: to level the mountain with the plain to disarm and fetter the raging surge of the ocean. Undertakings of which, the language I now hold is no exaggerated description, have become happily familiar, not only to the conceptions, but to the enterprise of our countrymen. That for the commencement of which we are here assembled, is eminent among the number. The project contemplates a conquest over physical nature; such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausoleum of Artemisia, the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it.—Insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor required for the execution.—Insignificance in the comparison of the purposes to be accomplished by the work when executed.

It is therefore a pleasing contemplation to those sanguine and patriotic spirits who have so long looked with hope to the completion of this undertaking, that it unites the moral power and resources—first of numerous individuals;—secondly, of the corporate cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria;—thirdly, of the great and powerful States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; and lastly, by the subscription authorized at the recent session of Congress, of the whole Union.

Friends and Fellow Labourers—we are informed by the Holy Oracles of Truth that at the creation of man male and female, the Lord of the Universe, their maker, blessed them and said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it. To subdue the earth was therefore one of the first duties assigned to man at his creation; and now in his fallen condition it remains among the most excellent of his occupations. To subdue the earth is pre-eminently the purpose of the undertaking, to the accomplishment of which the first stroke of the spade is now to be struck. That it is to be struck by this hand I invite you to witness—[Here the stroke of the spade]—and in performing this act I call upon you all to join me in fervent supplication to Him from whom that primitive injunction came that he would follow with his blessing this joint effort of our great community to perform his will in the subjugation of the earth for the improvement of the condition of man. That he would make it one of his chosen instruments for the preservation, prosperity and perpetuity of our Union. That he would have in his holy keeping all the workmen by whose labors it is to be completed. That their lives and their health may be precious in his sight; and that they may live to see the work of their hands contribute to the comforts and enjoyments of millions of their countrymen.

Friends and brethren: permit me further to say that I deem the duty now performed at the request of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and of the Corporations of the District of Columbia one of the most fortunate incidents of my life. Though not among the functions of my official station, I esteem it as a privilege conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens of the District. Called in the performance of my service heretofore as one of the Representatives of my native commonwealth in the Senate, and now as a member of the Executive Department of the Government, my abode has been among the inhabitants of the District longer than at any other spot upon earth. In availing myself of this occasion to return to them my thanks for the numberless acts of kindness that I have experienced at their hands, may I be allowed to assign it as a motive operating upon the heart, and superadded to my official obligations for taking a deep interest in their welfare and prosperity. Among the prospects of futurity which we may indulge the rational hope of seeing realized by this junction of distant waters, that of the auspicious influence which it will exercise over the fortunes of every portion of the District, is one upon which my mind dwells with unqualified pleasure. It is my earnest prayer that they may not be disappointed.

It was observed that the first step towards the accomplishment of the glorious destinies of our country was the Declaration of Independence. That the second was the union of these States under our Federal Government. The third is irrevocably fixed by the act upon the commencement of which we are now engaged. What time more suitable for this operation could have been selected than the Anniversary of our great National Festival? What place more appropriate from whence to proceed than that which bears the name of the citizen warrior who led our armies in that eventful contest to the field, and who first presided as the Chief Magistrate of our Union. You know that of this very undertaking he was one of the first projectors; and if in the world of spirits, the affections of our mortal existence still retain their sway, may we not without presumption, imagine that he

looks down with complacency and delight upon the scene before and around us?

But while indulging a sentiment of joyous exultation at the benefits to be derived from this labor of our friends and neighbors, let us not forget that the spirit of internal improvement is catholic and liberal. We hope and believe that its practical advantages will be extended to every individual in our Union. In praying for the blessing of Heaven upon our task, we ask it with equal zeal and sincerity upon every other similar work in this confederation; and particularly upon that which on this same day, and perhaps at this very hour, is commencing from a neighboring city. It is one of the happiest characteristics in the principle of internal improvement, that the success of one great enterprise, instead of counteracting, gives assistance, to the execution of another. May they increase and multiply, till in the sublime language of inspiration, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low—the crooked straight, the rough places plain. Thus shall the prediction of Bishop Cloyne be converted from prophecy into history, and in the virtues and fortunes of our prosperity the last shall prove the noblest Empire of Time."

*Attending this action was an incident which produced a greater sensation than any other that occurred during the day. The spade which the President held, struck a root, which prevented its penetrating the earth. Not deterred by trifling obstacles from doing what he had deliberately resolved to perform, Mr. Adams tried it again, with no better success. This failed, he threw down the spade, hastily stripped off, and laid aside his coat, and went seriously to work. The multitude around, and on the hills and trees, who could not hear, because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams had mastered the difficulty.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATE PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 45.] AN ACT to grant certain relinquished and appropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred thousand acres, the relinquished lands in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin and Lauderdale, to the State of Alabama, be and the same is hereby granted to said State to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Muscle Shoals, and Colbert's Shoals in the Tennessee river, and such other parts of said river within said State as the Legislature thereof may direct: But if there shall not be four hundred thousand acres of relinquished unappropriated lands in said counties, the deficiency to be made up out of any unappropriated lands in the county of Jackson, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That said State of Alabama shall have power to sell, dispose of, and grant said land, for the purposes aforesaid, at a price not less than the minimum price of the public lands of the United States, at the time of such sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Alabama shall commence said improvements within two years after the passage of this act, and complete the same within ten years thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if said State of Alabama shall apply the lands hereby granted, on the proceeds of the sales, or any part thereof, to any other use or object whatsoever, than as directed by this act, before said improvements shall have been completed, the said grant for all lands then ungranted shall thereby become null and void; and the said State of Alabama shall become liable and bound to pay to the U. States the amount for which said land or any part thereof may have been sold, deducting the expenses incurred in selling the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the improvements of said navigation shall be commenced at the lowest point of obstruction in said river, within said State, continuing up the same until completed, and be calculated for the use of Steam Boats, according to such plan of construction as the United States' Engineers, appointed to survey and report thereon may recommend, and the President of the United States approve: Provided, that such plan shall embrace if practicable a connexion of the navigation of Elk river, with the said improvements.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of said improvements the surplus of said grant, if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba and Black Warrior rivers in said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said rivers, when improved as aforesaid, shall remain forever free from toll for all property belonging to the Government of the United States, and for all the citizens of the United States unless a toll shall be allowed by an act of Congress.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

[Public—No. 48.] AN ACT to establish a Southern Judicial District in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established another Judicial District in the Territory of Florida to be called the Southern District embracing all that part of the Territory which lies south of a line from Indian river on the east, and Charlotte harbor on the west, including the latter harbor, which said court shall exercise all the jurisdiction within said district, as the other Superior Courts respectively exercise within their respective districts, and shall be subject to all the laws which govern or regulate the same; and there shall be appointed for said district a Judge, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Clerk for said court. There shall also be appointed an Attorney and Marshal, who shall exercise all the duties, give the same bond and security, and be entitled to the same salaries, fees, and compensation that is now allowed by law to attorneys and Marshals in other districts in the territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stated sessions of said court shall be held on the first Mondays of May and November annually, at Key West; and such other intermediate sessions, from time to time, as the Judge in his discretion may think advisable and necessary. The Judge shall reside at

the Island of Key West, and shall be entitled to receive a salary for his services, two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever in any case concerning wrecked property, or property abandoned at sea, the Judge aforesaid shall have determined the rate of salvage to be allowed to salvors, it shall be his duty, unless the salvage decreed shall have been adjusted, without recourse to vessel and cargo, to direct such proportion of salvage to be paid to the salvors in kind; and that the property saved shall be divided accordingly, under the inspection of the officers of the court, and before it shall have been taken out of the custody of the Revenue officers.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Judge of said court, that any of the property saved from its character not susceptible of being divided in the manner proposed, or that there are articles in the cargo of a perishable nature, it shall be his duty to direct a sale of the same, for the benefit of all concerned.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the property remaining, after separating the portion adjudged to the salvors, shall not be removed from such store as may be used for public purposes, nor disposed of in any other way, within nine months, unless by the order of the owners, or of their authorized agents; and that the duties accruing upon such property may be secured at any port in the United States, where the owners may reside.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no vessel shall be employed as a wrecker, unless under the authority of the Judge of said Court; and that it shall not be lawful to employ on board such vessel, any wrecker who shall have made conditions with the captain or supercargo of any wrecked vessel before or at any time of affording relief.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

[Public—No. 49.] AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled, "An act concerning discriminating duties of Tonnage and Import," and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or import are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, the President is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and import, within the United States, are and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes as aforesaid, shall be continued no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no other or higher rate of duties shall be imposed or collected on vessels of Prussia, for or her Dominions, from whencesoever coming nor on their cargoes howsoever composed, than are, or may be, payable on vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to return all duties which have been assessed, since the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, on Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, beyond the amount which would have been payable on vessels of the United States, and their cargoes; and that the same allowances of drawback be made on merchandise exported in Prussian vessels as would be made on similar exportations in vessels of the United States.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 30.] AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be and hereby is, granted, to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama passed on the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven entitled, "An act to incorporate the Cahawba Navigation Company."

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 47.] AN ACT to amend and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State of Maryland, for the same purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent already given by the United States to the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same, shall not be impaired by any change of the route of said Canal, from or above the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, or the distribution thereof into two or more sections, at any time hereafter, or any change in the dimensions of that part of the present Eastern section, extending from Cumberland, or the mouth of Will's Creek, to the mouth of

Savage, at the base of the Alleghany, or any substitution which the interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may, in the opinion of the Company, require to be made, of inclined planes, railways, or an artificial road for a continued Canal, through the Alleghany mountain, in any route which may be, by the Company, finally adopted therefor, between the town of Cumberland and the river Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to obviate any possible ambiguity that might arise in the construction of the second section of the act of Congress aforesaid, the authority, by that act designed to be given to the States of Maryland and Virginia, or to any Company incorporated by either or both of those States, to extend a branch from the said Canal, or to prolong the same, from the termination thereof, by a continuous canal, within, or through the District of Columbia, towards the territory of either of those States, shall be deemed and taken to be as full and complete, in all respects, as the authority granted, by that act, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend the main stem of the said Canal, within the said District; or the authority reserved to the Government of the United States to provide for the extension thereof, on either or both sides of the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall impair the restriction in the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, designed to protect the Canal from injury, by the prolongation thereof, or by any branch therefrom.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Legislature of Maryland which passed at their December session, of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed necessary thereto.

Approved, 23d May, 1828.

From the Albany Morning Chronicle. UNITED STATES' RACES.

Mr. Editor.—The United States' Races are shortly to take place, and great preparations are daily making for them throughout the Union.—They commence next fall, but if the first heat should happen to be a drawn one, they will not terminate until some time in the winter.

The last time this race took place, it was a sweep-stake; but the prospect is, that now it will be a match race—play or pay. The whole United States are the ground over which this celebrated race is to be run; and the plate to be run for is a curious chair—the only one of the kind in the whole world—called the Presidential Chair.

The Southern Sportsmen have brought forward the war horse, *Old Hickory*, and have selected for his rider the Northern Jockey, who, at the last races, rode the Cotton Planter. The Northern, Eastern, and Western Sportsmen, have entered the famous courser, *Brother Jonathan*, who, at the last sweep-stakes, after two hard contested heats, won the plate over the same course. He runs without a rider. His backers are in high spirits, relying not only on his great fleetness of foot, but his excellent bottom, his perfect training for, and acquaintance with, the course, and his entire freedom from defect or blemish. He is not one of those prancers who break themselves down at the first burst, and then flag through all the remainder of the course. On the contrary, he keeps cool and calm, and reserves his wind and the top of his speed till the trying moment, the pinch of the race. High keeping, and his celebrity on the turf have not injured him, nor rendered him headstrong and restive.

Not so with *Old Hickory*. He was always obstinate and unmanageable, and had an ugly trick of taking the bits between his teeth, and dashing off the course—trampling on all that came in his way, or attempted to restrain his career. Of late, too, it is said, that pampering, bad keeping, and the rubbing down with the Oil of Flattery, which he daily receives from the hands of his keepers, have made him uncommonly restive—and in his capering and prancing, he has pawed up the clay, and spattered it about, till he has greatly soiled the holiday suits of some of his best friends, and some of them are even reported to have received such quantities of it in their faces and eyes that, for awhile, it nearly blinded them.

If *Old Hickory* wins, it will be owing to foul play and management on the part of his rider and backers, and not to either his speed or his bottom. Indeed they have already made use of a variety of expedients and artifices to endeavor to deprive *Brother Jonathan* of a fair field and open course by seeking to encumber him with weights, to annoy him and to make him stumble. For this purpose they have proclaimed to those sportsmen who were disposed to back him, that he was to run with an enormous clog to his heels, called opposition to the tariff. They further more manœuvred and scattered over the track in which he was to run, certain *choux de fraise*, called corruption, bargain, aristocracy, proslavery, loss of West India trade, &c. &c. But his friends discovered these machines in season, and in a surprisingly short space of time, and with very little labor have cleared them all out of the way, so that he has now a course as smooth as the surface of a Venetian mirror. As to the clog which his enemies asserted he was to carry, that has been found upon examination, to be actually and irremovably attached to the feet of his competitor.

Besides this unlucky clog, *Old Hickory* carries weight that would have broken down any other horse ever brought upon the turf, before he had run half the distance. These weights are literally hung around him on every side, and piled upon his back, until it is difficult to discover where his rider is ever going to contrive to find a seat. The weights, some of which are absolutely enormous, are all labelled. On one you discover the words "marital law," on another "the six militia men." Others are entitled unjust imprisonment—suspension of habeas corpus—defiance of civil authority—massacre of Indians in cold blood—suspension by an armed force of the sitting of a State Legislature—arbitrary execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrose—disobedience of the orders of a military superior—unauthorized invasion of Florida, &c. &c. besides a multitude of smaller ones, called ignorance, incompetence, revenge, and many others which I will not stop to enumerate. His friends have struggled hard to remove some of these weights, but hitherto without success; and the prospect now is, that he has got to make the race in the best manner that he can, with all of them attached to him. They are, however, determined he shall run. His rider has the most positive orders to push him with whip and spur from the starting post; and with the help of a skilful jockey, knowing friends, desperate exertions, and foul play, they still hope he may win this heat—after which it is their fixed intention to cry him down, as no longer fit for the turf, and turn him out to grass. Bet, at present, are, five to three in favour of *Brother Jonathan*. Success to him.

UNCLE JOE.

Cambridge, Ohio, June 13, 1828.

A few days ago, several of us were in conversation in this town, on the subject of the alleged corruption and bargain and sale between John Q. Adams and Henry Clay. Mr. Joseph T. Noble, now a citizen of this place, was present, and said that he believed there was some truth in the charge, as he had heard Gen. Jackson speak of it at a tavern in the mountains, on his return home from Congress just after the election; Mr. Noble was then asked if he would give a certificate of what the General then said respecting the matter—to which he replied that he would not—that he had stated it before, and that C. P. Beatty had published it in the *Guernsey Times* last summer—that the statement, as published by him, was correct; and if any person wanted a certificate, any one present might certify that he had said the statement there published was correct; and that he was certain General Jackson would not deny it, as there were many other persons present that heard it as well as himself. I have several times heard Mr. Noble state the same in substance.

Z. A. BEATTY.

Hon. H. CLAY.

The following is a copy of the statement referred to: it is copied from the *Guernsey Times* of Aug. 31, 1827.

"Gen. Jackson and his friends appear to be very anxious to clear the General of the charge of being Mr. Clay's accuser. If there was any want of evidence of the General having assumed that character, it could be furnished in this town. Mr. Joseph T. Noble, a warm friend of the General, residing in this place, has frequently stated that when Gen. Jackson was returning home in the spring after the Presidential election took place in the House of Representatives, he saw him at a tavern in the Mountains, and heard him say that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had obtained their offices by *bargain and corruption*. On the day that Mr. Buchanan's statement arrived in town, Mr. Noble was asked by a gentleman in the presence of a number of persons, including ourselves, if he had not made such a statement as the above; he answered he had, and that it was true.—Mr. Noble is a thorough-going Jacksonite, and we are satisfied he would not intentionally state any thing against the General which was not true."

From the National Inquirer. MR. ADAMS, AND MANUFACTURES.

In an address, "unanimously adopted," at a late Jackson meeting, held in this town, the following demand is triumphantly made: "We ask the friends of John Q. Adams to produce a single paragraph in all his public documents, where he has pressed upon the consideration of Congress (which he has sworn to do, if he believed the doctrine a correct one,) and attention to domestic manufactures, or the protection policy. He has left this most important duty to be performed by this cabinet, and for what? (The inference is irresistible,) to catch the popular breeze in a southern climate!"

We had thought that no man, in the Western country, possessing the intelligence and information of the worthy chairman, who drafted the address alluded to, could seriously doubt at the present day, that Mr. Adams is the ardent friend of "domestic manufactures, and the protecting policy." The tenor of his whole public life, so far as these interests were concerned, has proved him such, and many are they that bear witness of his truth.

That he has not urged the protection of domestic manufactures, to the prejudice and ruin of the other great interests of the republic, is readily admitted. But with a vigilant eye to "equal and exact justice," he has recommended it to the consideration of our government in several instances; in connection with Agriculture and Commerce, and that too, in a manner unequivocal, and decided. And it is chiefly owing to the frank avowal of this sentiment, that he has called upon his head the denunciations of our Southern Anti-Tariff brethren.

In this inaugural Address, Mr. Adams, pledged himself to support, to its consummation, what has since been called the "American System," he did not, it is true, particularize it, but it was included, in general terms, with other salutary interests. Let us hear his own language:

"In this brief outline of the *promise and performance* of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, *instituted or recommended by him*—WILL EMBRACE THE WHOLE SPHERE OF MY OBLIGATIONS."

We would ask, what stronger, or more solemn pledge could be given to the American people, to pursue certain measures which had been submitted to the consideration of the National Legislature, by a former chief magistrate, than this emphatic declaration? And what were those measures, referred to? We will not enumerate them all; in this place, but we will submit one of them, in the precise words of Mr. Adams' immediate predecessor:

"Our MANUFACTURES will likewise require the systematic and FOSTERING CARE of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on the supplies from other countries. We are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which our manufactures should be do, as to its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry."

Again, in a subsequent message to Congress, after referring to his views of this subject, previously communicated, Mr. Monroe, says:

"Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording additional protection, to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

Here, then, are two separate recommendations, made at different periods, by Mr. Adams' immediate predecessor, and which he has sacredly pledged himself to support to their consummation, and as yet, his pledge remains inviolate. Can it then, with truth be said that he is unfriendly to domestic manufactures, and a protecting policy? If so, he has knowingly and wantonly violated rules laid down by himself for the government of his conduct, at the commencement of his administration. But few men in our

country are so destitute of *truth* and principle, as to lay this to his charge.

A prominent feature in Mr. Monroe's political creed was "to extend equal protection to ALL the great interests of the nation." The same doctrine is also inculcated and reiterated by Mr. Adams. And we believe, that it is founded in justice, and, consequently, calculated to perpetuate union, insure tranquility, promote the welfare and secure the happiness of every section of our country.

Another and strong evidence of Mr. Adams' attachment to an efficient encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, may be found in his message of Dec. 6, 1826: after expressing his belief of the powers given to Congress, for cherishing the interests of all classes in our country, he uses the following expressive language:

"If these powers and others enumerated in the constitution, may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and MANUFACTURES, the cultivation and the encouragement of the Mechanic and the elegant Arts, the advancement of LITERATURE, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them, for the BENEFIT of the PEOPLE themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge, WOULD BE TREASON TO THE MOST SACRED OF TRUSTS."

It is true, that Mr. Adams' has not been so importunate upon this subject, to the exclusion of others, as to weary the patience of Congress; It is true, that he has not, according to the rules of geometrical progression, ranged as many changes upon the words "Domestic Manufactures," as have most of the Opposition upon the words of "Bargain and corruption!" But it is equally true, that both he, and his Cabinet, as well as his predecessor in office, have sufficiently urged it upon the attention of Congress, and are now anxiously awaiting its decision.

We think, that the friends of General Jackson, have in at least one instance, and much to their mortification, observed the absolute necessity of encouraging Literature, in a certain section of the country, near Nashville.

DIALOGUE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—Mr. —, the only Jackson man in the town of —, and We.

SCENE.—The printing office—devil employed in his usual avocation of "kicking up a dust." Two presses in operation, attended by a noise like that made by a carding machine.

Jacksonian.—I say, Mister, you got our papers ground out yet?

Editor.—They are in readiness, Sir; boy, hand the gentleman the bundle directed to —.

J.—I'll tell you what, Mister Printer, I want to have a little talk with you about Jackson and Adams. You've told some pretty darn'd tough stories about the old General, and I've had thoughts of stopping your paper, and taking the New Haven Herald.

E.—We are sorry to offend our subscribers. Our remarks on the General's character, and conduct may have been somewhat severe, but we have endeavored to adhere to the truth on all occasions. We look upon Gen. Jackson as a dauntless and successful soldier, but entirely destitute of the requisite qualifications for the Presidency; besides—

J.—I don't care a snap about his qualifications; he is a better man than Adams, and that's enough. How can you support Adams, I can't see. Didn't he pass the sedition laws and stamp act? answer me that.

E.—John Adams did indeed recommend the enactment of what is termed the sedition law; but I have never before heard that our present Chief Magistrate had any agency in passing the stamp act, though I think the charge more reasonable than many others that have been preferred against him.—I fear, my friend, that you have imbibed some erroneous notions respecting—

J.—You don't deny that he made the sedition laws; and 'taint much matter about 'tother. Now let me ask you two or three more questions. Didn't Adams hang a man 'cause he couldn't pay his debts? Didn't he and Mr. Clay hire Toby Wattle to go to Kentucky and assassinate Jackson? and didn't Jackson save Washington when Jefferson ran away in the continental war?

E.—I hardly know how to reply to you. J.—(Chuckling) Ave, I thought I should puzzle you. You can't dispute what I have said, for I read it all in a 'dress made by Mr. Scremer, Governor of Pennsylvania.

E.—Your zeal for the General seems to have led you into some chronological and historical errors. J.—I don't care nothing about errors.—All I know is, General Jackson is the Hero of three wars, and that he has filled his country's glory full, and that Mr. Adams is an old democrat—not a bit better than Tom Jefferson. There ain't nobody in our town but me that's got spunk enough to go for Jackson; but I mean to do as Mr. Randolph does, "cry aloud and spare not."

The Jacksonians in Baltimore have formed a "Juvenile Jackson Association," into which youths of sixteen years of age are admitted as members. Having tried their utmost to gain over that portion of society which has reached the age of discretion, without success, they now, as a last resort, are about to diffuse political corruption and heresy among the rising generation. Well may it be feared that the views of the Opposition look beyond the election of General Jackson!—*Nat. Journal*.

NEW-YORK ERECT!—The Albany Chronicle of Saturday last, says—"An impetus is at length given to the good cause in the State of N. York, which cannot be resisted. Its enemies may bluster, and swagger, and talk big, and 'whistle to keep their courage up,' but their fate is sealed—THEY ARE BEATEN ALREADY! they have to swim against the current from this time till the election—and they know it all; and yet, like drowning men, they will struggle, and 'catch at straws,' and hope even against hope."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev John P. Peckworth, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, to Miss ANN HARVEY, all of this Borough.

THE Citizens of this Borough are respectfully invited to attend an Examination of the HARMONY FREE SCHOOL, to be held at the Schoolroom, adjoining the Second Presbyterian Church, on Friday the 11th inst. at 2 o'clock. M. J. JONES, Sec'y Pro tem.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For June, 1828.

State of Weather.			
27	78	82	foggy and warm
28	80	86	do
29	76	84	fair and warm
30	76	84	do
July.			
1	76	82	cloudy and showery
2	64	76	fair and cool
3	60	76	do

Temperature, 73. Greatest deg. of cold, 60. Greatest heat, 86.

Morocco Manufactory, Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

All orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to.

JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Suman. Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3m

W. D. JENES, Dental Surgeon.

Has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will wait on all who may please to call on him. His extensive practice in the different parts of the United States, warrants the belief, that he is able to give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

Wilmington July 10, 1828. 42—4

THE NEXT SCHEME. Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

for 1828. The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000. SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	1000	is	1000
2	of	500	is	500
10	of	100	is	100
10	of	50	is	50
30	of	20	is	60
100	of	10	is	100
100	of	5	is	50
100	of	4	is	40
6000	of	3	is	1800

6355 prizes amounting to \$36,000.

This Scheme contains only 12,000 tickets, and is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize and may draw Three!

Whole Tickets, \$4.00 | Quarters, \$1.00
Halves, \$2.00 | Eighths, \$0.50
To be had in great variety (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where all THE GREAT CAPITALS were sold in THE THREE LAST LOTTERIES, and BOTH THE GREAT PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

"Orders, either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or price, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore."

Baltimore, June 26, 1828.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$3,000.

Tickets only \$2.

Rhode Island Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS No. 5.

To be drawn at Providence, on Saturday next, July 12th.

SCHEME.

July 12th.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	\$3,000	10	of	120
1		of	1,966	20	of	100
2		of	1,000	138	of	10
6		of	300	1150	of	4
6		of	200	8380	of	2
10		of	150			

5558 Paid

9,634 Prizes \$37,206.

For prices apply at the

Price Selling Office, No. 28, Market-st.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE.

Where was sold but a few days since one prize of \$10,000! and one of a \$1000.

July 10.

\$3,000 for \$2!

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 9.

To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Saturday, the 19th of July, 1828.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

day, the 19th of July, 1828				
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls				
SCHEME.				
1	Prize of	\$3,000	10	of
1	do	1,966	20	do
2	do	1,000	138	do
6	do	300	1150	do
6	do	200	8380	do
10	do	150		

9,634 Prizes. 13,180 Prizes.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$2.00 | Quarters, \$0.50

Halves, \$1.00 | Eighths, \$0.25

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

Where was sold, in the last Class, No. 10, 30, 42, a prize of \$1000 in shares. This, in addition to the splendid Capital Prize of \$10,000!! sold by us but a few days since, to residents of this Borough, proves the correctness of our motto, the "Price Selling Office."

Prizes paid on presentation.

Bank Notes of the different States bought.

Orders from abroad promptly executed.

June 26.

OF THE UNITED STATES PASS-
AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

—No. 43.] AN ACT to authorize
improving of certain Harbors, the building
of piers, and for other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
following sums be, and the same are
respectively appropriated, to be ap-
propriated under the direction of the President of
the United States, to accomplish the objects
herein mentioned, that is to say:
For removing the sand bar at or near the
mouth of the river, in the State of Massachu-
setts, by erecting piers, or other works, three
thousand one hundred dollars.
For the preservation of Deer Island, in
the harbor, in the State of Massachusetts,
by erecting piers, or other works, at or
near the harbor, in the State of Connecticut,
for the purpose of making the same
safe and secure harbor, twenty thousand
dollars.

For repairing the public piers at Port
au Prince, Marcus Hook, and Port Mifflin, four
thousand four hundred and thirteen dol-
lars.
For purchasing a dredging machine, to be
used by steam, and employing the same
for the removal of the shoals forming ob-
stacles to the navigation near Ocracoke
Island, in the State of North Carolina, twenty
thousand dollars.

For removing the sand bar at or near the
mouth of black river, in the State of Ohio,
the erection of piers, or other works, sev-
enty thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Apala-
chicola river in the Territory of Florida,
three thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of Red Riv-
er, through, or around, that part of it called
Rap, situated in Louisiana and Arkansas,
twenty five thousand dollars, three thou-
sand dollars in addition to a former appropria-
tion for clearing out and deepening the
harbor of Sackett's Harbor.

For making a survey of the harbor of
Annapolis and the passage leading to it, and
to estimate of the cost of improving and mak-
ing the harbor a good and secure one, three
hundred dollars.

For making a survey of Genesee river and
harbor, in the State of New York, and
estimates of the cost for improving the same,
three hundred dollars.

For surveying the mouth of Sandy creek
which discharges itself into Mexico Bay,
in Lake Ontario, in the State of New York,
for the purpose of constructing a harbor at
that place, and ascertaining the cost of the
same, three hundred dollars.

For making a survey and examination of
the southern shore of Lake Ontario in the
State of New York between Genesee and
Oswego rivers, with a view to the im-
provement of the most accessible and com-
modious harbors on the frontier by erecting
piers or other works, and estimates of the
costs of the same, four hundred dol-
lars.

For deepening the channel through the
bay at Heron, near the Bay of Mobile,
thirteen thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel at the mouth
Pasagoula river, seventeen thousand five
hundred dollars, in addition to the sum be-
fore appropriated for that object.

For surveying the obstructions to the
navigation of the Wabash river, between its
mouth and El river, five hundred dollars.

Towards improving the navigation of the
Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the sum of fifty
thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Berwick
branch of the Piscataqua river, eight thou-
sand dollars.

For deepening the inland passage, or present
channel, for navigation between the St.
John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's
harbor in Georgia, the sum of thirteen thou-
sand five hundred dollars.

For a survey of the river and harbor of
St. Marks, in Florida, with a view to the
practicability and expense of deepening the
same, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For erecting a pier and a beacon thereon,
at or near a ledge of rocks called Allen's
rocks, in Warren river, the sum of four thou-
sand dollars.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

[Public—No. 44.] AN ACT making an appropria-
tion to extinguish the Indian title to a re-
serve allowed to Peter Lynch of the Cherokee
tribe of Indians, within the limits of the State
of Georgia, by the treaty of one thousand eight
hundred and nineteen, between the United
States and said tribe of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
the President of the United States be, and
he is hereby authorized to cause to be ex-
tinguished the title of Peter Lynch, formerly
of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to a lot
of land, lying within the limits of the State
of Georgia, which was reserved to the said
Peter Lynch, by the treaty of eighteen hun-
dred and nineteen, entered into between
the United States and said tribe of Indi-
ans.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
a sum of money, not exceeding three thou-
sand dollars, be and the same is hereby
appropriated, to be paid out of any money
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated
to carry the foregoing section into effect.

Approved—23th May, 1828.

To honor a man, observe how he wins his ob-
ject, rather than how he loses it; for when we
fail, our pride supports us, when we succeed it
betrays us.—Lacan.

CARD.

MRS. ZENES, Respectfully informs the
Ladies of Wilmington that she intends residing
here for a short time, and proposes giving lessons
in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on the Piano
Forté. Lessons will be given at their own re-
sidence if desired, either by the Month or Quar-
ter.

Terms made known by application to Mrs.
Kearns, at Mr. Davenport's Seminary.
Wilmington June 19, 1828. 40—3tp.

FRESH MILLINERY.

L. & I. SUDHAM,
No. 1, East King Street,
(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.)
Have just opened a fresh assortment of
STRAW COTTEGE HATS.
June 20, 41—3tp.

The thorough bred Horse

RINALDO,
Is a splendid descendant of Sir
Archy, the sire of the most distin-
guished running horses of the South, and now,
at twenty-four years old, stands at 7/5 the season.

PEDIGREE.
Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gra-
chus. Grand dam, Duett, by Silver Tail, a full
bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity,
by Celer, the best son of old Janus, g g grand
dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Par-
ter, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Se-
lima by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand
dam by Jolly Roger.

Sir Archy and Graechus were got by the im-
ported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury,
got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his
dam by Spectator, grand dam by Horatio, by
Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam
by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Belvoir, by
Guy Grantham, g g g grand dam by Paget Turk,
g g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leede's
Arabian.

He will stand the present Season, commencing
the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the
stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednes-
day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the sta-
ble of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to
whom payment is to be made.
N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all
accidents at the risk of the owner.
May 15, 1828. 35—2m.

New Castle County.

The following Statement, prepared in obedi-
ence to a resolution of the Levy Court of New-
castle County, passed the 3d day of April, 1828,
exhibits, 1st. The number of acres in each Hun-
dred of said County. 2d. The average price
per acre. 3d. The whole valuation thereof.
4th. The valuation of houses and lots. 5th. The
amount of personal tax. 6th. The valuation of
real and personal property and personal tax; and
is truly copied from the original assessment lists
returned by the Assessors of the respective hun-
dreds in said County, for the year 1828, as ar-
ranged by the Levy Court and Court of Ap-
peals.

Hundreds.	No. of Acres.	Average price per acre.	Valuation of houses and lots.	Valuation of personal property.	Total.
Brandywine.	20512	\$31.47	49220	42498	91718
Chick Creek.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
Mill Creek.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
White Clay Creek.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
Newcastle.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
Pencader.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
Red Lion.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
St. Georges.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718
Appoquinimink.	20474	30.63	49220	42498	91718

N. B. The total amounts correspond with the
amount of Duplicates on the Collectors' Dupli-
cates, after having made the several additions
and deductions on account of Appeals.
Published by order of the Levy Court of New
Castle County.
T. STOCKTON, Clk of the Peace.
June 17, 1828. 40—4t.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High Street,
Near the Haystack; the subscriber contin-
ues 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 ma-
terials 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 establish-
ment in the Borough. He has also on hand Ful-
lers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, com-
pletes, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.
WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

FASHIONABLE

Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

NOS. 38, AND 100, MARKET STREET,
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patron-
age afforded to the late firm of F. M'Neal & Son,
and in assuming the business individually, would
inform his friends and the public, that he intends
devoting his attention more particularly to cus-
tom work. He flatters himself that from his
knowledge and experience in the business, he
will be able to give general satisfaction.

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

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

JAMES M'NEAL.
Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 35—

FOR SALE,

25 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

[Public—No. 30.] AN ACT for the relief of
certain surviving officers and soldiers of the
army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That each
of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolu-
tion, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to
half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first,
seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to
receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not
otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay
in said line, according to his rank in the line, to
begin on the third day of March, one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue
during his natural life. Provided, That, under
this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a
larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said
line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
whenever any of said officers has received mon-
ey of the United States, as a pensioner, since
the third day of March, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so re-
ceived shall be deducted from what said officer
would otherwise be entitled to, under the first
section of this act; and every pension to which
said officer is now entitled shall cease after the
passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
every surviving non-commissioned officer, musi-
cian, or private in said army, who enlisted there-
in for and during the war, and continued in its
service until its termination, and thereby became
entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars,
under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth
seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be
entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said
service, out of any money in the Treasury, not
otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third
day of March, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-six, and to continue during his natural
life. Provided, That no non commissioned offi-
cer, musician, or private, in said army, who is
now on the pension list of the United States,
shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the pay allowed by this act shall, under the di-
rection of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid
to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to
their authorized attorney, at such places and
days as said Secretary may direct; and that no
foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor
shall any officer or soldier receive the same, un-
til he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evi-
dence that he is entitled to the same, in conformi-
ty to the provisions of this act; and the pay al-
lowed by this act shall not, in any way, be trans-
ferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure,
by any legal process whatever; but shall inure
wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or
soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions
of this act, before the third day of March, eigh-
teen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to
the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as
soon as may be, in the manner and under the
provisions before mentioned; and the pay which
shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-
annually, in like manner and under the same
provisions.

Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MAY 28, 1828.

The "Act for the relief of certain surviv-
ing Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,"
approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of
which the foregoing is a copy,) will be car-
ried into effect under the following regula-
tions:

Each Officer claiming under the act, will
transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury
a declaration, according to the form hereun-
to annexed, marked A, and each non-com-
missioned Officer, Musician, and Private,
according to the form marked B, accompa-
nied by the oath of two respectable witness-
es, as to his identity, which oath is to be
taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other
Magistrate, duly empowered to adminis-
ter oaths in the State or Territory in which
he resides, and authenticated under the seal
of the Court of the County in which the
oath was administered, as shown in the said
forms.

Each Officer will also transmit his com-
mission if in existence and attainable, and
each non-commissioned Officer, Musician
and Private, his discharge, which docu-
ments, after being registered, will be re-
turned. If the commission or discharge
has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit
such other evidence as he may possess or
can obtain, corroborative of the statements
set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in con-
nection with that afforded by the public re-
cords at Washington, be found satisfactory,
the amount of two years' full pay, at the
rate to which the Officer or Soldier was en-
titled, according to his rank in the line, at
the close of the war, or at the time of his
reduction, (as the case may be) but in no
instance exceeding the full pay of a Cap-
tain of the Continental Line, will be trans-
mitted to him, at the place of his residence,
after deducting therefrom the amount of
any pension which he may have received
from the United States since the 3d day
of March, 1826. He may, however, author-
ize any other person to receive it for him;
in which case, he will execute a power of
attorney, according to the annexed form,
marked C, which must be acknowledged
before a Justice of the Peace, or other Mag-
istrate, and authenticated under the seal of
the Court of the County, in the same manner
as is already prescribed in regard to de-
clarations. But no payment will be made to
any such attorney, until he has made oath,
according to the annexed form D, that the
pay which he is authorized to receive is in-
tended to inure wholly to the personal ben-
efit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney
he is.

It is requested that all letters to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, on the subjects,
may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolution-
ary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

(A)

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of
an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain
surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the
Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828,
I, _____, in the County of _____, in the
State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an
officer in the Continental Line of the Army of
the Revolution, and served as such, (here insert
to the end of the war, or (as the case may be)
to the time when the arrangement of the Army
provided by the resolves of Congress of the
3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into
effect and was reduced under that arrangement)
at which period I was a _____ in the regim-
ent of the _____ line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards adre-
ssed a certificate (commonly called a commutation
certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of
five years' full pay, which sum was offered by
the resolve of Congress, of the 23d of March,
1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I
was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of Oc-
tober, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received
of the United States, as a pensioner, since the
third day of March, 1826, (Here insert, No mon-
ey, or (as the case may be) that I have received,
as a pensioner of the United States, since the
3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars,
paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in
the State of _____.)

[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert, Justice of the
Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to
administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the
State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____,
_____ of the said County, who did, sever-
ally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing
declaration was subscribed, is generally re-
puted and believed to have been an officer in
the Army of the Revolution, in manner as
therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in
the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of
_____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that
_____ before whom the foregoing affidavits were
sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (here insert Jus-
tice of the Peace, or other Magistrate duly em-
powered to administer oaths,) and duly em-
powered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
[L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said
Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year
_____.

[Signed]

(B.)

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-com-
missioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of
"An act for the relief of certain surviving officers
and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," ap-
proved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, _____, of
_____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____,
do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Conti-
nental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for
and during the war, and continued in its service
until its termination; at which period I was a
[Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the
case may be,] in Captain _____'s Company, in
the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also
declare that I afterwards received a certificate
for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was
entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the
15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the
fifteenth day of March, 1826, on the Pension
List of the United States.

[Signed]

Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice
of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly em-
powered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the
State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____,
_____ of the said County, who did, sever-
ally, make oath that _____, by whom
the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is gen-
erally reputed and believed to have been an offi-
cer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as
therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in
the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of
_____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that
_____ before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn,
was, at the time, a _____ (Justice of the Peace, or
as the case may be,) and duly empowered to ad-
minister oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
[L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the
said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the
year _____.

[Signed]

(C.)

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____,
of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____,
do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my
true and lawful attorney, with a power of substi-
tution, for me, and in my name, to receive from
the United States the amount of pay now due to
me, under the act for the relief of certain surviv-
ing officers and soldiers of the Revolution, ap-
proved 15th May, 1828, as a _____ in the
regiment of the _____ line of the army of the Revolu-
tion.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the
year _____.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

[Signed]

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the
County of _____, in the State of _____, personally
appeared, this day, _____, whose name is sub-
scribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and
acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the
year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of
_____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify,
that _____ before whom the foregoing power of
attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the
Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
[L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the
said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the
year _____.

[Signed]

(D.)

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the
County of _____, in the State of _____, personally
appeared this day, _____, the attorney named in
the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath
that the same was not given to him by reason of any
transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure,
by any legal process whatever, of the pay there-
in authorized to be received, but that the said
pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal
benefit of the person by whom the said power
was executed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the
year _____.

Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice
of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly em-
powered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the
State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____,
_____ of the said County, who did, sever-
ally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing
declaration was subscribed, is generally re-
puted and believed to have been an offi-
cer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner
as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in
the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of
_____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify,
that _____ before whom the foregoing affidavits
were sworn, was, at the time, (here insert either
a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly
empowered to administer oaths,) and duly em-
powered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
[L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said
Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year
_____.

[Signed]

June 12, 1828. 39—2m]

GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Subscribers' occupations &c. are insert-
ed without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.

Buzby & Bassett, 52, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side
of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 83 1/2 Market-st. 3 doors
below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King
and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.
Peter Horn, corner king and front sts.
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.
George Winslow, 179 market st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door be-
low 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. Sudham, No. 1, East King-st. oppo-
site John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King
sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King.

Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.

Charles Canby, 83 market st.

George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st.
Emmor 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.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 45]

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W. A. MENDENHALL,
No. 81, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Woman, dear Woman, in whose name
Wife, sister, mother, meet,
Thine is the heart by earliest claim,
And thine its latest beat.
In thee the angel virtues shine,
An angel's form to thee is given;
Then be an angel's office thine,
And lead the soul to Heaven.
From thee we draw our infant strength,
Thou art our childhood's friend—
And when the man unfolds at length,
On thee his hopes depend:
For round the heart thy power has spun
A thousand dear, mysterious ties;
Then take the heart thy charms have won,
And nurse it for the skies.

FIDELITY OF WOMAN.

Not she, with fruitless kiss, the Saviour stung;
Not she denied him with unholo tongue;
She, while apostles shrink, could danger brave—
Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave!

SOLILQUY.

To drink, or not to drink? That is a question,
Which, as it shall be answered, will determine—
Whether 'tis nobler in the man to oppose
His reason 'gainst his stronger inclination;
Or, to avoid reflection, heedless rush
Upon the barb'd and poison'd arrows of
His base Intemperance. To drink—to reel
No more!—and by a reel to say we end
All claim and title to humanity,
That man is here to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be shunned. To drink—to reel:
To reel! perchance to fall—Ay, there's the rub!

For by that fall what broken noses come;
What battered heads, what bruised and maimed
limbs?

What deep repentance for the follies past,
Doth Reason's lash inflict! O Rum! O Rum!
Thou parent stock of vice and pale disease,
Thou fruitful source of evil and of woe,
Thou prince of quarrels and of suits at law,
Prime minister of Death! agent of hell!
What nameless curses follow in thy train,
What floods of female tears, what infant sighs,
From beauty and from weakness hast thou
drawn!

The grief-worn cheek, where once the lilies vied
With the red roses for pre-eminence,
Hast thou, unsparing conqueror, given o'er
To thy attendant, poverty and want.
How many gems that genius has mark'd out
In peaceful science to instruct mankind,
And to point out the moral virtues which
Adorn and elevate his character,
Have been by thee destroyed! Alas! Alas!
All vice, all sin, all sorrow, all disease,
Have sprung from thee! and still do we invite,
Soul killing thought! thy presence to destroy.
Though pale consumption follows in thy train,
Though yellow Jaundice marks thy fearful step,
Though burning fever sports upon thy brain,
Though vice, disease—though misery and woe,
Are sure attendants of thy horrid march,
Yet still, with fascination full as strong
As wily serpents use toward their prey,
Thou fastenest on us.

MARRIAGE.

I have often remarked the eagerness of all
classes of people to read or hear the accounts of
marriages. 'Be! John has taken a wife,' cries
one. 'Ah, there has been a wedding,' cries another.
'Lack-a-day,' exclaims an old lady, 'so
Betty has got a husband at last!' and each is anxious
to know all the particulars—who married
them—who was there—how the bride was dressed,
and so on. On such occasions, I have particularly
noticed that the men seem to sympathize chiefly
with the bridegroom, from the cause probably that
each has been, or expects to be, in the same delicate
and interesting situation of the persons for whom
their sympathies are excited. The reason is not difficult
to explain. There is no circumstance in life half so
interesting as that of entering into the holy
bond of wedlock. A choice is made of a com-
panion for life, for good or evil, for prosperity
or adversity, for weal or woe, in the good old
set terms of the ceremonial, 'for better or for
worse.' Then, too, the new clothes, the solemn
ceremony, the wedding banquet, and the nameless
delights appertaining thereto, render this period
of life far more interesting than any other.
Looking forward, too, thro' the kaleidoscope of
Hope, it presents to the young imagination an in-
finite variety of splendid and beautiful imagery,
which charms like illusions of the Persian Genii
in the Fairy Tales. The young man hopes his
turn may come, and I dare not sketch the
picture his fancy draws. The girl, from bud-
ding fifteen through blushing twenty, up to ri-
pened womanhood, feels, as she hears the ac-
count of a wedding, a soft thrill vibrating like
the treble cord of a piano, through every nerve
of her susceptible frame. Her bosom throbs
quicker, she breathes with a hurried respiration,
yet not painfully; no image that she need blush
for, ever casts its passing form across her pure
mind, yet she blushes; her eye brightens; her

lips assume a deeper stain of the strawberry—
she laughs, and wonders what ails her, for how
is she interested! The old married people are
differently affected, and yet they are affected.
Memory is busily employed in brushing away
the cobwebs of time (and that time is a very in-
dustrious spider) from the picture of their con-
jugal bliss. The husband chuckles his deary un-
der the chin, and instead of addressing her as
'Mrs. Mauly, or whatever her name be,' calls
her virgin name—'My dear Lucy Howard'—and
she answers with a modest caress which speaks
most eloquently of the days gone by. Mean-
while, the old Bachelor and old Maid forget the
chair is not big enough for them. The old
cogder, whom no one pities, but every one in-
turn laughs at as a 'rusty old bachelor,' very
probably recollects one who, in the days of
youth, reciprocated with him the tenderest feel-
ings of affection; one who listened to the music
of his voice with delight; who watched his com-
ing with anxious eye; whose ready ear distin-
guished the sound of his footsteps from among an
hundred; who loved—promised—withered be-
fore the nuptial hour gave him the right to pil-
low her throbbing head on his bosom, and died.
Or the lone virgin, designated by the unfeeling
world as 'an old maid,' may mourn, in the depth
of suppressed grief, a ruddy youth of many
brow and gallant bearing, whom the caverns of
the ocean have entombed, or who, dead to his
plighted faith, may have sought in the arms of
wealth that happiness which true love can alone
impart. All are interested.

But the world! what does it care? those who
are intent on gain, who worship gold as their
god, and have no sympathies unconnected with
lucre!—Verily, they too, are interested in mar-
riages.

Sitting in my easy chair, these thoughts were
passing on my mind, when I dozed, and dream-
ed a feast was getting up, and a large number,
it was thought, would attend. Hymen entered,
lighted by his torch; a crowd pressed to the
door, but no one was admitted, until some satis-
factory reason was assigned how he came in
Hymen's company. 'No one will doubt,' said
the minister, 'my right here, for who could have
performed the ceremony, were I absent?' and
seated himself in a large easy chair. 'My wor-
ship,' said a justice of the peace, 'could tie the
knot as tight as your reverence.' A merchant
followed, with bills of rich silks, and every var-
iety elegant patterns for wedding dresses—the
mantua maker and tailor close upon his heels—
They certainly must have bureaux, and probably
a cradle,' said a cabinet maker, as he passed a-
long. 'And chairs and settee,' said the chair
maker. At that instant a Doctor appeared. Hy-
men declared he could not see how a disciple of
Esculapius could be considered as belonging to
his train. 'It is a source of my most profitable
employment,' gravely answered the doctor.
'Then I have a right too,' exclaimed a nurse,
rushing forward, her left arm bearing a piece of
diaper. A about was now raised by the shoe
maker, and numberless others, among the rest,
a Printer popped his nose in at the door, allured
by the delightful savory smell of the terrapin
and oyster course, it is part of my business to
publish the notices,' said he. 'Let them in—
let them in! my men, for it is impossible to
tell who is not interested, directly or indirect-
ly. Bid them all welcome to the feast,' and I
awoke.

On full consideration, I see that there is abun-
dant reason for the interest every body takes in a
wedding, and I hear it whispered, by those who
understand the signs of the times, there will be
more weddings the present year and the year to
come, than there has been for many years past.

THE SEXTON OF COLOGNE.

In the year 1874, there lived at Cologne, a
rich burgomaster, whose wife, Adelaide, then in
the prime of her youth and beauty, fell sick and
died. They had lived very happily together,
and throughout her fatal illness, the doating hus-
band scarcely quitted her bedside for an instant.
During the latter period of her sickness, she did
not suffer greatly, but the fainting fits grew
more and more frequent, and of increasing dura-
tion, till at length they became incessant and
she finally sank under them.

It is well known that Cologne is a city which,
as far as respects religion, may compare itself
with Rome; on which account, it was called,
even in the middle ages, *Roma Germanica*, and
sometimes the *Sacred City*. It seemed as if, in
aftertimes, it wished to compensate by piety the
misfortune of having been the birth-place of the
abominable Agrippina. For many years nothing
else was seen but priests, students, and mendic-
ant monks; while the bells were ringing and
tolling from morning till night. Even now you
may count in it as many churches and cloisters
as the year has days.

The principal church is the cathedral of St.
Peter, one of the handsomest buildings in all
Germany, though still not so complete as it was
probably intended by the architect. The choir
alone is arch'd. The chief altar is a single
block of black marble, brought along the Rhine
to Cologne, from Namur upon the Maas. In
the sacristy, an ivory rod is shown, said to have
belonged to the apostle Peter; and in a chapel
stands a gilded coffin, with the names of the
holy Three Kings inscribed. Their skulls are
visible through an opening—two being white as
belonging to Casper and Balthazar; the third
black, for Melchior. It is easy to be under-
stood that these remarkable relics, rendered
sacred by time, make a deep impression on the
imagination of the Catholics, and that the three
skulls, with their jewels and silver settings are
convincing proofs of genuineness to religious
feelings, though a glance at history is sufficient
to shew their spuriousness.

It was in this church that Adelaide was buried
with great splendor. In the spirit of that age,
which had more feeling for the solid than real-
taste—more devotion and confidence than unbe-
lieving fear—she was dressed as a bride in flow-
ered silk, a motley garland upon her head, and
her pale fingers covered with costly rings; in
which state she was conveyed to the vault of a
little chapel, directly under the choir in a coffin
with glass windows. Many of her forefathers
were already resting there, all embalmed, and
with their mummy forms, offering a strange con-
trast to the silver and gold with which they
were decorated and teaching in a peculiar fash-
ion, the difference between the perishable and
the imperishable. The custom of embalming
was, in the present instance, given up; the place
was full, and when Adelaide was buried, it was
settled that no one else should be buried there
for the future.

With a heavy heart had Adolph followed his
wife to her final resting place. The turret bells,
of two hundred and twenty hundred weight,
lifted up their deep voices, and spread the
sounds of mourning through the wide city,
while the monks carrying tapers, and scattering
incense, sang requiems from their huge vellum
folios, which were spread upon the music desks
in the choir. But the service was now over,
the dead lay alone with the dead; the immense
clock, which is only wound up once a year, and
shows the course of the planets, as well as the
hours of the day, was the only thing that had
sound or motion, in the whole cathedral. Its
monotonous ticking seemed to mock the silent
grave.

It was a stormy November evening, when Pe-
ter Bolt, the sexton of St. Peter's was returning
home after this splendid funeral. The poor man,
who had been married four years, had one child,
a daughter, which his wife brought him in the
second year of their marriage, and was again ex-
pecting her confinement. It was, therefore,
with a heavy heart, that he had left the church
for his cottage, which lay damp and cold on the
bank of a river, and which, at this dull season,
looked more gloomy than ever. At the door he
was met by the little Maria, who called out with
great delight, 'You must not go up stairs, father;
the storm has been here, and brought Maria a
little brother!'—a piece of information more
expected than agreeable, and which was soon
after confirmed by the appearance of his sister-
in-law, with a healthy infant in her arms. His
wife, however had suffered much, and was in a
state that required assistance far beyond his
means to supply. In this distress he bethought
himself of the Jew Isaac, who had lately advanced
him a trifle on his old silver watch; but now,
unfortunately, he had nothing more to pledge,
and was forced to ground all his hopes on the
Jew's compassion—a very unsafe anchorage—
With doubtful steps he sought the house of the
miser, and told his tale amidst tears and sighs;
to all of which Isaac listened with great patience
—so much so, indeed, that Bolt began to flatter
himself with a favorable answer to his petition.
But he was disappointed; the Jew having heard
him out coolly replied, 'that he could lend no
money on a child—it was no good pledge.'

With bitter execrations on the usurer's hard-
heartedness, poor Bolt rushed from his door,
when, to aggravate his situation, the first snow
of the season began to fall, and that so thick and
fast, that, in a very short time, the house tops
presented a single field of white. Immersed in
his grief, he missed his way across the market
place, and, when he least expected such a thing,
he found himself in the front of the cathedral.
The great clock chimed three-quarters; it want-
ed then a quarter of twelve. Where was he
to look for assistance at such an hour, or, indeed,
at any hour? He had already applied to the
rich prelates, and got from them all that their
charity was likely to give. Suddenly a thought
struck him like lightning; he saw his little Maria
crying for the food he could not give her; his
sick wife, lying in bed, with the infant on her
exhausted bosom; and then Adelaide, in her
splendid coffin and her hand glittering with
jewels that it could not grasp. 'Of what use
are diamonds to her now?' said he to himself.
'Is there any sin in robbing the dead to give to
the living? I would not do such a thing for
myself if I were starving, no, Heaven forbid!—
But for my wife and child,—ah! that's quite an-
other matter.'

Quelling his conscience, as well as he could,
with this opiate, he hurried home to get the ne-
cessary implements; but, by the time he reached
his own door, his resolution began to waver.
The sight, however, of his wife's distress,
wrought him up again to the sticking place; and
having provided himself with a dark lantern,
the church keys, and a crow to break open the
coffin, he set out for the cathedral. On the way,
all manner of strange fancies crossed him; the
earth seemed to shake from under him,—it
was the tottering of his own limbs, a figure
seemed to sign him back,—it was the shade
thrown from some column, that waved to and
fro as the lamp-light flickered in the night wind.
But still the thought of home drove him on; and
even the badness of the weather carried this
consolation with it; he was the more likely to
find the streets clear, and escape detection.

He had now reached the cathedral. For a
moment he paused on the steps, and then, tak-
ing heart, put the huge key into the lock. To
his fancy, it had never opened, with such readi-
ness before. The bolt shot back at the light
touch of the key, and he stood alone in the
church trembling from head to foot. Still it
was requisite to close the door behind him, lest
its being open should be seen by any one pass-
ing by, and give rise to suspicion; and, as he did
so, the story came across his mind of the man
who had visited a church at midnight to show
his courage. For a sign that he had really been
there, he was to stick a knife into a coffin; but,
in his hurry of trepidation, he stuck it through
the skirt of his coat without being aware of it,
and supposing himself held back by some super-
natural agency, dropped down dead by terror.

Full of these unpleasant recollections, he tot-
tered up the nave; and, as the light successively
flashed upon the sculptured marbles, it seemed
to him as if the pale figures frowned ominously
upon him. But desperation supplied the place
of courage. He kept on his way to the choir,
—descended the steps,—passed through the
long, narrow passage, with the dead heaped
up on either side,—opened Adelaide's chapel;
and stood at once before her coffin. There
she lay, stiff and pale,—the wreath in her hair,
and the jewels on her fingers, gleaming strange-
ly in the dim light of the lantern. He even fancied
that he already smelt the pestilential breath of
decay, though it was full early for corruption to
have begun its work. A sickness seized him at
the thought; and he leaned for support against
one of the columns, with his eyes fixed on the
coffin; when—was it real, or was it illusion?—a
change came over the face of the dead! He
started back; and that change so indescribable,
had passed away in an instant, leaving a darker
shadow on the features.

'If I had any time,' he said to himself,—
'If I had only time, I would rather break open one
of the other coffins, and leave the lady Adelaide in
quiet. Age has destroyed all that is human in
these mummies; they have lost that resemblance
to life, which makes the dead so terrible, and I
should no more mind handling them than so many
dry bones. It's all nonsense, though, one is as
harmless as the other, and since the lady Ade-
laide's house is the easiest for my work, I must
e'en set about it.'

But the coffin lid did not offer the facilities he

reckoned upon with so much certainty. The
glass windows were secured inwardly with iron
wire, leaving no space for the admission of the
hand, so that he found himself obliged to break
the lid to pieces, a task, that with his imperfect
implements, cost both time and labor. As the
wood splintered and cracked under the heavy
blows of the iron, the cold perspiration poured
in streams down his face, the sound assuring him
more than all the rest that he was committing
sacrilege. Before, it was only the place, with
its dark associations, that had terrified him; now
he began to be afraid of himself, and would,
without doubt, have given up the business alto-
gether, if the lid had not suddenly flown to pieces.
Alarmed at his very success, he started
round as if expecting to see some one behind,
watching his sacrilege, and ready to clutch him,
and so strong had been the illusion, that when he
found this was not the case, he fell upon his
knees before the coffin, exclaiming, 'Pardon
me, dear lady, if I take from you what is of no
use to you self, while a single diamond will make
a poor family so happy. It is not for myself—
Oh, no!—it is for my wife and children.'

He thought the dead looked more kindly at
him at he spoke thus, and certainly the livid
shadow had passed away from her face. With-
out more delay, he raised the cold hand to draw
the rings from its finger; but what was his hor-
ror when the dead returned the grasp! his hand
was clutched, aye, firmly clutched, though that
rigid face and form lay there as fixed and mo-
tionless as ever. With a cry of horror he
burst away, not retaining so much presence of
mind as to think of the light which he left burn-
ing by the coffin. This, however, was of little
consequence; fear can find its way in the dark,
and he rushed through the vaulted passage, up
the steps, through the choir, and would have
found his way out, had he not, in his reckless
hurry, forgotten the stone, called the *Devil's
Stone*, which lies in the middle of the church,
and which according to the legend, was cast
there by the Devil. This much is certain, it
has fallen from the arch, and they shew a hole
above, through which it is said to have been
hurled.

Against this stone, the unlucky sexton stum-
bled, just as the turret-clock struck twelve, and
immediately he fell to the earth in a death-like
swoon. The cold however soon brought him to
himself, and on recovering his senses he again
felt, winged by terror, and fully convinced that
he had no hope of escaping the vengeance of
the dead, except by the confession of his crime,
and gaining the forgiveness of her family. With
this view he hurried across the market place to
the burgomaster's house; where he had to knock
long before he could attract any notice. The
whole household lay in a profound sleep, with
the exception of the unhappy Adolph, who was
now sitting alone on the same sofa where he
had so often sat with his Adelaide. Her picture
hung on the wall opposite to him, though it
might rather be said to feed his grief than to af-
ford him any consolation. And yet as most
would do under such circumstances, he dwelt
upon it the more intently even from the pain it
gave him, and it was not till the sexton had
knocked repeatedly that he awoke from his mel-
ancholy dreams. Housed at last, he opened the
window, and inquired who it was that disturbed
him at such an unreasonable hour! 'It is only
I, Mr. Burgomaster,' was the answer. 'And
who are you?' again asked Mr. Adolph. 'Bolt,
the sexton of St. Peter's, Mr. Burgomaster, I
have a thing of the utmost importance to discover
to you.' Naturally associating the idea of
Adelaide with the sexton of the church where
she was buried, Adolph was immediately anxious
to know something more of the matter and tak-
ing up a wax-light, he hastened down stairs, and
himself opened the door to Bolt.

'What have you to say to me?' he exclaimed.
'Not here, Mr. Burgomaster,' replied the
anxious sexton; 'Not here; we may be over-
heard.'

Adolph, though wondering at his affectation
of mystery, motioned him in and closed the
door; when Bolt throwing himself at his feet,
confessed all that had happened. The anger of
Adolph was mixed with compassion at the
strange recital; nor could he refuse to Bolt, the
absolution which the poor fellow deemed so es-
sential to his future security from the vengeance
of the dead. At the same time he cautioned
him to maintain a profound silence on the sub-
ject towards every one else, as otherwise the
sacrilege might be attended with serious con-
sequences—it not being likely that the ecclesi-
astics, to whom the judgment of such matters
belonged, would view his fault with equal indul-
gence. He even resolved to go himself to the
church with Bolt, that he might investigate the
affair more thoroughly. But to this proposition
the sexton gave a prompt and passive denial—
'I would rather,' he exclaimed, 'I would rather
be dragged to the scaffold than again disturb
the repose of the dead.' This declaration, so
ill-timed, confounded Adolph. On the one hand,
he felt an undefined curiosity to look more nar-
rowly into this mysterious business, on the other
he could not help feeling compassion for
the sexton, who, it was evident, was laboring
under the influence of a delusion which he was
utterly unable to subdue. The poor fellow
trembled all over, as if shaken by an ague fit,
and painted the situation of his wife and his
pressing poverty with such a pale face and such
despair in his eyes, that he might himself have
passed for a church-yard spectre. The Burgo-
master again admonished him to be silent for
fear of the consequences, and giving him a cou-
ple of dollars to relieve his immediate wants,
sent him home to his wife and family.

Being thus deprived of his most natural ally
on this occasion, Adolph summoned an old
and confidential servant, of whose secrecy he
could have no doubt. To his question of 'Do
you fear the dead?' Hans stoutly replied, 'They
are not half so dangerous as the living.'

'Indeed!' said the Burgomaster, 'Do you
think, then, that you have courage enough to
go into the church at night?' 'In the way of
my du, yes,' replied Hans; 'not otherwise.—
It is not right to trifle with holy matters.'

'Do you believe in ghosts, Hans?' continued
Adolph. 'Yes Mr. Burgomaster.'

'Do you fear them?' 'No, Mr. Burgomaster,
I hold by God, and he holds me up; and God is
the strongest.'

'Will you go with me to the cathedral, Hans?
I have had a strange dream to-night; it seemed
to me as if my deceased wife called to me from
the steeple window.' 'I see how it is,' an-
swered Hans; 'the sexton has been with you,
and put this whim into your head, Mr. Burgo-

master. These grave-diggers are always see-
ing ghosts.'

'Put a light into your lantern,' said Adol-
ph, avoiding a direct reply to the observation
the old man.

'Be silent and follow me.' 'If you bid
me, if you bid me,' said Hans, 'I must of course
obey, for you are my magistrate as well as my
master.'

Herewith he lit the candle in the lantern, and
followed his master without farther opposition.
Adolph hurried into the church with his
steps; but the old man, who went before to show
the way, delayed him with his reflections, so
that their progress was but slow. Even at the
threshold he stopped, and hung the light of his lan-
tern upon the gilded rods over the door,
which it is the custom to add a fresh one every
year, that the people may know how long the
reigning elector has lived.

'That is an excellent custom,' said Hans.
'One has only to count those staves, and one
learns immediately how long the gracious elec-
tor has governed us simple men.'

'Excellent!' replied Adolph. 'But go on.
Hans, however, had too long been indulg-
ing in his odd wayward habits, to quicken his pace
at this admonition. Not a monument would he
pass without first stopping to examine it by the
lantern light, and requesting the burgomaster to
explain its inscription. In short, he behaved
like a traveller who was taking the opportunity
of seeing the curiosities in the cathedral although
he had spent his three and sixty years in Cologne,
and during that period, had been in the habit of
frequenting it almost daily.

Adolph, who well knew that no representa-
tions would avail him, submitted patiently to the
humors of his old servant, contenting himself
with answering his questions as briefly as possible,
and in this way they at last got to the high altar.
Here Hans made a sudden stop, and was not to
be brought any farther.

'Quick!' cried the burgomaster, who was
beginning to close his patience; for his heart
throbbd with expectation.

'Heaven and all good angels defend us,'
murmured Hans through his chattering teeth,
while he in vain felt for his rosary, which yet
hung as usual at his girdle.

'What is the matter now?' cried Adolph.
'Do you see who sits there?' replied Hans.
'Where?' exclaimed his master, 'I see no-
thing! hold up the lantern.'

'Heaven shield us!' cried the old man; there
sits our deceased lady on the altar, in a long
white veil, and drinking out of the sacramental
cup!

With a trembling hand he help the lantern
in the direction to which he pointed. It was in-
deed as he had said. There she sat with the
pallidness of death upon her face—her white gar-
ments waving heavily in the night wind, that
rushed through the aisles of the church, and
holding the silver goblet to her lips, with long
hony arms, wasted by protracted illness. Even
Adolph's courage began to waver—'Adelaide,'
he cried, 'I conjure you in the name of the blessed
Trinity to answer me—is it thy living self,
or but thy shadow?'

'Ah,' replied a faint voice, 'you buried me
alive, and but for this wine, I had perished from
exhaustion. Come up to me, dear Adolph, I am
no shadow—but soon shall be, with shadows un-
less I receive your speedy succor.'

'Go not near her!' said Hans; 'it is the Evil
One, that has assumed the blessed shape of my
lady, to destroy you.'

'Away, old man!' exclaimed Adolph, burst-
ing from the feeble grasp of his servant and
rushing up the steps of the altar.

It was indeed, Adelaide, that he held in his
eager embrace, the warm and living Adelaide!
—who had been buried in her long trance, and
had only escaped from the grave by the sacrileg-
ious daring of—The Sexton of Cologne.

A PERSIAN'S ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

Our house was thronged with the women of
London, and with those tongues of theirs, which
as Saadi saith, 'make the heart to talk, and the
foot to walk, without the *mehmanlari* of the
head.' I really saw some beauties among them,
before whom our king of kings (upon whom be
mercy and peace!) would be happy to creep
on his hands and knees. They, however, cared
so little about being seen, that it never occurred
to them once to attempt to throw a veil over their
faces. Poor Franks! thought we, to be restricted
only to one for life! If our divine prophet
had set up his staff here, instead of the blessed
regions of Mecca, he would have given his fol-
lowers six instead of four. For my part, I died
daily, and as for our ambassador, we all saw how
it would be! His heart would become roast
meat before another moon was over, and he
would soon be reduced to the veriest *Majnoon*;
that ever got thin upon cheek, nurture and eye
food. But day after day they came to see the
Circassian, bringing with them all sorts of toys
and presents: all out of compassion, said they, to
their imprisoned and deplorable state of slavery.
Some gave her pictures, others dolls, others
books. Dilerfib was grateful for their attentions,
and deplored their deradell state; but she became
indignant when they endeavored to persuade
her and even to attempt force, to wear their
stockings. To her astonishment they protested
that nothing could be more indecent than to ap-
pear with naked feet. 'How!' exclaimed Dil-
erfib, 'you make such a point of covering your
legs, and still in defiance of all modesty, you ex-
pose your faces! Strange ideas of decency you
must have, indeed! All women's legs are alike.
There can be no immodesty in leaving them naked;
for nobody, by seeing them, could know one
woman from another; but the face? that sacred
spot, sacred to modesty, sacred to the gaze of
none but a husband, that which ought to be cov-
ered with the most scrupulous delicacy—that
you leave uncovered to be stared at, criticised,
laughed at, by every impudent varlet that choos-
es. 'Allah! Allah!' exclaimed the offended
Dilerfib, to a young female infidel, who was one
day pressing upon her acceptance a pair of long
cotton stockings. 'Astafulallah! Allah forgive me!
Are you mad? Has your brain become dis-
eased? Give me free legs, a muffled face, and
the favor of the holy prophet, and say no more.
Strange ill luck has ours been that has brought
us to a country where the women cover their
faces!'—*Haji Baba in England.*

Watts, in his poem called 'Few Happy Match-
es,' supposes that souls come forth in pairs,
male and female; and that the reason why there
are so many unhappy matches is that souls lose

partners in the way to this new world—
the happy matches, he says, take place when
the bodies they animate towards each
other, as to produce a hymeneal union! The
new doctrine's philosophy is vastly profound,
however may be thought of his theology.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASS-
ED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC—No. 71] AN ACT to aid the
State of Ohio in extending the Miami
Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to
grant a quantity of land to said State to
aid in the construction of the Canals au-
thorized by law; and for making donations
of lands to certain persons in Arkan-
sas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
there be and is hereby granted to the State
of Ohio for the purpose of aiding said State
in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton
to Lake Erie by the Maumee route, a quan-
tity of land equal to one half of five sections
in width on each side of said Canal between
Dayton and the Maumee River at the mouth of
the Anguilla far as the same shall be located
through the public land, and reserving
each alternate section of the land unsold to
the United States, to be selected by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office,
under the direction of President of the United
States; and which land so reserved to
the United States, shall not be sold for less
than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.
The said land, hereby granted to the State
of Ohio to be subject to the disposal of the
Legislature of said State, for the purpose a-
foresaid, and no other: *Provided*, That said
canal, when completed, shall be, and for-
ever remain a public highway, for the use
of the Government of the United States, free
from any toll or other charge, whatever,
for any property of the United States or
persons in their service passing through the
same; *And provided also*, That the exten-
sion of the said Miami canal shall be com-
menced within five years, and completed
within twenty years, or the State shall be
bound to pay to the United States the a-
mount of any lands previously sold; and that
the title to purchasers under the State, shall
be valid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That
so soon as the route of said canal shall be
located, and agreed on by said State, it shall
be the duty of the Governor thereof or such
other person or persons as may have been, or
shall hereafter be authorized to superintend
the construction of said canal, to examine
and ascertain the particular lands to which
the said State will be entitled under the pro-
visions of this act, and report the same to the
Secretary of the Treasury of the United
States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That
the State of Ohio, under the authority of
the Legislature thereof, after the selection
shall have been so made, as aforesaid, shall
have power to sell and convey the whole or
any part of said land, and give a title, in fee
simple, therefor to the purchaser thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That
the State of Indiana be and hereby is, au-
thorized to convey and relinquish to the
State of Ohio, upon such terms as may be
agreed upon by said States all the right and
interest granted to the said State of Indi-
ana, to any lands within the limits of the
State of Ohio, by an act, entitled "An Act
to grant a certain quantity of land to the
State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding
said State in opening a canal, to connect the
waters of Wabash River with those of Lake
Erie," approved on the second of March,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven;
the State of Ohio to hold said land on the
same conditions upon which it was
granted to State of Indiana, by the act aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That
there be, and hereby is, granted to the State
of Ohio five hundred thousand acres of the
lands owned by the United States, within
the said State, to be selected, as hereinafter
directed, for the purpose of aiding the State
of Ohio in the payment of the debt, or the
interest thereon, which has heretofore been
or which may hereafter be, contracted by
said State in the construction of the canals
within the same undertaken under the au-
thority of the laws of said State, now in force
or that may hereafter be enacted, for the
extension of canals now making; which land
when selected, shall be disposed of by the
Legislature of Ohio, for that purpose, and
no other: *Provided*, That said canals, when
completed or used, shall be, and forever re-
main, public highways, for the use of the
Government of the United States, free from
any toll or charge whatever for any prop-
erty of the United States, or persons in their
service passing along the same; *And pro-
vided further*, That the said canals, already
commenced, shall be completed in seven
years from the approval of this act; other-
wise the State of Ohio shall stand bound
to pay over to the United States the amount
which any lands sold by her, within that
time, may have brought, but the validity of
the titles derived from the State by such
sales, shall not be affected by that failure.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That
the selection of the land granted by the
5th section of this act, may be made under
the authority, and by the direction of the
Governor of the State of Ohio, of any
lands belonging to the United States within
said State, which may at the time of selection
be subject to entry at private sale, and
within two years from the approval of this act;
Provided, That in the selection of the lands
hereby granted no lands shall be comprehended
which have been reserved for the use of
the United States, as alternate sections, in
the grants hitherto made or which may be
made during the present session of Con-
gress, of lands within the said State, for
roads and canals; *And provided*, That all
lands so selected shall, by the Governor of
said State, be reported to the office of the
Register of the district in which the land
lies, and no lands shall be deemed to be se-
lected until such report be made and the
lands so selected shall be granted by the United
States to the State of Ohio.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That
this act shall take effect, provided, the Leg-
islature of Ohio, at the first session thereof
hereafter to commence, shall express the
assent of the State to the several provisions
and conditions hereof; and unless such ex-
pression of assent be made, this act shall
be wholly inoperative, except so far as to

authorize the Governor of Ohio, to proceed
in causing selections of said land to be made
previous to the said next session of the Leg-
islature.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That
each head of a family, widow or single man,
over the age of twenty one years, actually
settled on that part of the Territory of Ar-
kansas, which by the first article of the
treaty between the United States and the
Cherokee Indians, West of the Mississippi
ratified the twenty-third day of May, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,
has ceased to be a part of said Territory,
who shall remove from such settlement ac-
cording to the provisions of that treaty, shall
be authorized to enter with the proper Reg-
ister of the Land Office in Arkansas, a
quantity not exceeding two quarter sections
of land, on any of the public lands in that
Territory, the sale of which is authorized
by law, and in conformity with the lines of
the public surveys, at any time within two
years from the passage of this act; and up-
on presenting the certificate of such entry to
the Secretary of the Treasury, a patent
shall be issued to such settler, or to his her
or their heirs, for the lands so entered, as a
donation from the United States, as an in-
demnity for the improvements and losses of
such settler under the aforesaid treaty.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That
the Register and Receiver of the Land Of-
fice, to which application may be made to
enter such lands, shall be authorized to take
the proper testimony of such actual settle-
ment and subsequent removal, as in cases of
pre-emption, heretofore granted to actual
settlers, for which a reasonable compensa-
tion shall be made to such Registers and Re-
ceivers, by the United States.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MARS.

The Planet Mars has lately shone with
unusual lustre; inasmuch that Jupiter and
Venus have rather appeared in the wane—
The cause is owing to the earth's near ap-
proach to said planet. On the first day of Ju-
ly, (inst.) the earth was in her aphelion; that
is to say, at her farthest distance from the
sun, and in that part of her orbit nearest
Mars. They being at least 190 millions of
miles nearer together than they are at the
time of their opposition. This phenomenon
takes place about every seventeenth year.

Coincidence.—On the morning that our last
number but one issued, containing an extract,
and a statement in relation to Gen. Jackson,
we received the "Missouri Republican," a paper
published at St. Louis, containing the elaborate
and able address of the late Administration
Convention in that State. This Document occu-
pies 153 wide columns, and is signed by J. C.
Brown, President, and Michael J. Noyes and J.
Jones, Secretaries. It contains the following
passage in relation to Gen. Jackson and Col. Burr:

"If great injustice has not been done to
Gen. Jackson by some of the most conspicu-
ous of his present supporters, his fidelity to
the Union and attachment to our institutions,
has not been wavering.

We well remember that his declaration,
that the Kentuckians had "ingloriously
fled" at New Orleans, gave rise to an angry
newspaper controversy, between him and
Gen. Adair, now his political friend. In one
of his publications, Gen. Jackson charged
Gen. Adair with having been concerned
with Col. Burr in the treacherous misdeeds
of 1806-7. To which Gen. Adair replied
"This affair relates to him (Jackson) and
myself alone. Whatever were the intentions
of Col. Burr, I neither organized
troops, nor did I write confidential
letters, recommending him to my friends,
nor did I think it necessary, after his failure
was universally known, to save myself by
turning informer or State's witness." Evidently
meaning that Gen. Jackson had done all these
things; and it is not to be disputed that Gen.
Adair perfectly understood the nature of the charge
and the responsibility under which he made it.
Col. Burr, had himself told General Eaton that he
had "attached to his interest the most distin-
guished citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky
and the Territory of Orleans." The impres-
sions which these statements, made by a
gentleman now engaged in the same political
enterprise, were calculated to produce, are by
no means weakened by the recollections
associated with the name of the individual
whom General Jackson has selected as one of
his confidential friends, to whom he first com-
municated the unhappy feelings which the dis-
appointment of his ambition excited in his bosom.
Samuel Swartwout figures conspicuously in the
history of the treacherous transactions of 1806,
and in consequence of the disclosures produced
by the investigation of these transactions, he
left the United States, and remained in Eu-
rope until March, 1811, when he returned to
New-York, where he was in 1815; and still
he seems, enjoying the confidence and friend-
ship of Jackson. It is not our intention
to enter upon a detailed examination of the
subject. We have referred to the statements
of some of General Jackson's most ardent
supporters, which we are not authorized to
dispute. If he suffers by them, it will be borne
in mind, that they are made by his own political
friends.

With these facts before them, the friends
of Gen. Jackson have, (we think imprudently,
if not invited, a comparison between him and
the founder of the Republic, by insisting
that he is a second Washington."

NEW YORK—BETTER STILL.—In an-
nouncing some days ago the fact that in
Troy, Rensselaer county, five hundred and
thirty young men had signed a call for a
public meeting in favor of the Administration,
we stated it to be the work of the County
of Rensselaer. We find, to our great satisfac-
tion, by the Troy Sentinel of Friday, that it was
for a town meeting of the town of Troy, and
that the call was only signed by residents of
Troy. This is verily the true spirit;—and the
Sentinel says, without doubt, "that the country
will exhibit proportionate results" with its chief
town. The spirit is indeed up, and will prevail.
The same paper, (the Sentinel) exposes a
vile fraud of the Troy Budget (copied by the
Argus) purporting that certain individuals,
whose names were signed to that address,
had authorized the Editor to declare that
their names were used without consent. Most
of these individuals contradict, under their
signatures, this declaration of the Budget.

Your thoroughgoing Jackson-men stick
at nothing—and the Budget Editor is, it
would seem, such an one.—N. Y. American

From the Utica Sentinel.

It is often asked why the Presidential
contest has become so deeply stained with
personal abuse and criminating charges.—
The cause is fully known, and begins to be
generally understood. The fact is, General
Jackson's chief political operators were
formerly his most decided opponents; but
having to recently changed from the abuse
to the praise of him, they deem it necessary
to make themselves conspicuous in violence
and personality, lest their sincerity might be
suspected. Many facts amounting to an im-
peachment of the fitness of Gen. Jackson for
the eminent station, to which they would ex-
alt him, is presented to the public, immedi-
ately these defamatory scribbles cry out
filthiness—and by way of retaliation throw
out unfounded and disgusting charges
against the National Administration; and even
invade the sacred sanctuary of domestic
privacy with scandal. Upon which they turn
round and abuse these very objects of their
calumny for the atrocious character of the
controversy. They are conscious of the de-
caying state of their cause, and endeavor to
deceive their friends, and keep up their
courage by a system of bullying, abuse, and
misrepresentation. We deceive ourselves,
if the assertions of the Albany Argus, that
the vote of the State of New-York will be
two to one in favor of General Jackson,
when he knows that his party in this State
has dwindled to an essential minority, is not
good evidence of the maddening tendency of
despair.

Although the "Hurra" is kept up, yet
they cannot disguise their consciousness of a
sinking cause, and already begin to search
for the probable reason of it. The Greene
County Republican, a Jackson paper issued
at Catskill, touches sensibly on the subject,
and upbraids the great Oracle of the party,
at Washington, in the following bitter
strains:

"U. S. Telegraph.—The paper published at
Washington, under the above title, by Duff
Green and Russell Jarvis, has no parallel for
the scurrility of its columns, and the ferocity of
its nature, in the history of our politics. And it
is not a little remarkable, that so vile a thing,
liable upon civilization, and a disgrace to our
country, alio destitute of veracity and regardless
of the delicacies and common courtesies of life,
should have been adopted as the organ of the
Jackson party; and receive the patronage of so
dignified a body as the Senate of the United
States. If the case of General Jackson, or any
other cause, required the base and humiliating
means resorted to by that print to sustain it,
it would be unworthy the sun, of all honorable
men. But they are not necessary, and a wanton
invasion of private character, to subvert the
interests of any party, will never be sanctioned
by the people. The cause of Gen. Jackson re-
quires no such extraneous means, nor the aid of
such a prostituted vehicle of vulgarity and im-
purity to sustain it."

This despicable paper, without a "paral-
lel for the scurrility of its columns," "destitute
of veracity," "decency," and "common
courtesy,"—this infamous Telegraph—(Oh
our Country!) is patronized, sustained, (we
blush to name it) by the Jackson Senate of
the United States. The combination is too
corrupt to preserve concert of action.—
it begins to break up, and we shall soon
see the New York Enquirer, Albany Ar-
gus, and Onondaga Observer, arraigning each
other before the public which they have so
long abused. Noah of the Enquirer, al-
ready complains that one of his confederates
is endeavoring to rob him of the confes-
sion of his party, and that another friend had
"fallen on him" with a cow-hide. The turn
of the Argus and Observer comes next.—
These and other vindictive presses of the
combination being exposed and humbled,
the political campaign will be purged of the
violence and billingsgate with which it has
through their instrumentality, been so strik-
ingly marked. It is not improbable that in
such event Gen. Jackson himself would be so
thoroughly impressed with the candour
of the public, and of his own unfitness for
the Presidency, as to withdraw from the
contest altogether.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY passed up the
valley last week on his way to Kentucky,
for the benefit of his health. As his inten-
tion was to avoid all the populous towns on
the route, he passed to the south of Win-
chester, and left the main road at Harris-
burg. At the latter place he remained
about two hours on the 26th inst. and was
introduced to several of the citizens. The
editor of this paper happened to be in Har-
risonburg at the time, and it gave him real
pleasure to state that Mr. Clay's health has
greatly improved since the winter. Although
much enfeebled in body, he was cheerful
and animated, and sustained a conversation
of upwards of an hour in a large company
without any apparent fatigue. He intended
remaining a few days at the Sulphur Springs
in Greenbrier county, and will probably not
reach Kentucky before the end of July.—
The allegation that his visit was to operate
on the governor's election in that State,
which takes place early in August, is there-
fore entirely unfounded. His usual stages
are about 25 miles a day. He travels in a
plain neat carriage, with two young gentle-
men, inmates of his family.

Who the Jacksonites differ.—At the Cincinnati
dinner, it was declared that Mr. Baldwin
had done more for the Tariff than any other man.
At Pittsburgh they declare that Mr. Stevenson
is entitled to that credit. In 1824, Mr. Baldwin
himself awarded that honor to Mr. Clay. Others
declare that General Jackson is the father of
the American System. So we go.

We find the above paragraph in the Ohio
Repository. As regards the present tariff,
which we presume to have been referred
to when Mr. Stevenson's name was coupled
with it, it cannot be forgotten that the Hon.
F. P. Moore, of Kentucky, is claimed as
the Atlas who bore the Tariff through Con-
gress on his shoulders. "Palam qui meruit,
&c. Give the devil his due!"

The following is from a private letter
written in Ohio, by a respectable inhabit-
ant of the State, but no partisan. We
should think it might be taken to express
the sober conclusion of nearly all the re-
flecting and good men in the West in the
Middle and the North and even in the
South there are probably many more who
concur in such sentiments than is generally
supposed. This testimony from Ohio is
the more valuable because it was not in-
tended to be published.

Excerpt from a letter dated.

Anderson, Ohio, June 25th, 1828.
"Are you Jackson men?" We strongly
oppose him here, more on account of his
immoral and irreligious character than any
thing else. After all Jackson's cruelties
and enormities, I cannot associate with his
name any thing that is amiable, excellent or
praiseworthy in the human character. The
manner in which he obtained his wife ought
never to be countenanced in a civil commu-
nity. All the circumstances connected with
that transaction have been related to me
by a gentleman who was well acquainted
with the parties concerned. But enough of
politics; we are for our country I hope.

Correspondence between a Committee of
the Weavers of Baltimore, and the Presi-
dent of the United States.

Baltimore, July 11, 1828.
To His Excellency, John Quincy Adams,
President of the United States:
Sir.—We have the honor, on behalf of the
Weavers of Baltimore, and as a testimony
of their profound sense of your public vir-
tue, and exalted talents, to present you a
specimen of domestic goods, manufactured
in the streets of this city, and in the ranks of
the civic procession, which took place here
on the Fourth of July. As that day was sig-
nified by the commencement of a work
which deeply concerns the fortunes of our
city, it is with great satisfaction that we ob-
serve the wishes, which, on a late like oc-
casion, you expressed for the success of the
enterprise.

Having presented a part of the same spec-
imen of domestic industry to the venerable
Carroll, the surviving signer of the instru-
ment which declared our independence, we
thought the remainder would be a suitable
compliment to one who had on so many oc-
casions, sustained our Public Rights with
such consummate knowledge and ability.

With just sentiments of respect for your
private virtues, no less than for your prob-
ity and prudence in the administration of the
first office in the gift of a free people.

We have the honor to be
Your very obedient servants.

JONATHAN NESBIT, Senr.

Wm. KNOX.

On behalf of the Weavers of Baltimore.

Washington, July 12, 1828.

Messrs. Jonathan Nesbit, Senr. and William
Knox:

Sirs.—I have this day received your obli-
gating letter, with the handsome specimen of
domestic goods, manufactured in the streets
of your city, and in the ranks of the Civic
Procession on the fourth instant, for which
I tender to you, and pray you to present to
the Weavers of Baltimore, my grateful ac-
knowledgements.

Among the cities of the Union, Baltimore
has long been distinguished alike for the ad-
venturous spirit of commercial enterprise,
and for that lofty sentiment of National In-
dependence which cherishes internal im-
provements and domestic industry. Of this,
the great work commenced on the 4th inst.
is a memorable example.

Independence and Union are the ends, In-
ternal improvement and Domestic Industry
the means, of the American Patriot; and so
inseparably are they connected together,
that it is impossible, but by the pursuit and
promotion of the one, to secure and perpet-
uate the other.

My good wishes and my earnest prayers,
are, therefore, for the success of the great
undertaking upon which you have com-
menced with so much spirit and enthusiasm.
I have read with great interest, the account
of your procession, and have shared in your
joy, that the last patriarch of our revolution,
the sole surviving signer of the great char-
ter of Freedom, has been spared to hallow
your enterprise to the past as well as the
future, and with the same hand that signed
the Declaration, has first opened the ground
for your link of everlasting Union between
the Atlantic and the West.

With the thanks, and accept tender,
to the Weavers of Baltimore, the salu-
tation of your and their friend and fellow citi-
zen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

At a Jackson meeting in Tennessee.
Pleasant Henderson, Esq. was nominated
as a Jackson elector for one of the districts.
The following letter from Mr. Henderson
while it exposes the misapprehension of his
political feeling which must have led to his
nomination, succinctly gives his reasons for
opposing, instead of supporting, the Military
Chieftain.

To the Editor of the National Banner:

I have seen in the Murfreesborough Couri-
er, an invitation which has perhaps been
also copied into your paper, for me to run
as an Elector in favour of Gen. Jackson in
this District. With this request I decline
complying, for various reasons some of
which I will briefly assign.

1. I do not consider General Jackson qual-
ified to preside over the affairs of these U-
nited States.

2. I do not consider a man who would not
submit to any rule but his own will, and
who had been in the habit of violating all
orders, and laws, when conflicting with his
inclinations, fit to govern others.

3. I do not believe that Gen. Jackson, inde-
pendent of the battle of New Orleans would
ever have been thought of for President and
I cannot conceive how one victory can qual-
ify a man (before considered out of the
question) for so important an office.

Yours, &c. PLEASANT HENDERSON.

Commodore Porter.—We understand
says the Chester, Pa. Weekly Messenger,
that letters have been received from the
Commodore, stating that he is on the eve
of embarking for the United States, with
funds sufficient to liquidate the claims against
the splendid frigate which was built for the
Mexican Navy, and which has been a con-
siderable length of time lying at Philadel-
phia, utterly useless.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This fashion-
able place of resort for the benefit of the wa-
ter in that neighbourhood, was never more
thronged so early in the season. The Sar-
atoga Sentinel informs us that Count Sur-
villiers (Joseph Bonaparte) Prince Murat
Capt. Sari, the officer who commanded the
vessel in which Napoleon was taken from the
island of Elba on his return to the
French throne, and Mr. Mallard, were a-
mong the visitors at that place last week.
The register exhibits the names of 373
strangers, who arrived at six of the board-
ing house, establishments during the week
ending last Sunday evening. If to these be

added the strangers stopping at houses
where keepers do not furnish the names of
their guests to be entered on the general
register, the number would exceed 500—an
unprecedented arrival for the first week in
July.

The Philadelphia Chronicle relates the
following ingenious escape of a black from
the prison in that city some time since.
Having managed to catch a pigeon or two,
he crept with blood the bars of a window
in the wall which confined him during the
day time, that he might be thought to have
passed through lacerating his body in the
attempt. When about to be visited, he im-
mersed himself in a hoghead of swill (we
use the word for want of a better one)
leaving probably, his nose uncovered, for
breath. This if a sportsman, he might
have learnt from the Rail in our marshes.
Search was made for him at lock up time
but he had endurance enough to remain still.
Having thus procured time he made his es-
cape, in the evening over a wall, to which
he was traced by the savory drippings of
the fluid in which he had been plunged.

KIDNAPPING.—Joseph Watson, Esq.
Mayor of Philadelphia, has addressed a let-
ter to the City Councils, in which he men-
tions that on the 5th of February, 1827, it
was made the duty of the Mayor, to offer a
reward of \$500, for the apprehension and
conviction of every person accused of the
forcible abduction of certain colored per-
sons from that city. Three offenders have
since been arrested; two of whom died in
prison before trial, and the third has been
condemned to a long imprisonment. One
reward only has been paid. Johnson the well
known head of the conspiracy has not yet
been caught. Notwithstanding the further
sum of \$500 was placed at the Mayor's dis-
posal to obtain information, little success
has been met with; and the Mayor regrets
that the greatest number of the unfortunate
sufferers are probably doomed to irretriev-
able bondage. Four of these are held by a
Mississippi planter, who has been compelled
to give bonds for their appearance in Sep-
tember next, at the County Court of Pike-
Ten have been reclaimed from Alabama,
Louisiana and Mississippi. Twenty five
or twenty-six men and women are yet miss-
ing. In the performance of this service the
Mayor has expended not only the \$500 vot-
ed for the purpose, but 500 allowed the
Mayor annually for police purposes, leaving
a deficiency at debit of approbation of \$642
50; for which he is willing to hold him-
self responsible if the Councils please. He
ought not of course be allowed to suffer for
his active humanity.

During the night of the 30th ult the Tar-
iff Bill, together with the effigies of Messrs.
Clay, Webster, Matthew Casey, Taylor of
New-York, and MaHary, were burnt amid
a large concourse of spectators at Colum-
bia, S. C.

Strange Importation.—The brig Seraph,
which arrived at New-York a few days
since from Leghorn with a cargo consisting
in part of rags, was discharged on Satur-
day, when a bundle of rags, was observed
to burst open as it was thrown upon the
lighter. Upon inspection, it was found to
contain a child apparently 7 or 8 months
old.

Mr. H. Niles, Editor of the Weekly Re-
gister, Baltimore was born a few days
after the battle of Brandywine, and near the
scene of the action. On the day of the ac-
tion his mother was assaulted by a British
soldier who made a thrust at her with his
bayonet. Fortunately, however, for after
generations another British soldier, who was
near, warded off the blow of his comrade and
thus preserved for life and usefulness the
then-unborn Hezekiah. Wat. Reg.

Some remarkable Facts.—Timothy Pickering
and nearly all the living members of the Har-
ford Convention, whose object was to diame-
ter the Union, are now, the friends and advocates
of General Jackson. The same may be said
of most of the newspapers that approved of that
treasonable measure—they, too, are all for Jack-
son. It is also not unworthy of remark that
Aston Burr, and Swartwout, and all his zealous
partisans are in favor of General Jackson.—
Propositions and threats to dissolve the Union,
are now raised, in another quarter, by another
set of men, and under other pretences; and these
propositions and threats are supported and kept
alive by certain newspapers, different from the
first, and these men and these newspapers, are
ALL FOR JACKSON!

It is impossible to deny this;—will some good
Jackson man explain how, and why, it so hap-
pens?

A NEW VOLUME.
Embellished Quarterly with an Elegant
Engraving.

The New York Mirror

LADIES' LITERARY GAZETTE:

Devoted to the Belles Lettres, Fine Arts, Music
Drama, Posing Events, &c.

Edited by GEORGE P. MORRIS.

"Here shall young Cypriotes wing his eagle flight,
Rich dew-drops shaking from the gems of light."

The sixth volume of the Mirror will be com-
menced on the 1st of July, (July.) As the plan of embellishing this publication with
copperplate engravings is understood and believed
to be altogether the most acceptable, and to
correspond better with the refinements of so-
ciety and the improvements in the public taste
than any other it will be adhered to. The gen-
erous patronage bestowed upon the work, ad-
ded to numerous evidences of liberal sentiments
and kind feelings, emanating from persons of
both sexes, who are alike distinguished for their
attainments in polite literature and for their
knowledge of the fine arts, are powerful incen-
tives to the most persevering efforts to deserve
a reward and distinction so gratifying.

We are greatly flattered both with the num-
ber and character of our readers and correspon-
dents. We could enumerate many who rank a-
mong the first in our country for genius and
learning, and it shall be our pride and pleasure
to furnish them with a work which shall continue
to merit their protection and favour. Independ-
ently of the voluntary aid, so generously be-
stowed, and so very acceptable, we take the op-
portunity of saying, that we have engaged the
pens of several gentlemen who are well known
in the literary world, and whose productions, we
are persuaded, will impart new spirit to the fu-
ture pages of the work. We therefore, feel the
fullest confidence in stating that our succeeding
volumes will surpass those which have preceded them.
We beg to remind the reader, that the copper-

plate engravings—which are of a superior kind, and of the full quarto size—are drawn and executed by one of our most skillful artists, expressly for this work, and cannot be procured in any other.

Taking into view the number of plates, the quantity of matter contained in the Mirror, and the quality of the paper, and the general style of the execution, it is by far the cheapest publication in the United States. Works of a similar character, published in Great Britain, although boundfully supported, are much more expensive; in many instances, we believe, they amount to nearly double the price of this journal.

To those who may wish more fully to understand the character of the work, and to commence their subscriptions on the opening of a New Volume, perhaps it is proper to say, that among a variety of other subjects, it embraces the following:

Original Moral Tales—either fictitious, or founded on events of real life, in the U. States of America.

Reviews—of publications, foreign and domestic.

Original Essays—on literature, morals, history, voyages, travels, American antiquities, the fine arts, &c.

Female Character—education, manners, beauty, and dress.

American Biography—or historical sketches of the lives of such persons, of both sexes, as have become celebrated for their heroism, virtue, fortitude, talents, patriotism, &c.

Literary Intelligence—or notices of new publications.

The Drama—comprising strictures on the N. York stage.

Desultory Selections—with occasional remarks.

Anecdotes—humorous, literary, historical, &c.

Passing Events of the Times.

Poetry—original and selected.

Together with many other miscellaneous subjects, which it would be unnecessary to enumerate.

Having procured a new font of type for the purpose, we shall occasionally present our readers with such new pieces of verse as may deserve to be preserved in our pages. We conclude by remarking, that as far as we have command of means, the Mirror shall be made equal to any similar periodical in Europe.

Contributors—The Mirror is published every Saturday, for the proprietor, by Daniel Fanchaw, at No. 163, William street. It is printed in the royal quarto form, on fine paper, with burgeois and brevier type.

Fifty-two numbers complete a volume of four hundred and sixteen royal quarto pages, for which an elegant engraved vignette title-page and copious index, are given.

The terms are *Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance*.

It is forwarded by the earliest mails—unless otherwise directed—to all subscribers residing beyond the city of New York.

All communications, *post paid*, directed to the publisher, will be promptly attended to.

New York, June 20, 1828.

Subscriptions to the above work, received at this office.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD RUSH.

We have a "fair specimen" of Jacksonism and the Colonel's Patriotism in the Watchman, of the 15th inst. in an article relative to a toast which is said to have been drunk by Mr. Josiah Quincy, at a dinner lately given to Mr. Webster.

The Colonel understands well the Jackson principle of garbelling extracts, and is not too modest to transpose words, when he thinks by so doing the character and high standing of a political opponent, can be traduced.

The Patriot attributes the following toast to Mr. Quincy:—"Hemp and Molasses—More of the one and less of the other to the authors of the abomination."

Now, in the first place, there was no such toast drunk at the Webster dinner. That which was drunk, and to which he alludes, was this:—"Molasses and Kemp, (not hemp and molasses) a little of the one and less of the other" &c. But it did not answer the Colonel's purpose to print it correctly—it was too honest, and he thought by just transposing Hemp and Molasses it would answer the desirable purpose of exciting dislike to Mr. Quincy, the relative of Mr. Adams.

In the second place, Mr. Quincy did not give the toast—it did not come from him, but from another person.

The Editor of the Massachusetts Journal guessed that it was the toast offered by the Mayor, because he said something about Hemp and Molasses, and the toast had Hemp and Molasses in it!

It is disgusting to witness the paltry tricks to which the Patriot resorts to help his expiring cause. This is only equalled by his silly remark that "the excitement at the South against the Tariff bills among the Adams men!"

BEEF! BEEF!—The lovers of good eating and drinking, who will pledge a cut and a bumper to the Hero of Orleans, are, we perceive by a notice in the Gazette, publicly invited to attend a meeting to be held at Glasgow, on the 26th inst. An ox as fine as any ever headed by the Bullock General, Duff Green, will be roasted and served up with whiskey punch, under the superintendence of Senator Boulden, to any man who will step forward and pledge his vote for Jackson. It is expected that the Senator will deliver himself upon the occasion, and be followed by one or more of the stump committee from Wilmington who have received a notice to attend. The Senator is deserving the public thanks for his unremitting exertions in behalf of the cause—for his indefatigable labors in wading through quagmires and cranberry patches to seek out the unenlightened woodmen, whom he might, by force of eloquence and reason, (two powerful weapons of his) convince of a sense of their danger by the continuance in office of Mr. Adams, and the great advantage that will result to their wives, in the event of Jackson's election, who will

then have more spinning to do, and will get better prices for it. The Senator is pronounced to be one of the most logical men in Fencader, and it is thought will be a real star in the Council of the State.

There has been a powerful reaction in Fencader Hundred lately in favour of the Administration—the Jackson leaders know it, and they have resorted to the pitiful and contemptible scheme of getting up what is called a *treat*, of beef and whiskey, for the purpose of regaining their former strength. Let them go on. The act is worthy the cause.

A few months ago, a soldier from Fort Delaware, who had served under General Jackson in the late war, received permission from his commanding officer to spend a few days with his friends in the neighborhood of Iron Hill. The people in that district, have been remarkable for their strong predilection in favor of the General for the presidency, and understanding that the soldier knew something of the hero, one and another came to hear recounted, the pleasing tales of his martial prowess, humanity and philanthropy—but what was their astonishment when the stranger declared that Jackson's feats in arms had never exceeded those of Brown, Scott, Gaines, Ripley, &c. &c.—he had been successful in only one engagement, with the British, and that was in the defence of a well fortified breast-work—that the stories of his humanity and kindness to his men, were idle tales; for he could assure them from personal experience, that General Jackson was one of the greatest tyrants that ever ruled in a military camp. This, coming from one of Jackson's soldiers, as might be supposed, set the friends of the hero all agog. They were astounded and dismayed, and for the first time discovered the imposition which designing persons had practised upon their credulity. The result was, that many seeing their error, resolved to give their support to Mr. Adams, and let the General remain at the Hermitage. When this came to the ears of the Jackson leaders, they determined, as their only resort, to get up a *treat*, with a hope to lure back the deserters.

We hope the honest yeomanry of Fencader will not bite at such a bait. We trust they will be upon their guard, and repel with indignation, the wily stratagems of those who are opposed to our virtuous and enlightened administration.

The Captain of a Brazilian privateer, captured by Admiral Brown during one of his late cruises upon the Laplata, expressed his regret that he had not, previous to surrendering, destroyed his flag. The Admiral remarked, that perhaps it had been the gift of his sweet heart; to which he replied, that that it was not upon that account, but that they had positive orders relative to the flags, from the Emperor.

The Editor of the "Packet" commenting upon the above, observes, "the Emperor need not be so tenacious about his pumpkin-coloured flags; there are plenty of them in Buenos Ayres, captured from his fleets and armies, and may be seen in different pulparias, used as awnings and curtains!"

For the Delaware Advertiser.

As much has been claimed for Gen. Andrew Jackson, by his friends, for the part he sustained in the war of our revolution I have thought it worth while, for the information of my fellow citizens, who cannot have access to the book, to furnish, through the medium of your paper, an extract or two from "The Life of Andrew Jackson; by John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States," Philadelphia, published by Samuel F. Bradford, 1825, p. p. 468, that those claims may be viewed in their proper light, and duly appreciated.

In the first page of the preface, the author says:

"To avoid errors, and to present things truly as they occurred, has been the wish of the author, and he believes he has succeeded. He believes so, because he had no inducement to do otherwise, and because, having all the original papers in his possession, and the opportunity of constant and repeated intercourse with the survivors of this history, there was no avenue to error, unless from intention, and this he disclaims."

Thus premising, we must infer that he has stated correctly all that Andrew Jackson done, worthy of record, for the establishment of our independence.

He says, at pages 11 to 14,

"At the tender age of fourteen, [he was born on the 15th March, 1767, and this must consequently have been in the year 1781] accompanied by his brother Robert, he hastened to the American camp and engaged actively in the service of his country. The Americans being unequal as well from the inferiority of their numbers as their discipline to engage the British army in battle had retired before it, into the interior of North Carolina; but when they learned that Lord Cornwallis had crossed the Yadkin, they returned in small detachments to their native State. On their arrival at Camden, (their native place) they found Lord Rawdon in possession of Camden; and the whole country around in a state of desolation. The British commander being advised of the return of the settlers of Waxhaw, Major Coffin was immediately dispatched thither, with a corps of light dragoons, a company of infantry, and a considerable number of Tories for their capture and destruction. Hearing of their approach, the settlers, without delay, appointed the Waxhaw Meeting House as a place of rendezvous, that they might the better collect their scattered strength, and concert some system of operations. About forty of them had accordingly assembled at this point, when the enemy approached, keeping the Tories, who were dressed in the common garb of the country, in front, whereby this little band of patriots was completely deceived, having taken them for Capt. Nisbet's company, in expectation of which they had been waiting. Eleven of them were taken prisoners; the rest with difficulty fled, scattering and belating themselves to the woods for concealment. Of those who thus escaped, though closely pursued, where Andrew Jackson and his brother, who, entering a secret

band in a creek, that was close at hand, obtained a momentary respite from danger, and avoided, for the night, the pursuit of the enemy. The next day, however, having gone to a neighbouring house for the purpose of procuring something to eat, they were broken up upon, and made prisoners by Coffin's dragoons. A party of Tories who accompanied them. Those young men, with a view to security, had placed their horses in the wood, on the margin of a small creek, and posted, on the road which led by the house, a sentinel, that they might have information of any approach, and in time to be able to elude it. But the Tories, who were well acquainted with the country, and the passes through the forest, had, unfortunately, passed the creek at the very point where the horses and baggage of our young soldiers were deposited, and taken possession of them. Having done this, they approached, cautiously, the house, and were almost at the door before they were discovered. To escape was impossible, and both were made prisoners. Being placed under guard, Andrew was ordered, in a very imperative tone, by a British officer, to clean his boots, which had become muddled in crossing the creek. This order he positively and peremptorily refused to obey; alleging that he looked for such treatment as a prisoner of war had a right to expect. Incensed at his refusal, the officer aimed a blow at his head with a drawn sword, which would, very probably, have terminated his existence, had he not parried its effects, by throwing up his left hand on which he received a severe wound, the mark of which he bears to this hour. His brother, at the same time, for a similar offence, received a deep cut on the head, which subsequently occasioned his death. They were both now taken to jail, where separated and confined, they were treated with marked severity, until a few days after the battle before Camden, when in consequence of a partial exchange effected by the intercessions and exertions of their mother, and Captain Walker of the militia, they were both released from confinement. Capt. Walker had, in a charge on the rear of the British army, succeeded in making thirteen prisoners, whom he gave in exchange for seven Americans, of which number were these two young men. Robert, during his confinement in prison, had suffered greatly; the wound on his head, all this time, having never been dressed, was followed by an inflammation of the brain, which, in a few days after his liberation, brought him to his grave. To add to the afflictions of Andrew, his mother, worn down with grief, and her incessant exertions to provide clothing and other comforts for the suffering prisoners who had been taken from her neighborhood, expired in a few weeks after her son, near the lines of the enemy, in the vicinity of Charleston. Andrew, the last and only surviving child, confined to a bed of sickness, occasioned by the sufferings he had been compelled to undergo, whilst a prisoner, and by getting wet on his return from captivity, was thus left in the wide world, without a human being with whom he could claim a near relationship. The small pox, about the same time, having made its appearance upon him, had well nigh terminated his sorrows and his existence.

Having at length recovered from his complicated afflictions, he entered upon the enjoyment of his estate," &c. &c.

This narrative of his whole revolutionary services, with all its embellishments to render it interesting, occupies but three octavo pages. Strip of its elaborate coloring, and it amounts to no more than this—that Andrew Jackson, at the age of 14, joined the American militia, (in preference to following the country, or joining the enemy) re-treated with them before the British into another State—returned home when he thought the danger was over—was taken prisoner in a neighbour's house, while trying to elude the enemy—received a blow from a British officer, not in battle, but in the house, and if it did not disable his hand, it left a scar on it—was confined a short time in a prison where many others were also—was soon exchanged—returned home—was so unfortunate as to lose an invaluable mother—passed through a spell of sickness—and settled quietly down upon his paternal estate for the remainder of the war. He fought no battles—encountered no imminent dangers—suffered no great privations—and the whole time of his absence from home did not amount to one regular tour of militia duty in out day of 3 months. Why, sir, not a "Silver grey" amongst us done so little for his country during that trying period.

JUSTICE.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

TROUBLE AMONG JACKSONIANS.

On the 15th instant there was the largest number of persons friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, assembled at Dover, in this State, ever witnessed on a similar occasion. Their conduct was peaceable and exemplary. Think of from 8 to 1200 persons assembled together, and not a drunken or disorderly person to be seen, except an unfortunate old Jackson man, to whom it was said another Jackson man had given a flask of whiskey, which made him merry enough to parade the green and huzza for Jackson. There was upwards of 250 gigs and carriages, besides horsemen and pedestrians. The election in this State is certain for the administration by a majority of from 500 to 1000. The friends of Adams and good order, are roused to a sense of the danger of electing Jackson to the Presidency; they can find no fault with Mr. Adams, and are not disposed to change a good servant for a bad one, nor even for one untried. The people have found their interest in making Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe President for eight years, because they were good servants, and they are determined to "do likewise" by John Q. Adams. Let interested politicians endeavor to gamble away the votes of the people for their own gain, they are discovered in their vile and unrighteous maneuvering, and the people will consign them to merited neglect and political infamy. We unto you, M'Lane, Rogers, Ridgely, Bayard, Robinson & Co., for if ye had been honest to yourselves and your fellow-citizens, ye might have been among the favoured children of Delaware; but ye have betrayed your trust, and like unfaithful servants, you have incurred the just

displeasure of your masters, who are the sovereign people of this State.

"A CITIZEN."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, dated Philadelphia, July 17.

"A Member of the N. York Legislature, is now in this place, who, in a conversation with a friend of mine, declared that he was, before the death of Dr. Witt Clinton, a warm advocate of General Jackson—knowing that if Jackson was elected Mr. Clinton would be his Secretary of State—that was a matter settled and well understood, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's rhodomontade about the hairs of his head being acquainted with what was concerting in it—his left hand knowing what his right hand would do, &c. &c.—that Mr. C. being thus in the line of safe succession, would at the proper season, be President of the United States—an event to be followed by the particular elevation of his friends of his particular State, &c.; that upon the meeting of the Legislature last winter, the Jackson party counted 90 friends in that body, but at the close of the session, when the spirit that governed them had been removed, so completely were they changed in their views, that every effort to get up a meeting, proved abortive—and for himself, he was decidedly in favour of Adams over Jackson. It was not that they loved Adams less, but that they loved Clinton more, that he and many thousands of others in that State sided with the Jacksonites. He says that nothing can prevent Mr. Adams getting at least twenty-four votes in New York."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Anecdote.—As the delegates from New-Castle county, were on their way to attend the Administration State Convention on the 14th instant, they joined company between Symrna and Dover, to the number of eight carriages. A Jackson man seeing a spectacle so imposing, thought it must be a funeral procession, and accordingly enquired who they were going to bury. A wag standing by, to whom the question was directed, replied "Gen. Jackson." "Gin'ral Jackson," exclaimed the astonished woodsman. "What old Gin'ral Jackson, that we're going to make President?" "The very same." "Oh, my! then I shant git that half pint that King John" promised me, if I'd vote for the old Gin'ral."

*John C. of Kent.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—I notice three articles in your useful paper over the signature of "A." in answer to an article of mine in your paper of the 19th ult.; or rather three long sermonizing articles, intending, as it appears to me, to make the public believe that there are no good men, or men who ought to be considered trust-worthy, except those who professed to belong to some religious denomination.

Believing that all honest, well meaning men, who belong to any sect have attached themselves thereto, from pure motives, and from a belief of that sect being in the right way, I would ask all men, to whatever denomination they belong, whether they think all others, who profess different opinions, or belong to other sects, are wrong, or are incompetent to judge of the transactions of men. Let "A." enjoy his opinions about religion, as he has a right to do, so that he does not attempt to saddle other people with them against their will, and have charity enough to believe others may be good men. The tree ought to be judged by its fruits, and no matter whether it bears apples, pears, or plums, so the fruit is sound and good of its kind. The tree ought not to be despised—it is as the great Creator made it. As to true Religion, it is a matter between man and his Maker—"no man can save his brother"—and let those take care who are warning their neighbours of danger, that they are not overtaken themselves.—We mostly observe in the business of this life, that they who attend to other people's business, are apt to neglect their own, and let their affairs run to ruin. Leave the business of omnipotence to God, and see that you attend to those duties which are in your power; minister to the wants and infirmities of your fellow beings, to the greatest extent in your power, and grieve no one, in the least degree.

I must insist upon my humble opinion, that in Sunday Schools, where the pupils' parents belong to various denominations, it is improper to introduce religious exercises farther than to give useful moral lectures on the duties of this life, as good members of society. People, generally, I presume, don't send their children to be instructed in religion, as they could send them to meeting, but in morality, and the elementary principles of education, to prevent them from collecting together to plan and execute mischief.

I have thus far trespassed on your patience in answer to "A." in point; I shall take up the subject again in the course of a few months, if living, and thinking as I do at present. As your columns will be occupied for some time, I will not at present ask to be indulged further.

FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE.

35 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock. For particulars, apply at this Office. July 3d, 1828. 43—3m.

DRAWING

Of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—Class No. 10. 38. 18. 47. 42. 22. 17. 10. 1.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, following letter, dated

"HAYWARD."
"We have here the account of a French ship captured by a French ship from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, and after having murdered THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, it is said, two hundred thousand dollars sunk her off Cape Antonio. They captured an American schooner, from bound to New York, with several young board, who were going there for their education, and cut all their throats. This infernal being found, a man was apprehended, who proved to have been the pirate, and he has confessed the whole of the story current here, and I am induced to believe it is true."

The New York Daily Advertiser, lately received, contains a letter from Havana, dated the 3d inst. which goes to confirm the horrid piracy spoken of above. It says:—"The conversation of the whole city is directed to one topic; it engrosses all our thoughts, and chills us with horror. In atrocity the act is without a parallel. French packet trading from Vera Cruz deaux, was attacked by pirates off the Cape about the beginning of May, and every board, amounting to eighty-three in all, they consisted entirely of old Spaniards who had with them their whole wealth, estimated in specie, plate, cochineal, and at a million of dollars. After completing robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet, humanity shudders at this barbarity. Humanity shudders at this barbarity. Can we furnish a better excuse for them, from the business of their early lives, force of continued bad example, strike blow at society, than the misguiding and government who tolerates in quietness, tolerates them so far, that the Cape the Pirate stood, with the utmost effort few days since, at the most public resort city."

"The circumstances have been learnt from a fisherman, seized by the pirates to sail pilot. He was landed on an uninhabited island, and from thence taken by one of H. M. S. He mentions that there were several males and children on board, who were all crew and males, were inhumanly butchered."

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of J. TYSON, late of Mill Creek Hundred, County of New-Castle and State of Delaware, are required to make immediate payment, and those who claim against said Estate to present them to subscribers who will attend, (for the convenience of those concerned,) at the house of S. Taylor in London Britton Township, Ch. County on the 12th and 13th days of August next.

JONATHAN LUKENS, Administrator. JOHN KIRK, Debtor's agent. July 24, 1828. 45—4m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of S. EL TYSON, late of London Britton Township, Chester County, are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against said estate, to present them to the subscribers who will attend at the house of S. Taylor in said township, on the 12th and 13th days of August next, for the convenience of those concerned.

JAMES PAUL, Trustee. JOHN KIRK, Debtor's agent. July 24, 1828. 45—4m.

Elkton Bank of Maryland.

July 10, 1828. The Stockholders of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, are hereby notified and requested to attend a general meeting of the stockholders Monday the 15th day of September next at Banking House, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of appointing Trustees to settle and close up the affairs of the institution.

WM. WINGATE, Cashier. 44—4m.

Morocco Manufactory.

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON. N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac. Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3m.

Delaware and North Carolina

Consolidated Lottery.

To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Wednesday, the 5th of August, 1828.

CLASS No. 10.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$3,000 10 of 120

1 do 1,966 20 of 100

2 do 1,000 138 of 100

6 do 300 1,150 of 100

6 do 200 8,280 of 100

10 do 150 9,624 Prizes.

15,180 Prizes.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$2.00 Quarters, .50 50

Halves, .80 100 Eighths, .25 200

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) July 19.

Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three!

Whole Tickets, \$4.00 Quarters, .50 50

Halves, .80 100 Eighths, .25 200

*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, July 2, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects following, viz:

For the payment of the sums stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuity, and providing the sum of education, stipulated by the third article of the treaty with the Patawatima tribe of Indians, made the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For supporting a blacksmith and miller, and also for furnishing one hundred and six hundred pounds of salt, in conformity with the fourth article of the said treaty, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with the Dakota tribe of Indians, made the 23d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.

For the delivery of two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, one thousand pounds of tobacco, and for the employment of labourers, in conformity with the fourth article of the said treaty, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the support of the poor and infirm of the education of the youth of the said tribe of Indians, under the fifth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians, concluded the fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, forty seven thousand and five hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To the Thornton party of Miami Indians, in virtue of the second article of a treaty made with them on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight at the Waynesboro' village, for goods delivered, and to be delivered, as provided by the second article of the said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For building twelve houses, clearing and fencing forty acres of land, for furnishing wagon, oxen, labourers, provisions, horses, saddles, and bridles as stipulated for by one article of said treaty, five thousand and five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For payment of money and goods to Peter Anglos, as stipulated for by the third article of said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For the following sums and objects, being necessary to carry into effect the Treaty concluded on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, West of the Mississippi.

In consideration of the inconvenience and trouble of removing as provided for in the fifth article of said treaty, fifty thousand dollars.

For spoils committed on them, as provided in the same article, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For the use of Thomas Graves, same article one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the use of George Guess, same article five hundred dollars.

For two thousand dollars, for ten years, for the education of their children, same article, twenty thousand dollars.

Towards the purchase of a printing press and types same article, one thousand dollars.

For the compensation proposed to be paid to emigrating Cherokees from within the chartered limits of Georgia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight upon the supposition that five hundred may emigrate within the year; that is, to say:

For rifles, six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred blankets, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For five hundred Kettles, one thousand dollars.

For two thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For property that may be abandoned, upon the estimate that of the five hundred, one hundred may be heads of families, and have property worth twenty dollars, each two thousand dollars.

For the cost emigration of five hundred, at ten dollars each, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for a year, fifteen thousand dollars.

For ten dollars for each emigrant as provided for by the eighth article of the aforesaid treaty, five thousand dollars.

For Captain John Rogers, as provided for by the tenth article, five hundred dollars.

For the expense in part of running the boundary lines, as provided for by the third article, two thousand dollars.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 58] AN ACT making appropriations for the purchase of books, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to employ an assistant, who shall receive a year's compensation of eight hundred dollars commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 59.] AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of lands at the Land Offices," passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of the lands at the Land

Offices," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, are hereby declared to extend to cases where patents have been issued, or shall hereafter issue, upon condition that the party concerned shall surrender his or her patent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a relinquishment of title thereon, executed in a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 60.] AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to hold a Treaty with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatimms, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of treating with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatimms, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs, nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, situated between the Illinois river and the Lead Mines on Fever river and in the vicinity of said Lead Mines, and also certain reservations on the South East harbor of Lake Michigan; that the President of the United States if he shall deem it expedient, may apply a part of the aforesaid appropriation, for the purpose of holding a Treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians to extinguish their title to the tract of land which lies in the Territory of Arkansas, east of the Western Boundary line of said Territory; the said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of negotiating said Treaty, on the part of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable, and to fix their compensation so as not to exceed what has been heretofore allowed for like services.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 61.] AN ACT making an appropriation for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, pursuant to the act of Congress of the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to pay, out of the sum herein appropriated, the claim of the Administrator of the estate of Tallafro Livingston, late United States Marshal for the District of Alabama, for the maintenance of sundry Africans, captured in one thousand eight hundred and eighteen: Provided, The said Administrator shall produce satisfactory evidence of the seasonableness of the charges for the said maintenance; and that the sums received by the said Livingston for the hire of the said Africans, and for the labour performed for him by said Africans, if any be accounted for and deducted.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 62.] AN ACT to authorize Postmaster General to erect an additional building and equally five additional Clerks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized to have erected an additional building for the use of the Department of the General Post Office, and of the Patent Office; and that he be also authorized to employ five additional Clerks, with a salary of one thousand dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the cost of erecting the aforesaid building; and the sum of five thousand dollars to pay the salaries of the aforesaid clerks, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 63.] AN ACT allowing compensation to the Members of the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to each member of the two branches of the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, three dollars a day for each day he shall actually attend the session thereof; and also, three dollars for every 25 miles travel, in going to, and returning from, such session; to be computed by the actual distance from the place where such member resides, to the place where the session of the Legislature shall be held, which said distance shall be distinctly certified by the Governor of said Territory: Provided, however, That no member shall be entitled to, or shall receive compensation for, daily attendance, for more than thirty days in every two years, or for going to, and returning from said Legislature, more than once in said two years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid, once in two years, seven hundred and twenty dollars, to the Governor of said Territory, to be applied towards defraying the incidental expenses of the Legislature, in such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 480 dollars, to the District Judge of the State of Missouri, and to each of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas, for their extra services as Land Commissioners, from the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, to the thirty-first day of December next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 64.] AN ACT to provide for opening and making a Military Road, in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is

hereby, authorized, to cause a Military Road to be opened and made, in the State of Maine, from the mouth of the river Matamoras, where it enters into the Penobscot river, to Mars Hill, near the Northeastern boundary line of the State of Maine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such part of the troops of the United States as he may think proper, to survey and construct said road, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 65.] AN ACT making appropriation for the Navy Hospital Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty-six thousand two hundred and seven hundred and fourteen cents be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the Naval Hospital Fund; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay the same to the Commissioners of the aforesaid fund, upon their requisition.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[Public—No. 66.] AN ACT to repeal a part of the act entitled "An act supplementary to, and to amend an 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-nine, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirty-seventh section of the act passed on the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[Public—No. 67] AN ACT to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all Lieutenants in the Navy of the United States shall, in addition to the pay and emoluments now allowed them by law, receive ten dollars per month, and one ration per day.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[Public—No. 68.] AN ACT authorizing the establishment of an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to procure, as soon as it can be effected on reasonable terms, a site for an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays, and to cause to be erected thereon such an arsenal as may be deemed proper, for the safe keeping of arms and munitions of war of the United States, for the Mexican Gulf frontier; and that for these purposes, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[Public—No. 69.] AN ACT to authorize the selection of lands for the benefit of a Seminary of Learning, in the State of Alabama, instead of other lands heretofore selected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Trustees of the University of the State of Alabama be, and they are hereby, authorized to surrender the patents issued for section twelve, the North-east quarter of section seventeen, the Northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, and the East half of the North east quarter of section thirty-four, in Township four, range eleven West, in the Huntsville Land District; and to select a like quantity in lieu thereof, of any of the public lands of the U. States, in said State; and that on such relinquishment being made by the Trustees as aforesaid, patents shall issue to the purchasers from the United States, of said lands, or their assignees.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 70.] AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Illinois to sell and convey a part of the land reserved and granted to said State for the use of the Ohio Saline.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct, such part or parts of the tract of land reserved and granted to said State, for the use and support of the Salt Works, known by the name of the Ohio Saline, in the county of Gallatin, in the said State, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such objects as the said Legislature may by law hereafter direct: Provided, That the Legislature, shall not sell and convey more than thirty thousand acres of the land reserved and granted for the use of the Saline aforesaid.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 72.] AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war."

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 persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force for and during the term of six years, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war,' passed on the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and afterwards revived and continued in force for the term of one year, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled

by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and further revived and continued in force for the term of six years, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war,' passed on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall be, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in full force and effect for and during the term of six years from and after the passing of this act, and from thence unto the end of the next session of Congress: Provided, That any evidence which has been taken, to support any claim of any person disabled in the Revolutionary war, under the authority of the act of fifteen May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, reviving and continuing in force for one year "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," shall be received and acted upon by the Secretary of War, in the same manner as if said act was still in force, and had not expired: And provided also, That this act, and any thing contained in the act hereby received and continued in force, shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act entitled "An act concerning invalid pensions," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, and to continue to be in full force and effect; any thing in the said act hereby revived and continued in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right any person has, or hereafter may acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States, shall be construed to commence at the time of completing his testimony, pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners of the United States in future, be required to give bonds, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Department of War, in such penalty as he shall direct for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them, respectively.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

FASHIONABLE
Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.
JAMES M'NEAL,
NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions. He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Mourees and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS. N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

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

The thorough bred Horse
RINALDO,
Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now, at twenty-four years old, stands at \$75 the season.

RINALDO
Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, sinew and action.

PEDIGREE
Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Diuety, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old Janus; g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, the best son of old Traveller, out of Selima by the Godolphin Arabian, g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.

Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Horatio, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g g grand dam by Page 1 urk, g g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leede's Arabian.

He will stand the present Season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Bwayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to whom payment is to be made.

N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner.

May 15, 1828. 35—2m.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
NOTICE to Road Makers and Bridge Builders.—Proposals for the construction of about twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will be received at the office of the Company, opposite Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, from the 1st to the 11th of August next. This portion of the road commences at the city line and extends westwardly. The road will be divided into suitable sections for contract, and an agent of the Company will attend on the line of the road between those days, for the purpose of shewing the ground and of giving such explanations as may be necessary to those disposed to contract. Printed forms of contract descriptive of the manner of construction, and also printed forms of proposal will be furnished the proposers.

Between those days proposals will also be received for the construction of the stone bridges, culverts and other masonry, which may be necessary upon that portion of the road. A considerable quantity of masonry will be requisite. Testimonials of character will be expected to accompany every proposal. Bridge builders and Stone Masons will be expected to exhibit in addition, testimonials of their professional skill.

S. H. LONG, 2 of the Board
J. KNIGHT, 5 of Engineers.
July 12. 44—4t.

Job Printing neatly executed.
AT THIS OFFICE

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

Dry Goods Merchants.
Bazby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 85, 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.
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. & J. Studham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.
Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Bainton & Bapcroft, corner of third and orange-sts.
Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tattall streets.

Carpenters.
Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.
Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.
James Guthrie, 41 market st.
Enmor Jeffers, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.
Tobacconist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.
Machine Cards.—Isaac Pearce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.
Plough Making and Wheelwrighting.—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.
Iron and Coal Merchant.—Thomas Garrett, Jr, 39, Shipley-st.
Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.
Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattell and Orange-sts.
Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.
James C. Allen Teacher No. 103, 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 Manufacturer.—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.
Conveyancer.—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.
Patent Hay and Grain Rakes
Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills.
Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.
Livery Stable.—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.
China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smyth, 68 market st.
Druggist & Chemist.—Joseph Bringham 85 market st.
Druggist.—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

GIBSON & MATHER,
Plumbers,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 13, North Side of the Lower Market; where they keep constantly on hand

HYDRANTS,
of all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses; which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

G. & M. flatter themselves, that from their long and intimate acquaintance with the Plumbing Business in Philadelphia, they will be able to give general satisfaction. Those who wish the Brandywine water conveyed into their houses, will please apply as above. If a more particular reference is wanted, please call on Mr. Joseph Grubb.

Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED
Wilmington Card Factory,
No. 40, West High-street,
Near the Hay-scales; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and 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 Putlars and Hatters' Iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1j.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. BRIDGES, No. 21, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home,
A charm from the sullen world, a hallow as there,
Which, seek through the world, is not met with elsewhere.

Home, home—sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home—there's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendour dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lonely thatched cottage again—
Where the birds sing gaily, that came at my call;

Give me these, with the peace of mind dearer than all.

Home, home—sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home—there's no place like home.

THE ENFRANCHISED.

Thou hast burst from thy prison,
Bright child of the air,
Like a spirit just risen
From its mansion of care.

Thou art joyously winging
Thy first, ardent flight,
Where the gay lark is singing
Her notes of delight;

Where the sunbeams are throwing
Their glories on thine,
Till thy colours are glowing
With tints more divine.

Then tasting new pleasure
In summer's green bowers,
Reposing at leisure
On fresh opened flowers;

Or delighted to hover
Around them, to trace
Blow sweetest for thee!

And fondly exulting
Their fragrance, till day
From thy bright eye is falling
And fading away.

Then seeking some blossom
Which looks to the west,
Thou dost find in its bosom
Sweet shelter and rest;

And there dost betake thee
Till the darkness is o'er,
And the sunbeams awake thee
To pleasure once more.

THE VISION.

The rose before him in the fountains
And light of days long vanished; but her air
Was mark'd with tender sadness, as if Care
Had left his traces written, though distress
Was felt no longer.—Thro' her shadowy dress,
And the dark ringlets of her flaming hair,
Trembled the silvery moonbeams, as the
Blood, midst their weeping glory, motionless,
And pale as marble statue on a tomb.

But there were traits more heavenly in her face,

Than when her cheek was radiant with the bloom
Which his false love had blighted—and she now
Came like some angel messenger of grace,
And looked forgiveness of his broken vow.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Fair sister!
Infant brother dear!
On the wing, on the wing!
Wandering the wide world over
In search of a lover—there is no lover,
Lost as if the plague had been there!

"I've been seeking a friend!—there's none below,

The world must soon to ruin go!
Written in sand are the oaths now spoken,
Tis all lip-service and promise broken;
My name is a cloak for thirst of gain!"
And mine for passion impure, profane.

[Specimens of the Russian Poets.]

MUSIC.

'Tis not in the harp's soft melting tone,
That music and harmony dwell alone;
'Tis not in the voice so tender and clear,
That comes like an angel's strain o'er the ear;
They both are sweet, but o'er dale and hill,
For me there's as beautiful music still.

I hear it in every murmuring breath;
That moves the bells of purple heath;
In the watch-dog's bark; in the shepherd's song;
In the rustle's laugh that echoes along;
In the whizzing sound of the wild bird's wings,
There's music, there's music, in every thing.

There's music in the first love sigh,
That answers the glance of the melting eye,
And waits it home to the lover's heart,
And bids his idle fears depart;
And raises the trembling blush in the cheek,
And says far more than words can speak.

There's music, too, in the evening breeze
When it shakes the blossoms from the trees,
And wafts them into the moon-light heaven,
Like fairy-banks from their anchors driven;
And they, through the clear and cloudless night,
Float in a waveless sea of light.

There's music too, when the winds are high,
And the clouds are sailing through the sky;
When ocean foams and lashes the shore,
When the lightning's flash and the thunder roar;
Yes, even in the tempest's jubilee,
There's music, and grandeur, and beauty for me.

There's music, where insects play,
When they burst into life and the light of day,
And shake such sounds from their shining wings,
As the wind makes in murmuring o'er harp strings;

In the song of the birds, in the rippling stream;
Oh! these are such sounds as we hear in our dream.

There's music unheard, that is only felt;
In the bosom where passionate feeling have dwelt;

Where the purest and warmest of thoughts have blent.

To tune the heart like an instrument;
From whose chords as time hath o'er them flown,
His wing hath but awakened a tender tone.

There's music most blest'd in the hours of prayer,
Aye, the sweetest and loveliest of music is there;

When innocent voices together blend,
And their mingled tones above ascend;
There is the holiest music given,
From the heart's warm altar up to heaven.

PROFANITY.

There is no vice committed, which promises
So little profit and gratification as *Profanity*—
few vices have a more powerful effect in lessening
our reverence to the Supreme Being—weakening
the bonds of civil society—and degrading us
in the estimation of the good and the wise.

The Drunkard receives immediate pleasure
from the intoxicating draught—the Thief ex-
pects to gain profit by his infamous employment—
the Murderer gratifies his vengeance for a real
or supposed injury—and even the Tyrant has in
view the advancement of himself in the destruc-
tion of his country. Weak and impotent is the
gratification of the *Profane Swearer*—he tosses
from his tongue irreverently the name of that

Almighty Being, in whom he lives, moves and
has his being? He on every slight occasion
calls on his creator to damn his soul to the re-
gions of despair and misery—and was not our
God a merciful and benevolent Being, who de-
lighteth not in the death of a sinner, his situa-
tion would be too dreadful to paint—too wretched
to imagine. Separate from the dread and
fear of the indignation of the ALMIGHTY in
the other world, the effect produced on society,
by profane swearing, in this world, has a direct
tendency to destroy the moral and religious in-
stitutions of our country—and in some instances
would prostrate the property, blast the reputa-
tion, and endanger the lives of our citizens. What
confidence, fellow citizens, can you have in the
oath of that man, in a court of justice, although
he calls the Supreme Being to the truth of his
testimony, when in every circle he enters, with
every man he meets, he uses the name of that
God, who is the author of every good and every
perfect gift, with irreverence. The obligation
and the solemnity of an oath are destroyed—
and the idea of perjury being a crime has no ef-
fect on the mind. See a man trembling on the
verge of the grave—see his head whitened with
age, his limbs feeble and inactive—and his soul
just ready to leave his decayed body to appear
at the bar of his God—hear this man, who in-
stead of saying, 'God be merciful to me a sinner,'
hear him using expressions of profanity, which
pale the feelings of the soul. Language would
fail to express our sentiments of such a man—we
only regret that he possesses no other mark of
humanity than the form of a man.

From Rev. Dr. Channing's Review of Scott's Na-
poléon.

JUDICIARY.

Our remarks will show that our estimate of
political institutions, is more moderate than
the prevalent one, and that we regard the
power, for which ambition has woven so many
plots and shed so much blood, as destined to
occupy a more and more narrow space, among
the means of usefulness and distinction. There
is, however, one branch of government, which
we hold in high veneration, which we account
an unspeakable blessing, and which, for the
world, we would not say a word to disparage;
and we are the more disposed to speak of it,
because its relative importance seems to us little
understood. We refer to the Judiciary, a depart-
ment worth all others in the state. Whilst poli-
ticians expend their zeal or transient interests,
which perhaps derive their chief importance
from their connexion with a party, it is the pro-
vince of the Judge to apply these solemn and
universal laws of rectitude, on which the secu-
rity, industry, and prosperity of the individual
and the state essentially depend. From his tri-
bunal, as from the sacred oracle, go forth the
responses of justice. To us there is nothing in
the whole fabric of civil institutions so interest-
ing and imposing, as this authoritative exposition

of the everlasting principles of moral legislation.
The administration of justice in this country,
where the Judge without a guard, without a sol-
dier, without pomp, decides upon the dearest
interests of the citizen, trusting chiefly to the
moral sentiment of the community for the exe-
cution of his decrees, is the most beautiful and
encouraging aspect under which our govern-
ment can be viewed. We repeat it, there is
nothing in public affairs so venerable as the
voice of Justice, speaking through her delegat-
ed ministers, reaching and subduing the high as
well as the low, setting a defence around the
splendid mansion of wealth and the lowly hut of
poverty, repressing wrong, vindicating inno-
cence, humbling the oppressor, and publishing
the rights of human nature to every human be-
ing. We confess, that we often turn with pain
and humiliation from the hall of Congress, where
we see the legislator forgetting the majesty of
his function, forgetting his relation to a vast
and growing community, and sacrificing to his
or to himself, the public weal and its comforts
us to turn to the court of justice, where the dis-
penser of the laws, shutting his ear against all
solicitations of friendship or interest, dissolving
for a time every private tie, forgetting public
opinion, and withstanding public feeling, asks
only what is right. To our courts, the resorts
and refuge of weakness and innocence, we look
with hope and joy. We boast, with a virtuous
pride, that no breath of corruption has as yet
tainted their pure air. To this department of
government, we cannot ascribe too much im-
portance. Over this we cannot watch too jeal-
ously. Every encroachment on its independ-
ence we should resent, and repel, as the chief
wrong our country can sustain. We, to the
impious hand, which would shake this most sac-
red and precious column of the social edifice.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with
Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a
passenger on board one of our large merchant-
men, in which I had embarked what little prop-
erty I possessed; our sea was at that time cov-
ered with small privateers belonging to both
belligerents, who did more mischief to the com-
merce of both nations, than the several public
armed vessels of either. They almost invariably
eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and
ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind,
when they discovered an enemy; and their pec-
uliar schooner rig, and being built expressly for
sailing, would give them a distinct advantage
over their square sail enemies, in beating to
windward. Again their lighter draught of wa-
ter when near the shore would frequently en-
able them to run so close in, that they could not
be attacked unless in boats, and every one who
has ever read the account of the attack upon
the privateer Neufchatel, by the boats of the
Endymion (I believe) which engagement hap-
pened near Nantucket, will easily see how lit-
tle force it requires to beat off boats, or sink
them without bloodshed.

As I was returning to my story, I had been
sailing for two days with a good breeze, though
now and then it would lull, and then we would
go heavily along through a fog almost as
dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain
was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the
risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck,
or disasters from a crippling of our spars. Our
ship was of about 400 tons, heavily laden and
not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of
shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose,
and rather given to taciturnity. He was of a
slight figure, gentlemanly to his equals, decided
and prompt to those under him in his orders,
and execution of their fulfilment. His keen
dark eyes and naval officer's gait, showed a kind
of courage, which one would call daring, if they
had watched his countenance on particular oc-
casions. Yet at other times, he seemed rather
to be the careful mariner who would reef for
safety, when safety apparently did not require
it. He was one of those kind of men, who seem-
ed to be inclined to bend the purposes of oth-
ers to his own, while they were kept in igno-
rance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle
eyes upon a sailor, and require of him to look
him steadily in the face for five minutes, and
then dismiss him without a comment or reason
for so doing; but I would bet my life almost that
he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two
days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to
be on deck with the Captain. I was in conver-
sation with him as to the probability of reach-
ing our port free from the enemy's cruisers.
He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and
carrying sail alone will save us; I am made if we
escape; if not, I am ruined.' He spoke this in
the same tone of voice that he would have spok-
en on a common order—he looked up and said,
sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment
the sea seemed to flash upon our deck and the
fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a cur-
tain at the Theatre—a smart breeze took us
back, and before an order was given, we saw di-
rectly under our lee, a little black looking,
sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner;
whose decks were crowded with men. 'I know
her,' ejaculated our captain; the next thing there
came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation
of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the
helm from a sailor and gave orders to lay to.—
Another shot came within a few feet of the cap-
tain's head, and passed through the mainmast,
which he seemed to regard as little as he would
the flapping of the wings of a sea gull. But his
countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not
a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on
the wind, and at the second tack came within
musket shot; a boat came on board, and we
were ordered under the pigmy's lee in style of
an admiral in the British Navy. 'In the mean
time the wind had freshened, and the captain
had privately given orders to have every sail in
readiness for instant setting. The boat left us,
and we bore down apparently for the purpose
of fulfilling the command which had been given
us. To secure and pack my papers was but
the work of a moment, for the anticipation of
the event of capture had placed me on my
guard in this particular. When I returned on
deck we were almost within hail of the stranger
under a blowing sail—which in order to bring
us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer,
would seemingly require to be immediately tak-
en in. The captain was still at the helm, and
he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near
the stern of the opposite vessel, as was possible,
though at times he seemed to grasp the priva-
teer at a glance; his brow was knitted and the

veins of his forehead seemed to be swollen—he
heeded nothing around him. At this moment
he gave the word 'square away,' which brought
our bows on the centre of the vessel of our en-
emy—'hoist,' said its captain, at the same moment
the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen
and heard from the port holes of our antagonist.
—It raked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing
before its another moment, the bow of our heavy
vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a
tremendous crash—another moment and she
passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of
our captor but a few floating barrels, some
spars and human beings who had escaped for a
moments, the yawning deep. Never shall I
forget the cry which came from that vessel, as our
own was passing; it was allied to nothing human;
it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's im-
agination alone could grasp its dreadfulness.

In a few days we reached our port, but since
our arrival, and even to the present hour, I can-
not forget the gowing down of the privateer,
over which our vessel boomed as if but a float-
ing stick of timber was in its path. The death
shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep
from the 'still watches of the night.'

Albinoes, in zoology, a denomination given to
the white negroes of Africa, who have light hair
blue eyes and a white body, resembling that of
the Europeans, when viewed at a distance; but
upon a nearer approach, the whiteness is pale
and livid like that of a leprosy person, or a dead
body. Their eyes are so weak that they can
hardly see any object in the day, or bear the
rays of the sun, and yet, when the moon shines
they see as well, and run through the deepest
shadows of their forests with as much ease and
activity as other men do in the brightest day light.

Their complexion is delicate; they are less ro-
bust and vigorous than other men; they gener-
ally sleep in the day and go abroad in the night.
The negroes regard them as monsters, and will
not allow them to propagate their kind. In Af-
rica this variety of the human species very fre-
quently occurs. Wafer informs us that there are
white Indians of the same general character
among the yellow or copper colored Indians of
the Isthmus of Darien. It has been a subject of
inquiry, whether these men form a peculiar and
distinct race, and a permanent variety of the
human species, or are merely individuals who
have accidentally degenerated from their origi-
nal stock. Buffon inclines to the latter opin-
ion, and he alleges in proof of it, that in the
Isthmus of America, a husband and wife, both of
a copper color, produced one of these white
children; so that the singular color and constitu-
tion of these white Indians must be a species of
disease which they derive from their parents;
and the production of whites by negro parents,
which sometimes happens, confirms the same
theory. According to this author, white ap-
pears to be the primitive color of nature, which
may be varied by climate, food and manners, to
yellow, brown and black; and which in certain
circumstances returns, but so much altered, that
it has no resemblance to the original whiteness,
because it has been adulterated by the causes
that are assigned. Nature, he says, in her most
perfect exertion, made men white; and the same
nature, after suffering every possible change,
still renders them white; but the natu-
ral or specific whiteness is very different from
the individual or accidental. Of this we have
examples in vegetables, as well as in men and
other animals.—A white rose is very different,
even in the quality of whiteness, from a red rose,
which has been rendered white by the autumnal
frosts. He deduces a farther proof that these
white men are merely degenerated individ-
uals, from the comparative weakness of their
constitution, and from the extreme feebleness
of their eyes. This last fact, he says, will ap-
pear to be less singular, when it is considered that
in Europe very fair men have generally
weak eyes and he has remarked that their or-
gans of hearing are often dull; and it has been
alleged by others, that dogs of a perfectly
white color are deaf. This is a subject which
demands further investigation.—Buffon's Natu-
ral History.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY.

The love of fame has been called 'the univer-
sal passion'—as justly may the love of country
be styled the universal sentiment. The latter
is indeed, more deserving of an epithet imply-
ing ubiquity, than the other, for there is no re-
gion where humanity can exist, that it is not
found to flourish—no soil so barren, or any so
inocent, where this vigorous feeling is stunted
in the human breast; nor is there any state of
society, however barbarous or obscure, where it
does not operate like an imperishable instinct.
It even appears to grow more intense in pro-
portion as a country labors under natural dis-
advantages; but the reason is that, where physical
circumstances make it difficult for man to sus-
tain his existence, the dangers, the toil, and the
incessant activity of rude enterprise, which oc-
cupy and support life, produce hardihood of
mind and body which give to all the affec-
tions a more decisive energy than they can have
where greater opportunities of repose and luxu-
rious enjoyment soften down the human char-
acter, more or less, from the excellence of its wil-
dly elastic tones, and impress upon it the traits
of languor and enervation. Thus, we find, that
in the boisterous and inclement regions of the
north, where the savage procures a precarious
livelihood by braving the dangers of the ocean,
beset with shoals and whirlpools, in a frail skiff,
or tracks his prey by the light of the moon over
a howling wilderness of snow—there the patriot
passion, as it has been called, binds the heart of
the native fondly to rocks and eternal barren-
ness, making nature in her most terrible cir-
cumstances, appear to his eye, when present,
but still more to his memory when far away, de-
sirable and lovely.

So strong and unsubduable is this sentiment,
that the Lapland savage, if placed in the midst
of security and enjoyment in the most blooming
portion of the temperate zone, would turn from
the pleasures that surround him, and sicken
with desire for the solitude, the storms, the
dreary nights and perilous adventures which
rise upon his mind with the charmed and mourn-
ful recollections of his country. Hence it is
that the inhabitants of mountain regions are
much more sensibly affected by any circumstance
which reminds them of their native land, when
sojourning in a foreign soil, than the natives of
plains and flat countries. They are a race in-
ured to harder habits to fiercer exertions, and al-
together to a bolder and more masculine way

of life than the inhabitants of places more
brought under the power of cultivation
sublime scenery, too, by which they are
surrounded—the precipices, the torrents, the
glens, and all the grandeur of the eternal
chains—the mists that suddenly come on, and
things like a rolling ocean, and as rapidly
perished before a flood of light—the sun
and gloomy vicissitudes of clouds—the
pouring its supernatural voice, answered
thousand echoes—the storm that, collected
in the deep defiles, rushes with headlong
towards the champaign—all these and
that speak the wildest emotion of nature, fill
the mind with a kind of poetic fervor, that in
local attachments more fascinating than can
become from the influence of more reg-
ed and cold associations. This poetic feel-
ing added to the buoyancy of fine spirits, rises
that elastic health which temperance, and
a pure atmosphere, gives the mountain
more enterprise and imagination than other
people. That enterprise tempts him to leave
country, but imagination soon calls him back,
it, whether prosperous or unfortunate, in a
new or in health, society or solitude—the
of a wild air, which he feels among his
hills, penetrates him and like the wailing of
country. It carries him in remembrance
those majestic summits, where his infancy
rocked amid the war of elements—to the
rent whose gushing melody he loved—to
blossomed beneath over which he bounded in
chase, and the green and flowery dell, where
he reposed from his fatigue—his power
beside him. Such recollections are the
soul of the Swiss adventurer, when that wild
melancholy strain, the Halls der Yecher,
melts him, in the midst of civilized country,
and populous cities, of that rude home to which
his heart is bound by this mysterious chain
nature, and he flings off all artificial ties, and
gains once more, the scenes of simple pleasure
and stern independence.

—as the child whom scolding sounds molest
Clings closer and closer to the nurse's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native hills the more.

Impressions, sometimes so strong, but always
powerful, are produced upon the mind of the
Scotch or Irish Highlander in distant climes,
when a favorite Highland air brings to his im-
agination those 'banks and braes,' which a fond
fidelity to the name of country has dearly con-
secrated by a sort of religious remembrance.

It is not the power of music—it is not the clo-
quence of song that does this, though it has
been so stated; but it is that powerful influence
of association, which music, heard in early life,
in the midst of scenes that exert over us some-
thing like a moral enchantment, calls into ac-
tion, touching the purest chords of our affec-
tions, not by mere power of sweet sounds, but
by the train of circumstances connected with
them, awakening a sad and delicious memory.

The following Extravaganza will remind our
readers of the strain of some of the more induc-
tious stories in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertain-
ments.

THE FOUR FOOLISH BRAHMINS.

In a certain district of India, a grand public re-
past was to be given to the four Brahmins, four
of whom meeting on the road, agreed to per-
form the journey together. A soldier passing
them, saluted them; to which they replied by
their blessing. The four Brahmins forthwith
began to dispute to which of them the soldier's
salutation was addressed; but not being able to
decide this weighty matter among themselves,
it was agreed on that they should all run after
the soldier and ask him. After pursuing him a
league, they came up with him and put the ques-
tion. The soldier, provoked at his folly, replied
in a mocking tone, 'Why, then, I saluted the
greatest fool among you.' Though at first con-
founded by the soldier's decision, each was as
unwilling to give up the honor of the salute to
another, that all claimed the superiority in folly;
but, as they would only have proved their equal-
ity in it by coming to blows, they determined
to submit the case to the decision of the judges
of the neighboring town of Darnapour.

It happened to be a court-day, and all the
judges and Brahmins of the place were assem-
bled, but, on hearing the cause they declared
themselves unable to decide the prize of folly to
any of them, as they were all strangers, unless
they should detail some incident of their lives
which should prove peculiar eminence in stupid-
ity. The first accordingly began thus—

'I am ill dressed, as you perceive, and this is
the cause. A rich merchant in my neigh-
hood, one day made me a present of two pieces
of very fine cloth, which, before using, I washed
to purify them, and then hung them up on a
tree to dry. A dog passed under them at that
moment, but I could not perceive whether he
had touched the linen or not, nor did my chil-
dren, who were playing at a little distance. In
order to assure myself of the fact, I knelt down
on all fours, making myself about the dog's
height, and crawled under the linen. 'Did I
touch?' I asked. 'No,' replied my children.—
But I reflected that the dog's tail was turned up,
it might by chance have touched my linen; I ac-
cordingly fastened a reaping-hook on my back,
and passed under it. The hook touched; and
convinced by this that the dog must have pro-
faned my linen, I tore it in a thousand pieces.—
This adventure spread, and every one called me
a fool. 'Even if the dog did touch your linen,'
said some, 'could not you have washed it again?'
'Why did you not rather give it to the poor
Soudras?' cried others. 'After such a piece of
folly, who will ever give you clothes in future?'
Their predictions were just, for since that time,
when I asked for linen—'To tear in pieces,
doubtless,' is always the reply.'

When the first Brahmin had ended, one of the
auditors said, 'It seems then you run well on
your hands and feet?'—'You shall see,' replied
he; and he scampered round the hall in that
posture while the assembly was in convulsions of
laughter. The second then spoke—

'One day, being about to attend a public fes-
tival, I had my head shaved. I desired my wife
to give the barber a half-penny, but she by mis-
take gave him a penny. I demanded my shaves,
but this the barber refused. However, said he,
if you like, I will shave your wife's head for the
disputed half-penny.'—'Very well,' replied I.
Accordingly, I held my wife while the barber
shaved her head; after which he decamped, and
published the affair every where. It was uni-
versally believed and said, that I had surprised

with a lover, and had caused her head to be cut off, and to such a fate, that this story gained ground, that an assassin on such cases, to parade my wife in the village. Her father and mother, after abusing me grossly, carried off my child, and to add to all my misfortunes, the fear for which I had been prepared, by three days' fast. Another reason after announced, at which I made a protest, and was received amidst the all present, who insisted on my declaring the lover of my wife. It was in my protest her innocence, and told my wife, "Did ever any one," they cried, "a husband's shaving his wife's head, and lover was in the case? Either this man, the greatest liar, or the greatest fool, existed on the face of the earth."

In the second Brahmin had concluded, and addressed the assembly: "I was formerly an Anantya, but I am now called Delaware, and the following is the cause of my name that I make known. About a month ago, I happened to say to my wife that I was a tailor, to which she replied, evincing to me, that there were some men more given to talking than women. Piqued at this, I said, 'Well, then let us see if we will henceforth speak first.' With a heart, replied she, 'but what shall our words be?' 'A leaf of betel,' said I, 'so the bargain made, and we went to bed. The next morning we did not make our appearance at the assembly; our friends called us several times, knocked at the door, in vain. We persisted in our silence, till at last, alarmed lest we had been dead suddenly in the night, they found us alive, awake, and in good health, both deprived of speech. They were so much affected by our condition, and in order to remove the fatal spell, the most famous physician of the neighborhood was called in, and pronounced us bewitched. A Brahmin of acquaintance, however, maintained that our illness was natural, and promised to cure us. Joining with me, he took up with pinchers a red-hot bar of gold, which he applied to the soles of my feet, then on my knees, the elbows, my stomach, and the top of my head. I sustained my tortures without discovering the least pain, and would have died if necessary, rather than have lost my waver."

"Finding the experiment had failed with me, the Brahmin resolved to try my wife. But no sooner did she feel the heat than she cried out, 'Ah! that's enough! I have lost my waver!' then turning to me, she said, 'See, there's your betel leaf.' (As I replied, 'I know you would speak first, and thereupon I repeated to all present the story of our waver.' 'What!' cried they all, 'was it merely that you might not lose a betel-leaf, that you alarmed your family and the whole village?' 'Was it for such a trifle that you allowed yourself to be burnt from head to foot?' 'Was there ever such an idiot!' And from that time I have been nicknamed *Del Anantya*."

The assembly on hearing the third Brahmin, agreed that he had large pretensions to the soldier's salute; but before deciding, they resolved to hear the fourth speaker, who delivered himself as follows:

"When I was married, my mother, being sick, was unable to fetch my wife from the house of her father; she therefore despatched me on the mission, with a thousand counsels and cautions, saying, at the same time, 'Knowing you as I do, I am afraid you will commit some piece of folly. I promised to conduct myself properly, and set out. After staying three days with my father-in-law, I proceeded homewards. We were then in the summer solstice, and the heat was excessive. We had to cross a sandy plain, more than six miles in extent. The hot sun burnt the feet of my young wife, who had been very delicately brought up in her father's house; she first began to cry, and then unable to proceed further, she threw herself on the ground, refused to rise, and saying, that she was determined to die there. I seated myself by her side, and certain what to do, when a merchant with fifty oxen passed by; I consulted him on the subject, and he replied, 'to proceed or to remain would be dangerous for the girl. However,' said he, 'as her death is certain either way, and you may be suspected of it, suppose you give her to me; I will put her on one of my oxen, and take the utmost care of her, and as for her trunk, etc., they may be worth twenty pagodas; here are thirty for you. Now, you will give me your wife?'"

"The arguments of the merchant appeared to me very plausible; so I took his money, gave him my wife, and pursued my way homewards. 'Where is your wife?' said my mother. Upon this I detailed the affair, and showed her the thirty pagodas I had received; when she, to my surprise, burst forth into transports of rage. 'Wretch! fool! villain!' cried she, 'have you sold your wife—a *bramhmdny*—to a base merchant? What will her friends and our own say to such a piece of basely stupidity?'"

"My wife's parents were not long in ignorance of the fate of their daughter; they came to my house, and would have murdered not only myself, but my poor mother, had we not saved ourselves by flight. They however carried the affair before the chiefs of the caste, who, not content with ordering me to pay two hundred pagodas of damages, to my father-in-law, would have forever excluded me from the caste, had it not been for the respect in which they all held my worthy father before me. It was also ordered that such a fool as I should never be allowed to take a wife, and I am thus condemned to remain a widower for the rest of my life. I appeal to you, gentlemen, after this, whether I am not worthy of the soldier's salute."

After hearing the four Brahmins, the judges decided that each was worthy of the victory. "Each of you," said they, "has gained his cause; so you may continue your journey in peace, if possible." The pleaders were all satisfied with this decision, and departed, each shouting, "I have won! I have won!"—*Hindoo Comic Stories.*

lively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow money, at any rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, to pay their respective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the amount which they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Corporations shall be, and the same are hereby, respectively, empowered to cause to be constituted certificates of stock for the sums borrowed, in pursuance of the authority severally vested in them by this act; each of the said certificates shall be of the form following, to wit:

City or Town (here insert the title of the city or town.)

Mayor's Office.

Be it known, That there is due from the Corporation of the City or Town (here insert the title of the city or town of) unto (here insert the name of the creditor) or assigns, the sum of (here insert the amount in dollars) bearing interest at (here insert the rate of interest) per centum per annum, from the day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____, inclusively, payable quarterly yearly; the principal sum above mentioned is to be paid on the _____ day of _____, in the year eighteen hundred and _____, which debt is recorded in this office, and is transferable only by appearance in person, or by attorney, at this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of this said City to be affixed.

_____, Mayor.

_____, Register, or other Recording officer of the Corporation.

A list of all such certificates, denoting their respective numbers, dates, and sums, and the persons to whom the same shall have been issued, authenticated by the Mayor, subscribing the same, shall be deposited by said officer at the time of subscribing the same, or within ten days thereafter, with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The said certificate shall not be issued, in any case, for a less sum, each, than one hundred dollars. The forgery of any such certificate, or of any transfer thereof, or of any power of attorney, purporting to authorize each transfer, shall be punishable in like manner with the forgery of a certificate of the public debt of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Corporations are, respectively, empowered to employ an agent, or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or for selling, from time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in pursuance thereof, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, which they shall respectively pay, as well as all other expenses attending the said loans, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they may respectively provide.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a tax at the rate of one per cent, and fifteen hundredths of one per cent, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the city of Washington, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporation, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and at the rate of fifty-six hundredths of one per cent on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the town of Alexandria, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporation of the said town, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax, be, and the same is hereby, imposed and assessed on the real and personal estate lying and being in the said city and towns; and, upon the failure of the said corporations or any of them, to pay into the Treasury of the United States, ninety days before the same shall have become due, to the holders of the shares or certificates of such loan or loans, as aforesaid, according to the terms and conditions thereof, the sum or sums, which they or any of them shall have, respectively, stipulated to pay at the expiration of the period aforesaid, so that the same shall not be ascertained beforehand to be in readiness to meet the demand or claim about to arise on the shares or certificates of the said loan—the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint a collector or collectors, whose duty it shall be to proceed and collect the tax imposed, as above, on the real and personal estate in the said city and towns, or either of them, the corporation or corporations of which shall have so failed to pay, as aforesaid, in advance, the sum or sums about to become due, and demandable as aforesaid, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as aforesaid, into the Treasury, ninety days in advance; such part to cause a part only to be in arrears, to be ratably and equally assessed, levied, and collected, upon the property chargeable as aforesaid, with the said tax, within the said city or towns, or either of them, making such default in paying as required, ninety days in advance, as aforesaid; the appraisement or the assessment of the value of the said estates, preparatory to the collection of the said corporation, to be made in the mode prescribed, as aforesaid, in the several acts of Congress hereby revived and put in operation: *Provided*, That if satisfactory evidence be afforded the President of the United States, by the several corporations aforesaid, that they are proceeding, in good faith, to raise and pay, in due time, their portions respectively, of the said loan or loans, and will be competent to raise the same by the means on which they rely, he shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to restrain such collector or collectors from proceeding to collect the said tax within the corporation affording the evidence aforesaid, until the expiration of the ninety days aforesaid; when, if the amount of the said tax be not paid, the collection thereof shall proceed, without further delay, on notice to the collector of such default.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Collector or Collectors, who may be appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the duties required by this act, and shall possess all the powers, be subject to all the obligations, and proceed in all respects, to the discharge of his or their duties, in collecting the said tax, as the several collectors possessed, were subject to, and were required to do, by an act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a

direct tax upon the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and by the several acts of Congress therein referred to, or which were subsequently passed, in order to alter or amend the same; all of which acts, for the effectual fulfillment of the purpose of this act, and according to the tenor and intent thereof, are hereby declared to be revived, and in full force within the limits of the several corporations aforesaid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the tax imposed by this act shall be continued and collected from time to time, according to the provisions and conditions of this act, and of the several acts aforesaid, so long as the proceeds thereof may, by any possibility, be required to meet the payment of the several loans authorized as aforesaid. *Provided*, however, that all or either of either of the said corporations may, in the negotiation of such loan or loans, as they or either of them, shall deem expedient to make, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by this act, stipulate such terms or conditions for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the principal sum thereof, as shall dispense with the system of taxation provided by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, in the event any loan or loans shall be negotiated by the said corporations, or any one of them, to the extent, in whole or in part, of the subscription of one or all of the said corporations, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in conformity with the provisions of this act, and based upon the system of taxation therein provided, a copy or copies of the contract or contracts, for any and all such loans, shall, as soon as practicable after the execution thereof, be deposited, either by the Corporation or Corporations contracting such loan or loans, or by the creditor or creditors interested therein, with the Secretary of the Treasury; and out of all such sums as shall be paid, by the respective corporations, in advance, as aforesaid, on account of their several contracts, as shall be levied and collected, in manner herebefore provided, the holders of the certificates of any such loan shall be entitled to receive, at the Public Treasury, such amount as may be due to them respectively; and on the occurrence of any deficiency in the sum or sums voluntarily paid in, or assessed and collected, within the said Corporations, respectively, for the payment of their respective creditors, the extent of such deficiency shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, from a reference to the terms of the loan or loans, in relation to which such deficiency may occur; and being so ascertained and published in some one or more newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the proper Collector to proceed to collect and pay into the public Treasury, the said amount, with all lawful charges attending the same, according to such further ratesable assessment upon the estates and property within the jurisdiction of the Corporation in arrears, according to the provisions of this act, and of the several acts referred to therein, as shall be sufficient to supply such ascertained deficiency; and on the completion of such collection, the holder or holders of the certificates of the stock of the Corporation shall be entitled to receive such amount as may have been found due, and unpaid for, by the sums before paid in, or collected on account of such Corporation.

Approved May 24, 1828.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of July 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the packet ship *Britannia*, Captain Marshall, arrived from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 9th of June, bringing us London and Liverpool Price Currents to the latest dates, and London Shipping Lists to the 8th of June.

The following is a list of the new ministers appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the late negotiations.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at St. James's, the 30th May, 1828; present, King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. William Lowther, (commonly called the Viscount Lowther); the Right Hon. Lord George Murray, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, and the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, were by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty, having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Hon. Lord George Murray, to be two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee, for the time being.

The following is a list of the new appointments.

Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary, in place of Earl Dudley.

Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War, in place of Lord Palmerston.

Sir G. Murray, Colonial Secretary, in place of Mr. Huskisson.

Lord Lowther, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in lieu of Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, vice Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. Courtenay, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in lieu of Mr. F. Lewis.

Mr. Horace Twiss, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, vice Lord F. L. Gower.

Mr. G. Banks, Secretary of the Board of Control, vice Mr. Courtenay.

Lord Eldonborough is to remain Lord Privy Seal.

The Irish Secretaryship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lamb, has not yet filled, and the office of Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, is still vacant.

Lord Lowther, Sir G. Murray, Mr. Courtenay, and Sir H. Hardinge, have seats in the Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald is spoken of as President of the Board of Trade, but nothing is yet settled.

The Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, which has been resigned by Mr. W. Lamb, is said to have been offered to Mr. Frankland Lewis, who declined it. Mr. Lamb's successor is not yet named.

An efficient appointment under the new Administration was offered to Mr. W. Horton, which he has declined.

The Duke of Wellington made a handsome speech in the House of Lords, in support of the bill for granting a pension to Mr. Ganning's family.

EXTRACTS FROM THE Delaware Gazette.

The Delaware Gazette once opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, but now supports it. The reader is requested to compare the following language with that of the Gazette of the present day.

NO. I.—Nov. 1, 1823.

"Of all the gentlemen named, General Jackson appears to us to be far most deserving. That he is a man of energy, no one will doubt, but we think that, in a Chief Magistrate of the United States, too much energy is extremely dangerous; and we have seen in the General such a DISREGARD for the instructions of the Country, such a disposition to place himself above its laws, such an INCLINATION TO TRAMPLE ON THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS when they stand in competition with his own interests or feelings, as should render the citizens of the United States very cautious about placing him in the first office within their gift."

NO. II.—March 7th, 1823.

Among the rest, he (the Editor of the *Harbinger* Commonwealth) has given the General the votes of DELAWARE, and if it would not be likely to dash his airy castle to the ground, and cause him to mourn over its ruins, we would inform him that the General is scarcely spoken of in this State, as a Candidate, and more than that, his CHARACTER is such as does not recommend him, in the estimation of our citizens, to a station of this kind."

NO. III.—March 25, 1823.

"Those who are most capable of performing the duties annexed to it, (the Presidency) should be called to the exercise of them; and he who is selected for that purpose should be one of a cool comprehensive, discriminating mind, capable of reasoning dispassionately, judging calmly, but at the same time, with moderation and candor, and we perceive the General does not possess THESE QUALIFICATIONS, but from the make of his mind, and the best of his inclination, he is better fitted to 'set a squadron in the field,' or act the part of a DESPOT, we are opposed to him as a candidate for the Presidency."

Whenever his services are again required, we are perfectly willing that they should be employed in the manner in which nature has qualified him to act, but in no station for which he is TOTALLY UNQUALIFIED."

NO. IV.—April 1, 1823.

"The truth is, we are not yet prepared to say who we shall absolutely support; but we shall say that it will not be General Jackson, because we are too much the friends of freedom and equal rights to wish to see elevated to the Presidential Chair, a man who has manifested so much of a tyrannical and overbearing disposition."

NO. V.—May 30, 1823.

"If it then come to this, that a man is recommended to such an office [the highest Executive civil office] as a reward for military services; if such opinions should generally prevail, what security have we for believing that our liberties will long exist? But the great body of our citizens hold those liberties at too high a value to place them at the hazard of a die."

NO. VI.—June 3, 1823.

"How is it possible that a man who is immoral in his life, can command such respect as should be due to the Executive Chief Magistrate of a moral people? It is then of the utmost importance to our country that the President should be a MORAL man; and we trust no other will ever fill that station. However well qualified a man may be in other respects, we conceive his other qualifications could never compensate for the want of those *fine feelings of the soul* which are necessary to give a man a character and a standing in society worthy of the imitation of others."

NO. VII.—June 30, 1823.

"If our Tennessee friends do not make a President, it will not be for want of exertion or energy. The General is too fond of those energetic measures to suit the people in THIS PART of the country."

NO. VIII.—July 3, 1823.

"As we have formed no connections with any of the men who are offered for the support of the country, which might bias our judgment, we conceive we can form a CANDID OPINION respecting their merits. Did we expect an office from the election of either of them, &c. &c. and be thereby incapable of forming a dispassionate opinion on this subject; but we are sure that neither of those causes can possibly influence us, &c."

NO. IX.—Aug. 22, 1823.

"If blustering is to prevail, the General (Jackson) will no doubt be elected. In one of the counties of Indiana, a number of emigrants from various States have nominated the General for President and Mr. Witt Clinton for Vice President. They would furnish us with a strange kind of HODGE PODGE."

NO. X.—Aug. 26, 1823.

"GENERAL JACKSON.—At the particular request of a friend, we have copied from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, an article signed Cato, in favor of General Jackson, as a candidate for the Presidency. Whatever may be the opinions of others on the subject, we certainly cannot perceive in his arguments any thing very cogent or convincing in the support of the propriety of his choice. Our readers will not FAIL TO REMARK the difference of opinion between the writer and his prototype, with respect to placing a successful Military Leader at the head of the Government. The original (or Roman Cato) deprecated the circumstance that such a man had obtained such a station, but our modern Cato is laboring to place a man of similar character in a similar situation."

NO. XI.—Oct. 31, 1823.

"General Jackson has been elected to a station in the United States Senate, in opposition to Col. John Williams, &c. We CAN NOT FORBEAR remarking that Col. Williams has been a highly valuable member of the Senate, and as a Statesman, has been of infinitely more service to the country than Gen. Jackson ever has been, or probably ever will be; and being acquainted with the business to come before Congress at their next session, would have been able to have done much more than General Jackson can possibly be expected to do. And as a candidate for the office of President we think it would have comported much better with the dignity of character, to which the General pretends to lay claim, to have refrained from offering himself; &c."

NO. XII.—Oct. 31, 1823.

"That General Jackson is a soldier, and that he has rendered important services to the Country, we feel no inclination to deny; but we think that the qualifications necessary for such a character and for a man who should fill the Executive Chair of our Union, are quite different. With respect to the evidence of GEN. JACKSON'S BEING A STATESMAN, we must confess we do not know where to look for them. If they are to be found in his conduct in Florida, where he placed himself, as the executive authority, above the judiciary, and set the decisions of Judge Forsyth at defiance, making every thing to yield to his own inclinations, &c. &c. and if they are not to be found in those transactions, we should like

to know when, where and how, how he acquired the character (of a statesman), in discussing the qualifications of men for office, when we consider them incompetent for the proper discharge of the duties of the stations, we wish to have nothing to do with gratitude and not much with generosity."

NO. XIII.—Nov. 18, 1823.

"General Jackson.—We have copied the proceedings of the meeting, held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, at the particular request of a friend; and not on account of our own persuasion of the truth of their assertions, or the wisdom of their remarks, for in our estimation they are all a MASS OF SUPERLATIVE NONSENSE."

NO. XIV.—June 15, 1824.

"A reference to the conduct of the Gen. (Jackson) in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambler, may serve to show in what estimation HE holds the decision of a Court Martial, as well as the officers of our Civil Courts, WHEN THEY COME IN CONTACT WITH HIS PURPOSES, and that the failure of such a tribunal to give sentence against an object of displeasure, IS NO PREVENTATIVE AGAINST THEIR PUNISHMENT, when General Jackson possesses the POWER, and entertains a wish to inflict it."

NO. XV.—Aug. 17, 1824.

"As we conceive there is not the most remote probability that Gen. Jackson or Mr. Clay will succeed to the office, (of President) it would be waste of time and room to dwell at length on the reasons which form our objections to them; but we may remark as we pass, that the HASTY TEMPER, and VIOLENT PASSIONS of the former, amount, with us, to an INSUPERABLE OBJECTION TO HIM AS A CANDIDATE for the Executive Chair of the nation. A REPUBLIC should be extremely cautious in elevating a military leader to a high and important station, however amiable he may be in his manners, and pacific in his dispositions; and none but those possessing the most exalted qualifications, and those of the most pacific kind, should ever be THOUGHT of for the office; but he, whose greatest recommendation IS A DISREGARD TO LAW, JUSTICE OR PROPRIETY, when they stand in the way of the accomplishment of a favorite measure, though of doubtful propriety, should be avoided as a MORE DANGEROUS MAN than one who is an OPEN and DECLARED FOE to our country and our Liberties!"

NO. XVI.—Feb. 3, 1825.

"In consequence of a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, the employment of means to operate upon the passions of men in violation of their reason and judgment, and the basest political contrivances, it has CHANCED that General Jackson is highest in vote."

"They [the framers of the Constitution] never intended that the Members of Congress should be thus confined in their choice, and all that has been said by the advocates of General Jackson, upon this subject, is only an evidence of their own weakness and wickedness; and notwithstanding the Members of Congress have been threatened with the use of SWORDS AND MUSKETS against them, if they dared to do otherwise than elect General Jackson, we do not doubt that they will do what they believe to be right, and they will draw their conclusions respecting their duty from premises very different from those which have been laid down for them by the LOVERS OF BLOOD AND SLAUGHTER!"

NO. XVII.—March 11, 1825.

"On the other hand we regret to see that he, (Gen. Jackson) went to the levee of the President on the night after the election and there COMPLIMENTED MR. ADAMS ON HIS ELECTION. Such an expression could not have been expected to accord with his feelings, and from the letter before us—(Jackson's letter to Swartwout) we have a DEMONSTRATION of the fact that it did not." &c.

THE CATASTROPHE—OR FATAL CONCLUSION.

[In the following, the reader is requested to read Jackson instead of Crawford.]

NO. XVIII.—March 18, 1825.

"A certain set of presses, which during the canvass for the Presidency, indulged in the use of the most wanton abuse of Mr. Crawford, and accused him of almost every thing that was base and abominable, are now endeavoring to plaster him with their praises."

"Then he was corrupt; now he is pure upright and honorable; then he was naturally weak minded, and completely worn down by disease; now he is a most able, intelligent, and substantial minded man; (and so forth, and so forth, to some extent.) Then they could see in him nothing to commend; now they perceive nothing to censure."

"Such is the difference of tone which has taken place within a few months among the presses, which make high pretensions to honesty and sincerity, and which have the unflinching impudence to offer themselves as specimens of purity and excellence."

"Now we would seriously and candidly enquire, WHO THAT REGARDS HONESTY, SINCERITY AND FAIR DEALING can place any confidence in SUCH PAPERS. If Mr. Crawford was corrupt a few months ago, he is still so. If he merited any portion of the abuse then heaped upon him, he cannot now be entitled to the praises which they attempt to bestow."

If any further evidence of the utter abandonment of the Washington Telegraph were wanting, the following would be sufficient to sink it in the estimation of all honest men. When the publication of Major M'Henry appeared in the *Frederick Examiner*, in which the trait in General Jackson's character given below was set forth, the most unqualified range was given to slander, to invalidate the statement, and among other things the following appeared in the Washington Telegraph:

From the Telegraph.

"ANOTHER. AND YET ANOTHER."

"A Mr. Alexander M'Henry of Uniontown, Maryland, has written a letter to a gentleman in Fredericktown, which was published by Mr. Clay's 'authority' press of that place, concludes as follows:—"

"Mr. Dinsmore related the following anecdote of General Jackson, who he said, IN PASSING DOWN WITH A DROVE OF NEGROES, halted at the Agency, to refresh, &c. Being about to proceed Mr. Dinsmore observed, that it was necessary for persons passing through the nation, to show their passports. General Jackson replied, 'General Jackson required no pas-

port to travel through the Indian nation. Mr. Dinsmore said that he did not know Gen. Jackson from any other man, and that in demanding his passport he was only doing his duty, in conformity with instructions from the War Department. By this time the General having sent forward his negroes, had mounted his horse, and laying his hands on his pistols indignantly replied, "These are General Jackson's passports!"

I have often thought of this anecdote of Mr. Dinsmore's, whenever the Constitution, laws or the orders of Government, have thwarted the arbitrary will of this man. Shall weapons of war be his passport to our suffrage, and to the Chair of State?

A. McILHENNY.
Mr. Dinsmore is now in this city, and has seen Mr. McIlhenney's statement, and we are authorized to say that no such incident as that stated, ever occurred between him and Gen. Jackson, nor did he ever relate the anecdote as stated by Mr. McIlhenney. We pronounce Mr. McIlhenney's statement to be an unqualified and deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Dinsmore was in Frederick on Monday last, and furnished the following statement to the editor of the Examiner, from which it appears that the facts stated by Major McIlhenney are substantially correct, with the single and unimportant exception of the fact, that the interview was between Mr. Dinsmore's young man and Jackson, instead of Dinsmore and Jackson. It appears that while Mr. Dinsmore was at Washington, General Eaton called on him to know whether the anecdote related by Mr. McIlhenney was correct, and that he made a reply similar to the statement in the following letter. Now the question that naturally suggests itself is, whether Eaton or the editor of the Telegraph misrepresented the answer of Dinsmore, for it is apparent that the above article is founded upon it, so far as it has any foundation at all.

To the Editor of the Frederick Examiner.

"FREDERICK, July 14, 1828.
Sir—Your communication of this day has just been handed me. With respect to the anecdote related by Mr. McIlhenney, so far as I was reported to have had an interview with General Jackson, it is not accurate. I never saw General Jackson in the Chocotan nation but once, about the 29th or 30th of March, 1813, when he and a number of his officers, accompanied with me at the agency house. With the exception above, I believe the statement of Major McIlhenney substantially correct. I had left a young man in charge of the agency house, and directed him, though not employed in the public service, to receive passports from travellers, and to record them in a book kept for that purpose. He reported an interview between General Jackson and himself, corresponding in the features to that contained in Major McIlhenney's publication, with a change of name only. I undoubtedly repeated the report of the young man, and very probably in the presence of Major M., which may very readily account for the mistake. Had the interview taken place between the General and myself, I am under the impression that the result would have been different."

Sir, your obedient servant,
SILAS DINSMORE.
Colonel Clement has published the above denial of the Telegraph. He says it is his wish to be candid, if so, we may expect him to publish Mr. Dinsmore's letter.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1828.

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

To Correspondents.—"Aristides" came too late to appear this week, but shall have our earliest attention next. "Plain Truth" and "W. W." shall have our early attention.

The Administration Convention of the State of New York, has unanimously nominated SEYMOUR THOMSON, for Governor, and FRANCIS GRANGER, for Lieutenant Governor. There is no doubt that these gentlemen will be elected by a very large majority.

To the Chairman of the Jackson Meeting.
I perceive that my name has been placed on a Jackson Committee, in this county, by a meeting which I did not attend. It is true that I have been favorable to the pretensions of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; but from the character which some of his friends have recently given to the contest, I am no longer willing to be numbered among them. Every man of sensible feelings, who will examine the two last numbers of the Delaware Gazette, will appreciate my motives for renouncing any connexion with the men who could be guilty of such base outrages on my feelings, and those of my friends. You will, therefore have my name erased from the list of Jackson committee men, as it can no longer be numbered with such a party.

GEORGE T. FISHER.
Kent County, July 24, 1828.

Glorious fun at Glasgow.—We understand that the lovers of good cheer, "friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson," had lots of fun in Glasgow on Saturday last. "Refreshments" of various kinds were to be had in any quantity. The luncheon and the glass, went merrily round, and many a good hurra was shouted for the hero of all heroes. There was a great intellectual refreshment enjoyed by the meeting, though at the expense of the orators, one of whom experienced such excessive debility, shortly after speaking, that he had to be put to bed, while another was borne from the ground so completely overcome that he required the united assistance of a Captain and Major, (both of the Editorial corps.) We hope the speeches of the several members of the Stump Committee will be published, for we are told they were too good to be lost—they spoke to the point. While Mr. George Reed, Sen. declared that General Jackson was "the most fit person," Mr. Bayard, in violation of all that he has heretofore said to the contrary, declared that "Gen. Jackson is the only man in the country at this time, who is fit for the office of President of the United States!"

To increase the fun, we understand that "Brother Humphreys" had to the owner of a lot

cow, to attend the refreshment and he would probably find her hide—was read, and produced lots of laughter, whether at the expense of the owner or the cow, we did not hear. The meeting adjourned after causing a little "blood and carnage," though we are happy to say no lives were lost. We hope the honorable Senator took good care of all who were left in his charge—particularly the little man who got the hiccups.

TO PRINTERS.

Whereas the hands employed in the Office of Duff Green & Russell Jarvis have been compelled to quit their employ on account of non-payment; and whereas, in the Telegraph of Monday evening, the 28th, they advertise for hands, therefore, gentlemen of the art are warned against any engagements with them, as they may find themselves in the same situation of those who have been compelled to abandon that establishment.

THE WORKMEN.
The United States Telegraph, Baltimore American, and Democratic Press, are requested to publish the above.

July 29. 46—
The above advertisement is copied from a Washington paper. Times begin to look equally among the Jackson printers—funds are evidently getting low, and consequently journey-men will be scarce—they cannot live without bread, nor can they subsist after themanner of some of the Jackson gentry, upon promises. We understand there has been a similar turn out in a Jackson office in this place. Where is the \$50,000 fund? If the Jackson presses are all as voracious as the Telegraph, which has eaten up \$15,000 in six months, it will require no small sum to keep them in existence until the election. As regards this State, they say the old Jackson cow no longer gives milk out of two teats, and the only one that affords sustenance at all, must be kept in the Corporal's mouth.

We to-day present our readers, in another column, with a few of the opinions of the Editor of the Delaware Gazette, relative to the fitness, or rather the unfitness, of General Jackson for the Presidency.

It will be remembered that previous to the election of Mr. Adams, the Gazette supported the pretensions of Mr. Crawford. After the defeat of Mr. Crawford, the Gazette joined the opposition party, blushed its fortunes to the ear of the Military Chieftain, and has been ever since loud in the praise of the man, who, until that time, was, as will be seen, held up in the clearest light as, of all the gentlemen named, "THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE."

Now, when we ask, who does the Gazette support in this State; will it not be answered—Senator McLane and his friends. And when we ask, who supports the Gazette; will it not likewise be answered—Senator McLane and his friends. The Gazette has followed Mr. McLane in all his political windings, approving all his courses and sanctioning all his measures, and this *eleventh hour press* is the oracle and mouth-piece of the Jackson Party in this State, through which these gentlemen convey to their deluded followers and supporters, their political opinions.

The quotations to which we refer the reader, are not simply the language of the ostensible Editor, but were the opinions and language of Mr. McLane and his friends—those very friends who are now, under a banner which they have raised with a false motto inscribed upon it, the better to deceive the unsuspecting—trampling upon the people's rights in their unallowable attempt to promote their own personal aggrandizement, by placing a man in the Presidential Chair, who they have proclaimed to the world, was "a d—d old cut-throat," and "of all others, the MOST OBJECTIONABLE," of the candidates for the Presidency.

What must the sensible freemen—the independent voters of Newcastle county—yes, of the whole State of Delaware, say to such conduct. Is it consistent—Is it honorable? No, neither. Let any man, be he either a friend or foe to General Jackson, read the extracts and compare them with the Gazette of the present day, and then ask for the political consistency of Mr. Bayard and the interested friends who are about to sacrifice him upon the altar of ambition.

If the Gazette and its supporters testify that they have in one instance, deliberately written that which is not true, how is it to be determined that they have not followed the same course in another. If their former assertions are false, what guarantee have the public that they now speak the truth. But the language of the Gazette in 1822 and 3, in regard to General Jackson's fitness for the office of President, was TRUTH. Its friends, under whose sanction, every thing that appeared upon that subject, was published, know well, the character of the Gen. The expressions of disapprobation that were made at Washington in the winter of 1824, by Mr. McLane, in regard to General Jackson's total unfitness for the office of President are not forgotten—they are upon record, and if occasion shall require it, we believe they can be put in print. We trust, however, that the evidence which we this day give, will satisfy the mind of every man, however strong his prejudices may be.

Webb's Trial.—We have observed with disgust, the meanness which has governed the managers of the Delaware Gazette, in their account of this trial. Like desperate men, they seize on every opportunity which offers, to cast an odium upon the character of Mr. John M. Clayton.

The trial of James D. Webb will be regarded in this State, as an evidence of the

imbecility of the public prosecutor, as long as the history of our jurisprudence can be remembered. It was the first case that ever occurred in which an accessory was tried before the principal in a crime, when the principal was in prison.

Webb had hired his negro slave, Sarah Ann Hayes, to poison her mistress, and the proof of his guilt was such, that if she had been tried first, he could not have escaped. The Attorney General, James Rogers, Esq., aided by his friend, H. M. Ridgely, Esq. (who for a fee in this case, prosecuted a man for his life,) "put the cart before the horse," and the man who hired the poisoner was tried before the prisoner, herself, was put on trial; the result of which was, that the jury was compelled to prejudice the cause of the slave, without evidence to enable them to form an opinion as to her guilt or innocence; and thus Webb escaped by the most stupid blunder that ever disgraced a public prosecution. Mr. Rogers, to extricate himself from the dilemma, offered the declarations of the slave as evidence against Webb, and that, too, when it was shown that those declarations had been obtained under promises of favour, and threats of punishment; and because the judges refused to let such evidence go before the jury, a person whose name is believed to be known, is now figuring away in the Gazette, to throw the blame of a defeat arising from Mr. Rogers' want of knowledge, upon the Court, and one of counsel for the prisoner.

But we would ask, why is it that the Gazette writers fall upon Mr. Clayton? The answer is this—he was the only Adams lawyer concerned in the trial, and he is the man, of all others, of whom they are most afraid. His colleague, Martin W. Bates, was a Jackson man—it therefore would not do to blame him. His opponents, who displayed so little talent as to suffer the guilty (as they say Webb was,) to escape, were Jackson men. Webb himself was a Jackson man, and seven of the jury were Jackson men! and it is a notorious fact, that Col. F. Hale and Samuel Price (both Adams men) were the two jurors who, till the last moment, insisted on a verdict of guilty. Yet the acquittal of this Jackson scapegrallow, James D. Webb, is by these persons attempted to be turned into a political engine to affect the Adams party.

Will Henry M. Ridgely, the hoped for Senator, who voted, last winter, in Congress, against the claims of the Revolutionary Soldiers, and at the same time for the molasses duty of ten cents per gallon, tell us how many lawyers he has known in this State, to take a fee for prosecuting a man on trial for his life?

But, what appears, of all other matters touching this business, the most disgusting, is their having procured, from some unprincipled source, a false statement of the evidence, which they have published, with a view to injure the feelings of Mr. Clayton's female relatives, who were examined on the trial.

A negro man, named Elijah Thorn, who had lived on Mrs. Clayton's farm, at Milford, about 16 years, called to see her on the morning of the trial, and having informed her that he was summoned as a witness for the State, proceeded to tell her in presence of Mrs. Fisher, that he knew nothing that could injure Webb; a statement directly contrary to what he afterwards swore to before the court. Mr. Bates, soon after, having called at Mr. Clayton's while he was out, was informed in the course of conversation, that the report as to Thorn's evidence, was untrue. He was sent for, but refused to come. Mr. Bates then caused subpoenas to be issued, and although, as he has repeatedly stated, Mr. Clayton desired him to dispense with the evidence of his mother and sister, (Mrs. Fisher,) yet Mr. Bates, from a sense of duty to his client, after he had heard the evidence given by the negro, insisted on the evidence of those ladies, and not without great reluctance on their part, brought them before the court, after personally waiting on them for the purpose. The statement of these ladies was important only, so far as it went directly to corroborate the evidence of another witness in the cause, who swore to a conversation of precisely the same import, had with him at another time, and is confirmed by the Sheriff, who has said the negro told him the same thing when he summoned him, which he afterwards told those ladies.

We shall, perhaps, hereafter take it upon us, to show, more fully the meanness of the man who furnished materials for the statement in the Gazette. The scoundrel who could attempt to gratify his malice by injuring the feelings of females, should be held up while he lives, to the detestation of every one who has the feelings of a man.

VALLEY FORGE MEETING.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are so much occupied with their harvesting on and about the 4th of July, that they cannot, without an important sacrifice, give to the National Festival that attention which it may claim from every citizen, especially those so truly patriotic as the yeomen of Pennsylvania. It has, therefore, become a custom in this State, for the good people to select some day near the close of July, in which to celebrate their nation's independence and their "harvest home."

In accordance with this custom, the people of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties, friendly to National Administration, assembled on Saturday, the 20th inst. at Valley Forge—the ground rendered sacred by the sufferings of the American Army under Washington—with a view to enjoy their great festival, and strengthen each other in the cause of the Administration and that of their country.

Those who have not witnessed these meetings, can form but a poor idea of the manner in which they are conducted—those who have, may judge something of that of Saturday.

The editor of the Press expresses a belief, that the number present at the Valley Forge celebration, was not less than 4000, and not more than 6000. We attempted an estimate of the number a short time before dinner, and found it impossible to make a correct census. When part were seated, say from 1800 to 2000, we supposed that a numbering could be made—but there was no evident diminution of the crowd, notwithstanding the occupancy of the seats at the table.—J. S. Gazelle.

Much has been said of late, by the opposition presses, to induce a belief that the adoption of the present Tariff was a Jackson measure. We believe they would not have the audacity to attempt to palm this falsehood upon the people, did they think the course pursued by their members in Congress during the last session, was not forgotten. It is not worth while to spend time or words to cast back this assertion into their teeth—we have a record of the votes given upon the bill before us, and to settle the matter will lay it before them.

On the passage of the Tariff, there were

FOR THE BILL.
Administration. Jackson.
63 Members. 42 Members.
17 Senators. 9 Senators.

AGAINST THE BILL.
Administration. Jackson.
21 Members. 63 Members.
4 Senators. 17 Senators.

25 80
All the Jackson members voted against it from

Tennessee, Georgia,
Alabama, South Carolina,
Mississippi, North Carolina,
Louisiana, Virginia.

On the first passage of the bill, the whole delegation from ten States, (claimed as Jackson States) voted against it, with the exception of only three members.

JACKSONISM.—Mr. Ramsay, of Cumberland county, and a Representative in Congress, in answer to a request to state with candor what was his opinion concerning the Presidential Election in Pennsylvania, said:

"I use strong language, but I will be damned if they prove that Jackson has ravished half the women, and burnt half the houses in Tennessee, if Pennsylvania does not vote for him; they have made up their minds to do so, and they will do it."

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

LOUISIANA SAFE.—The Editors of the U. States Gazette have received, by the Franklin, Capt. Kay, from New Orleans, the Argus of the 12th inst. The election took place on the 7th, and the following is the result as far as received at that time.

GOVERNOR.
Derbigny, 1392 Adams.
Marigny, 559 930 Jackson.
Butler, 371 5
662 for Adams.
CONGRESS.
White, 142 Adams
Livingston, 1082 Jackson.
330 for Adams.

Three or four parishes were yet to be heard from. Verbal report says that White is elected by about 600 majority. Gurley is said to be elected, and I regret also.

In the City the Administration ticket carried without any exception. The subjoined are the returns from a single district.

Returns from the Parish of St. John.
Derbigny, 137
Marigny, 17
White, 108
Livingston, 12

Boudesque (Adams) Representative elector.
"Such a triumph," says the Argus, in the very midst of Jacksonism, speaks volumes for the moral integrity of the people, and gives a sure pledge to our country that the administration has nothing to fear in this quarter."

In New Orleans, where Gen. Jackson's virtues should be most highly appreciated—where, according to the accounts of his friends, he was received on the 8th of January last, with every demonstration of the most unbounded love and admiration—where his trifling acts of placing their city under martial law, and continuing it so, long after all danger had subsided—imprisoning Mr. Louallier, their representative, for publicly expressing his opinion, and trying him for his life after peace was officially announced—incarcerating their Judge at the same time.—It was not expected he would have been beaten. These trifling errors of his life, were forgotten, and the people were ready to fall down and worship the idol. But mark the reverse—facts have proven that there is more virtue in the people than his friends would have us believe there is. They pretend to console themselves with the hope that it is not indicative of the result of the election for electors there; and as a proof, say that Mr. Livingston expected, long since, to be beaten. Indeed! Did Mr. Livingston, the candidate of the Heroites, expect that at New Orleans—the people of which place are said to be indebted to Gen. Jackson for their preservation from rapine and murder and conflagration—that there the opponents of his idol should be successful—should out vote his friends in their ratio of two to one? It was at New Orleans that his best acts were performed, and some of his worst were perpetrated—and so far did his iniquities there exceed the merit of his virtues, that the people, who seldom err in their estimate of a man's character, and never form it uninfluenced by their gratitude, have pronounced him unworthy of their suffrages. It was under this view of the subject, no doubt, that Mr. Livingston calculated to be beaten.

The political virtue of the people has begun in the South, to shine forth—her beams illuminate the West, and travel rapidly to the extreme confines of Maine, the East, will cover our whole country in her brightness.

Kent County Meeting.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Kent County friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, assembled, pursuant to public notice, in the State House at Dover, on Tuesday, the 13th July, inst.

On motion, it was then Resolved, that the President and Vice Presidents of this meeting shall appoint a committee of thirty persons to consist of six from each Hundred of the County, whose duty it shall be to nominate and report, for the consideration of this meeting, the names of fifty persons to act as delegates for this County in the State Convention this day to assemble; and that said committee shall also draft and report to this meeting an address to the people of Kent County, with such resolutions as they may deem expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of that committee: Isaac Davis, Abel Jones, Enoch Spruance, Alexander Peterson, Robert Palmatory, and John Raymond, for Duck Creek Hundred; Jonathan Homestead, Thomas Martin, Louis Haughey, Elias Naudain, Jacob M. Hill, and John Fraser, for Little Creek Hundred; William Hill Wells, Charles Martin, James Kimney, Martin Ford, William Johnson and Saxagotha Laws, for Dover Hundred; Thomas Wainwright, Jonathan Gildersleeve, Jabez Jenkins, Samuel B. Cooper, Barratt Connel and John D. Anderson, for Morderkill Hundred; and Thomas Simpson, Benjamin Potter, Joseph G. Oliver, Covington Menack, John Wallace and Elias Fleming, for Millpillon Hundred.

The following resolution was read, considered, and adopted; to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of fifty persons be now appointed by this meeting to form a County Ticket for the friends of the Administration in Kent County, which ticket shall be reported to the people for consideration on the fourth Tuesday of August next, and that said Committee shall be now appointed by the people of each Hundred nominating ten persons.

The meeting then took a recess of half an hour to afford the Hundred meetings an opportunity of organizing and making their nominations, and at the expiration of that time was again convened. The chairman of the several hundred meetings reported the following nomination of a Committee to form the County ticket:

Duck Creek Hundred—Alexander Peterson, Abel Jones, Abraham Allen, Gary Longfellow, Timothy C. Raymond, Presley Spruance, Jr. James Wilds, Robert Palmatory, James M. Downs and Malachi Jester.

Little Creek Hundred—Jonathan Homestead, Thomas Lamb, Jacob Scott, Thomas Honey, Luke Coverdale, Elias Naudain, Sam'l Price, Abraham Moore, Joseph Bush and Joseph Buckmaster.

Dover Hundred—Robert Frame, Wm. Huntington, James B. Macomb, Thos. Green, William K. Lockwood, Henry Downs, Jas. Kimney, Nathan Green, John Connelly and Merritt Scotten.

Morderkill Hundred—Joel Clement, Barton Conner, Wm. Roe, Jacob Boone, Esq. John Downs, Jonathan Jenkins, David Onns, Joseph H. Raymond, Barratt P. Conner and Warner Millin.

Millpillon Hundred—Isaac Harrington, Hinson Graham, James Whitaker, Eli Coalscott, John Wallace, Cary Frazer, Clement Morris, Eli Fleming, B. Beawick and Wm. Rowland.

The said nominations were unanimously accepted by the meeting.

Benjamin Potter, Esq. chairman of the committee appointed to nominate conferees to the General State Convention, and to prepare a county address, reported the names of the following gentlemen; to wit:

For Duck Creek Hundred—Isaac Davis, Abel Jones, Rob't Palmatory, Enoch Spruance, Timothy C. Raymond, Samuel Griffin, Dr. Thomas Jamison, William Denin, Alexander Peterson, and Samuel H. Hodgson.

For Little Creek Hundred—Sam'l Price, Elias Naudain, Jonathan Homestead, Matthew Hazel, John Wright, John Fraser and Joseph Bush.

For Dover Hundred—James Kimney, Saxagotha Laws, Paris Moore, Wm. Huntington, William Hill Wells, John Robertson, Cornelius P. Comegas, Thomas Green, Matthias Day and Hughitt Layton.

For Morderkill Hundred—Joel Clement, John D. Anderson, Jonathan Jenkins, Samuel Virden, Thomas Wainwright, Jacob Boone, Esq. Joseph H. Raymond, Jonathan Gildersleeve, Isaac Grewell, John Downs, and David Onins.

For Millpillon Hundred—John Booth, Philip D. Fiddeman, Thomas Simpson, James B. Ralston, Benjamin Potter, Joseph G. Oliver, James P. Lofand, Winlock Hall, John Wallace, Isaac Davis (of Ben.) Elias Fleming and Curtis B. Beawick.

On motion, the nomination was adopted.

*A Stated Meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A paper will be read on the Origin of the Hudson Species.
Wilmington, July 31.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JESSE TYSON, late of Mill Creek Hundred, County of New-Castle and State of Delaware, are required to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate to present them to the subscribers who will attend, (for the convenience of those concerned,) at the house of Samuel Taylor in London Britton Township, Chester County on the 12th and 13th days of August next.

JONATHAN LUKENS, Administrator.
JOHN KIRK, Debtor's son.
July 24, 1828. 45—46.

Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 30th August which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, \$2,000, \$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three Whole Tickets, \$4.00 One Share, \$2.00 Half Share, 1.00
*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, J. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 9, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Public-**No. 73.** AN ACT to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph and the Sisters of the Visitation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Augustine Decant, Elizabeth Boyle, Jane Smith, Rosetta White, Margaret George, Bridget Ferrell, Francis Jourdan, Ann Gruber, Adele Davis, Sarah Thompson, Margaret Felicitas, Mary Scholastica Hearn, Julia Shirk, Louisa Rogers, Martha Dadianan, Mary Joseph Hivell, Mary Agnes O'Connor, Mary Clara Shirley, Mary Paul Douglas, Eliza Martin Butcher, Eugenia Clarke, Jane Boyle, Rosetta Tyler, Mary Love, Ann Collins, Mary M'Ginnis, Elizabeth Dellow, Rachel Green, Ann Elizabeth Corbey, Mary Ma Sexton, Jane Degrin Smith, Helena Elder, Catherine Stinger, Ann Frances Richardson, Ann Madeline Shirley, Maria Mullon, Ann Parsons, Rebecca Gough, Ellen Piggott, Margaret Shannon, Mary Green, Mary Delene, Ellen Timmons, Mary Harding, Mary Ann Fagan, Eliza Susan Scott, Margaret Brady, Mary Frances Doorman, Ann Dorsey, Eliza Minger, Barbara Marlo, Mary Gibson, Lydia Dix, Mary Twyger, Eliza Smith, Bridget Gibson, Ellen Hughes, Ann Wickham, Elizabeth Gracer, Mary Council, and their successors hereafter to become Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph, according to the rules and regulations that have been, or may hereafter be, established by their association be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style, and title of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Eliza Matthews, Alice Lott, Harriet Brent, Mary Neale, Elizabeth Neale, Margaret Marshall, Ann Combs, Louisa Jones, Jane Neale, Ann Welch, Elizabeth Clarke, Louisa Queen, Jane C. Neale, Mary Ann Boorman, Grace Turner, Mary Cummins, Eleanor Miles, Mary Olivia Neale, Ann Diggs, Catherine Cornish, Lucretia Ford, Mary Caroline Neale, Mary King, Johanna Barry, Mary E. Neale, Margaret Cooper, Sarah Cooper, Margaret Dent, Elizabeth Wiseman, Jeannette Barber, Elizabeth Lancaster, Matilda Langham, Mary Brooks, Margaret King, Rebecca Harrison, Laura Evans, William Jones, Susan Duke, Catherine Murry, Eleanor Corcoran, Bridget Lynch, Margaret O'Connor, Elizabeth Myers, Catherine Walde, and Ann French, and their successors hereafter to become Sisters of the Visitation, according to the rules and regulations that have been, or may hereafter be, established by their association be, and they are hereby made and declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style and title of the Sisters of Visitation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, property goods, and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to either of the said Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph, or Sisters of the Visitation, or to any individual of either, or to any person or persons for the use of either of said societies, or that have been purchased for an account of the same be, and they are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said corporations respectively, and that they may severally purchase, take, receive and apply to the uses of their associations according to the rules and regulations, that they may respectively establish, from time to time, for the management of the concerns of their societies, and lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, property and privileges, or any goods, chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature, movable, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them respectively, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and that they may respectively dispose of the same. Provided always, that neither of the said associations shall at any time hold, use, possess and enjoy within the District of Columbia, either by legal seizure or trust, for their use and benefit respectively, more than two hundred acres of land, nor shall either of said societies hold, in trust, or for their benefit, an amount of real estate, the annual income of which shall exceed thirty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Corporations, by their names, styles and titles aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable in law and in equity, respectively, to sue and be sued, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued, and that the said corporations, or a majority of them, respectively, shall severally adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, after, or change at pleasure, and from time to time, make such by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress, as either may deem expedient and proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time hereafter, any the persons herein before named, or any of their successors, shall cease to be members of said sisterhoods, respectively, such person or persons shall thereafter have no control in the proceedings of said corporation, under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Approved—24th May, 1829.

Public-**No. 75.** AN ACT authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe in the name and for the use of the United States, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as shall be required of and paid by the stockholders, generally, by the rules and regulations of the company, out of the dividends which may accrue to the United States; Provided, That no more than one-fifth part of the sum to be subscribed for the use of the United States shall be demanded in any one year after the organization of the said company nor shall any greater sum be paid on the shares so subscribed for than shall be proportioned to assessments made on individual or corporate stockholders: And provided moreover That for the supply of water to such other canals as the State of Maryland or Virginia, or the Congress of the United States, may authorize to be constructed in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the section of the said canal leading from the head of the Little Falls of the Potomac river to the proposed basin, next above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have the elevation, above the tide of the river at the head of the said Falls, and shall preserve, throughout the

whole section aforesaid, a breadth at the surface of the water, of not less than five feet with a suitable breadth at bottom.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the President and Directors of the said Company according to such number of shares as the United States may at any time hold in the stock thereof and shall receive upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares aforesaid; and shall have and enjoy in behalf of the United States every other right of a stockholder in the said Company.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,
NO. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

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

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

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stiffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

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

The thorough bred Horse **RINALDO,**

Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now, at twenty-four years old, stands at \$75 the season.

RINALDO
Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, sinew and action.

PEDIGREE.
Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Duett, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old James, g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.

Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Horatio, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g g grand dam by Paget Turk, g g g g grand dam Betty Fervial, by Leede's Arabian.

He will stand the present Season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Fraser, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to whom payment is to be made.

N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner.

May 15, 1828. 35-2m.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE to Road Makers and Bridge Builders.—Proposals for the construction of about twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will be received at the office of the Company, opposite Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, from the 1st to the 11th of August next. This portion of the road commences at the city line and extends westwardly. The road will be divided into suitable sections for contract, and an agent of the Company will attend on the line of the road between these days, for the purpose of shewing the ground and of giving such explanations as may be necessary to those disposed to contract. Printed forms of contract descriptive of the manner of construction, and also printed forms of proposal will be furnished the proposers.

Between these days proposals will also be received for the construction of the stone bridges, culverts and other masonry, which may be necessary upon that portion of the road. A considerable quantity of masonry will be requisite. Testimonials of character will be expected to accompany every proposal. Bridge Builders and Stone Masons will be expected to exhibit in addition, testimonials of their professional skill.

S. H. LONG, 7 of the Board
J. KNIGHT, 5 of Engineers.
July 12. 44-4t.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT.
SIMON ROBINSON.
N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumacs.

Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43-3mp.

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Wednesday, the 5th of August, 1828.

CLASS No. 10.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls.

Prize	Amount	No. of Tickets
1st	\$3,000	10 of 120
2d	1,966	20 of 100
3d	1,000	138 of 10
4d	500	1180 of 4
5d	200	8280 of 2
6d	150	

9,624 Prizes.
15,180 Blanks.
24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$2.00 Quarters, .50 50
Halves, .80 Eighths, .25

For sale in great variety of numbers at **ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,**
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
July 12.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

Public-**No. 30.** AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act, and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary, satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.

Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. MAY 28, 1828.

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each Officer will also transmit his commission if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that affixed by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, of the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, (here insert to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1790, was carried into effect and was reduced under that arrangement) at which period I was _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

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And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay, which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, 1826, (here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____.

Before me, _____ (here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, of the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, at which period I was a [Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,] in Captain _____'s Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifth day of March, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.

Before me, _____ (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the army of the Revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____.

Before me, _____ a Justice of the Peace in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, _____ a Justice of the Peace in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay there authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, of the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, (here insert to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1790, was carried into effect and was reduced under that arrangement) at which period I was _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

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GENERAL REGISTER, in which Subscribers' occupations &c. are inserted without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.

Busby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 83 market st.
James A. Sparks, 83 1/2 Market-st. 3 doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co., corner of King and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.
Peter Horn, corner king and front sts.
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.
George Winslow, 179 market st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val. M'Neal & son, 96 and 100 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 King st.
William White, 4 high-st.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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

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.

AUGUST 7, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.

VAGARIES.

I had grown weary of existence—and
Like a tired child, could have lain down and
slumbered:
Sorrow too soon had placed its heavy hand
Upon my heart—and tho' my years had num-
bered
But few, yet they were full. Life's mingled
bowl
Was mantling to the brim;—and though my
soul
Was steeled against all charges, I did dread
The falling of that last drop, which should
make
The cup of grief run o'er. 'Tis but a thread,
Methought, and with one little blow 'twill
break:—
And then—all will be well:—sorrowing will
cease,
And grief—and doubt, all will be calm, sweet
peace.

'Twas fixed! and then I went to take one last
Long look on those I loved, one hurried gaze:
It was a bitter cup!—but it was past,
And I knelt down to die. Oh, happy days
Of boyhood, in that hour, how bright ye were!
I heard your voices on the still air

Of midnight, whispering "prayer and penitence".
And your low murmur stole into my heart,
Scattering around its balmy influence,
Until—oh, wherefore did ye not depart,
Nor lingering waken hopes, which should have
slept

Forever in their grave?—they had been wept,
And—no, not all forgotten:—but for ye,
Bright memories, and that one unfading
dream,
Hope whispers shall become reality—
I had been nothing, now:—life's transient
gleam
In darkness merged—its meteor brightness fled,
Its myriad hopes—doubts—transports perished.

THE DISTANT SHIP.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The sea-bird's wing o'er ocean's breast
Shoots like a glancing star,
While the red radiance of the west,
Spreads, kindling fast and far;
And yet that splendor wins thee not—
Thy still and thoughtful eye
Dwells but on one dark distant spot
Of all the main and sky.

Look round thee! o'er the slumbering deep
A solemn glory broods;
A fire hath touched the beacon steep,
And all the golden woods;
A thousand gorgeous clouds on high
Burn with the amber light;
What spell from the rich pageantry,
Chains down the gazing sight?

A chastening thought of human cares,
A feeling linked to earth!
Is not yon speck a barque, which bears
The loved of many a heart?
Oh! do not hope, and grief, and fear
Crown her frail world, e'en now,
And manhood's prayer, and woman's tear
Follow her venturesome prow!

Bright are the floating clouds above,
The glittering seas below;
But we are bound by cords of love,
To kindred, weal and woe!
Therefore, amidst this wild array
Of glorious things and fair,
My soul is on the barque's lone way,
For human hearts are there.

LAW DUST AND SAW DUST.

Or shaving the Block.

To furnish a village with tackle for tillage,
Jack Carter betook to the saw,
To pluck and to pillage this same little village,
Joe Pettifog took to the law.

They angled so pliant for gull and for client,
As sharp as a weasel for rats;
That what with their law dust, and what with
their saw dust
They blinded the eyes of the flats.

Jack brought to the people a bill for the steeples;
They swore they would not be bit;
But out of a saw pit, just into a law pit,
Joe tickled them up with a writ.

Says Jack, the saw rasper, I see neighbor Grasp-
er,

We both of us live by the stocks;
While I for my savings turn blocks into shav-
ings,
You lawyers are shaving the blocks.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

THE CAMPAIGNER'S TALE.

"I knew his worth; he had a valiant heart.
How did he die?"
"As ill became a soldier."

Old Play.

Man at his birth, is unquestionably, a free
agent, and is at liberty to exercise to the fullest
extent his natural privileges by becoming a sa-
vage; but if he avails himself of the advantages
conferred by social life, it is incumbent on him
to conform with the regulations by which that
society is kept together. We must all make
some sacrifice for the public good; or, in other
words, make a deposit in the public stock, for
which we receive an incalculable interest.—
True, there are many who do not view the sac-
rifice in this light, but consider the existing or-
ganization of society as having introduced more
and heavier afflictions than it had removed. I
had a friend who entertained this opinion, and
acted upon the principle of free agency until
the close of life.

I served in the west of Pennsylvania during
the Indian wars of Braddock's times. A soldier's
life, when in actual service, is full of cares and
dangers; but he has moments of enjoyment, un-
known to those whose current flows smoothly
on, and encounters no obstruction. Attached to
my mess, was a little Frenchman, who had
seen much of the world, and become a man of
the world from what he had seen. He was
about fifty years old, possessing all the anima-
tion peculiar to his countrymen, and all the phi-
losophy, or in other words, the phlegmatic in-
difference which adversity teaches. He was a
musician, sang sweetly, and played well on va-
rious instruments.

There are some to whom music appears to be
their natural language. If they open their lips
their words are full of melody, and if they but
breathe into an instrument, it "discourses most
excellent music." Such was the little French-
man, and many a time over the watch-fire have
the tedious hours of night been enlivened by
the sweetness of his voice or his skill upon his
instrument, as he performed some exquisite lit-
tle air of his native land. He was the favorite
of the garrison, and literally the creature of cir-
cumstance. In one scale of fortune, he would
have been a god-like being, but thrown into the
other, weeds grew rank in the soil where the
most delicate flowers would otherwise have
blossomed. How many are similarly constitu-
ted, and how many owe a life of virtue or vice
to circumstances beyond their immediate con-
trol!

Pierre de Luce, for such was the little French-
man's name, was completely an isolated being.
He partook of the joys of others, but mourned
over the sorrows of none, for he had learned
from his rugged path through life, that he who
has a tear for the griefs of all, will have little to
do in this world beside weeping. He was him-
self, invulnerable to sorrow. The sharpest ar-
row in his quiver could not wound him, for he
was ignorant of those domestic ties which, when
broken, leave the heart desolate, but as long as
they exist, fortify the mind against "a sea of
troubles." He had never experienced a par-
ent's care, the sacred love of a wife, nor the af-
fection of a child. He had struggled alone thro'
the world from infancy; he had gone from clime
to clime, and in the rough encounter, the bet-
ter feelings of his heart were crushed. Self be-
came the sole motive of action; and as virtue
and vice too frequently depend upon the optics
by which they are viewed, he had prescribed to
himself a straight course, without caring by
what appellation his conduct might be defined.
Self was his polar star.

Though the better feelings of his heart had
been chilled by the atmosphere of the world,
when budding, they were not totally destroyed,
and those affections which might have made
the hearts of others glad, were now lavished on
a favorite dog. This dog was his constant com-
panion: had travelled with him for years, and
many a time did he divide his scanty rations,
rather than his favorite should suffer from hun-
ger.

Our little garrison was literally in the midst
of a wilderness, surrounded by a savage enemy,
from whom we were daily liable to attack, from
which we apprehended the most melancholy re-
sults. The soldiers were worn out with fatigue
and privation; we had not drawn full rations for
some time, and the militia, of which the garrison
was partially composed, were in a complete
state of insubordination, which increased as the
expiration of their term of service approached.

Many deserted, and Pierre, who called me his
friend, urged me to the same measure. He
contended for the principle of free agency in
our conduct towards man and God, and that, as
soon as we cease to enjoy this birthright to the
fullest extent we approach a state of subjection
which no one of God's creature's has a right to
exercise over another. I listened to him, but a
sense of right and a dread of the consequences
of a departure from my duty, counteracted his
sophistry. Not so with Pierre: he thought not
of consequences, but acted as if the whole world
were his own, and he was alone in the world.
When the roll was called on the morning follow-
ing this conversation, the little Frenchman and
several others were missing.

A detachment was ordered out in pursuit of
the deserters. I was among the number. We
soon got upon their track, and pursued them in-
to the recesses of the wilderness. They con-
cealed themselves in caverns, in order to elude
our search. Following the course of a winding
stream, we came into a wild dell where we hal-
ted to refresh ourselves. The soldiers were
seated on the ground, taking their hasty meal,
when the low growl of a dog was distinctly
heard. It awakened our attention. It was re-
peated, and we approached the spot whence it
proceeded, which was a cavern formed by huge
projecting rocks. We entered and discovered
Pierre and another deserter at the extremity.—
When brought into the open air, the latter ap-
peared an altered being from what he was. He
also belonged to the same mess with myself; a
young man, a good soldier, and full of animal
spirits. He had hitherto viewed life as a May-
day, upon the green where the villagers are as-
sembled for a festival; but now the storm had
lowered, a full sense of his situation flashed a-
cross his mind, and he stood before his compan-
ions crestfallen, dejected and silent.

Pierre was not in the least abashed. He stood
erect as usual, and maintained his customary
placid expression of countenance. I stood be-
side him and of the two, might well have been
mistaken for the offender, I loved the man,
and my heart bled for him. He looked at me
and then upon his dog, and said:
"I have fed and caressed that creature for
years. He has been my travelling companion
throughout Europe, and on this side of the At-
lantic, and if I were weak enough to permit the
conduct of others to wound my feelings, I should
certainly experience a pang at being thus be-
trayed by him I considered my fastest friend."
He patted the dog, and added—"but it was un-
consciously done." He might have read as much
in the eyes of the dog.

We returned to the garrison, and the prison-
ers were confined in the guard-house. A court
martial was held, they were tried and sentenced
to be shot. After the sentence, I visited Pierre
in his prison, to console with him on his ap-
proaching fate. He smiled at my distress, and
explained:
"Why should I be distressed at the prospect
of dying? What is this world to me, or I to the
world, since there is no one to shed a tear for my
sufferings. By death I escape from an order of
things marked for injustice, ignorance and su-
perstition. I was born where the light of the
gospel shed its holy influence, and where the
blessings of your social compact were acknowl-
edged and enjoyed, and yet I have been an ob-
ject of persecution from the cradle to the grave.
I have been stationed here, patiently to endure
unavailing wretchedness, and pass through ex-
istence without performing one single act that
goes to answer the question, 'for what great end
was I created.' My nature is as frail as the reed
upon the margin of the stream, and yet it is an
offense if I bend when the tempest passes over
me. I am filled with passions, not for my grati-
fication, and to throw a ray of light across the
cheerless path I am condemned to travel, but to
increase my torments by abstinence. What am I
to think! How am I to act! I see the partridge
rolling in luxury: blest with a heart of flint, he
scorns at the ties that bind man to man; and
while he spits at the face of heaven, he seems
to be the choicest care of an ever watchful Pro-
vidence; and the lowly pauper who crawls
through the world in meekness and humility,
who, in the benevolence of his heart, shares his
last crust with his faithful dog, steeped in
tears of gratitude for the bounties of heaven, is
suffered to perish by the way-side begging
clarity. Such is the equity of your system. I
have visited the couch of sickness, where he
who had coined his gold from the tears and
blood of his fellow mortals, lay in state, with
luxury around him, while all the restoratives in
nature were sought for to prolong his useless
life; and I have been in the miserable hovel,
where he whose life had been one unvaried
scene of abstinence and self-mortification, whose
every act had been to exalt his nature, and leave
some glorious monument behind, that he had
not lived in vain; but I have seen him stretched
on his pallet of straw, comfortless—with burning
brain—broken heart—fervent—dying! and no
other moisture on his parched lips, than that
which his eyes distilled at being obliged to leave
the few he loved to the cold charity of an un-
feeling world. These are the benefits confer-
red on man by his social compact; then, why
should I deplore being about to escape from
such an incomprehensible and inequitable order
of things?"

The morning fixed for the execution of the
deserters arrived. At day-break we were roused
from our beds of straw by the beat of the drum.
There was an unusual stillness observed through-
out the fort, every word spoken was in an un-
der tone, and scarcely a sound was heard, ex-
cept that which proceeded from the band.—
Even the music seemed to partake of the pre-
vailing melancholy; for never before had the re-
veille fallen on my ear like notes of sadness.

The morning was intensely cold. A heavy
sleet had fallen during the night, and every ob-
ject that the eye beheld, was covered with ice.
The trees glistened brilliantly and bent beneath
their weighty encasement. The piercing wind
moaned thro' the desolate forest, and I thought
to myself that the melancholy sound was well
adapted to the sorrowful occasion. As I looked
around and beheld all nature, as it were, in her
hour of adversity, I for a moment, questioned
whether I was still in that world so bright, luxu-
riant and joyous in spring time. But when the
sun arose in cloudless splendor, and his rich
beams gave coloring to every glittering object,
well might I have questioned the identity of the
orb I trod upon. The scene, indeed, was bril-
liant beyond description, and all around was fair-
ly land.

On my way from my quarters to the parade
ground, I had to pass the small log cabin in
which the prisoners were confined. A sentinel
was stationed at the door. There was a crevice
between the logs, which had been rudely piled
in building the hut. I could see its inmates
from where I stood. I drew nigh and asked
permission of the sentinel to speak to Pierre.

"Impossible," he replied.
"But one word."
"Not a syllable."
"He dies in less than an hour."
"True."

"And lone as he is in the world, there may be
something he would have a friend to do for him
after his death."
"Perhaps so; approach and speak to him for
a moment, but no longer."

I drew nigh the crevice. Pierre was seated
in a corner of the hut, fondling with his dog,
with as little concern as if he had a life of joy be-
fore him, instead of a death of terror. I called
to him—he raised his head, and on recognizing
me, came to the spot where I stood.
"Is there any thing, I asked, that I can do for
you, before you die? And wish, you would have
fulfilled afterwards?"

"Nothing," he replied, "I have always con-
fined my wish in this world, within my own pow-
ers of performance; and beyond it, man can do
little that will afford me either pleasure or
pain."

"Is there any one to whom you would have
your dying blessing conveyed?"
"Ay: to all mankind if it will avail them any
thing, but if not, convert it all to your own es-
pecial use."

He smiled and stretched forth his hand; I
grasped it and he returned the pressure. The
sentinel called to me that the line was forming;
I again pressed the prisoner's hand, and was
hurrying away when he called me back.
"Stay," said he, "I had forgot, I have one re-
quest to make—Will you fulfil it?"
"Unquestionably!"
"On the honor of a soldier."

"And the sincerity of an honest man; be it
what it may, I pledge myself to perform it."

"It is not much," said Pierre, "no more than
this: should it fall to your lot to be one of my
executioners, remember I have a heart." He
perceived that I did not comprehend his mean-
ing and continued, "Let your musket ball find
the way to it, for though I am a soldier, I would
avoid unnecessary pain in dying."

Having arrived at the place of parade, the
line was formed and a guard of six chosen to do
the work of death. It fell to my lot to be one
of the number. When my name was called,
my heart leaped as it were to my throat, respira-
tion was suspended and I nearly fell to the
ground. Pierre was my friend. God only knows
what I endured at that moment! My feelings
were not to be envied even by him whose life I
had been called upon to destroy; but I knew
that the painful duty must be performed, though
it snapped my heart strings in the execution.

We were stationed in front of the line, the
band commenced the dead march, and on turn-
ing my eyes towards the hut in which the pris-
oners were confined, I beheld them approaching
under a guard. The step of the little French-
man was firm and steady, and he kept time with
the solemn beat of the drum. He appeared as
cheerful as if he had been going to parade, and
never looked more like a soldier than on that oc-
casion.

Not so his companion: All his senses appear-
ed to be alive to the terror of his situation. As
they marched in front of the garrison, a dead si-
lence was observed; the soldiers were as fixed as
statues, and deep sorrow was depicted in every
countenance. The solemn beat of the drum,
and the mournful note of the piercing fife, were
re-echoed by the most distant hills. Various and
indescribable feelings rushed on me. As I fixed
on the extended and unpeopled waste around,
and heard the only sound that proceeded from
the garrison lazily booming over the ice-clad
plain, I felt to the fullest extent the fact that we
were in the midst of the wilderness. I gazed on
my sorrow stricken comrades until I almost fan-
cied we were beings of another region, and
when my eyes fell upon those destined to die,
the execution seemed to me even more terrible
than deliberate and cold-blooded murder. The
responsibility was appalling. It was the act of a
few isolated beings, and not the act of the world.
It was the slaying of a sharer in our dangers;
one who was bound to us by every social tie;
nay, by the indissoluble link of privation and
misery. It struck me as being more horrible
than fratricide.

The prisoners moved on in front of the line
towards the spot appointed for the execution.—
It was beneath an old oak in the eastern corner
of the garrison. Every eye was turned to-
wards them, and sadness dimmed every eye.
When they came to the spot where the guard
of six was stationed, they paused for a moment.
Pierre gave me a look full of meaning and smiled.
It was not in pride or affectation, nor yet
in scorn of mankind, but it was the smile of gen-
eral benevolence; one in which the brightness
of his soul shone forth like the beams of the sun
when setting. Not so his companion. Terror
and distress were depicted in his countenance.
He looked at us as if supplicating our mercy,
and the look was mingled with the thought that
we were to execute and not to weigh the deed
our hands were about to perpetrate. It was ag-
ony to behold him, and terrible as was the
thought that I was about to shed the blood of
my friend, it was not half so painful as the idea
of violently taking the life of one who manifest-
ed such terror at dying. Pierre marked the agi-
tation of his companion; he seemed to read my
feelings too, and as they moved on he pronoun-
ed the word, "remember," his dog followed at
his side, and even to that hour he was not
unmindful of the affection of his dog.

They approached the old oak, beneath which
the graves were dug and two rough coffins placed.
We marched behind the prisoners to the
solemn beat of the drum, and I could not shake
from my mind the recollection that we had of-
ten marched side by side to more spirit-stirring
music.

We arrived at the spot, and a brief prayer was
offered, when Pierre's companion was led to the
grave and desired to kneel upon the coffin.—
His animal functions had forsaken him; he shook
like an aspen leaf, and wept like a child. There
are some men who remain children in their feel-
ings to the close of life: whose minds have not
grown in proportion with the body, and whose
nervous systems are controlled by the feebleness
of the mind.

He knelt down and the cap was drawn over his
eyes. The music ceased, the sergeant gave the
word of command; and the poor wretch sobbed
audibly. Pierre stood hard by with his arms
folded, a mute spectator of the painful scene.—
Not a sound proceeded from the soldiers, ar-
rayed to witness the fatal consequence of insub-
ordination. We passed through the preparatory
evolutions, the word "fire" was given, and the
deserter fell dead across the coffin, perforated
by six wounds, each of which would have
been mortal. Pierre looked upon the corpse,
but betrayed no emotion. He stepped forward
and stood beside the grave destined to receive
his own mortal remains. The sergeant would
have him kneel: "No," he replied, "I have al-
ways met my enemy face to face, when they as-
sumed the most threatening attitude, and can I
do less to my friends?" The officer again urged
him: "No, if I must die you shall shoot me down
and let me die as a soldier, and not as a criminal."

He stood erect with his face towards us,
and his faithful dog at his feet. I never beheld
him more calm and indifferent than he appeared
to be at this moment. He caught my eye and
placed his right hand on his heart. I under-
stood the motion. My brain was on fire.—
"Thought succeeded thought in rapid suc-
cession, but nothing was distinct, for they passed off
without leaving an impression, even more rapidly
than a flash of lightning. All was confusion, I
felt not what was passing. I saw nothing but
the figure standing before me, and was so com-
pletely bewildered that I was unconscious of his
being my friend. The word was given. Every
muscle was braced with determination. I raised
the musket deliberately to my shoulder, the only
thought, the only wish that entered my mind
at the moment, was to hit the mark. It seemed
like an age between the words, take aim and
fire. At length it was given. I heard the re-
port of the muskets, saw Pierre fall, but nothing
more. Darkness came over me; I sank to the
earth, and when I awoke I found myself on the
straw in my tent, and one of the mess bathing
my temples.

I inquired for Pierre.
"He is in his grave," said the soldier.
"Did he die in agony?"

"No; on the spot. There was a he-

death on his heart."
I felt as if a ball had struck my own, and
ed wildly. The man thought me mad,
was so. I knew who had inflicted the
thought was hell to me, and I cur-
hand that had inflicted it. The curse
me, and to this day I feel as if I were mad.
The deed was done in mercy, in com-
passion with his dying wish, but even that
cannot assuage the poignancy of my feel-
ings. I did my duty as a soldier, but destroyed
as a man. A thousand times I have wished
myself in the grave.

I was seized with a raging fever, seized
by delirium, which confined me to my bed
in a hopeless condition. During my illness
a faithful attendant at my side, who
approached by his presence though his
were those of sorrow and affliction. At
he slept on the grave of his master, and by
light he would crawl to my tent. I never
held a poor animal so stricken. When his
ter was buried, I was told that the whining
dog touched the heart of the roughest soldier.
He did not mourn long. I had been com-
about two weeks when the faithful creature
gleeted to pay his accustomed visit, and
quitting for him, he had not been seen.

I was at this time convalescent, and on
my tent I considered it my first
to visit the grave of my friend. I did so,
on it lay the dead body of the dog. I drop-
a tear on discovering the stiff and frozen car-
of the affectionate animal. How few are re-
deed so sincerely by those whom God has
died with reason, and who acknowledge
force of natural and fictitious ties! A plain
would say he died of a broken heart, but
physicians may give the cause of his death a
more learned appellation, what I know not,
assuredly one that would not be as general
understood, and perhaps, not as near the
as that which I have assigned. I had the
buried at the feet of his master. The gar-
was broken up shortly afterwards, and the
out soldiers returned to the haunts of man. I
had fallen victim to the hardships they en-
dured, but none were so long and generally de-
as poor Pierre de Luce. How wonderfully
inexplicably is the mind of man organized!
friend died cheerfully, the victim of a depart-
from the line of duty, and I live in wretched-
ness for having fulfilled what my duty enjoined.
was a life free from anxiety, though he ack-
nowledged no earthly power paramount to his
whereas mine has been a pilgrimage of daily
hollowness, notwithstanding I have fulfilled, to
utmost of my strength, every obligation en-
joyed by my country and my God. R. P. S.

DEATH.

Death seems to enter a cottage only as a
deliverer from the miseries of human life;
but into courts and the seats of grandeur,
insult and terror. To languish under a gilt
canopy, to expire on soft and downy pillows,
to give up the ghost in state, has a more gloom-
aspect than, at the call of nature, to expire on
grassy turf, and resign the breathless clay back
to its proper element. What does a crowd
of friends or flatterers signify in that import-
hour, to the most glorious mortal? Which
his numerous attendants would stand the ar-
of death, descend into the silent prison of the
grave for him, or answer the summons of the
supreme tribunal.—Burton's Anatomy of Melan-
choly.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and
needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at
hand, and sets upon our lips, and is ready to
drop out before we are aware, whereas a lie is
troublesome, and sets a man's inventions on the
rack, and one trick needs a great many more of
the same kind to make it good.

Extract from Salathiel.

A LION FIGHT.

"Dismounting, for the side of the hill was al-
most precipitous, I led my panting Arab thro'
beds of myrtle, and every lovely and sweet-
smelling bloom, to the edge of a valley, that
seemed made to shut out every disturbance of
man."

"A circle of low hills, covered to the crown
with foliage, surrounded a deep space of velvet
turf, kept green as the emerald by the flow of
rivers, and the moisture of a pellucid lake in
the centre, tinged with every color of the heav-
ens. The beauty of this sylvan spot was en-
hanced by the luxuriant profusion of almond, or-
ange, and other trees, that, in every stage of
production, from the bud to the fruit, covered
the little knolls below, and formed a broad belt
round the lake."

Parched as I was by the intolerable heat, this
secluded haunt of the spirit of freshness looked
doubly lovely. My eyes, half blinded by the
glare of the sands, and even my mind exhausted
by perplexities of the day, found delicious relaxa-
tion in the verdure and dewy breath of the silent
valley. My barb, with the quick sense of ani-
mals accustomed to the travel of the wilderness,
showed her delight by playful boundings, the
prouder arching of her neck, and the brighter
glancing of her bright eye.

"Here," thought I, as I led her slowly towards
the deep descent, 'would be the very spot for
the innocence that had not tried the world, or
the philosophy that had tried it, and found all
vanity. Who could dream that, within the bor-
ders of this distracted land, in the very hearing,
almost in the very sight, of the last miseries that
man could inflict on man, there was a retreat
which the foot of man, perhaps, never yet de-
filed; and in which the calamities that afflict soci-
ety might be as little felt as if it were among the
stars!'

A violent plunge of the barb put an end to my
speculation. She exhibited the wildest signs of
terror, snorted and strove to break from me; then
fixing her glance keenly on the thickets below,
shook in every limb. But the scene was tran-
quillity itself; the chameleon lay basking in the
sun, and the only sound was that of the wild
doves murmuring under the broad leaves of the
palm trees.

But my mare still resisted every effort to lead
her downward, her ears were fluttering convul-
sively, her eyes were starting from their sockets;
I grew peevish at the animal's unusual obsti-
nancy, and was about to let her suffer for the
day, when my senses were paralyzed by a ter-
rific roar. A lion stood on the summit which
I had but just quitted. He was not a dorm-
ant above my head, and his first spring must

led me to the bottom of the precipice. I burst away at once. I drew the only dagger I had, and, hopeless as escape seemed, I plunged. But the lordly lion, probably disdaining to ignore prey, and on the summit, lashing his sides with his tail, and tearing up the ground. He stopped suddenly, listened, as to some coming foot, and then, with a hideous yell over me, and was in the thicket below at a bound.

A whole thicket was instantly alive; the which I had fixed on for the abode of tranquillity, was an old haunt of lions, and eighty heads were now roused from their day slumbers. Nothing could be grander or more terrible than this disturbed majesty of forest kings. In every variety of savage mien, from terror to fury, they plunged and yelled; dashed through the lake, burst through the thicket, rushed up the hills, stood on their hind legs, and defiance against the coming lion, the numbers were immense, for the less of shade and water had gathered them every quarter of the desert.

While I stood clinging to my perilous hold, and of all attracting their gaze by the slightest movement, the source of the commotion appeared in the shape of a Roman soldier issuing, spear and shield, through a ravine at the further side of the valley. He was palpably unconscious of the formidable place into which he was entering, and the gallant clamor of voices through the thicket, showed that he was followed by others as bold and as unconscious of their danger as himself.

At his career soon closed; his horse's feet had only touched the turf, when a lion was fixed in a fang and claws on the creature's loins. A rider uttered a cry of horror, and, for the instant, he lay prostrate on the open jaws of the lion. I saw the lion gathering up his prey for a second bound, but the soldier, a figure of gigantic strength, grasping the nostrils of the monster with one hand, and with the other holding his spear, drove the steel at one resolute thrust, into the lion's forehead. Horse, rider, and lion fell, and continued struggling to the last.

In the next moment a mass of cavalry came under down the ravine. They had broken from their march, through the accident of a straggling lion, and followed him in a giddy ardor of the chase. The night now wore them was enough to appal the boldest of the valley. The valley was filled with the vast and retreat was impossible, for the troops were still pouring in by the only pass: and from a sudden descent of the glen, horse and man were rolled head foremost among the lions: neither man nor monster could retreat. The combat was horrible; and the heavy spears of the pioneers plunged through bone and brain. The lions, made more furious by wounds, sprang on the powerful horses, and bore them to the ground, or flew at the troopers' throats, and rushed and dragged away cuirass and buckler. The valley was a struggling heap of human and savage battle; man, lion, and charger, writhing and rolling in agonies, till their forms were unrecognizable. The groans and cries of the lionesses, the screams of the mangled horses, and the roars and howlings of the lions bleeding with the sword and spear, tearing the dead, arising up the sides of the hills in terror, and rushing down again with a fresh thirst of gore, filled all conception of fury and horror.

But man was the conqueror at last; the savages, scared by the spear and thinned in their numbers, made a rush in one body towards the ravine, overthrew every thing in their way, and burst from the valley, leaving the desert for many a league with their roar."—Vol. II, pp. 71-72.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[79.] AN ACT in relation to the Banks of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be, and is hereby declared, lawful for the several Banks in the District of Columbia, in calculating their discount or interest, to charge according to the standard and rates set forth in "Rowlett's Tables," and, in computing the time which a Note may have to run, to reckon the days inclusively.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[80.] AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

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, to wit:

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen employed in the Navy afloat, two hundred and ninety-four thousand and seventy-eight dollars.

For pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen, at Navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, forty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the yards and stations, fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing and improvements of Navy yards, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses, not enumerated, for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For clothing for the same, seven thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars, and twenty-five cents.

For fuel for the same, three thousand and forty-nine dollars.

For contingencies for the same, three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For contingencies additional for the same, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For military stores for the same, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores for the same, five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; but that no part of the same shall be drawn from the Treasury before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 81.] AN ACT making appropriations for payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

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 they are hereby, respectively appropriated, for the objects following, to wit:

For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, three thousand dollars.

For the invalid and half-pay pensioners, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but that no part of the same shall be drawn from the Treasury before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[No. 82.] AN ACT to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the Mackerel Fishery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Collector of the District to which any vessel may belong, on an application for that purpose by the master or owner thereof, to issue a license for carrying on the mackerel fishery, to such vessel, in the form prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three: Provided, that all the provisions of said act, respecting the licensing of ships or vessels for the coasting trade and fisheries, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to licenses and to vessels licensed for carrying on the mackerel fishery.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[No. 83.]—AN ACT in addition to "An act making an appropriation for 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 the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, viz:

For pay, subsistence, and provisions, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For outfits, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs, and for wear and tear, ten thousand dollars.

Approved May 24, 1828.

[No. 84.] AN ACT for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, unless he shall have been examined and approved by a Board of Naval Surgeons, who shall be designated for that purpose, by the Secretary of the Navy Department; and no person shall receive the appointment of Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, until he shall have served as an Assistant Surgeon at least two years, on board a public vessel of the U. States at sea, and unless, also, he shall have been examined and approved by a board of Surgeons constituted as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may designate and appoint to every fleet or squadron an experienced and intelligent Surgeon, then in the Naval service of the United States, to be designated "Surgeon of the Fleet," who shall be Surgeon of the Flag-ship, and who, in addition to his duties as such, shall examine and approve all requisites for medical and hospital stores for the fleet, and inspect their quality; and who shall, in difficult cases, consult with the Surgeons of the several ships, and make records of the character and treatment of diseases, to be transmitted to the Navy Department; and who, in addition to the compensation allowed to Surgeons at sea, shall be allowed double rations while acting as Surgeon of the Fleet as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Assistant Surgeons, who shall have been commissioned less than five years, shall receive each thirty dollars a month, and two rations a day; after five years' service they shall be entitled to an examination by a Board of Naval Surgeons, constituted as aforesaid, and having been approved and passed by such Board they shall each receive an addition of five dollars a month, and one ration a day; and after ten years' service, a further addition of five dollars a month, and one ration a day.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every Surgeon who shall have received his appointment as is herebefore provided for, shall receive fifty dollars a month, and two rations a day; after five years' service, he shall be entitled to receive fifty-five dollars a month, and an additional ration a day; and after ten years' service, he shall receive sixty dollars a month, and the rations last aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every Assistant Surgeon after having faithfully served two years shall, while in actual service at sea, in addition to the usual compensation allowed him by law, receive double rations, and five dollars a month; and every Surgeon in the Navy, while in actual service at sea, shall also, in addition to his usual compensation, receive double rations and ten dollars a month.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

GEN. JACKSON 76.

The time and place of General Jackson's birth are involved in obscurity, and neither he nor his friends have been disposed to enlighten the public on these points. The Waxaw Settlement, in South Carolina, has been generally reputed as the place of his nativity, and each of the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, has been named as the time when he came into this "mortal breathing world." But no satisfactory evidence has ever been produced to sustain the truth or probability of these suppositions and suggestions; and it is to be feared that when the hero descends to "the tomb of the Cavaliers," there will be as much contention for the honor of having given birth to him, as ever there was in the case of old Homer, that worthy Greek Bard—who sang of heroes, and of mice.

Luckily, for the repose of the world, we have in our possession an article which may assist in elucidating the mystery. It is nothing less than an address from Gen. Jackson to his fellow citizens, previous to his departure to take his seat in the Senate of the United States. This address is to be found in Port Folio for December 12th, 1801, in which it was copied from a Savannah paper, edited by Messrs Seymour & Woolworth. The precise date of its delivery is not given, but the latest date which can be assumed is the autumn previous to its publication; though, if Major Eaton be correct in saying that the General resigned his seat in the Senate, in 1799, it must have been pronounced a much earlier day.

In the address referred to, Gen. Jackson says:—"At the age of fourteen, I came to this country, a boy. At sixteen, I shouldered my musket, and Gen. Green then saw in me the presages of future greatness."—Again he says:—"I am near 50 years of age."

The Address can be seen at our office, by any who desire to peruse it. There seems to be no reason to question the authenticity of the publication, or to doubt the correctness of the report. The matter deserves to be further investigated. According to Major Eaton, General Jackson's father emigrated to this country, in the year 1765; and if the Hero was near fifty years old so long ago as the autumn of 1801, he must have been born about the year 1751 or '52;—and hence he could say with perfect truth, "At the age of fourteen, I came to this country, a boy."

The materials for a closer investigation of his claim to American birth, are thus before the public. Let the inquiry be pursued, that the truth may be elicited. Those who have a file of the Port Folio, will find the Address on page 395, of the first volume, being part of No. 50, published December 12, 1801.

The entire address is quite a literary curiosity, and will be inserted when we have room for it.

From the National Journal.

JACKSON AND DECATUR.

We have received so many letters from various parts of the United States, referring us to the singular correspondence, which was some time ago triumphantly circulated by the Combination presses, between Mr. Grundy and Gen. Jackson, in relation to Decatur's interference with the latter to prevent his executing his threatened purpose of entering the Senate chamber of the United States, and outraging some of its members; and calling upon us to state what we know or believe as to the facts of the case, that we can no longer hesitate to reply to their inquiries. We have been at much pains to collect these facts from the most authentic sources; and our correspondents may be assured, that what we now give to the public is, substantially, the history of the transaction and the circumstances which led to it.

It must be still fresh in the recollection of the country, that during the session of Congress which commenced in December, 1818, the conduct of Gen. Jackson as a military officer, in his famous Seminole campaign, was a subject of investigation in both Houses. Many of the members expressed, in strong and indignant terms, their disapprobation of his conduct, believing that the constitution of the country, which it was their high and indispensable duty to vindicate, had been violated; and that it was necessary, by a solemn legislative act, to assert the supremacy of the civil over the military authority. Upon being informed that his investigation was on foot in Congress, and that his conduct had been freely censured, he hastily left his residence in Tennessee, and, accompanied by his military family, and one or two devoted personal friends, came to Washington. On his approach to the city, his impetuosity of temper, which could no longer be restrained, broke forth in blasphemous imprecations and threats of vengeance, by which the purpose of his visit, in the depth of winter, was revealed. These violent outbreaks were renewed, after his arrival at Washington, in taverns and other public places; and when admonished of the inappropriateness of character attached to those against whom his menaces were levelled, he impudently swore that the altar itself should not protect them.

President Monroe, upon hearing of his arrival and the threats, was so apprehensive, from his knowledge of the uncontrollable passions of the General, that he would at least attempt some outrage, that he deputed his brother, since deceased, to call upon him and conjure him to respect himself and the constituted authorities of his country, by abstaining from all violence. This, for a time, had its effect, and the General left Washington on the 12th of February 1819; on a visit to New York. On the 24th of the same month, Mr. Laycock made his report to the Senate on the Seminole campaign. On the 26th of March, Gen. Jackson was honored with a public dinner in Baltimore. Many of the gentlemen who were at that dinner, will recollect how abruptly he left the table, assigning as a reason that he wished to be in Washington before the Senate adjourned, where it was his purpose to chastise the members who had dared to call his conduct in question, particularly the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Epes, by whose casting vote he understood the character of the report had been decided.

A few minutes after leaving the company, he was on the road to Washington, where he arrived at day-light on the 3d of March, the last day of the session. During the evening of that day, he was seen at the Brick Capitol, as it was called, where Congress then held its sessions, accompanied by his friends, Dr. Brongaugh and Col. Kemper. Commodore Decatur visited the Capitol on the same evening, accompanied by his lady.

After escorting the latter to the lobby of the Senate, he returned to the outer passage, where, seeing Gen. Jackson greatly agitated, and having heard of his threat to enter the Senate chamber, and there offer violence to some of its members, he accosted Col. Kemper, and entreated him to dissuade the General from his purpose.

This gentleman, however, instead of complying with Decatur's wishes, expressed his own concurrence in the design, and his hope that Jackson would carry it into effect. Meeting with this rebuff from Kemper, Commodore Decatur next addressed himself directly to the General, and asked if the threats which he had heard ascribed to him had been really uttered. Gen. Jackson answered affirmatively, and added with an oath, that he was determined to punish the d--d rascals in their very places in the Senate. Decatur earnestly conjured him to reflect "that it was a step which could not fail to ruin him in the estimation of every good citizen—that it was probable he was not without enemies in the Senate—and that nothing could be more galling to them than any attempt to execute his threat."

The mild and friendly manner of Decatur's remonstrance at length had its effect; and General Jackson was thus saved from the commission of a crime, which would have blasted all his laurels in the bud.

These are the facts of the case. They formed the current topic of conversation here at the time of their occurrence, and were referred to by Mr. Laycock in his Reply to certain scurrilous strictures on his Report, written by one of the General's family, and, of course, as Laycock supposed, with the knowledge and approbation of General Jackson. The persons are still living before whom he made his threats as he approached the city. In Baltimore there are many persons who were present at the dinner given to him there, who remember his sudden departure, and the excuses he offered for it.

The National Intelligencer of the 4th of March, 1819, announced the arrival of General Jackson in this city at "day-light," the preceding morning. It is believed there are still in Washington several persons who witnessed the interview between Jackson and Decatur at the Capitol. It is certain there are many who can testify to the fact, that Commodore Decatur spoke of the interview and detailed the circumstances as we have here given them. The late President and his family, Decatur's brother officers of the Navy, as well as others, might be referred to. And although the Richmond Enquirer affected to speak from authority, when it denied that Decatur had made the same communication to Mr. Tazewell, a decent respect for the character of the latter forbids the belief that he will encounter the terrible responsibility of denying it "over his own name," to use a military phrase of the day. He knows, and others to whom he has told it have not forgotten, with what delight he, was in the habit of dwelling upon, and embellishing this incident in the life of his friend Decatur. Many a dinner company has he entertained with the narrative, and though it sometimes served him to display his peculiar talent for amplification, the substance was as we have stated it. But Mr. Tazewell had not then sworn allegiance to the Combination. He had not then tasted of the "New Patent Political Panacea," which has since worked such wonders in the moral world. He had not then dipped in the *Bentonian* Lethes, which so sweetly washes away all remembrance of local disputes and personal predilections. He loved his gallant friend Decatur, and loved to tell how much his country was indebted to him for saving its consecrated halls—for they were then so regarded—from outrage and pollution.

If these things be true—and that they are may be established by incontrovertible evidence—how can General Jackson stand justified in the face of the nation, for the answer he gave to Mr. Grundy's letter? What was the allegation? That General Jackson had dared to threaten members of Congress with violence, even to the cutting off their ears, for the exercise of an unbounded privilege in animadverting on his conduct as a public military officer; and that he had sworn that no place however sacred should protect them from his unhalloved vengeance. Does he, unequivocally, deny that he uttered such threats? The essence of a crime is the purpose, the intention, the threat publicly to execute it, constitutes its audacity. The particular shot in the capital where General Jackson was arrested in his fell design, or the precise language of Decatur's remonstrance to him, are circumstances of minor importance. And yet he has attempted to deceive the American people by deliberately presenting a defence, which may or may not be true in the letter, but which is in substance a gross suppression of the truth. It is assumed, that Commodore Decatur's statement is entitled to implicit belief. His character alone stamps it with truth. He had no motive to misrepresent. The General stands in a very different situation. He is before the People soliciting the highest honor in their gift. He is accused of a mediated crime, which, if perpetrated, would not only have rendered him infamous, but probably have cost him his life.

The issue is between Decatur and General Jackson so far as the thwarted purpose of the latter is concerned. He can no other-wise escape from the foulness of the imputation than by throwing discredit on the statement of the former. But the American people are not so unjust as to sacrifice the well-earned reputation of a deceased hero to the vain ambition of a living one. His worshippers would no doubt consider it a cheap offering to the success of their idol; but the great body of the People, to whom for every thing patriotic and chivalrous, would submit to the sacrifice under no authority inferior to that which required Isaac to offer up his only son.

Kent County Meeting.

ADDRESS

Of the Meeting held at Dover, for the County of Kent, on the 13th day of July, 1828, to the Free and Independent Voters of that County.

Fellow-citizens,

It is not for any ordinary purpose that so many hundreds of freemen, have this day assembled at the Capitol of the State. A large portion of the People of Kent County, having a common interest with you, and knowing no sectional feelings to which you can be strangers, request you to hear them without prejudice, while they

briefly address you on the subject which has this day caused them to assemble.

No theme can be more interesting to freemen than the choice of the ruler to whom in a great degree, under God, the destinies and liberties of their country must be committed. We regard it as inconsistent with the republican character to regulate that choice by a zealous devotion and blind adherence to any individual; but we think that choice should be governed by the principles which the different candidates may support, by effect which their election would produce upon the morals, the industry and happiness of the people, by the consequences which may result to all our civil institutions, and by the influence of our choice upon the manners, the education and religion of posterity as well as of the present generation.

The character of Andrew Jackson, the only candidate in opposition to the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair, has been recently more fully developed by evidence which was not before the public prior to the last election, and it is believed that not a few of those who formerly supported him, have determined no longer to give their sanction to that example which his biography has furnished for posterity. We deem it unnecessary for us to spread his portrait before you. It has been drawn by others and the lineaments of it are easily perceptible, for they are marked with blood. The pretended hero of two wars (in the first of which he must have been a champion of nine years old!) has been shown to be the hero of a hundred bravadoes and quarrels, and a duellist by profession and by frequent practice. The disputed question of the last political campaign as to the fate of the six unhappy men, whom his ruthless violence consigned to an untimely grave, has been settled against his followers by the accidental discovery of the original record of their trial and condemnation. His slanderous abuse of the President and Secretary of State, towards whom common modesty might have taught him to be silent, and in relation to whom common sense should have led him to assume a generous feeling, if he did not possess it, has been fully exposed; and the characters and dispositions of those men, whom he had marked out for his victims, by the light of truth, now shine out more resplendent as they stand contrasted with the invidious spirit which attempted their destruction. His utter incapacity for civil office has become more glaring by reference to his productions written at a period when to prompt stood at his elbow. His early opposition to the principles of Washington, his refusal to join with others in the wish that the example of our country's first and best protector might be the guide of his successors, is now accompanied by evidence of his arbitrary and despotic administration of the Government of Florida, which should no longer lead him a supporter among the true friends of Washington's principles and Washington's policy. We ask you if the known, acknowledged acts of Andrew Jackson would furnish a satisfactory example for the morals and education of your children? We ask you if his election to the highest civil office in the world would not be looked upon by the young men of the nation as an authoritative sanction for the acts which have distinguished his life? Will not the bully at the cock-pit and the horse-race, point, in his defence, to the elevation of Andrew Jackson? In the event of his election, will not the duellist hereafter boast that he has butchered his antagonist and justify his act by the example of the President of the nation? Will not your children learn from such an example that "the path to honor lies through the field of battle," and that the best means of succeeding in the world will be to march through it with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other?

Fellow-citizens, the present ruler of the nation has conducted it in peace and prosperity, since his election to the Presidency, beyond the fifty-second year of our Independence. We are now respected as a people in all foreign countries, more than at any former period of the existence of our Republic. National improvements and national industry have been sedulously fostered; our navy has increased beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends, and the American Eagle now fearlessly spreads his plumage to every breeze, and dips his wing in every wave of the ocean. The moderation of our president; his forbearance and wisdom, have saved us from that danger in the south, which, at the commencement of his administration, even threatened destruction and dissolution to the Republic. While the storm of war rages on the other side of the Atlantic, and is now deluging a portion of the earth in tears and blood, we "dwell safely, every man under his own vine and his fig tree," and "there is none to make us afraid." The howlings of the distant tempest only induce the reflection, that we are not exposed to its dangers, and lull us into a state of still happier security.

With such a pilot,—one who has conducted us in safety through danger, and avoided the threatened shipwreck—shall we not be satisfied? Shall we drive experience from the helm in disgrace, and trust the preservation of our invaluable liberties to an untried steersman? Patriotism, honor and gratitude forbid it! By your love of country and your sense of justice, by the bloody toils and painful sufferings of the gallant Delawareans who fought and bled for our liberties, by the noble spirit of our fathers, who were the first to adopt the American Constitution, and who have enjoined it upon us to be first to defend and the last to desert it, we invoke your aid in the effort to prevent the adoption of the principle which has proved the ruin of every republic that ever existed before ours. The example of electing a military leader to the first civil office in the nation becomes more dangerous to liberty in proportion to the power and greatness of his military genius. Every circumstance tending to enhance the military qualifications and the warlike prowess of Andrew Jackson, is an argument against his election, in the breast of a freeman, jealous as every freeman should be of his liberties. The who doubts this would in other times have been dashed and blinded by the splendid military success of a Cæsar, a Cromwell and a Buonaparte. Let such now go mourn over the ruins of all that glorious freedom which was prostrated by military men in Greece, in Rome, in England and in France; and when memory has recalled the sad history of those bloody epochs, in which liberty expired beneath the sword of the triumphant warrior, no matter how exalted may be his opinion of the military renown of Andrew Jackson, if his bosom has ever swelled with the feelings of a freeman, he will hardly fail to join with us in deprecating the precedent which the election of that man would establish, as a lasting injury to his country.

Fellow-citizens, we hold sacred, and will forever maintain, the invaluable principle established by our forefathers in the "Declaration of Rights" and fundamental rules of the Delaware State, adopted on the eleventh of September seven hundred and seventy-six—"That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power." It was chiefly for the inviolate preservation of this principle that the immortal Washington, at the close of the Revolutionary war, received the thanks of his countrymen. We are also fidelity to the extension of the elective franchise; believing that "all men are born free and equal," and that neither the right of suffrage nor the right to civil office should be graduated by the wealth of him who claims them. We consider that Andrew Jackson has

violated these principles, and we ask if you are willing to sacrifice either of them for his aggrandizement? Acting with a view to the maintenance of these principles, our old party distinctions are forgotten, and we now unite without any reference to the questions which formerly divided us. Our opponents have fruitlessly endeavored to distract us by representing their military favorite as the Federal or Democratic candidate, according as they conceived their purposes would be best answered. They were first to destroy the ancient parties of Federalism and Democracy, and are therefore least of all others entitled to your suffrages on the ground of your ancient party distinctions. To establish this, let facts be submitted to a candid public.

In eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the Federalists of Sussex had elected, according to the constitution of their party, three conferees to represent them in the conference of the three counties, which was to convene at Dover. These conferees were, in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents, favorable to the choice of a Representative in Congress who would support the General Government of his country. The Federalists of Newcastle county had deputed three others to represent them at that conference, who were opposed to that government, and favorable to the pretensions of Andrew Jackson. On the day when these conferees assembled, being Tuesday the seventh day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the Federalists of Kent were convened and chose from their ranks three other gentlemen, to wit: Spencer Williams, Alexander Peterson and Jonathan Jenkins, esquires, to represent them in that conference, all these gentlemen being, in coincidence with the opinions of their constituents, favorable to the administration of their country. The conferees having assembled, made choice of Kenney Johns, esquire, our present worthy and able Representative in Congress as the candidate of the party. A short time after this meeting, the conferees of the Democratic party also assembled to select a candidate for that party to represent the State in Congress, and made choice of Arnold Naudain, esquire, an able and worthy citizen of this State, for that purpose. At the time of the convention of the Democratic conferees, those who were favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson, finding themselves in a minority of the conferees, left the room in which the delegates had assembled, and abandoned their party, by absolutely refusing to discharge any part of the trust reposed in them. The congressional candidates of the old parties being thus nominated, in the summer of the last year, the discontented spirits of the time did not scruple boldly to appear in arms against their respective parties, and at a Jackson meeting held in the town of Dover, to proclaim to the public, "that a new era in the politics of the country had then arrived; that the term Federalist and Democrat could no longer be the watch-words of party; that under the banners of Jackson or Adams, every man should, either directly or indirectly, array himself." We pass over all those remarks which naturally suggest themselves while reflecting on the fact that they first chose Henry Whiteley, esquire, as their candidate, afterwards, merely because that nomination did not please the Wilmington and Newcastle leaders of the Jackson party, deserted him, and, without consulting him, as he publicly avowed in the papers of the day, chose James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, as their candidate; a candidate who was defeated by a majority of about four hundred votes.

The resolution of our political opponents to overlap all the barriers of the old parties, and their determination to sacrifice their ancient faith to their new favorite, was, if possible, still more conspicuous in their abandonment of the old Federal and Democratic county tickets. On the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the Federalists of Kent county first assembled and selected their candidates according to old established usages. The Democratic party next assembled, and according to their ancient customs also chose men to represent them. From these two tickets the friends of Andrew Jackson might (and would if they had not been resolved to destroy the ancient parties) have selected a senator and a majority of the county representatives in the State Legislature, favorable to their military candidate. But, no; it appeared that nothing could satisfy them but a ticket exclusively composed of Jackson men. On the very evening of the dispersion of the meeting which formed the democratic ticket, handbills were circulated by the friends of General Jackson, inviting all the discontented of both the old parties to convene at Dover, for the purpose of forming a county ticket, having no other purpose in view than the support of the man they termed "the hero of two wars!" These handbills had been printed long before that meeting, and were actually filled up and in the pockets of certain Jackson leaders who were sitting that day in the democratic committee, pretending friendship to the democratic party, and were by them distributed among the people as they came out of the State House, although they had but a few minutes before aided in forming the old Democratic ticket, and had solemnly pledged themselves to support it. We have satisfactory proof that these handbills were printed at Wilmington and sent to certain individuals in this county long before the meeting of that day. The advocates of General Jackson then met, pursuant to their advertisement, for the first time in this county, openly declared war against both the old parties, which their forefathers had established, by the formation of a Jackson ticket, excluding and proscribing all those who would not acknowledge their devotion to the military chieftain. On the day of this meeting, the Federal committee also convened for the purpose of filling some vacancies in their ticket, and every Jackson man on that committee openly deserted from the party, and went into the Jackson meeting, although two of them were actually placed on the Federal Ticket! There now remained but fourteen of the Federal committee who stood ready to discharge their trust; and when they beheld their party thus prostrated, they assembled, and after consultation, issued the following advertisement.

"The Federalists of Kent County are earnestly requested to assemble at Dover on the 18th of September next, to adopt means of defeating the men who have shewn us that they are willing to sacrifice the party for the purpose of elevating Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy of this nation; a man who possesses not one single qualification for that exalted station."

"ELIAS PRIMROSE, Chairman." The democratic committee, of correspondence also having taken the alarm at the conduct of certain Jackson men, professing before that to be democrats, instantly discharged the trust of faithful centinels, and issued an advertisement inviting all such as were hostile to the views of those who had broken down their ancient party for the purpose of forming a ticket, to assemble at Dover. The result of these proceedings was an Administration meeting at Dover, at which about four hundred freemen assembled and nominated a County ticket which was elected over the Jackson candidates, in spite of their most desperate efforts, by more than four hundred majority.

Fellow-citizens what was done last year may be easily done again! The cause of a mild, virtuous and excellent government cannot lose by reflection, and must, and will gather fresh strength from fresh opposition.

We have no time to descend to an enumeration of the many instances of inconsistency and manifest tergiversation from formerly avowed principles, discoverable among the ranks of those who now boldly advocate the election of General Jackson, formerly denounced him as a "military despot, a cut-throat, and a blood thirsty tyrant," their declarations and essays did not escape our attention; and we will not now consent to be shifted about in the hands of any political gamblers, however highly they may estimate their pretended rights to direct others, or however much their pride may be mortified by finding themselves deserted and despised for their inconsistency.

We pass without notice, the malignant slanders which have been so carelessly heaped upon the Executive and Judiciary of this State. Those political blood-hounds have been set upon the Administration of the General Government and taught to yell "corruption! corruption!" have been made to rush with savage ferocity upon every man who has had sufficient honesty and courage to despise their yells and spurn their brutality. The Government of Delaware requires no defence from us, and the confidence of the people in that Government will never be diminished by the howlings of the pack which can be let loose from its kennel, at any time, upon any virtuous and honorable man who may attempt to preserve his personal independence.

In conclusion we will advert briefly to the conduct of the Senators and Representatives, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, in the Legislature of the State, in January last, as meriting our unqualified approbation. The Representatives last year elected by us, are entitled to our thanks for their firmness in the cause of principle, of order and good government.

Resolved, That we tender to our Representatives and Senators in the Legislature of this State assurances of our unabated confidence and esteem for their faithful adherence to the principles and wishes of their constituents.

Resolved, That we will support, by our votes at the ensuing election, the Administration of the General Government of our country—that we entertain the highest confidence in the patriotism, the ability, and the integrity of John Quincy Adams, and all the other members of the cabinet which he has called to his assistance.

Resolved, That our regard for Henry Clay, the distinguished Statesman, the accomplished orator, and the ardent patriot has not been diminished by the calumnies of Andrew Jackson and his partisans. Experience has always shewn that those are most suspicious who are themselves most justly obnoxious to suspicion, and while we view, in such of the disciples of Andrew Jackson as rely on the truth of the charges against Mr. Clay, an illustration of the maxim that excessive weakness, we consider Andrew Jackson as much more justly liable to condemnation on his own charges, than the faithful servant of his country whom he has marked out as the victim of his ferocious resentment.

Resolved, That we will oppose the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States.—Because if he has gathered laurels, they are stained with the blood of his countrymen;—because where he has served this nation once, he has ten times violated its laws and insulted its authorities;—and because the principle which his election would establish by the influence of example, would tend to corrupt the morals and pave the way to a subversion of the liberties of the country.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—It is lamentable to behold to what nefarious purposes the freedom of the press has been prostituted by the friends and followers of General Andrew Jackson. It is almost impossible to take up a Jackson paper, without discovering some newly coined falsehood, or some unwarrantable attack upon private character. But in no point have I discovered such a total destitution of principle as in the Delaware Gazette. The ostensible editor of that paper, has, for a series of years, endeavored to asperse the character, or insult the feelings, of almost every individual, whose political prejudices have not been in accordance with his own. Almost every influential man in the State, who has dared to assert his preference for the present Chief Magistrate, has been the subject of the bitterest invective. Our Representative in Congress, our Governor, Secretary of State, Legislators and private citizens, have been alternately the victims of his incessant abuse. Nearly every act of the Governor has been imputed to the unholy motives and basest purposes;—and in fact, he has been accused of descending, in several instances, to the most flagrant acts of bribery and corruption. But against no individual, have such infamous calumnies, such vile aspersions, such slanderous falsehoods been put in circulation as against John M. Clayton. The most unhalloved means have been made use of, the most iniquitous lies have been invented and published, to sully the official, professional, and private reputation of this gentleman, and to degrade him in the estimation of every individual in the State. I have hitherto considered it unnecessary to notice the host of falsehoods which have from time to time appeared against him in the Delaware Gazette, as, in my humble opinion, they have sufficiently confuted themselves. And I should not now solicit a place in your columns, had I not discovered in one of the late numbers of that paper, the production of some malicious and cowardly slanderer, who has undertaken to give a report of the trial of James D. Webb, and who has endeavored to use the acquittal of that man as an instrument of detraction against Mr. Clayton. He has tried to sink the character of Mr. C. because, as the counsel of Webb, in the course of the trial, he suffered his mother and sister to be brought into court, for the purpose of impeaching the credibility of one of the State's witnesses. And in pretending to give a correct statement of the facts of that part of the trial, the writer has been guilty of the grossest perversion of truth, and the most barefaced suggestion of falsehood.

The real facts are that Thorn, the witness alluded to, was an old servant in the family of Mrs. Clayton, and that during the progress of the trial of Webb, and after he had given his testimony, he paid his mistress a visit—that Mrs. Clayton, in the presence of her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, enquired of him what he knew against Webb, and he told her distinctly that he knew nothing of consequence against him, and wondered what he was brought to Dover for—that Webb only applied to him for something to make the girls love him. She repeated the

question several times, and his answers were uniformly the same. Shortly after this, Martin W. Bates, who was the assisting counsel of Mr. Clayton for the prisoner, was passing by the window, and Mrs. Clayton, not knowing that she would be called upon in court, communicated to him in the course of conversation what Thorn had mentioned to her. Bates immediately went, contrary to her wishes, and had her and Mrs. Fisher subpoenaed and brought into court. For this act of his colleague's, which I undertake to say was perfectly justifiable, has a most villainous attempt been made to traduce the character of Mr. Clayton, and to wound the acute feelings, and tarnish the reputation of his mother and sister. But the writer has totally failed in his main design. So far from degrading Mr. Clayton he has exalted him in the estimation of the public, and has adduced the most convincing proof of his exalted talents as an advocate. His own statement has shewn that the testimony against Webb (leaving that of Thorn out of the question) was as strong as circumstances could make it, and the inference clearly is, that his acquittal arose not from the unfairness of his defence, but from the unskillful manner of his prosecution.

From the commencement to the close of the interesting trial, I was a contrant observer of its progress, and paid particular attention to it in all its ramifications; and I candidly confess that I never saw a cause of such magnitude more lamely prosecuted, and so ably defended. In the very commencement, the Attorney General was guilty of the most flagrant error, in proceeding to the trial of the accomplice, before the conviction of the principal. By the common laws, the record of the conviction of the principal must appear in evidence at the trial of the accomplice. It is true, that Mr. Hall, in his revision of our criminal code, has altered the common laws in this respect, and has provided that the accomplice may be tried and convicted first. But this provision I have no doubt is intended generally to be applied in the case where a principal has fled from justice, and cannot be taken. In such a case, doubtless it would be proper to take advantage of this clause in the act of assembly; and then, I have no doubt, the confessions of a principal (not a slave) might be given in evidence. The spirit of this act of assembly, I therefore conceive had no application to the case of Webb. The principal was in prison; and had she been tried first, her own declarations which would have been developed in the course of the testimony against her, would have sufficiently established the conviction of the act against herself to have convicted her. The record of her conviction being then produced, would have supplied the absent links in the chain of testimony against Webb, which Mr. Rogers attempted to fill up by introducing the declarations of the girl, which, she being a slave, the court decided ought not to be given in evidence against her master. There was consequently no direct evidence that the arsenic was put into the coffee which Mrs. Webb swallowed, and this could only be supplied by a deduction from the other facts detailed in the course of the testimony. Notwithstanding the absence of this proof, however, it was the opinion of nearly all who heard the trial from its commencement, that the indictment was sufficiently sustained, and that it was fair to infer from all the circumstances, that the arsenic was given by Webb to the girl, and by her administered to the deceased. And I have little doubt but that the case been submitted to the jury, that Webb would have been convicted, and would have suffered the punishment due to justice. The circumstances were strong, unequivocal and glaring. There appeared scarcely a loop-hole for retreat—not a gap through which he might escape. The popular current ran strongly against him. The witnesses, the bar, and in fact every spectator, appeared convinced of the enormity of his crime, and to wish for his conviction. Never was there a greater field open for a display of eloquence than there was on this occasion on the part of the State.

Mr. Rogers opened the argument for the prosecution, in a speech of two hours and a half, in which he recapitulated the testimony, and laid the facts in a clear and lucid manner before the jury. He was then followed by Mr. Bates for the prisoner, in a speech of three hours and forty minutes, which I had not the pleasure of hearing; but was informed that one of the jury, who was afterwards foremost in the acquittal of the prisoner, said he "was glad when he was done, for he squeaked like an old sow, hung in a gate."

The court then adjourned till the next morning at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Clayton commenced. The house was crowded. Upwards of fifty ladies were present. The ear of every auditor was attentive, lest a sentence should escape notice. Never did I before hear so fine a display of argumentative talent. Every inventive power of his fine imagination appeared to be put in requisition, and every faculty of his soul to be lost and swallowed up in the subject before him. "Genius flashed in his eye, and eloquence rolled from his lips" in a continued torrent. He remarked upon the dangerous principle of convicting upon black testimony—upon the fallacy of trusting to circumstantial evidence, and read several cases to exemplify his position—contended that the guilt of the girl in giving the arsenic should have appeared—that there was no evidence of there having been arsenic in the stomach, as the physicians had tried only fallible tests—examined specifically every point in such a manner as to induce almost every person in the house to doubt the guilt of the prisoner—adverted to the strong excitement against him—that in case of conviction a reaction in the public sentiment would probably take place, and that the jury would draw down upon them the curses and imprecations of an indignant public. In a word, such was the earnestness and ingenuity of his arguments—such was the eloquence of his appeal to the feelings of the jury, that several of them melted into tears, and resolved upon an acquittal before he had finished. In about four hours he closed, having examined every point and touched upon every feature of the case.

Henry M. Ridgely, Esq. succeeded on behalf of the State. It was evident that he felt himself trammelled in the outset by the ingenuity of his opposing counsel; for he was certainly embarrassed during the whole of his argument. He endeavored to reply to the principal points made by Mr. Clayton but he was evidently at fault. There was none of that cogent reasoning, that fine declamation, which were the prominent characteristics in the speech of his younger adversary. At every succeeding effort, like a cow in a bog, he appeared to sink deeper and deeper into difficulties, until he closed, after a speech of three and a half hours, in which he did not reply to half the points submitted by his opponent. I confess I felt greatly astonished, for I had, previously to this, entertained a high respect for the talents of Mr. Ridgely as an advocate, and on this account anticipated hearing an animated and interesting speech. But it is evident that he felt his inferiority in comparison to his junior

brother, and it is something remarkable that in the whole course of his aberrations, he never once alluded to the importance of a due administration of justice; and to the attempts made to impede it.

Taking therefore all the circumstances of this case into consideration, it is evident that the conviction of Webb would have inevitably followed had not Mr. Clayton been employed in his defence. The disingenuity of the writer of the wicked production in the Gazette, must therefore, I think, be apparent to every reflecting mind in the community. His sole motive was to render Mr. Clayton an object of odium and disgust. "Ask, has he done it?" Has not the stroke fallen where he least expected it? Has he not conclusively shewn that if any blame is to be attached to any of the counsel concerned in that trial, it exclusively belongs to the Attorney General, who has let a most notorious offender escape the punishment which he so justly merited? And I ask ought not he and his colleague to blush for shame at letting a gentleman who has not been at the bar one fourth as long as they have, so completely foil them in a case where every thing was directly in their favor?

These remarks are not elicited by any enmity which I entertain for either Mr. Rogers or Mr. Ridgely. Personally, I entertain for these gentlemen the highest respect, and should feel sorry to wound the feelings of either of them; but the desperate efforts which have been made to exalt them at the expense of Mr. Clayton, I consider a sufficient justification for my bringing their names before the public.

Since writing the above, I perceive, in the editorial department of one of the late numbers of the Delaware Gazette, that Mr. Clayton is charged with taking a contingent fee for defending Webb. This, like the other slanders with which he has been so rudely attacked, is utterly destitute of truth for its foundation; and the color and publisher of this barefaced falsehood deserves the execration of every honest man. It doubtless originated in the brain of the infamous miscreant, the pseudo-editor of that paper, whom, for this and the other falsehoods which he and his masters have given birth to, "I would call upon to blush, had not the mist of villany eaten up his cheek to the bone, and dried up the sources of suffusion."

ARISTIDES.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH.

Our correspondent "O. S." will, we hope pardon us for not publishing his "Extracts." A press of matter of more general interest claims all the room our paper will afford.

We have observed in the Delaware Gazette of the 22d ult, some remarks of its editor in relation to a bet which was made by a conferee to the late Administration Convention, with a Jackson man; on the result of the election in this State.

The Gazette's statement, that the bet was withdrawn by the conferee, is a falsehood, and the editor knew he was not telling the truth when he made the assertion. The proposition to cancel the bet was made by the Jackson man, and at first, rejected by the conferee. Both are opposed to the practice of betting, and it was this alone, and not the fear of losing, that induced the latter to give it up.

The editor did not see fit to publish the case as it was stated to him by one of the party, but has wilfully deviated from the truth to manufacture a story that might serve a dirty purpose.—Nor after he had been told by his Jackson friend wherein he had erred in his statement, did he offer to correct the erroneous impression that he has conveyed, preferring rather to lay under the imputation of guilt, than spoil the effect which he fancies he has produced.

The National Journal says that Mr. Clay reached Lexington, on Friday, the 18th July. He was met at the county line, by a committee of citizens, who escorted him to Byran's station, where a number of the oldest inhabitants had assembled to welcome him. There Mr. Clay partook of a sumptuous collation, and then proceeded to his lodgings in town, escorted by about 700 of his fellow-citizens on horseback and in carriages. The health of Mr. Clay is said to have been much improved by his journey.

More Electioneering.—General Jackson has gone to remain at Tyrees Springs, within a few miles of the borders of Kentucky, to superintend the election of that State, which commenced on Monday last. Should this visit of the General be attended with the same effect as that of New Orleans last winter, we may anticipate the most favorable result.

Our last accounts from Louisiana, are of the most flattering nature. The latest returns from more distant parts of the State, still add to the Administration majority; and it is confidently believed that the whole ticket will carry by a very considerable vote. The Hero has been defeated on the very field of his former glory.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The union of religion and politics has always been deprecated by every good citizen, and it is hoped, ever will be; yet in the present contest, any thing and every thing, seems to have been made use of, in order to bear up a sinking cause; and the old adage is verified which says that, "a drowning man will catch at straws"—for it seems, a certain sober and pious doctor who lives within a sabbath day's journey of Trinity Church, has resorted to the anathemas of the Church, in order to put down the present Administration.—But the scheme has

alled,—neither the doctor's palaver nor his madeira, can blind the eyes of high-church men, for even the well meaning Jacobson and deprecate a recourse to such means, and see, in the surreptitious introductions of a Bishop into our State, the first step towards making Independent Delaware, the mere colony of a sister State.

PLAIN TRUTH.

A Stated Meeting of the *Apprentice Library Company* will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Wm. M. NAUDAIN, Secy. The Library will be open for taking out books on Friday evening, Aug. 7, 1828.

DRAWING of the *Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—10th Class.* 45, 12, 13, 15, 43, 19, 20, 40.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For June, 1828.			
Day	Time	State of Weather.	Of Wind
4	58 74	fair and cool	NW
5	60 76	do	do
6	64 88	do	do
7	66 80	do	do
8	76 80	fair and showery	do
9	66 76	fair and cool	do
10	60 78	do	do
11	64 80	fair and cool	SW
12	60 80	do	do
13	70 80	rain	do
14	70 80	foggy and rain	do
15	80 80	foggy then fair	do
16	68 80	cloudy and rain	do
17	66 82	cloudy then fair	do
18	62 82	fair and warm	do
19	66 82	do	do
20	72 78	rain	do
21	68 82	fair and warm	do
22	74 82	cloudy and showery then fair	do
23	72 84	fair and warm	do
24	72 86	do	do

Temperature, | Coolest morning | Greatest day.
72. | ing 58. | heat 86.

Administration Meeting.

The Committees of the respective Hundreds of Newcastle County—appointed at the late Administration Meeting at Clark's corner, to call meetings in their respective Hundreds—are requested to assemble at the Red Lion Tavern, on Monday next, the 11th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., on business of importance. The following are the names of gentlemen composing the committees.

Brandywine Hundred—Col. Thomas Robinson, Wm. M. Cauley, Andrew Fountain, Joseph W. Day, Samuel Galbraith.

Christiana—John M'Minn, Wm. Boyd, John Siddle, Isaac Flinn, John Rice, Major William Armstrong, Henry F. Abicht, James Canby, Wm. Warner, Peter Gaskill.

Mill Creek—Amos Saunders, Esq. Wm. Baldwin, Robert Twood, John Armstrong, and Samuel Bailey.

White Clay Creek—George Platt, Benjamin Whiteman, John Kennedy, Robert L. Smith, Jr. and James H. Briscoe.

Pencader—Arthur Beatty, Andrew Bradley, Wm. Stewart, John E. Guthrie, and Wm. Stewart, of Seth.

Newcastle—Washington E. Moore, John McCrone, Jr. Cornelius D. Blancy, Esq. Jesse Turner and Maj. Thomas Stockton.

Red Lion—John Higgins, Dr. Wm. Gempall, John J. Jones, John Exton, Thomas Malford, S. George—Joseph B. Sims, Dr. Cuthbert S. Green, Alrich R. Pennington, Dr. Francis D. Wait, and John Janvier, Jr.

Appoquinimink—Thompson Wilson, David W. Thomas, John Whitey, Major William Rothwell and Wm. Deakney.

The Committee of Correspondence is requested to meet at the same time and place.

Committee of Correspondence—John W. Wm. P. Brobson, James Canby, John W. E. I. Dupont, Thomas Stockton, John J. Milligan, James M'Cullough, (F.) Wm. Kennedy.

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

AUGUSTUS M. SCHEE, Dover, Del.

Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor, and advance the interest of the craft, by deterring other boys, by inserting the above in their papers.

A. M. S.
Dover, Del. July 28, 1828.

Odd and Even System.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th August which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. \$2,000; \$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three! Whole Tickets, \$4 00 | Quarters \$1 00 Halves, 2 00 | Eighths 50 To be had in great variety (Odd and Even) at

COHENS'

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

Where all THE GREAT CAPITALS were sold in THE THREE LAST LOTTERIES, and BOTH THE GREAT PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*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.

Baltimore, July 9, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public No. 77.] AN ACT altering the duties on Wines imported into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January next, the duties now imposed on wines imported into the United States, shall cease, and that, in lieu thereof, the following duties shall be levied and collected on all wines so imported, that is to say:

On the wines of France, Germany, Spain and the Mediterranean, when imported in casks, unless specially enumerated, fifteen cents per gallon except the red wines of France and Spain, when not imported in bottles, which shall pay only ten cents per gallon.

On wines of all countries, when imported in bottles or cases, unless specially enumerated, on wines of Sicily, and on all wines not enumerated, whether imported in bottles, cases, or casks, thirty cents per gallon, in addition to the duties now existing on the bottles, when thus imported;

On Sherry and Madeira wines, whether imported in bottles, cases or casks, fifty cents per gallon, in addition to the duty on bottles when so imported.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act on wine imported, shall be levied and collected on all wines remaining in the public warehouse after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in lieu of the duties existing when the same may have been imported.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a drawback of the duties on wines, imposed by this act, shall be allowed on exportation, and that all existing laws concerning the exportation of merchandise for the benefit of drawback, the collection of duties, and the recovery, distribution and remission of all penalties and forfeitures, shall be taken and be deemed to be applicable to importations under this act.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 78.] AN ACT making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

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, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Hamilton, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Mifflin, at Bogues Point, ten thousand dollars.

For a Fort at Oak Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a Fort at Mobile Point, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, sixteen thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Pensacola, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Charleston, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fortifications at Savannah, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and contingencies of Fortifications, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but that no part of the same shall be drawn from the Treasury, before the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 74.] AN ACT to amend the acts concerning Naturalization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject, which passed on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first section of the act entitled "An act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization, passed on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, between the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without having made any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen: Provided, That whenever any person with out a certificate of such declaration of intention, shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the applicant was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and he shall not be so admitted; and the residence of the applicant within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the U. S. for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the U. States, which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses; and such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places, where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens, in the record of the Court admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a citizen of the United States.

Approved May 24, 1828.

FASHIONABLE
Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

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

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

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

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

The thoroughbred Horse

RINALDO,

Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now, at twenty-four years old, stands at \$75 the season.

RINALDO

Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, sinew and action.

PEDIGREE.

Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Duetty, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast; great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old Janus, g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Porter, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Selma, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.

Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, got by Elzevel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Uringo, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Delvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g grand dam by Page's Turk, g g g grand dam Betty Fervail, by Leede's Arabian.

He will stand the present Season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to whom payment is to be made.

N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner.
May 15, 1828. 35—2m.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE to Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

Proposals for the construction of about twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will be received at the office of the Company, opposite Harnum's Hotel, Baltimore, from the 1st to the 11th of August next. This portion of the road commences at the city line and extends westwardly. The road will be divided into suitable sections for contract, and an agent of the Company will attend on the line of the road between those days, for the purpose of showing the ground and of giving such explanations as may be necessary to those disposed to contract. Printed forms of contract descriptive of the manner of construction and also printed forms of proposal will be furnished the proposers.

Between those days proposals will also be received for the construction of the stone bridges, culverts and other masonry, which may be necessary upon that portion of the road. A considerable quantity of masonry will be required. Testimonials of character will be expected to accompany every proposal. Bridge Builders and Stone Masons will be expected to exhibit in addition, testimonials of their professional skill.

S. H. LONG, of the Board
J. KNIGHT, of Engineers,
July 12. 44—4t.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.
N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.
Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL TYSON, late of London Britton Township, Chester County, are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against said estate, to present them to the subscribers who will attend at the house of Samuel Taylor in said township, on the 12th and 13th days of August next, for the convenience of those concerned.

JAMES PAUL, } Trustees.
JOHN KIRK, }
July 24, 1828. 45—4m.

Elkton Bank of Maryland.

July 10, 1828.

The Stockholders of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, are hereby notified and requested to attend a general meeting of the stockholders on Monday the 15th day of September next, at the Banking House, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of appointing Trustees to settle and close up the affairs of the institution.

WM. WINGATE, Cashier.
44—4t.

FOR SALE.

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JESSE TYSON, late of Mill Creek Hundred, County of New-Castle and State of Delaware, are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them to the subscribers who will attend, (for the convenience of those concerned,) at the house of Samuel Taylor in London Britton Township, Chester County on the 12th and 13th days of August next.

JONATHAN LUKENS, } Administrator
JOHN KIRK, }
July 24, 1828. 45—4m.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

Public—No. 30.] AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That whenever any said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process, whatever; but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.

Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MAY 28, 1828.

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each Officer will also transmit his commission if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

[A]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers. For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, (here insert to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1790, was carried into effect and was reduced under that arrangement) at which period I was a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay, which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, 1826, (here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____.)

[Signed]

Before me, _____, (here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day _____, and _____, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, _____, (here insert Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

[B]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I _____, of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be], in Captain _____'s Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.

[Signed]

Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day _____, and _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (Justice of the Peace, or as the case may be,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

[C]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____.

[Signed]

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[D]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared this day _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day _____, and _____, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

[Signed]

June 12, 1828. 39—2m

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market st. 3 doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co, corner of King and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 6 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.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 king st.
William White, 4 high st.

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

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

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Watch Makers.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

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

Curriers.

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

Cabinet Warehouse.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.
Tobacco—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Baker—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.
Machine Cards—Isaac Pierce, Maker, at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.
Plough Making and Wheelwrighting—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

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

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

Tanner—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattell 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 Rakes

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 Queenware store—David Smyth, 68 market st.

Druggist & Chemist—Joseph Bringhamst 85 market st.

Druggist—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

GIBSON & MATHER,

Plumbers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 13, North Side of the Lower Market, where they keep constantly on hand.