

# DELAWARE ADVERTISER

## AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. III.]

DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 7.]

Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year. A failure to notify a discontinuance will amount to a new engagement.

OCTOBER 29, 1829.

Subscriptions will not be discontinued, unless arrears are paid up, and one month notice given previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for.

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



### POETRY.

#### TO THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone trembling one!  
Last of a summer race, wither'd and sear,  
And shivering—wherefore art thou lingering here?

Thy work is done.

Thou hast seen all  
The summer flowers reposing in their tomb,  
And the green leaves that knew thee in their bloom.

Wither and fall!

Why dost thou cling  
So fondly to the rough and sapless tree?  
Hath then existence aught like charms for thee,  
Thou faded thing!

The voice of Spring,  
Which woke thee into being, ne'er again  
Will greet thee—nor the gentle summer's rain  
New verdure bring.

The zephyr's breath,  
No more will wake for thee its melody—  
But the long sighing of the blast shall be  
The hymn of death.

Yet a few days,  
A few faint struggles with the autumn storm,  
And the strained eye to catch thy trembling form,  
In vain may gaze.

Pale autumn leaf!  
Thou art an emblem of mortality,  
The broken heart once young and fresh like thee  
Withered by grief!

Whose hopes are fled,  
Whose loved ones all have dropped and died  
Away,  
Still clings to life—and lingering loves to stay,  
About the dead!

But list—'tis now  
I hear the gathering of the autumn blast,  
It comes—thy frail form trembles—it is past!  
And thou art low!

#### ONE HOUR WITH THEE.

By Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson.

One hour with thee! when summer's sunsets  
Close,  
And day's last blushes gild the quiet grove,  
One hour with thee!—to teach the shouting roses,  
And whisper in their ear soft tales of love!

All the fond heart has treasured through the day,  
At evening's dewy close, for faithful lips to say,  
One hour with thee! when day's dull toils are  
Over,

And wearied nature courts the peaceful scene:  
One hour with thee!—when gentle spirits hover  
Around our guarded path—unheard, unseen;  
Then all the vexing cares of busy day,  
One hour with thee at eve can well repay!

One hour with thee!—when infant eyes are  
Sleeping,  
The dove-like sleep, that only childhood  
Knows;

One hour with thee!—when eve's pale star is  
Keeping  
Her only watch, till heaven with radiance  
Glow;

Like that true star, thou art the guiding ray,  
That cheers my path, and lights me on my way.  
One hour with thee!—outweighs the empty  
splendor,

The heartless joy for which so many live:  
For one such hour how gladly I surrender,  
All fashion's crowds, and fashion's pomp can  
give!

Sick of life's gaudy scenes, I steal away,  
To share thy converse at the close of day.

"The Heavens declare the Glory of God."

'Tis noon-day; a tide of refulgence is flowing,  
From yon orb of day in his path-way of light:  
Unbeliever look round; see a universe glowing,  
In beauty resplendent, in majesty bright.

That orb! is it rolling by chance through the  
heaven?  
Do its grandeur and glory no maker display?  
Is it not to these worlds by benevolence given,  
Its warmth to impart and its light to convey?

'Tis the dead of night; and the star-light is  
beaming,  
Like Bethlehem's star, but with lustre more  
pale;

In the softness of splendour the mornlight is  
streaming,  
Its silvery brightness o'er mountain and dale,  
Not a cloud is obscuring the sapphire of heaven;

The stillness of death marks solemnity's way:  
This hour for a depth of reflection is given,  
Unknown to the bustle and tumult of day.

Go forth, unbeliever, and list to the story,  
Which planets declare, though they silently  
shine:

Scan well the displays of the architect's glory;  
See grandeur and order, and beauty combine.

No longer deny that a Deity's reigning:  
Oh! yield him the tribute his glories demand,  
Acknowledge him humbly, while plainly discerning

Jehova reveal'd in the works of his hand. C.  
Still 'twas her wish, her comfort, to be seen.

It is a true thing to rail at the extravagancies,  
and morbid upon the evil tendency of dress.  
They have been the butt of many a witicism,  
and the subject of many an essay; yet neither has  
ridicule, nor reason converted man or woman-kind from their folly, or their wickedness.

Dress still rules the world—feeding the vanity of some, making others ridiculous, and assisting not a few to insolence.

The inefficiency of writings, by able hands, upon this subject, should teach me to let my pen remain dormant; the

"Disgust concealed  
Is oftentimes wisdom, when the fault  
Is obstinate and cure beyond our reach."

But still I cannot refrain from expressing a few thoughts on the passing gorgeous pageantry. When mothers forget the duty they owe their children—when wives seek the gaze of the world, instead of cultivating economical, and domestic industry—when young women adorn their bodies with gaudy attire, and neglect the improvement of their minds—it is culpable cowardice, or "vicious clemency" to remain silent.

Here we see the hired girl swinging her way along the promenade, bearing on her head and back the hard earnings of many a week. There we see the daughter of a laborer, clad in finery equally costly with that worn by persons of princely fortunes. Here again we gaze at the would-be thought pation, whose ample dress, rich jewels, airish carriage, affected superiority, (all the progeny of pride and ostentation,) are paradingly displayed, just at the moment when her husband claims the benefit of the insolvent laws; and there, we see the young girls, fluttering like butterflies, arrayed in the richest dyes, seeking the world and wishing to be sought by it.

"Cur'd, scented, furbelow'd, and flounce'd around,  
With feet too delicate to touch the ground;  
They stretch the neck, and roll the wanton eye,  
And sigh for every fool that flutters by."

Such is the whirlpool of fashion. The high, the low, the rich and the poor, are engulfed without discrimination—each pants for celebrity. Reason, feeling, duty, are sacrificed at its shrine; and thousands of infatuated mortals pay their foolish devotion at the expense of their health, good sense, credit and fortunes. The wish to be seen, to attract especial notice, seems to be paramount to all others. Hence, those days that are favorable for a "display" are noted as peculiarly estimable. Above all, "a good Sunday" is most highly enjoyed. Then flutter ribbons, laces, silks, satins, muslins, and all the vain paraphernalia of the tyrant fashion—all in a striking perturbation of shapes and colors. The world is at leisure to gaze; and now is "Vanity fair." Churches are crowded; but to what end? That religion may be neglected, and that "the pomp and vanities of this wicked world" may decorate the temple of the living God. The house that is set apart for worship, becomes the saloon of fashion; and those who should be engaged in devotional exercises, make it a levee of gewgaws and finery. Thoughtless, iniquitous mortals, thus to prostitute the hallowed fane, it is not to be wondered at that the sacred truths enunciated from the pulpit, are to such "as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal," for a spacious hat, an ample sleeve, or graceful fold, absorbs their whole soul.

The following occurrence exemplifies the domination which fashion exercises over the human heart. A lady and her husband had just emerged from church, when he courteously and affectionately extended to her his arm; but unfortunately it came in contact with her leg of mutton sleeve. The lady instantly became highly incensed, and in an striking manner and as angry a tone as decency would permit, she spurned his attention and chided his roughness, in discomposing her sleeve. It is lamentable when fashion thus prostrates the affection of a wife, and repulses the endearing courtesies of a husband. This act was an implication that she appreciated more highly the world's empty glare, than she did the attention of her husband. Such a dereliction of duty, irritability of temper, and abandonment of conjugal affection, failed not to rouse the indignation of the beholders.

Saturday Bulletin.

From the New York Evening Post.

**DR. GODMAN ON TIGHT LACING.**

An octavo volume by Dr. John D. Godman, containing addresses delivered on various public occasions, and an appendix explaining some of the injurious effects of tight lacing, has just been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, of Philadelphia. A copy is lying before us; and, induced by the interest of the subject, we have been led to examine the concluding portion of its contents. In a brief and luminous essay we find that Dr. Godman has given a very impressive account of some of the most prominent, frequent and appalling consequences which result from the practice of tight lacing, in his view at the present time. As is justly observed in Dr. Godman's work, it is impossible for a benevolent mind, made aware of the extent of the mischief thus produced, to behold youth, grace and beauty, sacrificing the dearest bounds of life, to the tyranny of perverted taste and preposterous fashion, without experiencing at once, deep regret for the immediate victims, and anxious solicitude for the future condition of a posterity derived from such a parentage.

The evils of tight lacing, as explained in a very excellent article, which we copied into our paper some time ago, are corroborated by the statements in the essay before us, and enforced by a number of appended notes, in which particular instances, that have come within the observation of the writer, are adduced. We have not space to copy that portion of the essay, in which is given a delineation, painfully accurate, of the most fatal consequences which result from tight lacing, and our time will not permit us to abridge it. But we quote a brief passage, in which, as explained, without their being able to ascribe it to its proper cause, by a great number of our female readers. The secondary injuries flowing from this absurd fashion, "are neither few nor trifling," says Dr. Godman, "although they are generally suffered in silence, and even attributed to various other causes. The habitual check which is given to the free passage of the blood from the lower extremities to the heart, the diminution of the quantity of air indispensable to the adequate purification of the blood; and the irritation produced by the unnatural fixing of the chest, dispose the heart itself at length to fall into disease. The first signs of this condition are frequently obvious in delicate females who are tight lacers. If they ascend a flight of steps, attempt to run or quicken their pace beyond a mincing walk, they are scarcely able to get breath, the lips become bluish, and the heart palpitates, or rather thumps violently. A long continuance of the preposterous mode of improving the figure, is sure to produce change in the structure of the heart, whence necessarily follows disorder in the circulation, and all vital

processes dependent thereon. If ladies consider this an exaggeration, we know of no better method to convince them, than that of quoting an observation made in a Polish hospital, by Dr. Granville, in his recent travels to St. Petersburg. He says:—"I must not omit a curious fact with which I was already acquainted, but for the confirmation of which I was indebted to Dr. Florio, namely the frequent occurrence of affections of the heart, among soldiers of the guard,—brought on by the tightness of their uniform about their waist. If the habit of wearing the Russian belt, remarks Dr. Godman, produces such frequent instances of disease of the heart among robust and hardy soldiers, our fragile and delicate fair can hardly suppose that they shall enjoy an immunity from like suffering, if they submit their persons to similar tortures, by corset, whalebone and band."

From the Berkshire (Mass.) American.

#### "WILL YOU ENDORSE?"

We pity, ay, sincerely pity the poor—who we had like to have used a word, which no polite man would use, and no christian man should use lightly—in other words then, we sincerely pity the man, whoever he is, who is in want of money, and is running about hither and yon, asking his friends to endorse for him.

"Mr. Wiseman, will you be kind enough to endorse for me, for a small sum of money?"—"Excuse me, sir, I never endorse for no man—not even for my grandmother. I think it is a bad practice, I do; many a man is ruined by it as fast as a founder—whereof I made myself a solemn promise, if God would bless me with money, never to help no human being—and I've been as good as my word." This is a damper you will say; but, not easily discouraged, you proceed to another of your friends and thus accost him:

"Mr. Smooth-ace, I am in want of a small sum of money to carry on my business—(which by the way, is improving, and only needs a little of the ready rhino, to proceed with advantage,) will you be good enough to favor me with your name on the back of \$100?" "My dear sir, I wouldn't hesitate a moment, if it was in my power to serve you—but, sir, I am really, sir—I indeed, sir, it is out of my power to assist you in the present case. There is no man in the world I would assist sooner; but really the situation of my—of my—in short, my dear sir, it is at present out of my power to render you any assistance." "Sir, I had imagined from the liberal offers of service you made me when I embarked in my present undertaking, that I might depend on you for some small assistance—some—"

"Really, sir, I—I'm very busy—very much engaged at present—good-day sir!" Not willing to give up the point without further trial, you proceed to call upon another of your friends, and thus—

"Mr. Snickermee, my good friend, I should be very glad of the wish of your pen; it would be of infinite service to me, in my present affairs."—"Anan!" "I say, Mr. Snickermee, I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will endorse for me to a small amount." "Really, sir, I don't exactly comprehend you." "I wish you would, if you please, become security for me, for two or three hundred dollars." "That's a thing I can't do possibly. I shall be glad to help you any way in the world—if you want a barrel of pork, or a hog of cider, I shall be glad to let you have 'em for cash as cheap as any other man, I don't care who's 'other is."—"Good-bye, Mr. Snickermee."

Thus baffled, you walk home, and debate with yourself which way to turn next.—You ruminate on the cold unaccommodating disposition of mankind, and if you have any spice of the cynic about you, you cannot help comparing them to a tortoise, which draws its head within its shell, and thus secure, cares not a fig how the world was without. In this state of feeling, you would be apt to discard the whole circle of your species, were it not for a few cheering rays of kindness, you have here and there met with, and hope still to meet on the journey of life.

#### SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT.

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place between a printer and one of his creditors—supposed, did we say? It has much more of reality in it than of supposition, as many printers can testify.

Creditor.—Why are printers poor paymasters? Printer.—Because they have not the means of paying.

C.—Why then do they go in debt?

P.—To carry on their business.

C.—But have they no income?

P.—Yes—but it comes in too slow to defray current expenses.

C.—What would make them punctual as other men?

P.—Other men can compel payment, but a printer cannot.

C.—None of your mysteries—A printer can not compel payment! Where is the law?

P.—Of the law he does not complain.

P.—How is it possible for him to collect his accounts, scattered as they are to the four winds of heaven, and attend to the duties of his office at the same time? Answer this.

C.—I see it all. I pity you. But I must have my pay. [Exit Creditor.]

P. [Sole.]—O, that I had never been a printer! Would that my voice could reach every delinquent subscriber. I would ring in his ears the sad tale of all my cares. But cheer up; I will write fifty duns this very night, and wait for the return of the mail. [Exit.]

The mail returns and no answer. Another, and another comes, but it bears no greeting to him. He sighs and sighs again—but he sighs to the winds.—[Here out of pity to the publisher, the curtain drops and conceals the melancholy catastrophe.]

#### A JONATHAN.

Several persons were arraigned who were found last evening in a mob, fighting, and creating a great noise. Among these was a complete bay-state Yankee, as green as might be, and apparently just caught. When he rose to walk to the bar, he shook his head and walked rather uncomfortable. "By golly," says he, "I ha'n't been in York three days, and here I'm got in a damnation scrape." When asked why he engaged in the riot, he said he was not. "Well, but how came you there?" "Why no," says Jonathan, "if you want to hear the facts, I'll give 'em to you. But what'll ye do with a feller if ye find him guilty?" He was requested to go on with his story.—"Well I came down here day afore

yesterday, jist to see the city curiosities, and other sights ye know; I've got along peaceable enough till last night, when I was cutting about I vow I hardly know where myself and I heard a rousin' noise. By-an-by the people said it was a fight. By jingo says I, I'll jist see how they do that are thing in York, so I clipped off to the place where the battle was, in hopes of seen some roarin' fun. And when I got through the ruff-scuff a little, by Jimma there they stood pokin' in each other like darnation. Whoraw says I to the little-best one, gin it to him, gin'm a chuck right under the left ear." Stop your noise," said a tall feller. "I don't stop my jaw till I get ready, for you nor nobody else. You won't hey" says he and he come right towards me. "I'm a ripsnorter," says I, jist from the day state. But he lit on me and it it we went for dead satisfaction. We got mixed in with the crowd, and our clothes got tore, and I ha'n't my hat. Jist then up comes the night watch, and they huzled us up a little too quick. Ye see how I look, I'm torn to fiddle strings, and if I once get back home, darn me if I'm kitch'd in York again." The magistrates very correctly discharged the poor fellow, and he went in a due east course, and we very much doubt whether he stopped until he reached his birth place in the "bay-state."

N. Y. Paper.

From the Baltimore Emerald.

#### THE VIRGINIA GAME COCK.

It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for Havana, in the brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the Cape, that a large eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him, let him remain until after dark, when one of the men taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, and his wings clipped and trimmed in such a manner as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the fore-cabin, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board; for any thing in the pigs' meat he would have, if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to go the whole hog on him. This very much pleased the captain; for when pigs are let loose on board the ship they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock pit to have some sport. The captain bet several times but invariably lost; at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the island. Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he let his comrades into the secret, and proposed to go macks, and throw in to make up the bet. The captain also went round to the American captains in the port, and told them the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board and had the eagle trimmed as game cocks generally are for a fight, of all his feathers about the neck, which are called the cow-feathers of a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or as it is termed, cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner, that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to a considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out who were selected to pit the cocks; for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders; but the Spaniard said his cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle and pricked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food—the cast a look of disdain on his adversary, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

SPUN YARN.

From the Journal of Health.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

In the physical education of children, it is not enough to consult merely their present ease and well-being; but attention is equally due to what is calculated to promote the vigor and usefulness of their future lives, by strengthening the constitution, preserving the limbs in the free exercise of all their motions, and guarantying the system from the deleterious influence of those agents by which it is to be constantly surrounded.

Throughout the whole animal kingdom, the young are prompted by an instinctive impulse to almost constant exercise: conformable to this intuition of nature, the infancy of man should be passed in those harmless gambols which exercise the limbs without requiring any minute direction from the head, or the constant guidance of a nurse.

It is well known to physicians, that when attempts are made in early youth to interfere with the natural movements and exercise of the body, when, from a false idea of removing the shape or giving grace to the carriage, children are confined to any particular position for too long a period, they become restless and uneasy, and their muscles acquire tricks, involuntary motions. Twitching of the features, gesticulations of the limbs, or even dangerous and permanent deformity may be the result of such unnatural restraint.

From exercise, and the free use of pure air, no child should be debilitated; upon these depend, in a great measure, the health, vigor and cheer-

fulness of youth, while they contribute essentially to the permanence of the same blessings during adult life.

Error in this respect, it is true, is but of occasional occurrence in the physical education of boys. But how often has an over anxious fondness for delicacy of expression in a daughter, or the apprehension that her limbs may become coarse and ungainly, and her habits vulgar—been the means of debarring her from the enjoyment of either air or exercise, to an extent sufficient to ensure the health and activity of the system! The consequence is that too many females acquire in infancy, a feeble, sickly, and languid habit—rendering them capricious and helpless, if not the subjects of suffering through the whole course of their lives.

The bodily exercise of the two sexes ought, in fact, to be the same. As it is important to nature to both, all the temporal advantages which nature has formed them to enjoy, both should be permitted without control, and partake of the same rational means of ensuring a continued flow of health and spirits, to enable their systems to perform perfectly all the functions of life. Girls should not, therefore, be confined to a sedentary life within the precincts of the nursery, or at best, permitted a short walk, veiled, and defended from every gleam of sunshine, and from every breath of air. The unconstrained enjoyment of their motions, or an ever watchful eye to curb the lively joy of their unclouded spirits, is equally important to their health and well-being, as to that of their brothers.

I hope to communicate graceful form and motion to the limbs of a child, health and vigor to its constitution, and cheerfulness to its spirits, by confinement, belts, ligatures, and splints, superadded to the lessons of the posture master—is about as rational as would be the attempt to improve the beauty and vigor of our forest trees, by transferring them to the green house, and extending their branches along an artificial frame work.

The first occupations of the day, for children, should be abroad for the benefit of inhaling air. Every person who notices the fact, will be struck with the difference in the health and freshness of complexion, and cheerfulness of feature, exhibited by the child who has spent some time in out-door exercise before its morning meal and task, and the one who passes immediately from its couch to the breakfast table, and thence to study. Children are fond of early rising, when their natural activity of disposition, and disinclination to remain in a state of quiet have not been counteracted by habits of indulgence.

As much of the day should be passed in the open air, as the weather will permit, and is compatible with those necessary avocations which call for attendance within doors. Nor are we inclined to limit this out-door exercise, in respect to girls, to the season of summer alone. Though female children, as generally educated, may not be able to bear the extremities of heat and cold as well as boys; yet, by proper management, they may be enabled to sustain with as little inconvenience, the transitions of the seasons. A habitual use of the cold bath, when no circumstances are present to forbid its employment, while it contributes to the health of the system generally, is an effectual means of removing that delicacy of constitution which renders an exposure to cold alike disagreeable and prejudicial.

#### ACADEMY OF NAT. SCIENCE.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

#### ESSAY ON PLANTS.

Read before the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, at their stated meeting in October, 1829.—By Doctor HENRY GRABOIS.

Speculation, or hypothesis, abstractedly considered, is of little advantage to science. Much benefit, however, often results from the collection and arrangement of important facts, and from the observations and inquiries to which the zealous advocates of conflicting theories are prompted. The subject of this essay involves some speculation, but perhaps not more than will tend to excite inquiry,—to whet the appetite, and to afford a seasoning for more solid food.

There has always been much difference of opinion, as to the cause of the various motions of plants; why some flowers close their petals on the approach of rain or of night, whilst others expand on the first impression made by the evening dew; why some droop to avoid moisture, or to shelter themselves from the burning sun, and others are enlivened to imbibe the former, or to enjoy the genial influence of the latter, and even to watch, as it moves, the orb of day? why some vegetables of the nervous temperament shrink with feminine sensibility from the gentlest touch, like the soft and delicate female, nurtured in the green-house of the city, whilst others, like the hardy husbandman, who finds health in a life of continual exposure, unfold their vegetation and their bloom to the angry storm, and shun the protection of man. All agree that the preservation of the tender embryo, or some other important object is attained by these movements, but the means by which they are performed have not been satisfactorily determined.

To analyze the subject, and to bring it properly into the sphere of our mental vision, it will be necessary to examine separately, these operations of the vegetable economy. In the first place, let us consider the sun-flower, which has long been noted for following the sun in its daily course.

It is the general impression that the disk of the common sun-flower (*Helianthus annuus*, a native of Asia, and also of Western America) presents itself to the rising sun, and moves so as to preserve that relative situation throughout the day, returning in the night to its former position, again to welcome the morning. This movement is supposed to be dictated by an instinctive faculty of the flower, which apprizes it of the necessity there is for a supply of heat and light in order to perfect its seeds. But I am persuaded, from actual observation, that the intelligence of the sun-flower has been much overrated; and that its position seldom or never changes during the day except in very dry weather, or when the sun is very hot. In these cases the motion is a simpleutation towards the sun, caused by the withering and relaxation of that side of the stem which is most exposed to the solar heat. Even here, the supposed purpose is not gained; for we may observe that in the middle of the day, when the sun has most power, the disk of the flower is so much inclined towards the earth, as not to receive a single solar ray for several hours.

It is true, however, that the face of the sunflower, in common with many other compound flowers, is inclined to the south. There is a species indigenous to our own neighborhood, which answers nearly, though not precisely to the description of *Helianthus decapetalus*, in which I have observed this fact more conspicuously than in the garden plant. It grows from three to six feet high, and bears numerous flowers, about two inches in diameter, shaped like those of the other species. Very rarely have I seen any of them facing the north. Several plants which grew on the northwestern borders of a dark woods, had their flowers turned from the forest, and presented nearly toward the north west, from which direction they received the most light.

Now the flower itself is entirely passive in this operation; for before it is expanded, the stem that supports it has always assumed that inclination which renders the southern aspect of the flower unavoidable. This case of *Helianthus* is therefore resolved, partly into the physical effect of heat, and partly into the influence of light upon the direction of the growing branches, entirely independent of any action or sensation of the flower itself. The effect of light upon the direction of the growing vegetable will be spoken of in another place.

As cold and moisture are often times injurious to the delicate rudiment of the fruit, many flowers are observed to droop on the approach of rain, or the falling of the evening dew, so as to form a shelter for the enclosed embryo. The garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) exhibits this phenomenon, a considerable time before the rain commences; and on this account has acquired much celebrity for its wonderful power of predicting a storm.

The manner in which cold and moisture operate in this case, is now proved to be, as far as relates to the flower, purely mechanical. They exert a chilling and benumbing influence, rendering languid the circulation of the sap, and consequently producing the effect just described. The motion of the flower and the beneficial result of it, may be considered by some, merely a casual coincidence; but these coincidences are so numerous, and so often conducive to the welfare and perfection of nature's works, that few observing reflecting minds have ever been able to withhold their acknowledgement and admiration of a contriving omnipotence by which they were designed.

Many flowers open and close their petals at certain hours of the day. Linnaeus formed of these his *Horologe*, or *Watch of Flora*. Our native Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) exemplifies this fact, by suddenly expanding at sunset. To discover the cause of this sudden expansion of the petals, let us suppose ourselves stationed at the side of an *Oenothera*, in the season of its blooming, about half an hour or an hour before sunset. The leaves and tender branches are at first drooping from the effects of the heat; but very soon they become erect and vigorous in appearance, showing that the fluids of the plant are in active circulation. The flower-bud now swells, but is prevented from opening by the calyx which surrounds the lower half of its length, enveloping it like a tube. The motion of the sap, and the vigor of the plant rapidly increase till about sunset, when the calyx, no longer able to resist the efforts of the flower to burst its bonds, is suddenly rent nearly its whole length; the immediate consequence of which is as sudden an expansion of the beautiful yellow petals. The flower remains open during the night, and then withers under the morning's sun, never again to enjoy life. Perhaps the bud is not sufficiently matured to overcome by its expansive force, the tube that encloses it; in this case, it will grow in the night and then languish throughout the day in patient imprisonment, waiting for the invigorating moisture and coolness of evening.

That the physical structure of the calyx is the sole cause of the curious manner in which the primrose blooms, we may readily convince ourselves by removing that obstruction early in the evening, when we shall observe a gradual opening of the flower, as in other plants; or we may produce the same effect instantaneously, by stripping off the fettering calyx about sunset. By thus forestalling nature's tardy movements, I have exhibited to a company of visitors the novel spectacle of an *Oenothera* in full and fragrant bloom, a few moments after I had brought it in my hand from its native field, covered only with beautiful buds.

It may not be amiss to notice in this place, the curious provision afforded to many seeds for their dissemination. The wild oat is a familiar instance, and our native Geraniums also furnish examples of the same nature. Each seed has a long process or awn attached to it, which by being alternately straightened and bent by changes in the moisture of the atmosphere, sometimes conveys the seed to a considerable distance from its original location. Advantage has been taken of this circumstance, in the application of the awns for the purpose of Hygrometers. The awn or beard of barley is covered with small barbs, which are pointed in a direction contrary to the seed. This long awn becomes lengthened by the dew of night, and pushes forward the grain of barley. During the day, it draws up its pointed end in drying; and thus creeping along always in the same direction, will often travel many feet. These migrations are purely mechanical, and entirely independent of any vital operations. How the seed became furnished with such ample means of locomotion, whether in consequence of an instinctive knowledge of its wants, or by the intervention of some exterior agent, we will not determine. Those who perhaps believe the former, who credit Montaigne's story of the Italian King, who after dreaming all night of bull fighting in which he was engaged, found the next morning that his forehead was adorned with a promising pair of horns!

The influence of moisture, air, light, and heat, in determining the more vigorous growth of plants in the direction from which these stimuli proceed, would furnish a very interesting subject for an entire essay. I will only remark that unless the plant is beyond the sphere of their physical operation; no instinctive attribute is required in the rationale of its approach to the source of those stimulating agents. It has been supposed that the upward growth of vegetables towards the surface of the earth when the seeds are planted, is connected in some way, with gravitational attraction. In reference to this subject I will quote an interesting experiment of the celebrated John Hunter. Having set beans in a tub filled with earth, which had perforated apertures in various directions, he contrived mechanism to keep it constantly revolving round an axis, to show that the ordinary operation of gravitation had no effect in producing the extremely varied course which the young plants took, in order to arrive at the surface. A cucumber vine will turn from its course to approach a vessel of water placed at a short distance from it; and the same may be said of the growth of plants towards an aperture through which light is admitted into the apartment that contains them. Now, until it is proved that seeds will grow towards the surface, when placed beyond the influence of the atmosphere—that the vine receives no physical impression from the adjacent water—or the plant in the house any actual stimulation from the light—we need not resort to instinct to aid us in the explanation of these phenomena.

Of voluble plants, some twine around their support from east to south and west, and others in the opposite direction. The cause of these peculiarities is not ascertained, but must be sought for in the original physical organization

of the seed. The plant itself makes no choice in this matter, the same species always observing the same unchangeable course.

But there are certain operations of the vital principle of vegetables which have stronger claims to the existence of a presiding intelligent faculty in the individual plant. Such are the motions exhibited by the class of plants called *sensitive*, whose leaves collapse immediately when any part of the plant is injured—the closing of some flowers to entrap insects that attempt to prey upon them—the approaching and receding of the stamens and pointals of flowers—and various other movements which are tho't by some to evince the existence of sensibility and sensation, and consequently of a *sensorium commune*, or centre of perception.

The *mimosa* or *sensitive plant*\* will serve to illustrate the extreme delicacy of some vegetables. The leaves of this plant are placed opposite each other, on the main foot-stalk, and approach in pairs so as to protect the upper respiratory surface, when cold, moisture, or any mechanical irritant is applied. The *mimosa* and several others have acquired the title of *sleeping plants*, from this peculiar arrangement of the foliage by night.

The *sarracenia purpurea* or side-saddle flower, an inhabitant of the swamps of New Jersey, has a structure of the leaves fatal to many insects. They are hollow cylinders, several inches long, and one or more in diameter, furnished with a cap or hood which closes like a valve upon the open extremity when the leaf is injured. Insects are fond of entering the cavities, and are then shut in by the lid with which the entrance is provided. These leaves also contain water, by means of which the insects are drowned.

The *Dionea muscipula*, or Venus's fly-trap, is a very curious plant, a native of Carolina. The leaves have an oval extremity, bordered with long, sharp teeth. They lie spread upon the ground around the stem, fixed exactly as the common steel-trap; and are so irritable, that when an insect creeps upon them, they suddenly fold up, and crush or pierce it to death.

The flowers of a common species of *Apocynum* or Dog's Bane, (*A. androsaemifolium*) and several species of *Asclepias*, also found plentifully in our soil, appear to be endowed with a carnivorous appetite. The anthers are so arranged as to form a hollow cylinder, at the bottom of which is the honeyed nectary. Any irritant applied to the flower causes these anthers to approach more closely together, and almost to shut up the extremity of the cylinder. In this way flies and other insects are often entrapped, and held by their proboscis or legs. The most common species of *Asclepias* (*A. syriaca*) called Wild Cotton, or Milk weed, is an excellent fly-catcher. The first actual demonstration that I had of this, was in a small bunch of its flowers, which, after being detached from the parent stem, were placed in a pitcher of water. On the next day I chanced to observe a fly entangled among the flowers as they stood by my side, and on close examination, I found several of its feet securely fastened in the chinks of the anthers, as they had closed up to form the cylinder. After 2 or 3 hours of laborious toil, during which time it was transported a considerable distance in my hand, for the benefit of my botanical friends, the little prisoner succeeded in extricating himself, from the grasp of his fatigued and dying enemy. I have since repeatedly witnessed the same experiment, by holding a fly so that its legs might become entangled in the same manner. The common house fly, however, is generally too strong to be detained a great while by the *Asclepias*.

The motion of the stamens and pointals of flowers at the period of their maturity, is another striking feature of vegetable life, which has led some physiologists to exalt the character of plants nearly to a level with the animal creation. In some of them the stamens move, one by one, towards the pointal, and in others the pointal alternately approaches and recedes from the different stamens. From facts like these did Darwin gather his fanciful notions of the loves and marriages of plants.

Having detailed some of the leading facts, that are adduced to support the analogy between animal and vegetable life, I will next explain, in a few words, the theory inferred therefrom, premising an explanation of the terms *irritability* and *sensibility*.

*Irritability* is that principle of the living fibre, which enables it to contract when acted upon by any mechanical agent. By virtue of irritability, the muscles of a limb will contract for some time after the limb is severed from the body. *Sensibility* implies the existence of a *sensorium commune*, or brain and nervous system, and enables the organized body to perceive the impression of a stimulating agent, and to feel pleasure or pain therefrom. Thus a sharp instrument penetrates any arm, pain, and the contraction of the injured muscular fibres are the consequences. The former is owing to sensibility, and the latter to irritability. But when I feel the pain, and owing to this pain, withdraw my arm from the offending cause, *sensibility* is called into action. If my arm were detached from the body, the muscles would still contract for a time, when wounded, owing to their *irritability*; but their connection with the brain being destroyed, *sensibility* cannot be exercised, and of course no pain could be felt.

Now in the case of the *mimosa* and other sensitive plants, Darwin supposes that an impression upon the leaf is conveyed to the *sensorium* or brain, located in the bud, to which that leaf is connected. The sensation of pain is thus experienced, and the fibres of the leaf are then called into contraction to close it and protect it from injury. When a drop of sulphuric acid was placed upon the bud, the same effect was produced, "as soon as the brain of the bud might be supposed to be destroyed."—This theory likewise accounts for the other phenomena enumerated, by requiring the exercise of *sensibility*. "Vegetable life," says the author of *Phytologia*, "seems to possess an organ of sense to distinguish the variations of heat—another to distinguish the varying degrees of moisture—another, of light—another of touch—and probably another analogous to our sense of smell." To these must be added the indubitable evidence of their passion of love, and of their necessity to sleep.

It is not necessary to enter minutely into an examination of the arguments by which our poetic author arrives at his singular conclusions. I will only observe that the entire destruction of the brain by the acid, is supposed to have the same effect as the action of the brain consequent to the perception of an injury inflicted upon any part of the leaf; or, that when the brain is destroyed, the same provision is made for the protection of the leaf, as when the leaf itself is injured;—and further, that the existence of a single brain for the benefit of the whole plant, admits of the same proof, as that every leaf has its particular brain in the bud.

The operation of the principle of irritability, is extensive enough, in my opinion, to account for all the motive phenomena of vegetable life. But we must bear in mind, that this principle may be, and doubtless is, very different in its effects upon the vegetable fibre and upon the animal muscle. As far as the observation of experimenters has extended, the muscles of animals are called into lively action by means of the galvanic fluid. But in all the experiments that have been made upon vegetables, no contraction could be perceived on the application of Galvanism, except in a few instances reported by Fahin; but his accounts are so vague and imperfect that writers are mostly unwilling to place any reliance

upon them. Indeed we know, that even in the animal frame, irritability, or at least the power of contraction is not, of necessity, connected with muscular fibres; for these have never been detected in the skin, which, nevertheless, is evidently contractile.

The most prominent argument of Dr. Darwin, he deduces from the contraction of vegetable fibres owing to the absence of certain stimuli, as of heat and light, which he supposes is impossible unless sensation be produced. Admitting that animal and vegetable life are governed by the same laws, this was a more formidable argument. But until the identity of their laws is established it rests upon mere supposition.

It was almost enough for the demolition of a theory at the present day, to name Darwin as its author; so peculiarly unfortunate was that writer in his speculative views. The world will long be indebted to him for his diligent researches, and accurate observations. And perhaps his name will hold a more exalted place on the scale of science, when the lapse of another century shall have covered more deeply in oblivion his romantic theories.

Let us now examine if the principle of irritability is sufficient to account for those curious and interesting operations, a sketch of which has just been given. "In imitation, the stimulated muscles only are brought into action, without being perceived by the other parts of the system." We have no evidence that any other than the irritated portion of the plant is called into action, in the case of the *Asclepias* and *Apocynum*, whose flowers entrap flies and other insects—the *Sarracenia* and *Muscipula*, whose leaves have the same effect—and the stamens and pointals, whose motions are admitted to be in consequence of some physical impressions of the one upon the other. It is true that the effect of an injury inflicted upon the *mimosa*, is perceived in very distant parts of the plant; but even here, all the contractions proceed from the irritated point, and extend to other parts in proportion as the injury is severe.—On the contrary if there exist a brain for the whole plant, to which sensation is referred, why do we not observe the effects of a severe injury to appear simultaneously in several parts of the plant? That contraction takes place from defect of stimulus, the sleep of plants is not sufficient evidence; for supposing the existence of two sets of fibres that act in opposition to each other, the stimulus of light will enable the fibres of one set to act, and expand the leaf by overcoming the antagonizing fibres; and when this stimulus is withdrawn, those which close the leaf are able, in their turn, to gain the ascendancy.

The most enthusiastic advocates of opposing theories are continually falling into absurdities. Descartes construed vital actions into mechanical operations, and Darwin saw in physical effects, the exercise of vital and even of mental energy. So far did each extend his favorite theory, that they brought the extremes to agree in one respect—in their absurdity. Descartes considered brute as mere mechanical machines; with neither ideas nor sensation; neither pain nor pleasure; and that their outcries under punishment and their alacrity in pursuing an enemy or devouring a meal, are produced by the same sort of power, which, exerted upon the different keys of an organ, compels its respective pipes to give forth different sounds. "Yet, in spite of all the philosophy in the world," says the eloquent Dr. Good, "the coachman, up to this hour, has whipped, and will yet continue to whip his horse, as the huntsman to halloo to his hounds, and the bird-trainer to sing or whistle to his buffaloes; tho' if the whole were mere mechanical machines, they might as well whip the sands, halloo to the waves, and whistle to the winds." Darwin conceived plants as well as animals, to be possessed of sensation and muscular fibres; "and as sensation is the result of a particular organ, and the organ producing it is connected with various others, he has at the same time liberally endowed them with a brain, a heart, and a stomach; and very obligingly permitted them to possess ideas, and the means of communicating ideas; to fall in love and to marry, and thus far to exercise the distinctive faculty of volition."

In deciding upon any question which has become the subject of discussion, it is generally safe to mark out a medium path, between the most opposite combatants; altho' at the same time, this position is often the most difficult of tenure, on account of its exposure to assaults on the right hand and on the left. Thus, in the subject we have examined, whilst due consideration is paid to the laws and operations of life, we must not overlook the many phenomena that are strictly mechanical.

\* There are two species of *mimosa* commonly called sensitive plants; *M. sensitiva* and *M. pudica*.

† The extent to which the poet has, in many instances, carried these ideas, is laughable, and tends to the injury of science, by giving it a character repulsive to female delicacy. The stamens and pointals are continually falling in love, and engaged in mutual search "of each other—the husband sends off on a matrimonial voyage, leaving his wife at home to 'call her lost lover and upbraid the skies.'" In reference to the *Colinnia canadensis*, a plant that has two stamens and one pointal, he says:

Two brother swains of Collin's gentle name,  
The same love their features, and their forms the same.

With rival love for fair Collinia sigh,  
Knit the dark brow, and roll the pensive eye;  
With sweet concern the plying beauty mourns,  
And soothes with smiles, the jealous pair, by turns.

[Botanic Garden.  
Not many of our country swains, when they gather the common Horse-balm for the benefit of their cattle, nor our fair dairy maids, when they pluck its leaves as a covering for their butter, consider what destructive inroads they make upon the domain of "Intellect."

‡ Good's Book of Nature, p. 229.  
§ Ibid. p. 79.

*Life of Sumnerfield*—We have great pleasure in announcing that a biography of the lamented John Sumnerfield will be published in a few weeks; in which justice has been done to the piety, industry, eloquence and talents of that extraordinary preacher. It was written in England by Mr. John Holland, a friend of the poet Montgomery, and his successor as editor of the Sheffield Iris. He was recommended by the poet as well calculated for the task, and having been permitted to read the sheets as they came from the press, we can say that they justify the selection.

From the Richmond Whig.  
CONSTITUTIONS.  
A General Synopsis of the Constitutions of the States.

The great outlines of the Constitutions relate to the Sovereignty or the suffrage of the People; the Legislature; the Executive; the Judiciary; the subordinate officers, civil and military; the compensations of officers, and provisions for amendments.

*Sovereignty*, or suffrage of the people, in its constitutional exercise, relates to the qualifications of voters, the modes of voting, and by whom elections are conducted.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Mary-

land, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, require a residence of three, six, and twelve months; nine of these States only require the additional qualification of personal tax. New Jersey requires one year residence and property of fifty pounds value. Pennsylvania and Delaware require two years residence and tax for electors of Representatives. Senate. Virginia requires a freehold of one acre.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Indiana, vote by ballot. Georgia, Illinois, and Virginia, vote viva voce. New Jersey, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Missouri, leave the mode of voting to the provisions of the law.

In North Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia only, are the elections conducted by Sheriffs—who thereby have a great influence over the laws regulating the practical administration of justice, re-bills, &c. In all other States a certain number of select men, special judges, magistrates, superintendents, managers, &c. as they are variously denominated, are especially designated to take charge of the polls and make the returns under oath.

The Legislature are divided into upper and lower House, or Senate and Representatives, except in Vermont, where there is no Senate.

The Senators are elected, in all the States, by the people residing therein, and paying tax as above stated, except in Virginia and North Carolina, where they are elected by freeholders. The Representatives are elected in all the States, by the people having the aforementioned qualifications, except in Virginia alone, where they are elected by freeholders, who daily have a diminishing proportion to the whole body of the people.

The Senators and Representatives in most of the States are limited in number, and are distributed generally according to the ratio of population or of taxation—in most States the Senators serve from two to five years, in some only one year; in most States the Representatives serve but one year, but in some the Senators are required to be from 25 to 35 years of age, in some the age is not specified; in a few States the Representatives are required to be more than 21 years of age.

To wit—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia, limit their Senators variously from 21 to 38; Indiana and Illinois limit theirs each to 50; and all these States apportion their senators to counties, districts, according to population or taxation, except Louisiana and Virginia, which distribute them to arbitrary districts without exact regard to either ratio. The Senators of Georgia and New Jersey are limited to the number of counties, giving one Senator to each county. The Constitution of North Carolina fixes no limit to the number of Senators, and no ratio for their basis. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, New Carolina and Alabama, specify no qualification of age for their Senators over 21 years, while Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Virginia, require, variously, that they shall have attained from 25 to 35 years of age. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Carolina and Georgia, the Senators are elected to serve one year only; in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia, they are elected to serve from two to four years, and in Maryland five years.

The Representatives in eighteen States are apportioned to the ratio of population, viz: in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, they are arbitrarily assigned, in fixed numbers, to each county of unequal population.—Thirteen States limit the number of Representatives, viz: Maine to 200, New York 128, South Carolina 124, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, to 100, Ohio to 72, Louisiana to 50, and Tennessee to 40. Ten States, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, New Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, adopt no definitive restriction to the number of Representatives.

The Representatives in all the States are elected yearly except in South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, where they are elected once in two years.

The Governor is elected by the people in every State, except in New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, where he is elected by the Legislature. Nineteen States require variously, that he shall be from 25 to 36 years of age; Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia, are silent about his age. New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia, elect their Governor yearly, but dis-qualify him for re-election, after a certain number of years successive service. The other States elect their Governor to serve from two to four years, but dis-qualify him for re-election without intermission.

Privy Councillors, in eight States only, are assigned for the Governor, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia. In all these they are elected to serve but one year, except in Virginia, where they term it neither definite or indefinite, but haphazard or nondescript.

The Judges in eleven States, are appointed by the Legislature, viz: Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Illinois and Missouri, the Governor and Senate appoint them. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maryland the Governor and Council appoint them. In Pennsylvania and Delaware, the Governor alone appoints them. In Vermont the Privy Council and Representatives appoint them. In Indiana the Governor, the Legislature and the people participate in their appointment. Their tenure in office, in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, and Virginia, is unequalled during good behaviour. In Maine,

N. Hampshire, Connecticut, during good behaviour, until they attain 70 years of age. In Mississippi and Missouri, during good behaviour until they attain 65 years; and in Alabama, during good behaviour until 75 years of age. In New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana, for a term of 7 years. In Georgia for three years. In Vermont their tenure is at the option of the Privy Council and Legislature; and in New York it is at the option of the Governor and Senate.

The Magistrates in South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Illinois, are chosen under provision by law. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee, they are chosen by the Legislature. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia, they are appointed by the Governor and Council. In Kentucky, and Louisiana, by the Governor and Senate. In Pennsylvania and Delaware, by the Governor, alone. In Vermont, by the Council and Legislature. In New York, by county supervisors and judges. In Georgia yearly, in Ohio every three years, and in Indiana every five years, by the people. But the tenure is generally from three to seven years during good behaviour.

The Attorney General is an officer not recognised by the Constitutions of Vermont, Connecticut, South Carolina, Ohio and Indiana. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maryland, he is appointed by the Governor and Council. In Delaware he is appointed by the Governor. In New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia, he is appointed by the Legislature, and in Pennsylvania, his election is required to be provided for by law.

The Treasurer, in all the States, are chosen by the Legislature, to serve variously, one, two, three, or four years; except in Vermont and Connecticut, where he is elected yearly by the people.

The Secretary of State, in Pennsylvania, and Delaware, is appointed by the Governor. In Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Illinois, he is chosen by the Governor and Senate. In all the other States, he is chosen by the Legislature; except in Connecticut, where he is elected yearly by the people, and in Virginia, where the Constitution require he shall be chosen by the Legislature, but where the office has long since become obsolete—the Clerk of the Executive, or the Governor himself, serving as their organ of communication, &c.

The Sheriff who generally has a greater latitude of golden opportunities, patronage, favor and abuse of power, than any other officer in these States, is appointed by the Governor and Council in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; by the Council and Legislature in Vermont; by the Governor and Senate in Louisiana; by the County court and Governor in Kentucky and Virginia; by the Legislature in Connecticut; by provision of Law in South Carolina and Georgia; by the people and the Governor in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; by the County Court in Tennessee; and by the people in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois. This unparalleled variety, in the modes of electing Sheriffs, shows the pervasive sense of difficulty, to hold them to their proper responsibility, and equitable discharge of their diversified functions. Their tenure of office varies from one, to two, three and four years.

Military Officers, that is, Officers of Militia, are appointed in almost as great a variety of ways as Sheriffs. In Pennsylvania, and Delaware, they are appointed by the Governor; in New Hampshire and Maryland, by the Governor and Council, in Vermont, by the Council and Legislature, in North Carolina, Georgia and Missouri, by the Legislature, in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, by legal provision; in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, they are generally chosen according to their grade, by their companies, their subalterns, and Legislatures, governor or governor and council. Their tenure of Office is generally undefined, except in Indiana and Illinois, where it is during good behaviour until 60 years of age.

The compensation of civil officers and members of the Legislature, in most of the States is very partially left to the Legislature, to establish or regulate by law, as in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, and Virginia. In New York the compensation to members of the legislature is fixed by the constitution at \$3 per day, and that of other officers is established by law. Whereas in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois, all compensations are fixed by the constitutions.

Amendments to the constitutions are variously provided for by the constitutions of nineteen States, viz. In Maine the legislature may propose amendments for the adoption of the people. In New Hampshire the question of convention or no convention is submitted to the people every seven years. In Vermont a convention may be called, if advised by a council of censors, every seventh year. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, amendments proposed and agreed to by two successive legislatures may be referred to the people. In Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Missouri, amendments may be proposed and adopted by the agreement of two successive legislatures. In Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Illinois, the legislature may refer the question of convention to the people at any time. In Indiana a poll shall be held for or against a convention every twelve years. In Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey, there is no provision on the subject.

PHILO DEMOS.

\* I have omitted Rhode Island because she has not had the spirit to frame a Constitution for herself, but has been contented to live under the Royal Charter as conferred on her while a Colony.

† The Constitution of Virginia, alone, makes the freehold the exclusive qualification for the right of suffrage; but both the Carolinas attach additional privileges to freeholders over non-freeholders. The Constitution of North Carolina entitles freeholders only to vote for Senators; that of South Carolina entitles freeholders to vote in every county where he has a freehold, resident or not.

‡ This is the most economical State in the Union, less liable to political commotion, and doubtless the best governed. She has but 20 Senators and 40 Representatives, who

most but once in two years. Her Govern-  
ment has no Privy Council, and her salaries  
are fixed by the Constitution at a low rate.  
In all the States but Tennessee and Louisi-  
ana, the Legislature meets yearly, in those  
two biennially only.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### PEACE IN EUROPE.

By the ship Mary Lord, Capt. Wilson, arrived  
at the port of New York, in 28 days from Lon-  
don, papers of that city to the 27th of Sept.  
inclusive have been received. They bring pos-  
itive intelligence that the Treaty of Peace be-  
tween Russia and Turkey is actually concluded  
and signed.

We are indebted to the New York Commer-  
cial Advertiser of Saturday last for the subse-  
quent articles:

**Peace in the East.**—The rumor communicated  
to our readers in a postscript last evening, is am-  
ply confirmed. Hostilities have ceased in the  
East.—This intelligence was received in London  
on the evening of September 20th, by the arrival  
of Mr. Whitshed, attached to the English Legation  
at Berlin, with despatches from Sir R. Gordon,  
dated Constantinople, Aug. 24th, and from Mr.  
Seymour at Berlin, of Sept. 13th. The Courier  
of Sept. 21st, gives the following as the sub-  
stance, so far as it has transpired, of the intel-  
ligence from the Turkish capital, which had  
reached Berlin at the date of Mr. Whitshed's  
departure:

"In consequence of an earnest representation  
of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d Aug., the British  
and French Ambassadors, and General Muffling,  
concerted together as to the means of  
averting the calamities which might be appreh-  
ended from the appearance of the Russian army  
before Constantinople.—They had accordingly a  
conference with the Reis Effendi early on the  
24th, at which were present also the Plenipo-  
tentiaries of the Porte, Sadik Effendi, the Min-  
ister of Finance, and Cadie Bey, appointed to  
treat with the Russians.

"The conference ended in the fullest latitude  
being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat  
respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Rus-  
sia for the expenses of the war; and in the mis-  
sion of M. de Kuster, the Confidential Secretary  
of General Muffling, to accompany the Turkish  
Plenipotentiaries to the headquarters of General  
Diebitsch, with a joint representation of the Am-  
bassadors to the Russian General, pledging  
themselves for the pacific disposition of the Au-  
tan, and urging the necessity of an immediate  
suspension of hostilities.

"The Plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster  
reached Adrianople on the 27th of August, and  
on the 29th Gen. Diebitsch gave orders for the  
cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the  
Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace  
had not been signed; but both parties were per-  
fectly satisfied with the disposition manifested  
on either side, and little doubt was entertained  
that the terms would be settled in a few days."

It is true that this news is not official from  
Constantinople, any further than could have  
been communicated by Sir R. Gordon in his de-  
spatches of the 24th of Aug. And it appears by  
the Morning Chronicle of the 23d of Sept., that  
despatches were the day previously received in  
London, from Sir R. Gordon, dated August 26th,  
which added nothing to the important facts re-  
specting the opening of negotiations, and the  
cessation of hostilities between the belligerents.  
Neither did they mention, says the Chronicle,  
the report that a Russian corps had occupied  
Rodosto; although, if Gen. Roth had been de-  
spatched from Adrianople, on the 21st for that  
purpose, the intelligence of the event must have  
reached Constantinople by the 26th. Other re-  
ports, varying, though not essentially contradic-  
tory, the preceding statements from the Courier,  
are that Gen. Diebitsch had left Adrianople on  
the 28th of August, to advance upon the Tur-  
kish capital; and a Frankfurt paper of the 29th  
September states, on the authority of a letter  
from Vienna, of the 15th that the armistice was  
concluded on the 30th August, in the camp of  
the Russian General before Constantinople. It  
is remarkable that the Prussian State Gazette of  
September 10th is wholly silent upon the sub-  
ject. So says the London Atlas of the 27th of  
September. Still, the main fact, that, through  
the intervention of the European Ministers at  
Constantinople, an armistice had been arranged,  
is derived through so many channels, that it is  
not to be questioned.—As to the terms, however,  
upon which the peace is to be negotiated, no-  
thing certain is known. As the Sultan having  
been so anxious for the peace as to have left the  
conditions entirely to the Emperor of Russia, we  
may infer that the latter has lost no advantage  
which he could obtain without exciting unpleas-  
ant jealousies on the part of his European  
Allies, with whom he has never entertained a  
doubt, he has from the beginning been disposed  
to maintain the most perfect good faith.

A Berlin paper of the 16th September expresses  
its disappointment at not finding in the State Ga-  
zette of that morning, something of the news  
brought by the Courier from Constantinople;  
but adds, as a reason for this silence, that the  
despatches have probably been sent to his Ma-  
jesty, who is absent from the capital. Mean-  
time the Hamburg papers, of the 18th Septem-  
ber, give, as the most important rumor which  
followed the arrival of the Courier in Berlin,  
that the preliminaries of the peace had been de-  
finitely concluded, upon the following basis:

"1. Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria are to  
be placed under the sovereignty and protection  
of Russia.

"2. The unconditional emancipation of Greece  
is to be recognized, and its territory to be en-  
larged.

"3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken  
by Count Paskewitch, are to be ceded.

"4. The free navigation between the Black  
Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by  
the demolition of several of the fortresses on  
the Bosphorus.

"5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hun-  
dreds of millions of rubles is to be paid to Rus-  
sia, in consideration of the expenses of the war;  
and as the Sultan declares his incapacity to com-  
ply with this demand at present, security for fu-  
ture payment is to be given."—Hamburg Re-  
porter, Sept. 19.

The Atlas, which, as we have before remark-  
ed, is the latest paper received, states positively,  
that—

"The basis of the settlement is the treaty of  
Ackerman; and the Emperor, determined to  
make no exorbitant demands upon the nearly  
exhausted resources of Turkey, has merely re-  
quired an indemnity for the expenses of the war  
into which he was originally plunged by what  
now appears to have been the obstinacy of the  
Ottoman. 4000 Cosacks accompanied by the  
Turkish Plenipotentiary bearing the instrument  
of peace, signed by Count Diebitsch on behalf  
of his royal master, back to the city of the Sev-  
en Towers; and it is said that they were de-  
spatched with the double view of once confirm-  
ing the tidings and protecting the representa-  
tive of the Sultan from the blind violence of the  
Mahomedan rabble, who, living like all other  
rabbles, upon convulsion, might be disposed to  
murder at the restoration of social security."

The editor adds,—"this intelligence appears  
exclusively in our columns, and has not yet been  
communicated to the Government through any  
official or private channel."

It is quite probable that the preceding rumors  
embrace the outlines of the terms of peace, be-

cause they correspond, in the main, with the  
conditions which Russia laid down at the com-  
mencement of hostilities. In the manifesto is-  
sued by the Emperor of Russia on that occasion,  
it is declared—

"That he will not sheath the sword till the  
treaties of Kainardje, Jassy, Bucharest, and Ak-  
erman, and the Commercial Treaty of 1783 are  
punctually fulfilled; till the inviolability of the  
Russian flag is recognized, and personal safety  
secured to all Russian subjects wherever they  
may be; till the Black Sea is declared free, and  
the Bosphorus open to all nations; till the inde-  
pendence of Greece is recognized on the basis  
of the treaty of London, till amnesty is granted  
to the inhabitants of Servia, and Moldavia, and  
Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia,  
and till an indemnity is given for the expenses  
of the war, as well as for the losses sustained by  
Russian subjects."

As it regards the independence of Greece, it  
is very likely that the obstinacy of the Sultan  
may have induced the conqueror to make his  
terms still more rigid, than were exacted by the  
Treaty of London, and therefore the Hamburg  
article may be true upon this point.

Notwithstanding the arrest of hostilities, we  
have continued the official accounts of the Rus-  
sian operations, down to the conclusion of the  
armistice. The details of the occupation of A-  
drianople by the Russians, as given by General  
Diebitsch, are not rendered less interesting by  
subsequent events. They confirm all we knew  
before respecting the force, the conduct, and  
the self-organization of the Turkish garrison,  
to which several thousand irregulars had been  
added, together with a great number of armed  
inhabitants. Not one shot was fired, and so  
anxious were the defenders of the place to re-  
lieve themselves from all responsibility, that  
they did not even wait the expiration of the time  
granted them by General Diebitsch to consider  
his terms, nor, indeed, to obtain any terms what-  
ever, but disbanded themselves without any ca-  
pitulation, some of the Pashas of two and three  
tails riding up to join the conquerors, others  
galloping away, and the whole garrison throw-  
ing away its arms."

From all the accounts, it is clear that at the sup-  
posed date of the truce, Gen. Roth had oc-  
cupied Rodosto, and sent a division farther to  
the right to take possession of Enos, the Rus-  
sians were therefore established on the coast of  
the Gulf of Enos, communicating with the Arch-  
ipelago and the Mediterranean, and on that of the  
sea of Marmora, within fifty miles of Constanti-  
nople; whilst, in the Black Sea, Admiral Greig,  
as it will be seen by an account from the Prus-  
sian State Gazette given below, had taken Enos-  
sica, the last port of any importance before ap-  
proaching the entrance to the Bosphorus. At  
the time, therefore, that the march of the Rus-  
sians was arrested by the armistice, the advance  
against Constantinople was taken place at once  
upon three lines—one under General Diebitsch,  
in person, on the straight road from Adrianople,  
another under General Roth, from Rodosto,  
along the Sea of Marmora, probably joined by  
the fleet of Admiral Ricord; and the third un-  
der Admiral Greig, along the coast of the Black  
Sea, and down the Bosphorus.

Accounts from Odessa to the 29th. of Au-  
gust say, that hopes had been entertained  
that the communications with the town  
would be re-established; but on the 26th  
and 27th, fresh cases of plague had occur-  
red, which had caused the most strict mea-  
sures to be taken to prevent the propagation  
of the disorder.

Greece.—A letter from Argos, dated Aug-  
ust 15, in the Gazette de France, says Gen-  
eral Church has sent to the National As-  
sembly of Greece his resignation as Gener-  
alissimo. The letter which contains his resig-  
nation, concludes in the following terms:—  
"For my own part, with the greatest re-  
spect for the Greek nation, I subscribe to the  
declaration that the actual system of govern-  
ment in Greece does not accord with my  
opinions and conscience, and I resign in  
consequence to the representatives of the  
nation assembled in Congress in Argos, the  
post of Generalissimo, which I received  
from the National Congress at Trazone, in  
1827."

The National Assembly has brought its  
labors to a conclusion. The acts of the two  
preceding assemblies have been confirmed.  
The Congress has unanimously expressed  
its profound gratitude for, and its entire ad-  
hesion to, the generous conduct and wise  
measures of Count Capo d'Istria. The Pan-  
hellenion will in future be called the Senate,  
(Yerousi) and will be composed of 21 mem-  
bers, selected out of a list of 63, of whom  
six will be named by the President. The  
French General Trezel, chief of the staff,  
is to have the command of the regular  
troops.

Despatches from Mr. Dawkins at Egina,  
dated the 1st. September, stated that the  
irregular Greek troops in the vicinity of  
Egina, who had mutilated for want of pay,  
in the vicinity of Thebes, had returned to their  
quarters and their duty.

"Frontiers of Turkey, Aug. 27.—The  
unfortunate inhabitants of Thessaly and Ep-  
irus are dreadfully harassed by the Turks,  
who rob and murder, and commit all kinds  
of cruelties; the inhabitants of Janina, and  
Zeitoni, in particular suffer severely. The  
Christians fly into the woods, and whole  
families of them have arrived at Corfu. All  
this misery would have been prevented, nay,  
Epirus would already have been free, had  
not the progress of the Greek arms been  
checked by the English."

An article from Trieste, in the Murem-  
burgh correspondent says that the English  
Government has withdrawn its declaration  
against the blockade ordered by Count Capo  
d'Istria, and that the Greeks now meet  
with no obstacle in maintaining them.

Independent Greece is at present divided  
into thirteen departments, seven continental  
departments, six insular. The continental  
departments comprehend a surface of 6,439  
square miles, and a population of 300,000  
souls; the insular departments comprehend  
a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a popu-  
lation of 196,000 souls, making in the whole  
a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a popu-  
lation of 499,000 souls.

English Affairs.—The revenue tables of  
the present quarter will present a cheering  
prospect.

The King of England is said to be in ex-  
cellent health, and the statements respect-  
ing his vision to have been much exaggerated.

The Freeman's Journal states that a let-  
ter has been received from Mr. O'Connell,  
in which he states, that immediately after  
his arrival in Dublin, he intends to propose  
the plan of a society whose object shall be  
the repeal of the Union.

The weavers to the number of 6000, had  
assembled at Badworth, and paraded the  
neighborhood, to prevent other weavers from  
working. Various depredations are reported  
to have been committed by them.

A meeting has been held at Cork, at the  
head of which the Earl of Mountcashel pre-  
sided, which is likely to cause a strong sen-  
sation in England, as well as Ireland. The

individuals composing the meeting were all  
churchmen and Tories; the object of the  
meeting was an extensive reform of the ab-  
uses in the church establishment of the U-  
nited Kingdom.

A nobleman, high in the confidence of the  
Emperor of Brazil, has been charged with  
a mission of great importance to this and  
other European courts, and only awaits the  
arrival of the Queen of Portugal at Rio Jan-  
eiro to proceed on his mission.—London  
Morning Herald.

IRELAND.—Mr. William Abren, of Herns-  
brook, and Mr. Michael Gould, of the county of  
Cork, were fired at by an assassin near Cas-  
town Conyers, in this county, on Monday even-  
ing. One of the horses was slightly wounded,  
but fortunately the riders escaped unhurt. Wil-  
liam Walsh, a laborer, was fired at and severely  
wounded at Anglesborough, in this county, by a  
man unknown, who rested his gun on the hedge  
while he aimed at his object. The ball entered  
his right breast, and passed out under the shoul-  
der. Little hopes are entertained of his recov-  
ery. An armed party of about forty men, most  
of whom were mounted, entered the premises  
of a farmer at Lisacrol, in the county of Cork,  
on the borders of this county, and forcibly car-  
ried away his sister, Margaret O'Brien. Miss  
O'Brien and her brother, Robert, but were as-  
saulted and overpowered by the banditti.

On their departure they left three men as a  
guard to prevent pursuit. Her brother never-  
theless escaped, and followed the party into this  
county, near Billingsry, when George Massey,  
Esq. immediately sent the police in pursuit of  
the offenders, who, it is said, remain in that  
neighborhood in arms. A few nights back, four  
cows, the property of Mr. Robert Cussen, of the  
Courtenay Arms, Newcastle, were disfigured by  
cutting the top joint off each cow's tail. Mr.  
Cussen had lately got possession of the land they  
were grazing on.—Limerick Chronicle.

A man named Ryan was murdered near Beech-  
wood, county Tipperary, a few nights ago. The  
savages cut his ears and nose off.—Tipperary  
paper.

Cork, Sept. 1.—Mr. O'Connell was entertain-  
ed yesterday by upwards of 300 persons at a  
public dinner. There was considerable differ-  
ence of opinion in arranging the price of the  
tickets, but it was finally determined that it  
should be so low as 7s. 6d. in order to give all  
classes an opportunity of attending. The place  
in which the dinner was given was a large school  
room, where Catholic children are instructed,  
no other room being found sufficiently capacious  
to accommodate so large a number. The ceil-  
ing of this room has not been yet completed,  
and, in order to conceal the roof, a temporary  
ceiling formed with green boughs, was erected.  
In the progress of the dinner, the room was found  
intolerably hot, and several murmurs were heard  
against the green boughs, but the moment the  
candles were lighted, all became anxiety and  
alarm, for it was found that the distance between  
the flames of the candles and the boughs was  
so small that there was every probability of their  
taking fire, if the candles were permitted to  
burn. The room instantly became a scene of  
confusion. There was a general cry of "Out  
with the candles!"

They were in a moment extinguished, and  
then it was determined that the green ceiling  
which overhung this immense room should be  
swept away. All hands were instantly at work,  
and in about ten minutes the green boughs were  
pulled down, and flung out of the windows.—  
The rapidity with which the fire would have  
spread, aided by confusion and smoke, would  
have done its work before any considerable num-  
ber could have escaped through a single door.  
With security order was soon restored, and the  
remainder of the evening was spent as decorously  
as bad speeches, and worse punch, would per-  
mit. The routine of toasts were given.

At some of the public dinners to Mr. O'Con-  
nell, the "Duke of Wellington and his Majesty's  
Ministers" was omitted, lest it might be displeas-  
ing to the guest, but on this occasion it was  
given, and received by the company with acclama-  
tion.

On Mr. O'Connell's health being drunk, he  
made a long speech in which he dwelt upon the  
same topics which formed his speeches at Tralee  
and Limerick. He pledged himself to use every  
effort to bring about a reform of the Criminal  
Law of this country; and, in so doing, he alluded  
to a scene, which he said he witnessed at this  
Assizes, and which was a disgrace to justice.—  
He saw, while a human being was on his trial  
for a capital felony, the judges asleep, an attor-  
ney examining three witnesses at once; the jury  
cheerfully plucking and apples with a fruit wa-  
man, and one of them reading a newspaper. He  
regretted that he had so long refrained from re-  
tort against Lord Norbury, but he certainly  
would not have to charge himself with the same  
omission on this occasion. There was a general  
cry of "Name, name," but Mr. O'Connell did  
not mention the name of either of the Judges,  
Chief Baron O'Grady, or Mr. Justice Torrens,  
who presided on this circuit. However, from  
the disparity of the ages of the two, there was no  
difficulty in discovering whom he meant. Mr.  
O'Connell did not leave till 1 o'clock, when he  
was followed by the greater number of the com-  
pany.

During the frightful gale on Thursday evening  
two immense whales were stranded near Sir Ed-  
ward Lee's beautiful lodge, at Howth. His gar-  
den, on going to the spot, found two of these  
monsters struggling to get into deep water. The  
man returned for a gun and friend, and after dis-  
charging 45 bullets into the body of the largest,  
he succeeded in killing him. These amazing fish  
made a desperate resistance, and it was nine  
hours before they were completely captured.—  
They measured each 30 feet, and weigh six tons.  
They are to be seen at Howth.—Dublin Free-  
man's Journal.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The Richmond  
Whig has received papers to the 15th of Sept.  
by the Tally-Ho, and presents the cogent re-  
marks which follow.

The grand desideratum of Russian politics and  
Russian ambition, the possession of European  
Turkey, seems at length, after various efforts dis-  
persed through an interval of more than 200  
years, fully within their grasp. Addanople took  
almost without resistance, the victorious Rus-  
sians within three days' march of Constantinople,  
that splendid city abandoned to the license  
of the Janizaries and brigands, and the remnant  
of the Sultan's force dispersed and dispirited!—  
These are the tidings by the Tally-Ho, and it  
seems that the age in which we live, is to be  
rendered memorable by another great event, the  
expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the  
restoration of Constantinople to Christian mas-  
ters. Such must be the consequence without  
the interference of France and England, who  
seem to look on with indifference, or the Sultan's  
absolute surrender of himself, to such terms as  
the victor may prescribe; who in that event may  
leave him a foothold on the European side of the  
Bosphorus. In Asia, his affairs seem quite as  
unprosperous as in Europe.

The revenue yielded by the custom house of  
Buenos Ayres, in the month of July was nearly  
650,000 dollars; and the receipts down to the  
15th August were proportional. From that  
source alone, the new government derived in sev-  
en weeks, nearly a million.

## DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—Mowbray.

THURSDAY, October 29, 1829.

We refer our readers to the foreign head for  
interesting intelligence from Europe. It is  
most probable that ere this, peace has been con-  
cluded between Turkey and Russia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PEOPLE.—HEN-  
RY F. RORNEY, Esq. who was lately removed  
from the Office of Inspector of the Port of Lew-  
istown by the "Peoples' President" has been ap-  
pointed by "the People" to be a member of the  
Legislature of this State.

The Richmond Enquirer, one of General  
Jackson's organs, informs us that "it is said, that  
the Erie is to be sent out to the coast of Mexico,  
to bring back Mr. Poinsett, if he considers it ex-  
pedient to leave Mexico. It is said he expresses  
a desire to return—and perhaps under existing  
circumstances, such a measure is called for by the  
public interest." Presuming that the Editor of  
the Enquirer has good grounds for these specu-  
lations, we must infer from what he says that Mr.  
Poinsett will be recalled. The despatches  
brought to this government by Com. Porter,  
from Mr. Poinsett, certainly informs the Presi-  
dent whether he desires to leave Mexico or not.  
Why then should a ship of war be sent to en-  
quire of our Minister if he considers it expedient  
to leave Mexico?

Assistant Post-Master General.—On the author-  
ity of a Washington Correspondent, the New  
York Evening Post of Friday last states that Se-  
lah R. Hobbs, of the State of New York, has  
been appointed Assistant Post-Master General.

We have seen the Gazette of the 9th inst. in  
which its editor launches out into a strain of  
abuse against the Messrs. Du Ponts, for having,  
as he avers, attempted to control the votes of  
their men at the late election in this Borough.  
If the circulation of that scurrilous paper was  
limited to the district of country where these  
gentlemen are known, it would not be necessary  
to notice the falsehoods it contains; as public  
opinion, even biased by party prejudices, would  
at once denounce it as a slander. But as we  
believe many have read it who are not ac-  
quainted with the gentlemen, and therefore  
might give credence to the accusation, therein  
contained, we feel it a duty which we owe, not  
only to our persecuted friends and neighbours,  
but to the community at large, to deny a charge  
so grossly unjust and malicious, and protect the  
innocent from the shafts of calumny which have  
been aimed with no other view than to break  
down and destroy the characters of these gen-  
tlemen because they oppose within themselves  
a powerful resistance to the schemes and machi-  
nations of a few unprincipled political aspirants,  
of whom the Editor of the Gazette is a ready  
and efficient tool.

In the Gazette of the 9th inst. we find  
the following paragraph in a long article in which  
several of the most respectable citizens of this  
State are most grossly libelled.

"Added to these matters the facts may be stated  
that the Duponts, of Calico ticket memory,  
stood upon the election ground during the day,  
and by frowns and threats, either controlled or  
attempted to control the votes of the men whom  
they had in their employ, and no doubt many  
votes were lost to us by that means. Is this the  
freedom of elections of which we boast in Dela-  
ware? Is this the freedom of choice which be-  
comes citizens of a free country? But Mr. Du-  
pont not only attempted to control the votes of  
men in his own employ, but quarrelled, as we  
are informed, with the Captain of the Steam-  
boat, belonging to a Company in which he has  
an interest, because the Boat, according to uni-  
form usage, was detained an hour and a half be-  
yond the regular hour, in order to enable the  
hats and passengers to vote before leaving town."

The Messrs. Duponts who vote in this bo-  
rough did not come to the polls until about noon,  
and very soon after having voted, left the ground.  
We saw them several times whilst they were  
at the polls, and not in one single instance did  
we see them attempt, either by "frowns" or  
"threats" to "control" or "attempt to control  
the votes of the men whom they had in their em-  
ploy" or any other men, nor do we believe that  
any attempts were so made. Every one who is  
acquainted with the Messrs. Duponts have been  
struck with the delicacy which they always shew  
upon this subject; and we believe it is not in the  
power of Harker to point out one single instance  
where they have either controlled, or attempted  
to control the votes of any man, either in or out  
of their employ. The Messrs. Duponts have in  
their employ some fifty or a hundred men who  
vote at a time of election; many of whom openly,  
and without any restraint, oppose their employ-  
ers at the polls. Knowing that the Jackson party  
are opposed to the encouragement of Domest-  
ic Manufactures, and that these men were vot-  
ing contrary to their interests, Mr. E. I. Dupont  
has been requested by gentlemen attached to  
the interest which he supports, to address these  
persons in his factories, and give them clear  
views upon the subject; but he has invariably  
declined, giving as his opinion that they were  
in a free country and had a right to think and  
act as they might deem proper.

The Messrs. Duponts may have handed tick-  
ets to some of the men on the day of the elec-  
tion, on being applied to by them for those that  
were genuine. There were several kinds of  
tickets upon the ground, and persons without  
great precaution were in danger of voting for  
men who were not their choice; but we are  
warranted upon the best authority, in saying  
that in any other way, they had nothing to do  
with the votes of any persons.

We do not think the editor of the Gazette  
believed the charge which he has made against  
the Messrs. Duponts, when he published it. He,  
as well as many others of his party, know that  
such conduct is far beneath those gentlemen,  
and is so inconsistent with their general charac-

ter, that it cannot and will not, be believed,  
where they are known.

As we have said before, the influence of the  
Messrs. Duponts in the political scale, is very  
great against the Jackson cause. They have  
always been the consistent and independent sup-  
porters of the American System, and our oppo-  
nents have been made fully sensible of the  
weight which they are able to carry with them  
to the polls. Their influence is felt and dreaded,  
and they have been market out by a set of po-  
litical renegades, for destruction, and the un-  
principled creature who figures as the editor of  
that filthy missile, the Gazette, is the tool who  
is to accomplish this work. But the character  
of those gentlemen is beyond reproach, and com-  
pared with that of those who are aiming the  
shafts of calumny—and who fancy that they are  
not known—is as superior as the most brilliant  
metal to the scum of a horse-pond.

"An honest man is still an unmoved rock,  
Washed whiter, but not shaken by the shock."

Captain McClung's Company of Washington  
Greys, returned home on Saturday last, from  
Philadelphia, where they had been spending a  
few days. The members of the Company are  
highly gratified with the attention and kindness  
which was shewn to them during their stay in  
the City, and acknowledge with feelings of the  
highest respect, the polite and courteous treat-  
ment that they received, both from the military  
and many private citizens.

Later From Europe.—Dates to the 30th Sept.  
have been received at New York, from Europe,  
which confirm the statements found under our  
foreign head that hostilities had ceased between  
the Russians and Turks, near Constantinople, and  
that negotiations were about to be entered into  
by the belligerent parties. It is thought, how-  
ever, that the parties will not agree, and that  
Constantinople will eventually fall into the hands  
of the Russians.

## MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 22d instant, by John  
P. Peckworth, Mr. Thomas Kears to Miss Re-  
becca Ann McGuire, both of Newport, Del.

## Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, OCT. 29, 1829.

Superfine Flour, per barrel \$5 25  
Rye, 3 50 a 3 62  
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs..... 1 08  
Do. red, do do..... 1 05  
Rye per 58lbs..... 50  
Corn, pr bushel or 57lb..... 50  
The above prices are obtained every Thursday  
morning at the Mills, and may be relied upon as  
being correct.

## BLANK CHECKS,

On the Bank of Delaware, Farmers' Bank and  
Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, for sale at  
this Office.

## STOCK,

In the Bank of Delaware, in the Wilmington and  
Philadelphia Turnpike Company, and  
in the Corporation Loan,

## AT PUBLIC SALE.

FIVE Shares in the Stock of the Bank of  
Delaware;  
FOUR Do. in the Wilmington and Philadel-  
phia Turnpike Company,  
And ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the  
Corporation Loan,  
Will be sold at public Sale, at the house of John  
M. Smith, on the 4th day of the 11th Month next,  
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of  
ELI HILLES,  
BENJAMIN FERRIS,  
Executors of the late Will of John Ferris, dec.  
10th Mo. 27th, 1829. 7-1t.

## To Parents.

JOSEPH NORMAN, respectfully informs the  
Ladies of Wilmington, that he still continues to  
manufacture

## Ladies, Misses, and Children's

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of the latest patterns, under his own immediate  
inspection, so that all his talents shall be em-  
ployed to render to his customers satisfaction,  
both in article and price.

His establishment is at the North East corner  
of Market and Third streets.  
Wilmington Oct. 15. 5-tf.

## The Next State Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, }  
Oct. 14th, 1829 }

We present herewith, Class No. 7, for  
1829, of the

## Maryland State Lottery,

Arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM;  
the drawing of which will take place in the City  
of Baltimore on

Wednesday, the 25th November.

## HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS.

## BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1	Prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	do	1000	is	1000
1	do	500	is	500
1	do	400	is	400
1	do	200	is	200
5	do	100	is	500
10	do	50	is	500
20	do	20	is	400
100	do	10	is	1000
100	do	5	is	500
6000	do	4	is	24,000

6240 prizes amounting to \$39,000  
Only 12,000 Tickets in this Scheme.  
Not one blank to a prize.

All Prizes payable in CASH, which can  
be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the mo-  
ment they are drawn.

## Price of Tickets:

Price of Tickets			
Tickets	\$4 00	Quarters	1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50 cts

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers

THE LAWYER AND SAWYER.

To sit up a village with tackle for tillage  
Jack Carter he took to the law;  
To pluck and to pillage the same little village  
Tim Gordon he took to the law;  
They angled no plant for gull and for client,  
As sharp as a weasel for rats;  
Till, what with their saw-dust, and what with  
their law-dust,  
They blinded the eyes of the flats.  
Then hey for the sawyer, and hey for the lawyer,  
Make hay, for it's going to rain;  
And saw 'em and law 'em, and work 'em and  
quirk 'em,  
And at 'em again and again.  
Jack brought to the people a bill for the steeple,  
They swore that they would not be bit;  
But out of a saw-pit is into a law-pit,  
Tim tumbles them up with a writ.  
Cried Jack, the saw-rasper, "I say, neighbor  
Gasper,  
We both of us buy in the stocks,  
While I for my savings turn blocks into shavings,  
You Lawyers are shaving the blocks."  
Then hey, &c.  
Jack frolick'd in clover, and, when work was  
over,  
Got drunk at the George for a freak;  
But Timothy Gordon, he stood for church warden,  
And ate himself dead in a week.  
Jack made him a coffin, but Timothy off in  
A loud clap of thunder had flown;  
When lawyers lie level be sure that the devil  
Looks sharp enough after his own.  
Then hey, &c.

Successor to George the Fourth.—Many of the English papers are considering the present state of the succession to the throne, and it is stated that the greatest anxiety and concern exists among a large class of the people, on the subject. There appears to be no difficulty in the line of descent, nor any cavilling among the claimants, the Duke of Clarence being their apparent, and the daughter of the late Duke of Kent next, but from the ill health of the former and the infancy of the latter, there is good reason to apprehend that within a short time after the death of the present King, it will be necessary to appoint a Regent. The question is asked; upon whom would the cares and unlimited power and patronage of the sovereign devolve, in case of such an emergency? The Morning Journal, an opposition paper and one extremely hostile to the Duke of Wellington, says:—"We can imagine a case, and one not of mere visionary application, when the development of royal honors on the next in succession would place in the hands of the prime Minister of such a Sovereign all the power and patronage of the Crown. If such a Minister were an honest one, no danger might be created, no abuse of power might be indulged in, no arbitrary measures sanctioned, no family interest erected into a monopoly of all the gifts of the King. But if it should happen, as it might happen, that the Minister of such a Sovereign were an ambitious soldier—a man of vast wealth and great family connections—proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the Crown at his disposal—every sinecure, every commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the customs and excise, at his mercy—what could not such a man do to overturn the very throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England?"

The same paper intimates that in case the daughter of the Duke of Kent should become queen of England during her minority, the nation with one accord would point to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, as her guardian, but it is feared, and perhaps with reason, that the present Premier, recollecting the proud title of "Regent Murray," would aspire to, and induce Parliament to grant him the same rank, notwithstanding the will of the people being expressed to the contrary. Who, says the Journal, would censure the Duke of Wellington for aspiring to the station; it would be the *ne plus ultra* of human grandeur to be styled "Regent Wellington," and he could not be blamed for his ambition in such a case. The Courier denies that there is any ground for alarm on the subject. From indications in other prints, however, we have no doubt it is true that these speculations are more canvassed in certain quarters than is generally known, or acknowledged.—N. Y. Herald.

The Slave Trade.—In our report of the proceedings at the meeting held on Wednesday evening, in the Dutch Church, to further the objects of the American Colonization Society, no mention was made of the conduct of Brazil, in continuing this horrible traffic. It may surprise our readers to hear of the number of human beings, actually brought alive as slaves to a country containing in the course of ten years, as to what number of wretched Africans died on the passage we have no means of judging. Perhaps we should add one for every two that survived. We make the following extract from a letter of Sir James Mackintosh, which we have heretofore referred to:—"Conformably to the treaty for the abolition of the slave trade, negotiated with Great Britain, on the 18th October 1825, it was agreed, by article 1st that four years after the exchange of the ratifications, it should be unlawful for the subjects of the Empire of Brazil, to carry on a trade in slaves, on the coasts of Africa under any pretext, or in any manner, whatsoever." It was therefore, evident that this traffic would cease with the current year, and the Brazilians seemed determined to avail themselves of the short interval that remained. The increased importation of slaves from Africa, into the port of Rio de Janeiro alone, independent of Bahia and other places, suddenly became—

1820	-	15,020
1821	-	24,134
1822	-	27,963
1823	-	26,349
1824	-	29,303
1825	-	26,254
1826	-	33,999
1827	-	29,789
1828	-	43,555
1829 to the 26th March 1830	-	13,459

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Death of Governor Lincoln of Maine.—We learn from the Gardiner Chronicle, that Hon. Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine died at Augusta on the 8th inst. The disease is not mentioned, but it must have been

of a violent kind, for the same paper that announces his death, contains an account of his address, then just pronounced, on the occasion of an examination of Coney Academy at Augusta. Gov. Lincoln was the son of the late Kevi Lincoln of Worcester, Attorney General of the U. S. and Lt. Governor of this State, and was brother to our present Chief Magistrate. He was a sound republican, a good citizen, a true patriot, and a fine scholar. At his death he was a young man in the prime of life.—Boston Patriot.

The Duke of Brunswick.—Extract of a private letter dated Brunswick, Aug. 17—"This crazy Duke of Brunswick has been lately busily employed in collecting gold, and it is believed that he means to abdicate his throne, rather than make the apology to the King of England which the German Diet have ordered him to make. That proverbially slow body, now sitting at Frankfurt, having a quick decision in favor of a King; and it is expected, that should the Duke refuse to comply with their decree, the King of Prussia will march with an army into Brunswick. This I learn from a private source. The newspapers have been prohibited in Germany from writing on this subject."

General Green speaking of General Jackson, says, "He will reward his friends and punish his enemies." How does he punish his enemies? He removes honest men from office. How does he reward his friends? He appoints men to office that rob the mail.—Nat. Jour.

Duel.—An endorsement on the Maysville, Kentucky, Post office way-bill says—"On Monday morning, the 9th. George J. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe, fought a duel at Lexington, at 8 paces—on the second fire Wickliffe fell and died in three hours."

It is said that Mr. Wickliffe is the gentleman who was tried for shooting the former editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

The following is an extract of a letter from Portugal received in Salem. That the first part is correct, no reasonable doubt can exist; but that the Duke of Wellington is pensioned to uphold the usurper we do not believe. Other than pecuniary considerations influence the British ministry to abstain from war with any of the continental powers, however weak, wicked or contemptible.—N. Y. Herald.

This country continues to be governed by the usurper and tyrant Miguel who still keeps in dungeons and prisons upwards of 15,000 people of the first class, for having obeyed the constitutional chart, given them by D. Pedro, their legitimate King, and Emperor of Brazil. When first Miguel came to this country, it was to govern as regent of Don Pedro, according to the chart, and to this he swore in the chamber of Peers; but no sooner had he got the reins of government than he declared himself absolute king, forgetting his promises and oaths given to his brother Don Pedro, to the Portuguese nation, to the King of England, Emperor of Austria, and the King of Spain. There is no doubt that the Duke of Wellington has received great sums from the Apostolical faction, in Europe, to maintain the Usurper, of which the affair of Terceira is a sufficient proof to the liberals and those fond of their liberties.—Salem Gaz.

Daring Exploit.—A few days since some of the "ocean rovers" who arrived in the Brandywine, laudably determined to have a cruise ashore for the purpose of testing the pleasures of the mere landsman. After having, of course, stowed in a sufficient quantity of grog for the home voyage, and being as the old song sings, "All in their glory," they were quietly passing Catharine market, New York, when a bevy of grassy strollers, seeing them on horseback, and therefore, as they thought, so much out of their element, commenced a shout of illiberal ridicule. One of these tars feeling he could be as daring ashore as tho' he was aboard, his "sea-girt citadel," tacked about and rode up six or eight steps which led into the market, went completely through, entirely routed his tormentors down the steps upon the opposite side, up again, and out by the steps up which he entered, and went calmly off, without the slightest injury to himself or the horse.—N. Y. Courier.

The South Sea Expedition.—The brig *Anaean*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning.—Thus after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the south. In addition to the commercial importance of this expedition, it is highly interesting in a national point of view. Whatever lands may be discovered by Mr. Reynolds and his enterprising associates, will become the property of the United States. The stores of science will be increased by the products of far distant islands, as yet unknown to civilized man, and curiosity may, perchance, be gratified with something new.

We visited the *Anaean* on Thursday. She is a fine vessel, and a very fast sailer. She is furnished with an excellent library, and all the instruments necessary for such an expedition. She has a stout and hardy crew, an experienced captain, and first rate officers. After the commercial objects of the expedition shall have been accomplished, Mr. Reynolds intends to sail round the icy circle, and push through the first opening that he finds. Success to him.

Mr. R. is accompanied by Dr. Eights of Albany, a gentleman of talents and scientific accomplishments.—N. Y. Courier.

Execution of Four Brothers!—Perhaps in the annals of crime no instance will be found on record similar to that which occurred in this town yesterday—namely, the execution of four brothers convicted of the murder of their own brother-in-law! Their names were, Thomas, Edmund, Nicholas, and Pierce Wallace. They died without a struggle. After being suspended the usual time, the bodies were cut down and conveyed, under a strong escort, to the County Infirmary for interment. They made no declaration at the place of execution of their guilt or innocence.

The Philadelphia Press states that while the Siamese boys were exhibiting in that city, a person squeezed the hand of Chien so hard as to hurt him. He drew his other hand and gave the squeeze such a slap on the cheek as to stagger him. The man went to a magistrate and applied for a warrant for the assault and battery. "I will grant you the warrant," said the magistrate "for

John P. & Charles Wetherill, Of the late firm of Samuel P. Wetherill, & Co., AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 68 NORTH FRONT ST., Three doors from the Corner of Arch Street—East side,—Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Orange Mineral, Chrome Yellow, Chromic Green, Chromic Red, Patent Yellow, Sugar Lead, Copperas, Spts: Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Sal Rochelle, Tartaric Acid, Sup: Carb: Soda, Corros: Sublimite, Calomel, Red Precipitate, White do, White Vitriol, Wetherill's Ext. Chisico: Kerne's Mineral, Sulphate of Quinine, Tarter Emetic, Ether Sulph: do. Nitric, do. Acetic, De Narcotized Opium, Lunar Caustic, Soluble Tartar, Vitriolated do, Lac: Sulphur, Acetate Morphia, Sulp: Morphia, Carb: Soda, Narcotine, Corros: Sublimite,

March of Intellect.—The Providence Journal states, that a vessel lately arrived at Providence from North Carolina, whose crew from the captain down to the cabin boy were unacquainted with writing or reading. The captain applied to the Health officer to inform him to whom his vessel and cargo were consigned.

The Type Foundry of Baker and Thurston at Boston was much injured by fire on Saturday evening, the 10th inst.

From the New Hampshire Journal. POTATOES. To the Hon. Agricultural Societies:

The following was the product of four plants in the Suncook Factory gardens, planted the first week in June, with cut pieces, in drills one foot apart, covered with a slight dressing of horse manure, hoed twice—gathered on the 22d of September, carefully weighed, and the ground exactly measured. The weeds were carefully pulled up whenever they appeared. The average weight of the potatoes when gathered was 54 lbs. a bushel.

On 168 square feet, 126 lbs. at the rate of 32,670 lbs. or 605 bushels per acre. On 1849 do. 1435 lbs. at the rate of 33 806 lbs. or 626 bushels per acre. On 324 do. 384 lbs. at the rate of 51,626 lbs. or 955 bushels per acre. On 122 do. 147 lbs. at the rate of 52,488 lbs. or 978 bushels per acre. C. STARK.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline business, offers for sale his STOCK OF GOODS in Delaware City, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, MEDICINE, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Any person disposed to commence business, may with the goods obtain the Store House, either on rent or purchase; together with the fixtures. Terms will be made easy and accommodating. The stand has been occupied for five years, and is one of the best in the place. In the meantime, he will dispose of any part of the goods at the cost prices, for cash, until the 10th of December, when, if not all disposed of, the balance will be sold at public sale. GEORGE W. KARSNER. Delaware City, Sept. 17. 1—6w.

WASHING AND MANGLING.

Crape and Merino Shaws, also curtains and bed linen, washed and mangled in the neatest and most expeditious manner by

Ann Robinson, East side of Shipley street, between Broad & Kent streets, nearly opposite Alrich's Machine shop. Wilmington, 10 mo. 8th. 5—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

Henry Cassady. Oct. 15. 5—4tp.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Coachmaking and Wheelwrighting, In French, above Broad Street, where all kinds of common and fashionable DEARBORNS, together with

Farming Utensils, be made on the most reasonable terms. Sept. ANTHONY McREYNOLDS. Will. 1, 1829. 51—4t.

Drugs and Medicines.

GUM ARABIC, very superior quality; Sulph. Quinine and P. P. S. with all their compounds. Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine. Black Drops.—Denarcotized Opium and Laudanum; Oil Croton, &c.

Swain's Panacea, Alterative Syrup, for the cure of Ulcers, Scrofula, &c. La Mot's Cough Drops—Cough Syrup. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops—a certain cure and a restorer of decayed teeth—by the dozen or single bottle. Patent London and American Court Plaster. Adhesive plaster spread on fine muslin.

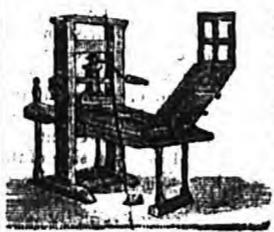
White Mustard Seed; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Hull's and Stratton's patent and common Trusses.

J. B. has prepared Tincture and Wine of Colchicum, from the fresh root; Balsam Copava; Resin and Solidified; fresh extract of Cicutia; Chloride of Lime; Chloride of Soda; Solution of Chlorine, for preserving dead bodies and cleansing ulcers.

All other Chemical or Medical articles can be furnished Wholesale or Retail at JOSEPH BRINGHURST'S, No. 87, Market street, Wilmington. 9th mo. 3d, 1829. 51—3m.

BOARDING.

A few Genteel Boarders may be comfortably accommodated by applying at No. 54 King street. Wilmington Sept. 24. 2—4t.



PRINTING of every kind, Neatly and expeditiously executed, on moderate terms, at the office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market street, Wilmington. Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. Blank Checks for sale.

John P. & Charles Wetherill, Of the late firm of Samuel P. Wetherill, & Co., AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 68 NORTH FRONT ST., Three doors from the Corner of Arch Street—East side,—Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Orange Mineral, Chrome Yellow, Chromic Green, Chromic Red, Patent Yellow, Sugar Lead, Copperas, Spts: Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Sal Rochelle, Tartaric Acid, Sup: Carb: Soda, Corros: Sublimite, Calomel, Red Precipitate, White do, White Vitriol, Wetherill's Ext. Chisico: Kerne's Mineral, Sulphate of Quinine, Tarter Emetic, Ether Sulph: do. Nitric, do. Acetic, De Narcotized Opium, Lunar Caustic, Soluble Tartar, Vitriolated do, Lac: Sulphur, Acetate Morphia, Sulp: Morphia, Carb: Soda, Narcotine, Corros: Sublimite,

Window and Picture Glass from 6-8 to 24-30. Rollers of Camphor, Salt Petre, Brimstone, Borax, &c., offer for sale the above mentioned articles, together with a general assortment of

Paints, Drugs, and Dye Stuffs, AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE Chemical and Medicinal Line.

Being Manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under that head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most favorable terms. Philada. May 11th 1829, 38—1y

TIN PLATE, And Sheet Iron Working.

JAMES A. TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business at

No. 65 Market street Wilmington, Where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line wholesale and retail; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch at the shortest notice. July 2, 1829. 42—3mo.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES M'NEAL, Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. ALSO—KISSERS, BOYS & CHILDREN'S DO.

Of all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Lasting, &c. Which will be sold at the following prices for CASH, viz:

Men's fine cordevan Boots from \$2 to \$3 00 Do. do. calf skin do. 3 50 to 5 50 Do. do. Monro cordevan 1 50 to 1 75 Do. do. do. calf skin, 1 62 to 2 00 Do. do. Shoes & p's, cordevan, 1 25 to 1 50 Do. do. do. calf skin, 1 50 to 2 00 Women's lasting shoes full trimmed, and of the latest fashion, 1 00 to 1 12 Do. Valencia & Denim's satin do. 75 to 1 00 Do. Leather, do. 75 to 1 12 Do. Morocco, do. 50 to 1 12 Children's do. do. 35 to 50

A large assortment of Hair and Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. &c.

N. B. Liberal deductions and terms easy, to country merchants and wholesale dealers. Wilmington, August 13, 1829. 48—1f

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED Immediately, TWENTY JOURNEYMEN, Boot and Shoemakers, to labor on Men's Work.

Apply to the subscriber, No. 100, Market-st. Wilmington, JAMES M'NEAL. Fept 15. 1—4t.

Young Ladies' Boarding School, AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

CONDUCTED BY BISHOP DAVENPORT,

With the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this Seminary, embraces all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education.

Terms of Board, —Washing and tuition in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter—payable in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.—For music, including the use of the Piano \$12. For the French and Spanish taught by an experienced French master, \$6. Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, per quarter \$6.

Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction. There is one course of Lessons in Psalmody given in a year by a person highly competent; and a valuable Library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery, or psalmody. Vacation during the month of August.

References.—In Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Hovever, Rev. James Patterson, Dr. Thomas Fitch, Cashier of the Mechanics Bank. In Wilmington, Rev. Robert Adair, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Rev. Isaac Farlee, Rev. J. H. Coit, Rev. J. P. Beckworth, Hon. Willard Hall, Dr. J. F. Vaughan. Sept. 17. 1—4t.

Delaware and S. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

Class No. 15.—To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, the 31st of October 1829.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$3000	is	3000
1 of	1966	is	1966
2 of	1000	is	2000
6 of	300	is	1800
6 of	200	is	1200
10 of	150	is	1500
10 of	120	is	1200
20 of	100	is	2000
138 of	10	is	1380
1150 of	4	is	4600
8280 of	2	is	16,560

9624 Prizes, amounting to \$37,206 Tickets \$1 50, Halves 75cts.

Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme for sale at the

MANAGER'S OFFICE, No. 71, Market Street Wilmington.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, July 16.

NEW-YORK. N. Y. City banks par Ontario do Albany banks no sale Catekill bank 2 Middle District bk. 3 Troy bank 1 Auburn bank 2 New York bank, Sctie. 1 Geneva bank 2 New York bank, Sctie. 1 Utica bank 2

NEW-JERSEY. State bank at Camden par Bank of New Brunswick do at Elizabethtown 1 Trenton Ins. Co. par at N. Brunswick 1 Farmers' bk. Mount at Morristown 1 Holly 1 at Sussex 1 Cumberland bank at Newark 1 Franklin bank

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadel. banks par New Hope, new c Easton par mis Chambersburg Germantown par Farm. bk. Reading par Montgomery co. par Gettysburg Chester county, W. par Carlisle bank Delaware co. Chester par Swatara bk. Lancaster bank 1 Pittsburg 1 Farmers bk. Lancaster par Silver Lake no sale Harrisburg par Northumberland par Northampton par Greensburg 3 Columbia par Brownsville 3 Farmers' bk. Bucks county notes no sale York bank 1

DELAWARE. Bank of Del. par Farmers bk. & br. par Wilmington & Brandywine par Smyrna par Laurel bank no sale

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

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

John R. Bowers, & Co. No. 67 market-st. Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 market Street. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. William Bassett, 82 Market street. James A. Sparks, 103 Market-st. Chalkley Somers, 78 market st.

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

James L. Devou No. — market street. Theophilus Jones, 27 market st. Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st. William M'Neal, 170 king st.

Merchant Tailors.

Ford & Conaway, Corner of King and Third Isaac Spear, No 73, Market-st. James Simpson, No. 106 market-st.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & I. Studham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel. Mary & Elizabeth White, No. 13, N. side of the lower market. S. & M. Clark, 26, Market street.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts. Soap & Candle Manufacturers. Bainston & Bancroft, corner of third and orange-sts. Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tattall streets.

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st. Watch Makers. Ziba Ferris, 89 market st. Charles Canby, 83 market st. George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

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.

MACHINE CARDS.—William Marshall Maker, at the old and long established stand, No. 40, West High st. Wheelwrighting and Plough making.—Anthony M'Reynolds, in French above Broad streets. Tobaccoist.—John Barr, No. 181, market-street.

Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st. Machine Cards.—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts. Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patent Hay and Grain Rakes, and patent Grain Cradles.—Joshua Johnson & son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills. Livery Stable.—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.

China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smith, 68 market st. Druggist & Chemist.—Joseph Bringhurst, 84 market st. Druggist.—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.