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THE MARRIAGE SCENE.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Young, chaste and lovely—pleased, yet half afraid,
Before you altar droops a plighted maid,
Clad in her bridal robe of taintless white,
Dumb with the scene, and trepid with delight,
Around her hymeneal guardians stand,
Each with a tender look and feeling bland;
And soft she turns her beauty beaming eye,
Dimm'd with the tear of happiness gone by!
Then coyly views, in youth's commanding pride,
Her own adored one, panting by her side;
Like lilies bending from the noon tide blaze,
Her bashful eyelids droop beneath his gaze;
While love and homage blend their blissful power,
And shed a halo round his marriage hour!
What though his chance abounding life ordain
A path of anguish and precarious pain;
By weal or woe, where'er compell'd to rove,
A cot's a palace by the light of love!
There beats one heart which, until death, will be
A glowing fount of sympathy:
One frownless eye to kindle with his own,
One changeless friend, when other friends are flown;
O! sanction Thou the love-united pair,
Fountain of love! for thou art present there!

From the Legendary.

TELLING THE DREAM.

BY W. C. CROSBY.

'Tis a most beautiful night! Janie come!
With you walk forth? Oh! I am sick at heart
Of this gay revelry. Its busy hum
Falls heavy on mine ear. I cannot laugh
With these light-hearted laughers, and mine eye
Is wearied with gazing. Let me fling
Thy mantle round thee.
Is't not beautiful!
The radiance of this starry sky? Now pale
And lustreless are all we've left behind,
Compared with its bright jewelry! Perchance
Chaste Dian holds her festival to-night.
See how she smiles! On such an eve as this,
So the tale runs, she left her home in heaven,
Lured thence to meet upon the Latman hill
Her shepherd boy, and placed upon his lips
The kiss of immortality. Poor youth!
He only dreamed of bliss. On such a night
The love-crazed Sappho poured her latest song,
Upon Leucate's height, and swan-like died:
She dreamed, but dreamed too madly. And
perchance,
On such a night, the Roman Anthony
Threw off the crown and purple, and gave up
Glory, dominion—for a wanton's smile.
He was a dreaming madman—was he not,
Janie, that to fling his all away,
For woman's smile?

Come, rest within this bower,
And I will tell thee, though thy lips may chide,
And call me 'dreaming boy.' Yes, I have
dreamed—
Perchance am dreaming now; but thou shalt
hear.

I had laid down to slumber on a bank
Sprinkled with violets. The plaintive moan
Of far off waters, mingling with the hum
Of thousand busy insects, gathering in
Each its own store of sweets, filling the air
With melody, spread its sweet influence
O'er my lul'd senses, and methought that I
Was wandering here with thee. 'Twas strange,
Janie!

But then the time, the place so like to this,
I cannot but remember. 'Twas a night
Like this, save that it wore the loveliness
And richness of a dream o'er all its charms.
The sporting sun-beams twined themselves
around
The leaves and branches of the o'erhanging
trees,

Like ivy round the mouldering monument—
Half seen, half hid, from their azure depths,
The stars were looking out with eyes that watch
O'er nature's slumbering. We had left the hall
To lighter hearts, and arm in arm had strayed
Through the long winding mazes of the grove,
Until at length, we reached the bower. One
beam
Of moonlight, streaming through its trellised
roof,

Tell on thy neck; methought it never looked
One-half so lovely—and indeed till now,
It never did, Janie! And then I—
Strange that my brain should dream what my
tongue fears
To utter even now!—'twas but a dream,
However, and the masques are not gone,
So I'll en finish it. Well then methought,
I told thee, though 'twas in a whispered breath,
And softer than the night wind's gentlest sigh,
How I did love—that was the word—did love,

And even worship thee! And then I swore
By Venus, and the starry train above—
By the bright eyes, which did outlive them—
By all love's fond remembrances, that I
Would guard and cherish thee, wouldst thou
be
My own, my own Janie! And then—then—
Heed not my passionate dreaming—I did seal
My vow upon thy lips; and then I watched
To see them open, and hear thy voice
Steal forth in gentle murmuring, like the tone
Of a sigh that hath found utterance. Then I
twined

My arm around thee—thus; and placed thy cheek
Upon my bosom—thus; and bade thee tell,
Though 'twere but with a glance, or place thy
heart
Upon thy lips, and breathe it in a kiss,
If I might dare to love; and then thine eyes
Peered up through their dark lashes, with a
look
So tender, yet so melancholy, and
Thy lips just parted with a sigh—and then—
And then—

Do dreams always prove true, Janie?
From the London Magazine.

THE GERMAN GIBBET.

Tut, tut, thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes.

RICHARD III.

It was evening, towards the latter end of autumn, when the warmth of the midday sun reminds us of the summer just gone, and the coolness of the evening plainly assures us that winter is fast approaching; that I was proceeding homewards on horseback, fortified by a strong great coat against the weather without, and refreshed with a glass of eau-de-vie, that I might feel equally secure within. My road lay for some time along an extensive plain, at the extremity of which there rose a small and thickly overgrowing wood, which the road skirted for some distance; and on a slight eminence, at an angle where the last rays of the setting sun threw their gleam across the path, were suspended the remains of a misfortunate in chains. They had been hanging there at least ten years; the whole of the flesh was consumed, and here and there, where the coarse dark cloth in which the figure had been wrapped had decayed, the bones, bleached by the weather, protruded.

I confess I am rather superstitious, and certainly did push on in order that, if possible, I might pass the place before the sun should have set; to accomplish which I afterward increased into a hand gallop. The sun, however, had set, and the twilight was fast changing into darkness as I rode up. I could not keep my eyes off the spot, for the figure swung slowly backwards and forwards, accompanied by the low harsh creaking of the iron, as it moved to the breeze.

What with exertion, and I may add fear, or something very like it, the perspiration fell in large drops from my forehead, and nearly blinded me, so that I should not refrain from imagining that the white bony arm (and it had none of the figure, relieved against the dark wood behind was beckoning to me, as it waved in the wind. On passing, I put my horse to full speed and did not once check his pace, or look around until I left the German Gibbet (for so it was called) a good mile behind.

It was now a fine, clear, moonlight night, and I had not gone far when I heard the sound of horses' feet at a little distance behind, and about the same time began to feel myself unusually cold. I buttoned up my coat, but that did not make much difference; I took a large comforter from my pocket, and put it round my neck. I felt still colder; and urging my horse forward I hoped that exercise would warm me; but no, I was still cold. However fast I galloped, I still heard the sound of horses' feet behind, at apparently the same distance, and though I looked around several times, I could not see a living soul; the sound got faster and faster, nearer and nearer, till at last a small grey pony trotted up, on which sat a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, with a long pointed nose, and dull heavy eyelids, which hung so low, that at first he appeared to be asleep. His countenance, which was extremely pale and cadaverous, was overshadowed by a quantity of long thin white hair, which hung down his shoulders. He was dressed in a thin white jacket, which he wore open, white fustian trousers, a white hat, his shirt collar open and no cravat round his neck!

We rode for some time side by side, the stranger never once turning round, or lifting his eyes to look at me; I could not help regarding him intently, until my eye ached with the cold. I was obliged every now and then to let go the reins to blow my fingers, which I thought would drop off; and, on touching my horse, I found he was as cold as myself; yet the stranger looked not the least affected by it, for his cloak remained strapped to the saddle behind him, and, indeed, his jacket was flying open, and his shirt collar unbuttoned as before!

This looked very strange!—there was something mysterious about him; so I resolved to be quit of him as soon as possible; but the faster I rode, the faster rode he; and though my horse appeared as powerful again as the one on which he was riding, yet I found that when it came to the push, his pony could have passed me easily. But that was not his intention; for when I slackened my pace, he slackened;—and on my pulling up, he pulled up also; still he never looked at me, and there we remained side by side, and I nearly froze to death with the cold.

Every thing around us was perfectly quiet; and I felt this silence becoming quite appalling; at length I exclaimed, "Sir! you seem determined we shall not part company, however it may be the wish of one of us." The stranger, after making a slight inclination of his head, expressed, in the most gentlemanly manner, his sorrow that it should be thought he had intruded himself upon me, and his earnest desire that we might proceed together (accepting that our course was the same) on better terms. This was said with so much politeness, that I really could not refuse; being moreover convinced that if I had, it was totally out of my power to enforce my refusal; so we trotted on together.

The stranger immediately began talking most fluently, but continually shifting the subject, and at length coming to a full stop, he suddenly asked me what was my opinion of all this? I, who had been dreadfully afflicted by the cold

so as to have been disabled from giving any attention, felt quite at a loss what to say—at length, as well as I was able (for my teeth chattered so much I could scarcely speak plain,) I stammered out "whether he did not think it was very cold?" Immediately his dull eyes lighted up, and I shall never forget their fiery and unnatural light, as turning suddenly around, he asked me full in the face, saying, in the most joyous, mild, and melodious tone of voice, "Perhaps you will accept of my cloak?" and adding with peculiar emphasis, "he was sure I should be warm enough then;" instantly began to unstrap it from behind him. In vain I declared I could not think of accepting it, especially as he was more thinly clad than myself; he began to inform me, with the same peculiar expression, "that he never felt cold;" and that he would be most happy if I would do him the honor to put it on. I kept refusing, and he persisting, till at last he became so importunate, that I rudely pushed it from me, saying, "that I would not accept it." O! if you could have seen the change in his manner and appearance!—instead of the mild, placid look he had hitherto worn, his face was contracted by the strongest feelings of rage and disappointment; his eyes flashed fire, from under his heavy knit brows; his mouth was curled with a kind of "sardonic" grin; and, hastily adjusting the cloak about him, he said with the most sinister expression, "Perhaps I would do him the honor another time! Then dashing the spurs into his beast, he was out of sight in a moment.

I began to think there was something—there was really something—horribly unnatural about the stranger;—his hollow voice, pale complexion, and heavy eye,—above all, the strange coldness that came over me! I felt rejoiced that I was thus rid of him; and that I had not accepted his offer of the cloak, (as then in all probability, we should not have parted so soon;) and now, so little did I need it, that I was compelled to unbutton my coat, and take my thick lamb's wool comforter from my neck.

Who could the stranger be? I remembered to have heard, that the German who was hung in chains, and whose gibbet I had passed, had suffered the sentence of the law, for having burnt a house, and murdered in the most cruel and shocking manner, a person whom he strangled with his cloak. Now, it was also currently reported, (but only believed by the idle and superstitious,) that this man did not then die—for it was said, that the devil, to whom, after his condemnation, he had sold himself, had, while he was suspended, in some way or other, supported him; and had afterwards led him on the gibbet, in the form of a raven, until the fastenings decayed, so that he could release himself, when he substituted the body of a person whom he murdered for the purpose!

There are many persons now alive, who had sworn to having seen the raven there morning, noon, and to have heard its croaking even at midnight. Many accounted for this, by saying it came there to feed on the body; but one of the villagers, who was known to be a stout fellow, having occasion to go by the gibbet, one twilight, declared that he heard the mantling with the raven; but in a language, he could not understand; that at first he supposed he was deceived by his own fancy, or the creaking of the iron fastenings, but on approaching nearer, he distinctly saw the eyes of the man looking distinctly at him; and he verily believed had he stopped, he would have spoken to him, but that he was so alarmed he took to his heels, and never once looked behind or stopped to take breath, until he reached the end of the plain, a distance of about five miles. And it was said, the German, when released from the gibbet, was obliged, in fulfillment of his vow, to do the devil's will on earth—that he was most dreadfully pale, owing to the blood never having flowed into his face, since his strangulation; for the devil, it is said, had only just kept his word; that the German, as he was called, had since, often been seen riding up and down the road, and that he entered very freely into conversation, and endeavored to entrap the unwary to put them in the power of his master.

Could it be possible that this was the German? Tut! an idle thought; and yet—I remember there was something foreign in his accent—then the paleness of his face,—the strange circumstances that accompanied his presence,—the pressing and extraordinary manner in which he offered his cloak, which might have been some device to get me within his power,—the extreme cold with which I was afflicted, the ominous beckoning, too, of the figure on the gibbet, each circumstance came forcibly before me; and were he the German or not, I more than ever rejoiced that I had thus easily got rid of him.

I now rode briskly on to a small inn, that was situated about halfway between the commencement and the end of my journey, and arrived there about half past eight o'clock. On alighting, the host, a fat, jolly fellow, with a perpetual smile on his face, came out and welcomed me. "Shew me into a private room," said I, "and bring me some refreshment;" the landlord replied he was very sorry his only room was at present occupied by a gentleman who had been there about ten minutes but he was sure 'he would have no objection to my company. He departed to obtain his permission, and returned with the gentleman's compliments, and that he would be most happy in my company; so I followed him into the room; but what was my confusion, when, on opening the door, I discovered seated, the mysterious stranger whose presence had before caused me such annoyance. A sort of chilliness instantly came over me, and I would have retired, when the stranger got up and bowing politely, said, "he was exceedingly happy to accede to my request of allowing me to occupy the same room," and at the same time handed me a chair. It was impossible for me now to refuse; so thanking him for his offer, I seated myself; and as before said, being rather chilly, asked him if he had any objection to a fire. Immediately he perceived a strong alteration in his features, but it was only momentary; he instantly recovered himself, and said, "that for his part, his cloak pointing to one which hung on the back of his chair, was quite enough for him, however cold the weather might be;" and added, "if I would put it on for one moment he was sure I should be warm enough then." I had a sort of instinctive dread of this cloak, and I determined not to put it on; so starting up, I rang the bell and on entering, asked his permission to make a fire. The stranger bowed his head, and fixed his eyes on the wall, remained silent. The landlord observed, rub-

bed his hands as he went out, saying this was the coldest night he felt this year.

While they were about preparing to light the fire, the stranger sat quite silent, for my part I got colder and colder; a sort of melancholy chilliness seemed to pervade the place; the large clock that was in the room had stopped, from some cause or other about ten minutes before I arrived; and on the maid coming in, though before a merry, cheerful looking damsel, she presently became as melancholy and as grave as either of us, especially as, after numerous attempts, she was obliged to confess her inability to light the fire. It was now very cold, so the landlady came and did her very best, endeavors to light a fire, but in vain, afterwards the landlord, boots, hostler, and the cook, who never having been out of a perspiration for the last ten years of her life, was nearly killed by the sudden effect of the cold she experienced on coming into the room. Last of all, I myself tried, but unsuccessfully. They all looked surprised; and the landlord observed it was very strange—it was not so cold he was sure, any where else.—The stranger all this time remained, as quiet and immovable as before.

I now desired the landlord to bring in tea, hoping by that means to warm myself. When the tea things were brought, the stranger drew a chair for himself to the table, and requested I would make tea; I desired the maid to pour some water into the teapot, from a kettle which she held in her hand, apparently just from the fire; however, on pouring in some water no steam arose; so far from it, the water appeared to be scarcely warm. I questioned her what she meant by it, and how she expected I could make tea with cold water; she declared that it boiled when it left the kitchen fire, and she did not know how it could get cold, since. I then told her to take the tea pot and fill it from the large kettle, which she assured me was boiling on the kitchen fire; she returned and on my tilting it up to pour out the tea, it ran gently down for a few moments, and then congealed into a long icicle! The maid looked first at me and then at the stranger, and then went quickly out of the room.

I remained some time sitting intently gazing on the stranger, who sat with his dull heavy eyes still intently fixed on the wall. I can scarcely describe what I felt, I shook so dreadfully both with fear and cold, that I could hardly keep my seat, my teeth chattered—my knees shook—in short, I began to fear that if I stood any longer, I should be frozen to death. At length he noticed my confusion, and starting up, he again said, "perhaps I would accept of his cloak."—Now I was really dying with cold, and the cloak looked so warm and so tempting, that I could not help eyeing it wishfully; the stranger perceived, and, opening it, shewed the lining, which was of the finest lamb's wool, looking infinitely warmer as well as softer, and more comfortable than any thing I had ever seen. He then, in the most obliging manner, requested that I would put it on, adding, in his own expressive way, he was sure I should be warm enough then. I felt myself wavering; but, summoning up my resolution, I determined I would not yield, so quitting him abruptly, I ordered my horse, and being resolved once and for ever, to rid myself of this odious stranger, I mounted as quickly as possible, and putting spurs to his side, for I heard the stranger calling loudly for his horse, I galloped the whole of my way home; and I can safely swear that nothing whatever, passed me on the road.

Now, said I, at any rate I have distanced him; and knocking at my door, it was quickly opened by my wife, who had been anxiously expecting me. After our usual salutation, she informed me I should meet an old friend up stairs who had been waiting my arrival. "With an old friend, a good bottle of wine, and a warm fire," said I, "I can forget every thing;" and hastening up stairs—it would be impossible to describe my confusion—before me was seated the identical stranger, with the mysterious cloak hanging over the arm of the chair on which he sat! He rose as I entered—rage prevented me from uttering a word. He bowed politely, saying, "he hoped he was not an intruder, but after having passed some hours together on our journey, he thought he might make bold to beg a night's lodging, having found himself benighted, close to my house." I was so thunderstruck that I could not say a word in answer. My wife now entered the room, and complained of the cold. She said the fire had gone out soon after my friend arrived, and what was very strange, added she, "we are unable to light it again. I have been to order a bed to be made for your friend—and I have ordered the sheets to be aired, as the night is rather cold." "Oh! said the stranger you need not mind that—I always sleep warm enough!" and pointing to his cloak, he gave a most expressive, but sarcastic smile.—This was almost too much; yet what could I do? I had no excuse to turn him out. Suppose it should be the German!—tush! nonsense!—but however I tried to get myself rid of this thought, I never succeeded in entirely banishing it; such strong hold has the idea of supernatural interference on a superstitious mind. I resolved, however, in mere contradiction to my opinion, to put up with his company this once; and endeavoring to be as unconcerned as possible, I made suitable acknowledgements in the best way I could.

After a painful silence, which was only disturbed by the chattering of our teeth, supper was announced, and hastily despatched, for every thing was cold. Silence again ensued; till at length I caught up a candle, for I could bear it no longer, and asked the stranger if I should show him his room; he consented, and bowing to my wife, took his cloak and followed me.

When we came into his room, I observed the water was frozen in the ewer: "I will order the servant," said I "to bring you some warm water in the morning to shave with." He replied "I had rather I would not give myself so much trouble, on his account, for that he could rather face with snow!" He then asked me if I slept warm? "I am afraid," said I, "I shall not do so to-night." He placed his cloak in my hand, saying, with a chuckle, "I had only to throw it over me and my wife, and he was sure we should be warm enough then."—I threw down the cloak, and rushed out of the room.

I joined my wife down stairs, who, on my upbraiding her with the folly of inviting a perfect stranger to sleep in the house, told me, that she had introduced himself as an old friend of mine, who wished to see me on particular business.—I then hinted my suspicions concerning him and

that I thought it was through him we were so grievously tormented by the cold.

I went to bed—but not to sleep,—not all the blankets in the world could ever have made me warm. I hesitated whether I should not go and turn the stranger out, thus late as it was,—but I might be mistaken after all,—he was very gentlemanly, and behaved throughout with the greatest propriety, so that I could have no excuse for so doing. And though there were many strange circumstances attending his presence, still they might be accidental. I resolved at least to wait patiently for the morning, tho' I felt as if I was exposed to the air on a cold winter's night, but I was doomed again to be disturbed. I had locked my room door (my constant custom upon going to bed,) when about one o'clock, as I was lying wide awake,—the stranger—the German—the fiend—for I believe he was all three,—entered my room,—how, I know not,—I heard no noise. A horrid knocking immediately came over me,—my knees knocked together,—my teeth chattered,—my hair stood on end,—I could scarcely draw my breath. What could be his purpose? to murder me!—no, no, I see it all,—the cloak—the mysterious cloak, the source of all my fears and apprehensions—he thinks by that to gain his purpose, and fancying I am asleep, he comes, he doubts to cast that upon me, and then gives the fiend, his master, in some way or other a power over me! He approached the bed,—my tongue clave to the roof of my parched mouth, and fear, an all absorbing fear, had nearly choked me.—He opened the cloak—and another moment—and then—just rage, fear, despair, gave me strength—I started up—"Villain!" said I—"I will not tamely bear it!" and grappling with him I threw the cloak from me. I now cared not what I said or did. "Hence," roared I, "and seek the fiend you serve!" and accidentally by the scruff I caught hold of his long pointed nose—he scuffled about with rage and pain. "My G-d Mr. T—," said my wife, "what are you about?" I resolved a heavy fall—immediately the whole was gone. I assisted my wife into bed; for it seems that I had lain half the night with the clothes completely off me, which, as often as she had endeavored to replace, I had resisted, and on her persisting, I had eventually seized her by the nose, and we both tumbled out of bed together.

The Master's written Instructions to John Wright, to spell write right.

I hold a right to write to you, John Wright, that you do not write *write* right when you write *right*. You must not write *write* right, neither must you write *right*—nor even should you write it *rite*. To write *write* right, you must write it *write*. If you are a good *write*, you will write *write*, which will be right; so if you wish to write the word *rite* right, you must neither write it *write*, write, nor *rite*. The sense is known by spelling right—I will give you an example, John Wright: I *write*, you are *right*, he is a *write*, we have a *rite*, they have a *rite*. I have here spelt all right. Now John Wright, write *rite* right.

POLITICAL.

BURR CONSPIRACY.

Extract of a letter from Judge Nathaniel W. Williams, of Tennessee, to Nathaniel W. W. Kerr, Esq. dated Dec. 18, 1827.

"My dear Sir: It is madness to think of Jackson for President of the United States. This Burr matter I cannot be mistaken about; my eyes and ears are my witnesses.—He (Jackson) offered me a commission of Captain in Burr's army, or told me I could get one if I would accept. And during this affair, he said to me, in the presence of Judge —, (who the now he says he does not remember it,) depend upon it, gentlemen, the division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find a number of the Senate, and a number of the Members of the House of Representatives, deeply involved in this scheme."

Gen. Jackson to Judge Williams. HERMITAGE, Feb. 23, 1828.

Sir: Having received a letter from a high-minded, honorable gentleman of Virginia, who loves truth, and knows how to appreciate character. I lose no time in laying before you the postscript of his letter, which is in the following words, to wit:

"It may be well to say that a letter was handed about at the Adams Convention, I hear, concerning you of being concerned in Burr's conspiracy, upon the authority of a Judge Nathaniel Williams of your State. The report is, that this Judge Williams writes, when a young man, he applied to you, then a Judge, to sign his license as a lawyer, that you did so, but you recommended to him, as you conceived him to be a man of promise, to push his fortune by joining Burr, who was then in your house, promising, if he would do so, to procure for him a commission as captain in Burr's army. This story is going the rounds from the Adams Delegates, who have returned home, notwithstanding they ought to know that you was the first person to put Gov. Claiborne on his guard against the schemes of Burr. VERBOM BOT."

The records of the country contradict this statement, as it is well known that I resigned my appointment of Judge before Colonel Burr ever was in the State of Tennessee. I cannot, then, for one moment, permit myself to believe that you, elevated as you are, to a seat on the judicial bench of Tennessee, could give your authority to such an unfounded falsehood. Duty to myself, as well as justice to you, require that I should, without delay, advise you of this libel upon my character, so that you may at once whether you are or are not the author of this calumny, before I expose it as such. I am, and have been, well advised of a secret combination of a base and wicked few in Tennessee, whose object is to slander me, but until now, I have never heard, or had the least intimation that you were of that group. Nor do I now believe that you, who must be so well satisfied of the falsehood contained in the postscript of the letter referred to above, as well as the rectitude of my conduct since your acquaintance with

could be so lost to virtue and to truth, as to have originated and put in circulation a calumny. With this impression, I send S. W. D. S. Dossion to you with this communication, having no doubt as an honorable man that you will send me a frank and prompt reply.

(A copy signed.)

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. NATH. WILLIAMS.

Judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee.

SPARTA, Feb. 27, 1828.

Judge Williams' reply to Gen. Jackson.

After copying from Gen. Jackson's letter to me, the report as stated in his letter, I wrote as follows:

I can very frankly deny ever having written the letter spoken of by the gentleman who wrote you from Washington, but I did write a letter to a relation of mine, at that time in Richmond. The letter, if seen, would show that it was designed as a confidential one. I do not, at this time, recollect accurately what the letter did contain. I believe, though, I can remember a part, if not the whole, of what I intended at the time, and I will state it, as it is but just that what has been by any means privately circulated, should be publicly avowed under the necessities of this case.

Some time after Burr had passed Nashville once or twice, to the lower country, before Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, in riding from General Jackson's house to Nashville, General Jackson, in reference to that conspiracy, or what was afterwards called by a secret conspiracy, said to me, "that I could if I would accept it, obtain a commission of Captain."

Afterwards, during the sitting of the Court of Sessions, at a time when Patton Anderson told me that either Burr or Adair, or both of them, were at General Jackson's house, in a room of a tavern then kept by Edmund Crutcher, Gen. Jackson said to me, "I think Judge Stuart was then in the room." "Take notice, gentlemen, you will find that a division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find that a number of the Senate, and a number of the members of the House of Representatives are deeply involved in the scheme."

I am not certain that the above was contained in my private letter to Mr. Nathaniel Harris, but I have made these statements privately, it is but just that I should now avow them.

I am in hopes, sir, that this letter will be altogether satisfactory to you, for General Jackson may be assured (the presidential question aside) no man can feel more bound to General Jackson than myself, for the great honor conferred by him on my country.

(Copy.) NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Under the belief that it is my duty to make the following statement I make it. I moved to Nashville, Tennessee, from the County of Pittsylvania, Virginia, in the fall of the year 1804, at the age of twenty-five; that I moved from Virginia in 1803, to Hawkins' Court house, East Tennessee, and from there I moved to Nashville. In 1806 or '7, these Burr matters transpired. I believe protesting against the proceedings of Burr, had been frequently employed in General Jackson's collecting business, and other suits of his. I think in the spring or fall of 1806, in riding from the General's house to Nashville, near the Clover Bottom, he spoke to me in relation to a commission in Burr's army. The same year at Gallatin, he made the declaration in relation to the divisions of the Union, as stated in our correspondence. I not only then determined that I would not agree to what I believed to be Burr's schemes, but that I would oppose him as far as I could. Either before or after Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, it was as I thought, intended to impress the public mind with the belief that a ball, then on hand in Nashville, was intended as a mark of respect to Col. Burr. A number of gentlemen in Nashville, to destroy this impression, and to show their disapprobation of Burr determined that Col. Burr should not attend the ball, and so informed Col. Burr through Judge John Overton, who returned with the information, as he told me, from Burr, that Col. Burr had declined coming to the ball. With this we were satisfied. About the time the ball was about half over, I was standing against the wall opposite the door of entrance into the room, and saw Gen. Jackson lead Burr by the arm into the room, and introduce him with considerable form to the ladies and gentlemen then present. I do not recollect at this time that Mr. Jefferson's proclamation had any effect on the persons then about Nashville, who were from their conduct justly liable to our suspicions, and I think I took some pains to inquire into that circumstance. Sometime afterwards, our party to show their further indignation, burnt Burr publicly in effigy. I have always believed that, during this Burr matter, that Major Tilman Dixon informed me, by letter, that General Coffee had been engaged in procuring boats and provisions for Burr, on Cumberland river, though the letter, if there was one, I cannot now find, and I have examined for it. It was my understanding at the time, that Col. Stokely D. Hays went off as one of Burr's men in his boats, and I have never heard it disputed since. Col. Hays is a nephew of Mrs. Jackson. Although I never was at General Jackson's house with Burr, yet I am tolerably well satisfied, according to my recollection at this time of occurrences then, that in the fall of 1806, and winter of 1807, Burr and General Jackson were very intimate, and that Burr was frequently at the General's house. The above is a statement of the most prominent facts as they are fixed on my recollection. If I am mistaken about any thing, it is about the dates, and about them I do not pretend to accuracy.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

A list of the gentlemen in the ball room at the time, and who were present in the public square of Nashville, when Burr was burnt in effigy, as well as now recollected.

George W. L. Murr, Esq. Attorney at Law.

William Smith, Attorney at Law, and now Clerk of the Circuit Court of Williamson County.

Thomas Swan, of Va. Attorney at Law.

Dr. Watkins, of E. Tennessee.

John G. Mount, of N. C.

Judge Fortney of La.

V. Tonnell, of Pittsylvania County, Va.

E. S. Hall.

Curry, former Postmaster at Nashville.

I am not certain that the gentleman referred to were present, if not they can say the greatest part I am pretty confident were present. I very well know there were at the burning of the effigy from one to two hundred individuals.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

From the National Journal.

The name of "Colleton" appears destined to an unrighteous immortality. A writer in the last Charleston Mercury, assuming that name, complains of the milk and water course of the Columbia Telescope, in merely advising "non-consumption," and "Constitutional resistance," which, says the writer, "in the contemplation of all." It is a "resistance de facto," and not "resistance in name," that he wants. His suggestions are, to send on to the General Government the ultimatum of the State—"either the General Government must recede from its pretensions to inordinate power, or the State must recede from the compact." Then comes the process by which the separation is to be consummated. We extract it as a curious item in the history of the times—

"Let the Governor be directed, by proclamation, to open our ports for the reception of the vessels of all nations, not excepting even those of our northern friends or enemies. Let no customs be exacted except by our own officers; and let all Judges, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, and other citizens, be called upon to support the State authority and laws, and be indemnified for disobedience to the Federal authorities. All this may be done without the spilling of one drop of blood. There will be no necessity for firing a gun. Let the United States Government fire the first gun if it chooses. Better it would be, 'that it been born with a mill stone around its neck,' than to try this. We must take care not to be the aggressors in the shedding of blood. Let us stand on the defensive."

Perhaps the Editor of the Mercury will find it any easy matter to reconcile his conscience to the publication of matter of this combustible character. We hope, however, that while the Opposition editors circulate these opinions they will have the grace to refrain from telling us that the excitement has cooled off; that there is no design to sever our confederacy, and the like consistent assertions.

We perceive that the spirit of resistance in a qualified form, has reached Georgia. The proceedings at an anti-tariff meeting in Baldwin county are now before us, in which it is resolved to discountenance every measure having an immediate or direct tendency to bring the Legislature of this State, or of any other State, into collision with the free Government of the United States. The poison is to be more secretly administered, but perhaps it may not be less mischievous.

Thus it is that the adherents of General Jackson in the South exhibit their love of the confederacy. By means analogous to these, the attachment of a people to their systems, religious or political, has always been undermined before the ultimate measures have been resorted to. Let us be warned by the examples of the past to avoid the same lukewarmness which has proved fatal in so many instances to be found in the page of history, and vigorously resist every attempt and power in every party, whence the destruction of our happy Union is to be apprehended.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

SHELBY AND JACKSON.

The reader will find in this paper, copied from the Shelbyville Advocate, a communication of Col. Charles S. Todd, son-in-law of the late Governor Shelby, accompanied by a statement of Thomas H. Shelby, relative to the conduct of Jackson at the Chickasaw Treaty. The circumstances which induced Governor Shelby to think Jackson a dishonest man are minutely detailed by his son, himself an eye witness.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Advocate.

Sir: A correspondent of the "Focus" presuming that I may be possessed of more particular information in relation to General Jackson's conduct at the Chickasaw Treaty in October, 1818, than is contained in the statement forwarded to Mr. Clay, of a conversation on that subject between him and Governor Shelby, has requested the editors of that paper, in the last number, to make a call upon me for a farther development, suggesting at the same time, that some of the friends of General Jackson, in his neighborhood, had affected, to entertain doubts whether these opinions were held by Governor Shelby, and whether the conduct of Gen. Jackson was such as it is represented to have been on that occasion. The Editors have proceeded, accordingly to make the call, looking to the suggestions of their correspondent, they considered it to be due not only to the public but to myself and to the memory of Gov. Shelby. In this state of the case, I do not feel myself at liberty to resist the application.

Under any ordinary circumstances, I could not have expected to encounter the insinuation contained in the suggestion of this correspondent of the "Focus," but the present is a period of extraordinary excitement in the public mind, and exhibits numerous instances of illiberal treatment extended to those who may have contributed, by the display of facts or arguments, to dispel the prejudices existing in relation to General Jackson's qualifications for civil office. Anticipating, then, from the vindictive course heretofore pursued by some of the friends of the General towards those who have made any developments prejudicial to his character, that they might attempt to question the authenticity of the opinions of Governor Shelby, in relation to him, or the facts on which those opinions were founded, I deemed it an act of prudent caution to request a statement in detail on the subject from his son T. H. Shelby, who was present at the treaty. An extract of his answer is hereto annexed, which not only confirms the authenticity of the opinions entertained and expressed by Governor Shelby of Gen. Jackson, contained in my statement to Mr. Clay, but establishes abundantly and beyond the reach of contradiction the circumstances on which those opinions were predicted; circumstances which exhibited Gen. Jackson on that occasion in the two-fold attitude of endeavoring to effect an intrigue with the miserable remnant of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for the benefit of his personal friends; and of attempting also to play the part for which Gen. Adair said in 1817, "Nature had designed him, that of the Town or Tavern Bully," towards the venerable Shelby whose fame in the rich inheritance of the State, and whose judgment was

as accurate as his integrity and patriotism were unquestioned with all parties throughout the Republic, to which he devoted a long life of usefulness and of glory!

By the terms of the treaty negotiated in October, 1818, with the Chickasaws, a reservation of some valuable land, including the Big Spring near to Colbert's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, was made in favor of George and Levi Colbert two of the principal Chiefs, and on the very day of signing the treaty those Chiefs conveyed the reservation to James Jackson for twenty thousand dollars. But Governor Shelby having refused to concur in any arrangement which permitted the Indians to sell to private individuals, unless upon the condition and with the understanding had with the individuals who had made a contract with the Indians for the proposed reservation, that the Government should have the pre-emptive right at the price stipulated, and the Government having accepted this condition, James Jackson was required to assign over to the United States the benefit of the arrangement which it was the purpose of the intrigue at the treaty ground to effect. The reservation to certain Indian Chiefs, who, as General Jackson had previously mentioned to Governor Shelby, "would have to be bought over," the understanding that the Government should have the pre-emptive right, on a compliance with the terms of their contract, which stipulation the *finesse* and *dissimulated patriotism* of Governor Shelby, required of the friends of the General who were on the ground, and had negotiated a private contract with the Chiefs, predicated on the proposed reservation; together with a description of the reservation itself and its value, were all communicated by Gov. Shelby to the President through a gentleman of Washington City, who was in the confidence of the Government, and present at the treaty. In conformity with this understanding, James Jackson, of Davidson County, Tennessee, on the 15th day of May, 1819, conveyed these reservations to the United States for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the *precise consideration* which he had given to the Colberts.

I have before me certified copies of the deeds from the Colberts to Jackson of the 19th Oct. 1818, and from him to the United States, of May 15th, 1819, both of them proved on the 24th July 1819, and of record in Lauderdale county, Alabama. They show that the Government did accept the stipulation in their behalf, and that but for their acceptance, the reservation would have ensued to the benefit of a friend of General Jackson, this same James Jackson who was interested in the Land Speculations of the General in Tennessee, lately developed by Mr. Darby and Dr. Armstrong, who was associated with Mr. Senator Eaton and others in certain large speculations in Florida, not long before the General invaded and conquered that province of a Foreign power, contrary both to the Constitution of the United States and the express orders of the President.

Governor Shelby often mentioned to me his belief that the conduct and views of General Jackson at that Treaty, had caused them to give double the sum that a more prudent course would have rendered necessary in procuring a relinquishment of the Indian title, and he considered him to be so resolutely determined to effect the purchase that he would not have halted short of five hundred thousand dollars to attain that object. He said one day, very emphatically, that very few men knew General Jackson's real character; that in his opinion, he might make a very good President for the State of Tennessee, as he had not mind or temper to look beyond the wishes of his personal friends to the promotion of the great interests of the nation.

To this exposition I have only to add my own conviction, as well as my belief that such is the conviction of the confidential friends of Governor Shelby, and of every member of his family, to whom he communicated these circumstances, that, if he were now living, he would not hesitate to make a public declaration of his feelings, should such a measure be regarded as tending in any degree to avert from his beloved country so great a calamity as the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

The transaction, which this publication will have the effect to make known to the considerate portion of the people of the United States, occurred in the discharge of Gen. Jackson's official duties, and is, therefore, a fit subject of investigation by the freemen whose suffrages he is now soliciting for the highest office in their gift. He has been formally accepted even before the policy or the measures of the present Administration could be fully developed. The people then have a right, and it is their duty, to inquire into his public conduct; especially on the occasion of a solemn treaty, the negotiation of which, his unwarrantable department had nearly defeated, and the object of which was quite as interesting to the citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky as were the provisions of that to which he so often refers in his letter to G. W. Campbell as having been violated by Silas Dismore, the Indian Agent whom he threatened to "burn in the flames of his own house."

I represent this view to the public, as well in vindication of the statement made to Mr. Clay as in the exercise of my right and in discharge of my duty as a citizen of the Republic, to contribute by all honorable means to whatever may have a tendency to enlighten the public judgment in the impending crisis.

C. S. TODD.

Extract of a letter from Thomas H. Shelby, dated Grassland, April 24th 1828.

"My father set out on the 10th September, 1818, and arrived at General Jackson's on the 15th, where he remained a few days, and, in company with his colleague, proceeded to Nashville. In a day or two, we set out for the treaty ground, accompanied by eight or ten gentlemen, friends of General Jackson, with all of whom, (excepting Col. Butler,) my father was acquainted. During the journey, little was said on the subject of the treaty. I heard the General on one occasion, ask my father how high he was willing to go for the Indian boundary. My father replied, that he was prepared to go as high as \$300,000 rather than not effect the purchase—but, said he, 'Gen. Jackson, I have not the least idea that we shall find it necessary to give half that sum.' After this conversation, a profound silence was observed by General Jackson and the friends who accompanied him, on the subject of the Treaty in my father's presence. At length, we arrived at the treaty ground—the Indians assembled. My father soon observed great intercourse between the General's

friends and the Indians, of which he spoke frequently to me. On one occasion, the General and a part of his suite were absent from camp all night—the General withheld the motive of his nocturnal visit from his colleague by studied silence on the subject. I did understand by some means, that the General passed the night with Colbert, one of the principal Chiefs. My father expressed to me his suspicion that "there was something not right going on." Before any council had convened, the General informed his colleague "that some of the principal Chiefs were violently opposed to selling land, and that these fellows would have to be bought over." At length a council was called. Among other objections made by the Indians to the selling of their land, it was urged by them "that the United States was largely in arrears to them, and until old debts were paid they would not contract new ones." The Commissioners found it necessary to send to Nashville for money to pay those claims, and thus remove the main difficulty. In about a week, the messenger to Nashville arrives—the money is distributed agreeably to the census of the nation taken during his absence. A second council is convened. Gen. Jackson inquires of the Chiefs,

"What do you ask for this land?"

Interpreter—"We don't know—what will you give?"

Gen. J.—"We will give you \$150,000."

Interpreter—"We can't take it."

Gen. J.—"We will give you \$200,000."

Interpreter—"No, we cannot take it."

Gen. J.—"We will give you \$250,000."

Interpreter—"No, no." "\$300,000" says the General. My father left the table and the council broke up. The General observed to my father, in conversation, that the Chiefs contended for the privilege of selling a large reservation of land to whom they might think proper. My father objected to this proposition; he said "they might sell to the King of England." The General observed, "that there was then a company of gentlemen on the ground that would pay them down their price \$20,000." My father refused positively to permit the Indians to sell land to private individuals. He contended that the Government should have the option of taking the reservation at the price stipulated, and the General and the Chiefs were, in the end, obliged to consent to it.

My father told the General that he had made the Indians offers that he could not sanction. "Why, Governor, God damn it, did not you say that you would give \$300,000?" "No, sir, I gave you no authority to speak for me, I am here to speak for myself." "Why, Governor, God damn my soul, if you did not say so." "I did not authorize you to make any such proposition." The parties seemed on the very point of coming to blows, when I stepped between them, laying a hand on each, and entreated them to talk the matter over more dispassionately. My father told me afterwards, that it was well for the old race that I interfered, that he should have knocked him twenty feet. Not a word passed between the commissioners until the next day, when the General broke out upon his colleague in a strain, if possible more rough than before. Again stepped between them, and called on the friends of the General to interfere. Old Major Smith stepped up and observed, "Gentlemen, I am no dictator, but will be moderator; and we kept them apart. My father told the General "he should leave him and go home." "Go Governor," replied the General, "by God I will make the treaty without you." While our horses were waiting, the friends of the General urged me to use my influence with my father, not to go. He at length agreed to remain. Another council was called. The Indians demanded the \$300,000; and would treat for nothing less—finally, the treaty was made. My father thought that General Jackson's corruption and folly had cost the Government from 100,000 to \$200,000. His mind underwent no change upon this subject to the day of his death.

I have thus given you a detail of the facts, which came under my own observation, you are at liberty to make what use of it you may think proper. Your friend,

THO. H. SHELBY.

Colonel C. S. TODD.

It is attributed to Mr. Rowan one of the U. S. Senators from Kentucky, that he used this expression—"If John Q. Adams be re-elected to the Presidency, the next Congress will be the last that will ever sit in the United States." What then, is it proposed to raise the standard of rebellion, and under the command of General Jackson himself to seize for him that seat which the people will not give him? Is it proposed to substitute an usurper for a constitutional President; a despot for a republican chief; a subversive parliament for a free Congress of free States; and military law for Constitutional enactments? It is time indeed, that the people should rise in the majesty of their strength; for if they sleep much longer their strength will be shorn, and they will only wake to slavery! Mr. Rowan should not be trusted with dangerous secrets—he lacks discretion most abundantly.

Nat. Journal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For July, 1828.

Day	Month	Year	State of Weather.	Of Wind
25	76	94	fair and warm	SW
26	78	95	do	do
27	78	92	do	do
28	76	82	cloudy and warm	do
29	62	78	fair and cool	NW
30	62	72	fair and warm	do
31	64	84	do	do
August.				
1	75	85	fair and warm	do
2	64	78	do	do
3	46	78	rain	do
4	64	70	do	do
5	66	72	fair and warm	SW
6	64	78	do	do
7	64	78	do	do

Temperature, | Coolest morn | Greatest deg.

78. | ing 62. | heat 92.

FOR SALE.

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

July 3d, 1828.

42—3m.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public—No. 1.] RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of certain public Documents and the removal of certain Books from the Library.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the public documents and other works of which several copies are deposited in the Library of Congress, a portion be distributed in the following manner:

First, Of the Return of the last Census, and of the digest of Manufactures and of Gale and Seaton's Register of Debates and of Waterston's and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, one copy to each member of the present Congress and to each member of each succeeding Congress till all the copies shall be distributed with the exception of twenty-five of each work which shall be reserved in the Library and the Librarian at Congress is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to each member as aforesaid the copies of the said documents to which he is hereby entitled.

Secondly, Of the Journal of the Federal Convention, of the Secret Journals of the old Congress of Pitkin's Statistics, and of Seybert's Statistical Annals one copy to the public Library of the Legislature of each State in the Union, and one copy to such Universities and Colleges as may not already have received them, and one copy to one incorporated Athenium in each State; Provided, there remain a sufficient number of the said works beyond what are needed for the use of the Library.

Thirdly, To the United States Military Academy at West Point one set of all the works of which copies have been distributed to the Universities and Colleges; Provided there remain any copies of the same deposited in the Library of Congress, beyond the number reserved for the said Library.

Fourthly, That of the three hundred copies of the law now ordered to be deposited in the Library of Congress, fifty copies be furnished to the Library of the House of Representatives in addition to the fifty copies already ordered for the said Library; and that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he hereby is authorized to receive the same.

Fifthly, That the Journals documents and Reports heretofore ordered to be printed by the Senate, and of which copies are deposited in the Library of Congress and of the Journals documents and reports which may hereafter be ordered to be printed by the Senate five sets be furnished for the Library of the House of Representatives; and that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he hereby is authorized to receive the same.

II. And be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he hereby is authorized and directed to deliver to the Department of State, properly prepared for transmission by mail or otherwise, the copies of the books mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of the foregoing resolution.

III. And be it further resolved, That instead of twenty five sets of Journals Executive Papers Reports of Committees and other Documents of Congress authorized by law to be placed in the Library of Congress ten sets only well bound shall hereafter be deposited in the said Library.

IV. And be it further resolved, That the Joint Library Committee be and they hereby are authorized to remove from the Library of Congress, and dispose of in such manner as they may think expedient, any duplicate imperfect, damaged or other work or works not wanted for the use of the Library.

Approved—24th May 1828.

RESOLUTION authorizing an examination of the claims to land of John F. Carmichael.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John F. Carmichael of Wilkinson County, State of Mississippi, be authorized to present to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Washington Mississippi, the papers and documents having relation to the title to two tracts of land which he claims by virtue of what he alleges to be complete grants from the Spanish Government, in favour of Claudio Bourgard one dated the thirtieth November one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine for one thousand arpens, the other dated the sixth of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four for one thousand and thirty four arpens, lying and being in the State of Louisiana and Mississippi, divided by the line of demarcation which then existed between the two Governments, and the said Register and Receiver are hereby authorized to examine and report upon, the same under all the rules, regulations, and responsibilities, which were made applicable to the Board of Commissioners appointed West of Pearl river.

RESOLUTION in relation to the manner of executing the Printing ordered by either House of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the termination of the present session of Congress it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives so to regulate and direct the printing of the respective Houses as to abolish the practice of making "title pages" to Executive documents, Reports of Committees, Memorials, or any other documents unless the same shall be so directed by them and that the whole matter shall follow in close order from the first page. And they shall further direct that the printing of the years and days of the Journal shall be in consecutive order as ordinary matter. They shall also regulate the respective communications from the President and Heads of Departments bound in distinct volumes and they may also change the form of the volume by increasing its size, as to combine the greatest quantity of matter with the greatest economy in the execution of the work.

Approved—24th May, 1828.

RESOLUTION in relation to Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Resolved by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That Charles Carroll of Carrollton the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, be and he is hereby authorized to receive and transmit letters and packages by the mail free of postage.

Approved 24th May, 1828.

RESOLUTION to authorize the President to loan the Barracks at Sackett's Harbor to the Trustees of a Scientific and Military School to be established there.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to loan to the Trustees of a Military and Scientific School to be established in Jefferson county, State of New York, the Madison Barracks at Sackett's Harbor; Provided, the said trustees do contract to keep the same in good repair and preservation.

Approved May 24, 1828.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1828.

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

The Editor of this paper has been necessarily absent during the past week. This circumstance, he hopes, will be sufficient excuse for any deficiency in the present number of the Advertiser.

Judge Williams.—We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the letter of Judge Nathaniel Williams, published in our paper to-day. Judge Williams is a citizen of the first respectability of the State of Tennessee, and is well known to General Jackson. He assumes the responsibility of what he says in regard to Jackson's connection with Burr, by placing his own name to his letter, and by so doing brings a charge against General Jackson that cannot be lightly treated. Jackson's friends, as well as his opponents, will look for a refutation of the charge of his being concerned in the Burr plot, and if he does not deny the statements of his accuser, we may fairly conclude that he cannot. We invite the attention of that portion of our readers who espouse the cause of the General, as well as those of our own party. Notwithstanding the heat of party feeling, we feel proud in saying that we enjoy the patronage of many liberal and high-minded men, who, although they do not coincide with us in our views of the great question, are not yet become such bigots in politics as to vote for a man after they shall be convinced of his unfitness for the station for which he stands candidate, merely to rejoice in the success of a party, to which they have attached themselves.

The Jackson Official Organ.—We are informed by the Western papers, that the Post Master at Pittsburgh had some wheelbarrow loads of Duff Green's Telegraph taken to the market house and sold at public auction. This will partly account for the protesting of Duff's notes, for the ink with which these papers were printed—also, for the cause why seventeen journeymen should abandon his employ in one day. This is rather unprofitable printing.

The Jacksonites, since the defeat of their idol at the late election in Louisiana, no longer dub the General the *Hero of New Orleans*, but take one of more modest import—the *Tennessee Farmer*. What a wonderful change! But a short period has elapsed since the opposition presses in this place were loudest in trumpeting the fame and mighty deeds of the Hero, to whom they gave as many titles as a Castilian nobleman—he was the Hero of New Orleans, the hero of two wars, the saviour of his country, &c. &c. and all this because he defeated a British force on the banks of the Mississippi. Louisiana was the theatre of his glory, and it was confidently asserted that she knew how to reward the soldier's valor, and would demonstrate her gratitude to the man who had done such great things for her, by giving him her unanimous suffrage for the highest office within the people's gift.

The people of Louisiana know best how highly to appreciate the merits of General Jackson. He did them some service in the late war, it is true, but his reward, in their estimation, does not amount to a presidency. They very recently, while he was on a political pilgrimage to New Orleans, testified their gratitude for his military services, and this is what blinded the eyes of his idolaters, and induced them to believe that it was a prelude to greater honors.

By the schooner *Leo*, Capt. Rains, at Baltimore from Buenos Ayres, we have received, from our correspondent, advices to the 12th June.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, dated

Buenos Ayres, June 12, 1828.

The negotiations for peace which have lately been renewed here and are still going on, are enveloped in impenetrable mystery, and it were vain even to hazard a conjecture as to their result. It is said that this Government are about to name three commissioners to proceed to Rio, charged with power to treat for that desirable object, a basis having been already adjusted through the agency of Sir Robert Gordon, at Rio, and Lord Ponsonby at this place, and agreed on by the belligerent parties. The most prominent feature in that basis, as far as is yet publicly known, is still—as it was in the preliminary

ties, signed last year by Mr. Garcia—the stipulated independence of the Banda Oriental. Whether, as in these preliminaries, the right of nominating its rulers is to be reserved to the Brazilian emperor, is not known—nor is it, whether that independence is to be placed under the guaranty of Great Britain. An independence thus trammelled, would be such only in name. The great uncertainty of these pending negotiations, is a source of painful anxiety, and the greatest embarrassment in all commercial operations. The gentlemen who, it is said, are to be appointed commissioners to Rio, are Mr. Juan Ramon Balcarce, at present Minister of War and Foreign Affairs—General Tomas Guido—Dout. Manuel Moreno, and Mr. Manuel Castro, President of the High Court of Justice. Lord Ponsonby, the British Minister, and Madoni, who shortly leaves this place for Rio Janeiro, near which court he is to reside as Minister Plenipotentiary in the place of Sir Robert Gordon, who goes in the same capacity to Lisbon. Woodbine Parish, Esq., the present Secretary of Legation, will remain here as British Charge des Affaires.

In regard to the military operations of the Republic, while General Lavalleja pushes his victorious march through the rich and beautiful Brazilian province of Rio Grande ere this, perhaps, even to its capital, of the same name, Fructoso Rivera, so celebrated at the commencement of the war for his treasonable conduct alternately towards the Brazilians, whom he forsook, followed by six hundred men, and the Argentines, whom, during the Presidency of Mr. Rivadavia he was detected in an attempt to betray, and publicly charged with high treason—having been reinstated by the present government in the command which he then lost, has invaded and taken possession of the province of Misiones, and garrisoned seven of the principal towns. The Brazilian forces which occupied that province fled its territory, on the approach of Rivera, without offering resistance. Nor does Lavalleja in his invasion of Rio Grande, meet with any greater opposition. Throughout his whole march through that province, the Brazilian army, under the command of the famous and experienced General, the *Vicount de La Laguna*, have been gradually retiring before him, frequently, in their rapid retreat, leaving behind them stores, horses, &c.

By water, the forces of the Republic have also a considerable advantage. Nearly all the National vessels have lately gone forth from the Roads to cruise on the coast, by the joint operations of which and the various privateers under the same flag, the once extensive and flourishing commerce of Brazil is almost entirely destroyed, while the Buenos Ayreans have no commerce of their own on which the Brazilians can prey in turn.

Our neighbour, the Republic of Bolivia appears now to be in a state somewhat more tranquil than that which she has hitherto for a long time exhibited. While Peru has so promptly rid herself of the odious constitution given her by Bolivar, this Republic seems to be travelling more quietly on in her political career under the same architect. The people are occupied at present with the election of members for a new Constitutional Congress, and the present President Sucre, has signified his intention of resigning quietly his high office on the 6th of August next. The inhabitants—and particularly the troops—appear to be more satisfied than formerly with the new political institutions of the country, and more ready to offer their support to its laws. Public opinion is more uniformly and fairly pronounced, and the land proprietors and wealthy part of the population generally, are particularly attached to the new constitution. On the 5th of March an interview took place between President Sucre and General Gamarra, the Commissioner from Peru, and the late existing political differences between the two Republics have been adjusted in a manner that is believed will be satisfactory to both Governments. The negotiations are said to have been conducted and concluded, apparently, with the most perfect cordiality and good faith, and the recent alarm and apprehensions of a rupture between the two States, and consequent appeal to arms, now no longer exist.

With respect to Peru, I am each day more confirmed in the opinion that we are shortly to witness in that country the most serious civil commotion. Lima appears to be the very focus of disorder, corruption and intrigue; and the dominant faction, which has the countenance and support of the government, has become so intolerant that its persecutions operate more than any other existing cause, to strengthen the ranks of the opposition party. Perhaps it may be reasonably apprehended that the moment for the promulgation of the new constitution will be that also of the eruption of the fires of the political volcano so rapidly preparing. The administration is so unpopular in the army that even *Vidaurre*, at this time in close confinement, has still more influence among the troops than the government. The manifesto which that gentleman has published from his prison, has operated to produce the greatest satisfaction throughout the whole army. The members who form the opposition in Congress write to their constituents that, as well on the subject of the Constitution as on other questions, they preserve silence—submitting themselves entirely to the predominant party; for, since the alarming attack on the "inviolability" of the members by the arrest of Mr. Vidaurre, they view themselves as constantly liable and subject to the "Extraordinary Power" of the Executive, and would not choose to expose themselves to be consigned to dungeons on account of their opinions. The Executive, by dictating unpopular measures to the Congress is said to be the cause of the general discontent existing towards that body, and a considerable clamour and indignation are excited against Mr. Luna Pizarro, a partizan of the Government, who is suspected chiefly to influence all their proceedings. The President, *La Mar*, was shortly to follow Gamarra, and have an interview with President Sucre.

Our accounts from Columbia are never recent. We learn that affairs there are improving since Bolivar resumed the Presidency: that there appears to be more union—the violent spirit of party being abated. The Convention was to have met in March. It must produce either great good or great evil.

In Chile the Constitutional Congress have lately resolved to transfer their sittings to Valparaiso, to avoid the intrigue and the external influence to which, in Santiago, it was liable. The new constitution is nearly finished, and will soon be brought forward for discussion. It is in its general features like that which was recently framed by the Congress here for this Republic, but which has been rejected by the inner provinces on account of its establishing the Unitarian and not the Federal form of government. That of Chile, however, wisely avoids any express declaration as to the form of government—it also allows greater privileges to the provinces. There is probably a fair chance of its being sanctioned by the constituent body, and accepted by the provincial assemblies.

A motion has been made in the Chilean Congress to prohibit the importation of all articles that can be raised or manufactured in the country in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of consumption, at the judgment of a committee appointed for that purpose. Its adoption would very much injure our trade to Chile, which is principally in flour, coarse cotton goods, cabinet wares, &c. The question of special privileges has been agitated between the States of

Chile and Peru, for their wheat, flour, &c. on the one side, and sugar on the other.

[COMMUNICATED.]
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Temperance Society of Wilmington, held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, July 22, 1828, the following Report from the Directors was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Board of Directors of the Temperance Society beg leave to

REPORT:

That since their appointment in 12th month last, they have given such attention to the concerns of the Society, as circumstances enabled them, and the duties of their station pointed out.

From the principles laid down in the formation of our Society, with regard to the means to be employed in checking the torrent of intemperance, viz: the force of persevering example and persuasion only, any great display of highly favourable results, is hardly to be expected.

Notwithstanding which, many instances might be enumerated in which the abstinence of members, placed on arbitrations, at public dinners, &c. has had a sensible and useful effect, by inducing inquiry, reflection and resolutions to abstain, in those who were, imperceptibly to themselves, falling under the dominion of habit, but whom she had not yet enchained. Such other means, however, as would, in their opinion, promote the object of the Society, have not escaped their attention; with these views, they have selected and published from time to time, in Newspapers, such essays and paragraphs upon the subject of intemperance and its awful consequences, as were calculated to awaken the public mind, and draw its attention to this alarming evil.

Amongst these publications, were some questions addressed to the "conscientious retailer," which have also been issued in the form of a handbill for more convenient distribution.

Public attention has also been called to a custom very prevalent, and extensively pernicious in its consequences; that of treating referees or arbitrators in lieu of their legal fees.

The subject of pauperism, as connected with intemperance, and its increasing burden on the community, is one in which every citizen is interested, and has necessarily claimed the attention of the Directors; they have accordingly adopted measures to ascertain, as far as practicable, the proportion of pauperism that may be fairly laid to the charge of intemperance; with this view they have directed interrogatories to be proposed to a number of individuals competent to furnish the requisite information.

But whilst thus engaged in opposing their feeble efforts to stay the torrent of this destructive vice, and its concomitant wretchedness and misery, they view, with feelings of dismay, one of the most fruitful sources of the deplorable evil, as well as of many other immoralities opened upon them, and sanctioned too by law.—It will readily be perceived, they allude to the militia law, and the numerous trainings and reviews, which experience must have convinced every individual, capable of observation, are exerting a most deleterious influence upon the morals and habits of the rising generation, without the possibility of deriving from it, one solitary benefit to the State.

Signed by order of the Board:
ISAAC PERCE, Sec'y.
Wilmington, 7 mo. 17, 1828.

From the Focus (Louisville,) Extra.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED. Copy of a letter from Dr. James L. Armstrong, author of "The Tennesseean," dated "Davies' Mills, Bedford Co. Tenn. 17th July, 1828.

In the 3d No. of the Tennesseean, I have said "that I was afraid of the daggers and pistols of Gen. Jackson's assassins." This has been verified. On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, four men rode up to my shop, got down, and went in. I was sitting in the front piazza of my dwelling house, and saw them. Supposing them to be men who might have business with me, I left the house unarmed and alone, and proceeded to my shop, almost 150 yards distant. The assassins had seated themselves in the back room of my shop, with their backs toward me, two being on each side of the door. As soon as I had entered and discovered who they were, I was convinced some outrage was intended. The assassins were by name, Malcolm Gilchrist, from Alabama; Jesse Taylor, from the Western District of Tennessee; and William Gilchrist and Archibald Yell, from Shelbyville, Tenn. On casting my eyes around, I discovered that they were armed with large clubs, and also in the breasts of several, I could see the handles of dirks and pistols, especially the assassin Yell.—This is the same Yell who is a member of our Legislature, and figured as the Jackson-bully at the last session. He is the same Yell who certified for Parish, that I was the author of "The Tennesseean," and produced certificates against the character of John Woods. These fellows very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was their object to force me to sign something disgraceful, I told them that I was unarmed and alone, and that it was very unfair to be thus set upon, in my own house. At this time I was standing near the back door of my shop, and had time to reflect that there was a neighbor who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was probably some company; and also where I might procure arms to defend myself. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper, which I did not see, nor do I now know its contents.

Seeing me disinclined to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or he would—at this moment, believing from the movements of the party that they certainly designed to assassinate me, I sprang out of the house, and retreated as fast as I could towards Davis' store; the assassins followed me rapidly.—One of them, (Malcolm Gilchrist,) who lives in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed. This fellow pursued me in front of the others, and in endeavouring to draw his pistol from his breast he dropped and lost it. The pistol has since been found, and was heavily loaded—and it is now in my possession. On the return of the assassins to their horses, a crippled youth who was near my shop, saw them looking for it, and heard the fellow say how he had lost it.

I was pursued across the river, and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side, the two Gilchrist overtook me, and knocked me down with their clubs, and would surely have killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am old and have grand children, the assassins were all comparatively young men.

I am bruised and mangled all over, and my head is cut to the skull, and am just able to hold my pen, and cannot do this subject justice, as I feel considerable weight and concussion of the brain.

On last Monday morning I was in Shelbyville, procuring documents to write a No. on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr. This, no doubt, these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me.—Thank God, they have not as yet done either. But I really consider my life in danger, and therefore suppose I shall be compelled to de-

part from giving information to the people relative to Gen. Jackson. As a parting word, I ask my countrymen to pause, and think before it is too late, what kind of man they desire to make President.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee.

P. S. I have just seen a gentleman from Bedford county, who says that the physician called in to the aid of Dr. Armstrong, represents his injuries as very serious. This is Jacksonism in its true colors—such as the Hero in early times has often acted himself.

DEATHS AND INTERMENTS.

Within the Borough of Wilmington.

From the 1st to the 31st of July, both days inclusive.

Under 1 year,	Coloured persons; under 1 year,
From 1 to 5 4	From 1 to 5 1
10 to 20 2	10 to 20 1
20 to 30 1	20 to 30 0
30 to 40 2	30 to 40 2
	40 to 50 1
	50 to 60 1
	60 to 90 1
15 12	
15 15	
Total 27	

Administration Meetings.
ST. GEORGES HUNDRED.

The Friends of the present Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at the Cantwell's Bridge Hotel (late Mr. Starr's) on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH B. SIMS, }
C. S. GREEN, } Committee.
FRANCIS D. WAITE, }
JOHN JANVIER, Jr. }
A. R. PENNINGTON, }
August 7, 1828.

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED.

The friends of order, morality, virtue and civil rule, friendly to the reelection of John Quincy Adams, our present upright Chief Magistrate, will meet at Isaac Anderson's (Blue Ball Tavern) on Saturday the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS ROBINSON, }
WM. M'CAULEY, } Committee.
JOSEPH W. DAY, }
ANDREW FOUNTAIN, }
SAMUEL GALBRAITH, }
Aug. 11, 1828.

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED.

The Friends of the present Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at F. SAWDON'S Hotel, on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. E. MOORE, }
JOHN MCGRONE, } Committee.
C. D. BLANEY, }
JESSE TURNER, }
THOMAS STOCKTON, }
Aug. 11, 1828.

Pursuant to public notice the committees for calling meetings, in the several Hundreds, and of Correspondence for the County of New-Castle, (appointed at the last County Meeting) assembled at Red Lion Tavern on Monday the 11th of August, 1828, when Jacob FARRIS, Esq. was called to the chair, and David Wilson Thomas and William M'Cauley were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was resolved, That a committee consisting of two persons from each Hundred be appointed by the Chairman to arrange business and report to the meeting—Whereupon the following persons were appointed to wit:

For Brandywine Hundred—William M'Cauley & James Canby (one of the corresponding committee).
Christiana—William Warner and John McMin.

Mill Creek—Amos Sanders esq. and Wm. Baldwin.
White Clay Creek—George Platt and James H. Briscoe.
Pencader—Andrew Bradley and John E. Guthrie.

New-Castle—Major Thomas Stockton and Washington E. Moore.
Red Lion—John Higgins and John Exton.
St. Georges—Joseph B. Sims and John Janvier, Jr.

Appoquinimink—Major William Rothwell and William Deakyn.

The committee having retired for some time made the following report to the meeting which was unanimously adopted—viz.

The committee appointed to arrange and report business to this meeting, beg leave to recommend the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That meetings be held in the respective hundreds, as follows (and at such other times and places as the committees in each hundred may deem necessary.)

In Brandywine, New-Castle, and St. Georges Hundreds, on Saturday the 16th inst.

In Mill-Creek, Pencader and Appoquinimink Hundreds on Saturday the 23d inst.

In Christiana, White Clay Creek and Red Lion Hundreds, on Saturday the 30th inst.

The committees in the respective Hundreds to call the meetings and designate the places.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence for the County be requested to call the present Hundred Committees together, at any time and place they may deem necessary.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in the Administration papers of this State.

JACOB FARRIS, Chairman.
DAVID W. THOMAS, } Sec'y.
WM. M'CAULEY, }

General Committee Meeting
AT GEORGETOWN, DEL.

At a general meeting of the Committee appointed by the electors of Sussex County, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, in their several election districts, on Saturday the 26th ult.—held at George Town on Tuesday the 5th day of August, A. D. 1828. Dr. John White was called to the Chair, and N. H. Griffith and John M. West, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the present meeting of the Committee being to form a County Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the present Administration in this County, on the first Tuesday in October next, pursuant to a resolution of the county meeting held at Georgetown, on Tues-

day, the 15th day of April last, the Committee proceeded to the discharge of the duty enjoined upon them, and after mature deliberation, upon, and nominated, the following ticket to wit:

Senator—FURNAL TINDAL.
Representatives to the Legislature—John T. Dent, Caleb S. Layton, Kendall M. Lewis, Th. Davis, Dr. John White, Wm. Dunning and G. Trott.

Coroners—David Holland, George Hazard, Levy Court Commissioners—Sam'l Hatcliff, C. H. George Frame, I. R. H. Spencer Philip D. H.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the foregoing ticket be respectfully recommended to the zealous and undivided support of the friends of the present Administration of the General Government, in this county at the general election to be held in said county, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the National nominations of John Quincy Adams for President and of Richard Rush for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the gentlemen nominated on the Legislative part of the above named ticket be and they are hereby respectfully requested in case of their own election to support the nominations of John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush by promoting the choice of Electors Friendly to them.

Resolved, That we award to Henry Clay the present distinguished Secretary of State, our unbounded confidence in his patriotism, talents and private worth and in the sterling integrity of his official life.

Resolved, That the present is a crisis which calls for the active exertions of the friends of good order and of a wise, virtuous, and peaceful administration—that whilst factious, ambitious, disorganizing office hunters are actively endeavouring to put down John Quincy Adams and his cabinet, "tho" they were as pure as the angels of heaven," it would be highly improper in any man who would not lend his aid to support that administration, which has in little more than three years, paid off nearly forty millions of the Public debt—constructed extensive Internal Improvements—promoted the best interest of the Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Manufacturers—which has not burdened the people with one cent of taxes—and which if continued for another term of four years will at the expiration of said term retire from office, leaving our highly favoured country prosperous, independent and happy, and entirely clear of the public debt—Whereupon to promote such desirable objects, be it further

Resolved, That the friends of the Administration in each of the hundreds of this County, be and they are hereby requested to resolve themselves into a Committee of vigilance, and to use all lawful and honorable means to secure the election of the said administration County Ticket, and Kinsley Johns Jr. Esq. as Representative to Congress.

Resolved, That the friends of the present Administration be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to meet in County Meeting, at the house of Mrs. Stout, in George Town, on the first Tuesday of September, for the purpose of adopting the nomination, resolution and Address of the State Convention, and for other business of importance to the party, preparatory to the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten persons be appointed as a committee of Correspondence for this County, and that the following gentlemen compose said committee, to wit—Louder Layton, Edward Dingler, John Gibbons, Dr. John Cary, Robert H. Griffith, Peter Parker, Thomas Fooks, Dr. H. Y. Hall, Wm. S. Hall, and Joshua S. Layton.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Administration papers in this State; and that 500 copies be printed in handbills for distribution in this County.

Resolved, That the Committees will now adjourn to meet on the same day of the county meeting.

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.
Attest,
JOHN M. WEST, } Secretaries.
ROBERT H. GRIFFITH, }
George Town, Del. Aug. 5th, 1828.

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

T. STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.
Newcastle, Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—St.

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

T. STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.
Newcastle Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—St.

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

CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three Whole Tickets, \$4 00 1/4 Quarters \$1 00 Half, 2 00 1/2 Quarters 80 To be had in great variety (Odd and Even) at

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

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 9, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.
OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.
PUBLIC-NO. 93] AN ACT authorizing the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan to take charge of the School lands in said Territory.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be and they are hereby authorized to make such laws and regulations as they shall deem most expedient to protect from injury and waste the lands numbered sixteen in said Territory, served in each Township, for the support of the schools therein, and to provide, by law, leasing the same, for any term not exceeding four years, in such manner as to render them productive, and most conducive to the objects for which they were designated.
Approved—24th May, 1828.

PUBLIC No. 94.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the Military Service of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, to wit:
For pay of the Army, and pay and subsistence of the Officers, two hundred and sixty four thousand and seventy-six dollars.
For forage for officers, ten thousand and thirty-two dollars.
For clothing of officer's servants, four thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars.
For the recruiting service nine thousand dollars.
For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, four thousand dollars.
For the Subsistence Department, fifty four thousand two hundred dollars.
For the Purchasing Department, forty four thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.
For the Medical Department, six thousand dollars.
For the Quarter Master General's Department, eighty-five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.
For the Military Academy at West Point, three thousand dollars.
For the contingencies of the Army, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For the National Armories, ninety thousand dollars.
For the current expenses of the Ordnance Service, sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For armament of new Fortifications, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated but that no part of the same shall be drawn from the Treasury before the first January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.
Approved—24th May, 1828.

[No. 95.] AN ACT making appropriation to enable the President of the United States to defray the expenses of delegations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee and Chickasaw and other tribes of Indians to explore the country West of the Mississippi.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the President of the United States to employ suitable persons to conduct delegations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee and Chickasaw and such other tribes of Indians as may be disposed to send delegations West of the Mississippi for the purpose of exploring the unoccupied lands of the United States without the limits of the States and Territories preparatory to the final emigration of said Indians.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to defray the expenses of the delegations aforesaid, not exceeding the amount of the above appropriation to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved May 24, 1828.

[PUBLIC-NO. 96] AN ACT further to indemnify the owner and underwriters of the British ship Union and her cargo.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Captain Robert Hall owner of the British ship Union, and assignee of the underwriters on said ship and her cargo out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty three thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars in full satisfaction of the claim of the said owner and underwriters for the capture and destruction of the said ship Union and her cargo taken and burnt by the American ship of war Peacock, after the period fixed, by the treaty of Ghent, for the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.
Approved—24th May, 1828.

RESOLUTION in relation to the Mail Route between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be examined the route from Mobile to Pascagoula, and if in his opinion it should be the most expedient route to the city of New Orleans he shall be, and hereby is vested with the full power and authority to adopt that route in lieu of the present route from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans.
Approved May 24, 1828.

Vice is covered by wealth, and titles by poverty.

FASHIONABLE
Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.
JAMES M'NEAL.
NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.
The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.
He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do. Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do. Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumpa Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.
N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.
JAMES M'NEAL.
Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

The thoroughbred Horse
INALDO.
Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now at twenty-four years old stands at \$75 the season.
RINALDO
Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, sinew and action.
PEDIGREE.
Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Duett, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old Janus, g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.
Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Horatio, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam, Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g g grand dam by Paget Turk, g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Ledce's Arabian.
He will stand the present season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to whom payment is to be made.
N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner.
May 15, 1828. 35—2m.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
NOTICE to Road Makers and Bridge Builders.
Proposals for the construction of about twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will be received at the office of the Company, opposite Barrum's Hotel, Baltimore, from the 1st to the 11th of August next. This portion of the road commences at the city line and extends westwardly. The road will be divided into suitable sections for contract, and an agent of the Company will attend on the line of the road between those days, for the purpose of showing the ground and of giving such explanations as may be necessary to those disposed to contract. Printed forms of contract descriptive of the manner of construction, and also printed forms of proposal will be furnished the proposers.
Between those days proposals will also be received for the construction of the stone bridges, culverts and other masonry, which may be necessary upon that portion of the road. A considerable quantity of masonry will be requisite.
Testimonials of character will be expected to accompany every proposal. Bridge builders and Stone Masons will be expected to exhibit in addition, testimonials of their professional skill.
S. H. LONG, of the Board
J. KNIGHT, S of Engineers.
July 12. 44—46.

Morocco Manufactory,
Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.
The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having purchased all the right and interest of Owen McVade, in the above business, they will keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, MOROCCO, of all colours, SHEEP SKINS, LININGS, together with BINDING LEATHER, of a superior quality—equal to any that can be manufactured in Philadelphia.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.
N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.
Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL TYSON, late of London Britton Township, Chester County, are required to make immediate payment—and those having legal claims against said estate, to present them to the subscribers who will attend at the house of Samuel Taylor in said township, on the 12th and 13th days of August next, for the convenience of those concerned.
JAMES PAUL, } Trustees.
JOHN KIRK, }
July 24, 1828. 45—46p.

Elkton Bank of Maryland.
July 10, 1828.
The Stockholders of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, are hereby notified and requested to attend a general meeting of the stockholders on Monday the 15th day of September next, at the Banking House, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of appointing Trustees to settle and close up the affairs of the institution.
WM. WINGATE, Cashier.
44—45.

FOR SALE,
15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 30, 1828. 42—3m.

LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of JESSE TYSON, late of Mill Creek Hundred, County of New-Castle and State of Delaware, are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them to the subscribers who will attend, (for the convenience of those concerned,) at the house of Samuel Taylor in London Britton Township, Chester County on the 12th and 13th d s of August next.
JONATHAN LUKENS, } Administrator.
JOHN KIRK, }
July 24, 1828. 43—44p.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS
Public-NO. 30.] AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act, and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said Army, who enlisted therefor and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay, in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said Army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereon, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary, satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.
Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
MAY 28, 1828. 3
The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:
Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.
Each Officer will also transmit his commission if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.
If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.
It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."

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

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, at which period I was a (Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,) in Captain _____ Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th day of May, 1778.

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

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

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

[Signed] _____

Form of a Power of Attorney.
Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.

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

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

[Signed] _____ [L. S.]

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

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

June 12, 1828. 39—2m

And I do further declare, that I have received a certificate (commonly called a commission certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay, which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

Form of a Declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, at which period I was a (Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,) in Captain _____ Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th day of May, 1778.

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

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

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

[Signed] _____

Form of a Power of Attorney.
Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.

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

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

[Signed] _____ [L. S.]

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

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

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

[Signed] _____

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

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

[Signed] _____

June 12, 1828. 39—2m

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

Dry Goods Merchants.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 85, Market-st. 3 doors below the upper market.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Vol. M'Neal & son, 28 and 160 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 king st.
William White, 4 high st.

Merchant Tailors.
James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.
L. & I. Siddam, No. 1, East King st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

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

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Bainton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange sts.
Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tannal streets.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.
Tobaccoists—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Baker—Miller Dumott, 105 Shipley st.
Machine Cards—Isaac Pearce, Maker, at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.
Plough Making and Wheelwrighting—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.
Iron and Coat Merchant—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 89, Shipley-st.
Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.
Tanner—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tannal and Orange-sts.
Lottery and Exchange Office—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.
James C. Allen, Tracker No. 105, Orange-st above the Hay Scales.
Thomas C. Airichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.
Jacob Airichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.
Iron Foundry—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.
Morocco Manufactory—Robinson's & Co, 98 market st.
Conveyancer—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.
Faten Hay and Grain Rake.
Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills.
Notary Public and Conveyancer—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.
Livestock Stable—Kept by Hason Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.
China, Glass and Queensware store—David Smyth, 68 market st.
Druggist & Chemist—Joseph Bringham, 85 market st.
Druggist—Peter Airichs, 31, market st.

GIBSON & MATHER, Plumbers,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 15, North Side of the Lower Market, where they keep constantly on hand.
HEDRANTS,
of all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses; which they offer on the most reasonable terms.
G. & M. Mather themselves, (that from their long and intimate acquaintance with the Plumbing Business in Philadelphia, they will be able to give general satisfaction. Those who wish the Brandywine water conveyed into their houses, will please apply as above. If a more particular reference is wanted, please call on Mr. Joseph Grubb.
Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED
Wilmington Card Factory,
No. 40, West High-street.
Near the Haystacks: the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Motters' iron and brass jacks, complaters, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.
Wm. Marshall.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—15.

Job Printing neatly executed
AT THIS OFFICE

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. 1.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 40]

Price of subscription \$2.50 in advance; to those who pay postage, and \$2.25 to those who do not, or \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$5 if paid at the end of the year.

AUGUST 21, 1848.

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

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



POETRY.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A DAUGHTER.

To a dear child long since past—
The enraptured spirit, scarce at last
And now I gaze with tearful eye
On what to view was agony.
That parting heart is tranquil now,
And heavenly with thee thou art,
And those pale lips which feebly strove
To force one parting smile of love,
Remain it yet—soft placid, mild,
As when it greeted my living child!

Oh! I have watch'd with fondest care,
To see my opening flow'et blow,
And felt the joy which parents share,
The pride which fathers only know.

And I have sat the long, long night,
And mark'd that tender flower decay,
Not torn abruptly from the sight,
But slowly, sadly waste away!

The spoiler came, yet paused, as though
To seek a victim check'd his arm,
Half gave, and half withheld the blow,
As forced to strike, yet loth to harm.

We saw that fair cheek's fading bloom,
The careless canker worm consume,
And gazed on hopelessly,
Till the mute suffering pictured there
Wrote from a father's lips a prayer.

Oh God!—the prayer his child might die,
Ay, from his lips—the rebel heart,
It then refused to bear its part.

But the conflict's past—'tis o'er,
The gentle bloom throbs no more!
The spirit's freed—through realms of light
Fairest existence pursues her flight
To other worlds no happier skies
Hope dawns the time which sorrow weeps.

"In death is rest and peace, but sleep!"

AN INSTANCE OF THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A Mr. D— was a great deer hunter. He had learned his dog to trail the game a few yards ahead of him slowly, till, within sight, he should be able to reach it with his rifle. A very large buck had made his appearance in the neighborhood, and excited great emulation among the rival hunters, who should kill him. One morning very early Mr. D. roused him from his lair, and his dog was placed on his trail. He had not gone far before he got a shot at the noble animal, but it was not fatal, the deer fled. The dog was made to follow slowly again, until, a second shot might be more successful. They followed to a large creek which the deer had crossed—the dog refused to follow. The master urged, but the dog still refused to take the bait. The master became irritated and seized the dog to throw him in, when he bit his master on the arm. The master was unable to account for such conduct in an animal, who had heretofore required restraint rather than excitement in the discharge of his duties. At last it flashed across his mind, that the animal was going mad and his fears of the water was a convincing proof to his imagination. Levelling his rifle, he instantly blew out the brains of poor Tray, and made all haste home with the terrible intelligence that his dog had gone mad and bit him.

The fame of our old teacher soon carried the ill-disposed man to his residence. He heard the tale, soothed the excited feelings of his patient, and assured him that there was no immediate danger. Not believing it a case of the bit of a rabbit animal, he invented several plans to allay the present fears of Mr. D.—telling him, among other things, that he need not fear the least danger, if he should pass the 27th day after the bite, and that the disease rarely manifested itself sooner. About a week before this period had elapsed, Mr. D. began to be very uneasy and restless. The nearer the day approached, symptoms of great mental anxiety showed themselves more frequently, till on the 26th day, the man was in a state of insupportable madness. His eye glanced with maniacal quickness, from object to object, and his whole countenance expressed the passions of a demon. He shuddered at the sight of water, gnashed his teeth, and rolled his projecting eye balls, presenting less the appearance of a human being than an accursed inhabitant escaped from the regions of Tophet. He had, however, short intervals, when reason seemed to resume her empire over him. He would then beg his friends to keep away from him, for he did not know what he might do. At these times he would swallow water in large quantities, to quench his raging thirst, but every swallow was accompanied with a convulsive motion.

His physician was sent for, but being from home, it was several hours before he visited him. When he arrived, there was a crowd round the house and in the door—all begged him not to enter, as the patient was an infuriated madman. But he disregarded his personal safety and entered. The man was walking with a brisk step across his room, backwards and forwards, rolling his eyes, gnashing his teeth, and when the violence of the paroxysm was a little abated, would coil himself up in the corner of the room like a dog, and lie still for a moment. He recognized his physician, whom he begged not to come near him, as he could not answer for his conduct. In one of his lucid moments, the Doctor poured out, as he supposed, nearly an ounce of laudanum, persuaded Mr. D.—to swallow it, which he did convulsively. In an hour he was in a

sound sleep, with stentorous breathing, from which he awoke the second day in his perfect mind, and killed many a fine buck afterwards.

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM.

Taken from the Missionary Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, 1828.

"I take now the liberty of communicating to you some observations about Jerusalem, from my fellow laborer, Mr. King.

"Since its foundation by Melchisedek, it has been the scene of all that is great and splendid, and terrible, in the annals of the world. Sometimes it has been the seat of splendor and magnificence, sometimes of destruction and desolation. Twice it has been laid in entire ruins, and twice has Zion been ploughed like a field as it is at this day. Seventeen times has it suffered the desolation of war, and now it is possessed by a nation, before which every thing that is beautiful withers.

"In the space of so many ages, and in the midst of so many revolutions, it is expected that some valleys should have been excised and some elevations made low. I have viewed the city from many different stations. I have walked around it, and within it, have stood on the mount of Olives, with Joseph's description of it in my hands, sometimes reading, sometimes looking to see if I could discover any of those distinctive marks of the different parts of the city, as laid down by him near 1800 years ago, and, after all my research, I compare it to a beautiful person, whom I have not seen for many years, and who has passed through a great variety of changes and misfortunes, which have caused the rose on her cheeks to fade, her flesh to consume away, and her skin to become dry and withered. Still there are some great features remaining, by which I recognize her as the one, who used to be the delight of the circle in which she moved. Such is the present appearance of this holy city, which was once the 'beauty of Israel,' and the joy of the whole earth, when compared with the description given of it as it existed before its destruction by the Roman army.

"Zion, on the south, east and west, is distinctly marked by Him, who laid the foundations of the earth and cannot be mistaken, being encompassed, except on the north by valleys several hundred feet in depth. That on the south is called Tophet or Gehennah; that on the east, the valley of Jehoshaphat, or the King's Dale, or the valley of the Brook of Cedron; and that on the west, the Pool of Bethesda, by some, and by others the Pool of Bethsaida, because it is said that the house and garden of Uriah were in this valley, and that here David saw his wife from the top of his house on Mount Zion.

"Mount Moriah, on which the temple stood, and on which now stands the mosque of Omar, is also distinctly marked, as it has on the east a deep valley, the valley of the Sock Cedron. The valley on the west of it, which separates it from the city, and that on the north, which separates it from the Mount of Olives, are also distinctly marked. The division between Zion and Acre, I am unable to find, unless it be a small valley or gentle depression of land, which lies a few rods within the walls of the present city, and which without the walls of the present city, and goes down to the fountain of Silah, leaving at the left of it, and towards the temple, a high place, which may very well be taken for Ophel. Between what I supposed to be Acre, and what is called Calvary, there is a very deep valley, extending from near the tower of David, on the west side of the city, down to Mount Moriah on the east.

"With regard to Calvary, I am not certain, but I am inclined to believe that it was not the spot marked by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and that it was an elevation on the end of a ridge, which runs out at the N. W. corner of the city, and extends as far as the eye can reach.

"With regard to Bethsaida there can be no doubt. It is much higher than the site of the temple, and may be considered as extending without the city some distance towards the north as far as what is called the nuptial valley and the tombs of the Kings.

"Round about Jerusalem are mountains, which rise still higher than those on which the city is built, and which limit the view to a small distance, except on the S. E. There is also, on the North a kind of vista, through which may be seen Rama and the mountains of Ephraim. On the east is the mount of Olives, from which you look down upon the whole city. At the foot of it over against the north part of Mount Moriah, is the Garden of Gethsemane, which cannot be very far from the place pointed out as such at the present day."

TO THE PEOPLE OF DELAWARE.

Fellow Citizens,

The Convention of the Friends of the Administration of the General Government composed of one hundred and fifty Delegates from the several counties, held at Dover on the 13th ult. appointed us to prepare and publish, in their name, an address to the people of this State. In the discharge of that important duty, we humbly implore that divine Goodness, which has so signally favored this happy nation, to remove from us all bitterness towards our opponents, to give us to speak fearlessly, but temperately the language of truth, that if we be right and they wrong, our brethren may be drawn from the errors of their ways, and be persuaded to unite with us in efforts for the good of our common Country.

Blind devotion to men in power has never characterized the People of the United States. They do not require to have inculcated upon them the maxim that men feel power and forget right. The history of the sad misrule which, happily for us—happily for the world—separates this Country from Great Britain, is too fresh in the recollection of Americans, for them easily to err by confiding too much in their public functionaries.

Salutary confidence and trust in future intelligence and uprightness of purpose, which former good conduct invites and justifies, is all that can be claimed for men in their private or public lives. This is all that is asked of the people, by the friends of the present Administration of the General Government. But surely it cannot be proper—every honest man, whether of this or that party, must say it is unjustifiable,—to form combinations to oppose measures as they rise, be they right or wrong. An attempt has been made to vindicate an indiscriminate opposition to the measures of the present Administration,

upon the ground that Congress when voting by States, did not choose the candidate who had the highest number of electoral votes. Congress elected the President in the manner the Constitution directs. It was their duty to choose, from the three highest in vote, that individual whom they thought the most suitable and best qualified to be President—and this they were bound, this they were sworn to do, without having any regard to the number of votes by which they were respectively returned to the House. Can it be necessary to argue this matter to show that a combination for opposition, founded upon this ground, is every way reprehensible? In Delaware, particularly, the advocates of this Doctrine, can never favor because it renders imperative the very provision in the Constitution which gives to the smaller States the only efficient influence they possess in the choice of a President. When the election, from a want of a majority for any one candidate for that high office, is brought to the House of Representatives, that body votes by States; and in settling this important question the smallest State in the Union has as much weight as the largest.

It was not surprising that a party formed, in the open and avowed spirit of hostility to the Constitution should be found capable of unjustly imputing wicked and corrupt motives to their opponents, and that the cry of bargain and sale in the election should have been sent thro' the land. That charge has been fully investigated and has been proved, to the satisfaction of the people, to be entirely unfounded. The facts which are now established prove most unhappily for the opposition that all the attempts at corruption were made by the friends of General Jackson. Why was their candidate called upon to deny that he had determined, in the event of his election to the Presidency, to make Mr. Adams Secretary of State—why was he desired positively to declare that he would never appoint Mr. Adams to that office, if it were not intended by that declaration to win the support of the friends of Mr. Clay? The election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, vacated of course, the office of Secretary of State. To put Gen. Jackson upon an equal footing, in this respect, his friends avowed that they were desirous he should be brought to say he would not continue Mr. Adams as Secretary of State. What measures they adopted to accomplish this object, which, upon their own reasoning, was a corrupt one, does not appear. It is only known, and it is known by their own avowal, that they formed the corrupt purpose and we are left to conjecture how far they proceeded to carry it into execution. Having determined upon an unfair and improper course themselves, it is not wonderful that they should have suspected others of being easily led into an equal dereliction of duty, or without any belief whatever in its existence, that they should have been capable of knowingly calumniating their opponents.

The Constitution permits the re-election of a President of the United States. Here, too, the opposition is wiser than the law. Our frame of Government has settled the principle, as well as the mode of the choice of the House of Representatives. When the question of any proposed alteration in the Constitution is fairly before the States, for their adoption or rejection, every thing which can be urged for or against the proposed alteration is a proper subject for consideration. But men who, for selfish purposes of their own, call upon the people to disregard their own form of Government, in any of its existing provisions, are utterly unworthy of trust. The rule of conduct prescribed by the Constitution every good citizen is bound to respect.

The people of the United States will never give their confidence to a party, or favor the pretensions of a Candidate, whose friends attempt to set up for the rule of conduct, any other than that of the Constitution—who, taking advantage of the spirit of vigilance, which freemen ought to exercise over those in power, endeavor, for their own sinister purposes, to alienate the fair confidence and regard which are due to faithful public servants. The charge of the basest corruption has been laid before the people, and strictly examined, and found totally groundless. The wildest and most profligate extravagance, in the expenditure of public money, having been again and again imputed to their opponents, a young and untried member of their party, led no doubt to believe in the truth of the charge, called for the institution of a strict enquiry into this matter. Those who had spread the charge before the country, endeavored to frown him into silence. The accusers shrank from the maintenance of their own accusation, and the party accused demanded that the investigation should go on. It did go on, and it resulted, after the closest and severest scrutiny, in proving the strictest order and economy in the public expenditure.

The two leading parties which are now formed in this country, are at issue with each other, as to the expediency or inexpediency of that great system of measures, which is emphatically termed the 'American System.' The friends of the Administration believing that the wealth and greatness of the United States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, depend upon the establishment and maintenance of that system, are its firm and zealous supporters. A very large proportion of the opposite party indulge themselves in the deadliest enmity of those measures. It is not our purpose to enter into an elaborate examination or vindication of this system. All that can be urged for or against it, is already before the people. The northern, middle and the western States have adopted it, with scarcely a dissenting voice among their citizens; and it has already enlisted in its favor a good deal of the intelligence and virtue of the southern portion of the Union. To the friends of that system, it seems a question whether landed property and the products of our soil shall undergo a still greater depression, or be doubled at least in their present value—whether the people shall be ignorant and indigent or intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and independent. If the system be referred to, be as beneficial in its effects as is insisted upon by its friends, it well deserves the great name it bears, and no good citizen's will support a party whose efforts are directed against it. Independently, then, of the respective characters of the two great candidates, who are before the people for the Presidency of the Union, it seems to us that the question would be settled in favor of Mr. Adams, by the single consideration that he belongs to the party whose measures are most likely to promote the public interest. There is too much intelligence among the citizens of the United States, to give any just cause to fear

that a majority of them can be led off from a course their own prosperity requires them to pursue.

There are, however, involved in the great question before the States, considerations, if possible of graver and weightier import. A country may be mistaken in the choice of its internal policy, and yet be turned back, by the light of experience, from the error of its measures, to the adoption of a wiser and more prudent course. But there are great leading principles of truth and virtue, which when a people venture to set at naught, it is not often permitted to them, without extreme national humiliation and suffering, to regain their former erectness of character. The lapse from virtue to vice may happen to a people collectively, as to the separate individuals that compose their community. Among the great obligations which freemen owe to themselves, is to entrust with their power and reward with their favor, no individual whose private life has not given the strongest pledge of his being worthy of their confidence. When in the selection of public functionaries, it shall be deemed unnecessary to inquire how far a man's life has been virtuous, high minded and honorable, the great securities for private virtue and public worth will be exposed to the highest peril.—Dispense with this test of fitness of public employment, or let the people be led to hold it in light estimation, and the modes are innumerable, by which unprincipled and dangerous men, will win their way to the highest posts of honor.—Smartness will claim the distinction which belongs to goodness; and brilliancy and not solidity of talent will only be in request. The morals of the people will be corrupted, and the wisdom of the government will be as folly. When such a time shall arrive among us—which may God, in his mercy and kindness keep far from us—his moral government of the world can be vindicated only by our downfall. Let us then listen to all history warn us—let the sacred volumes of our religion teach us—how a people may be lost or preserved. If careless or private worth, we shall be regardless of public virtue. If the violation of the duties of private life, are not to bar our confidence and trust, we shall soon learn to look, with complacency and indulgence, upon outrages committed against the most sacred of our public institutions. If there be any thing of truth and fitness in these remarks, it cannot be wrong freely and closely to examine the pretensions of the two great candidates before the people, for the highest office within their gift.

The whole private life of John Quincy Adams is not only free from blemish, but stands conspicuous for sobriety, command of temper, republican simplicity of manners, unrelaxing diligence, the most extended charity and uniform piety.—His public life has given proof to the world of the most distinguished talents, and the utmost devotedness to the cause of his country. From all those who have been highest in the confidence of the citizens of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—we have the most unqualified testimony in his favor; and the age in which he has lived has heretofore delighted with one voice, to award him the meed of virtue and wisdom. Allow us here to incorporate into our address, only two sentences from the New Hampshire Patriot of 1820—at present the leading Jackson paper in New-England. "THE MORE WE CONTEMPLATE THE CHARACTER OF THIS ABLE, ASSIDUOUS AND EXCELLENT STATESMAN AND PATRIOT—THE FURTHER WE WITNESS HIS PROGRESS IN THE DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY, THE MORE WE SEE TO ADMIRE AND REVERENCE. NO MAN CRIVES MORE OF THE QUALITIES OF THE HONEST, UPRIGHT AND ABLE STATESMAN, THAN JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The same paper, speaking of Gen. Jackson, four years afterwards, that is on the 31st of May, 1824, observed "He (General Jackson) is, in no respect, qualified for the office of President of the United States." We might go on and quote the former opinions of those who are now, in our State, his leading and most influential advocates; all going to show him "the most unsafe and unfitting man in the nation for public trust and confidence." We might follow up these quotations and produce evidence from the lips of those who have since become his most strenuous advocates, in every part of the Union, to prove the same unfitness and incapacity. These have been laid before the people again and again. Indeed, if we were to permit ourselves to quote against Gen. Jackson the gross and vulgar, indecent and profane terms applied to him four years back, by some of the most prominent in his party, we should offend against good manners. If we were disposed to surrender ourselves up to the utmost bitterness of vituperation, we could use no language which would not fall infinitely short of their then severe philippic against this their present "second Washington!"—this their "Hero of two wars."

If Gen. Jackson's private life has been entirely faultless, and his public character free from those blemishes, which he himself has brought upon it—if the laurels gathered by him at New Orleans, had been fresh and untarnished, the citizens of the United States would never have placed in the highest civil post in the Government an illiterate man and an inexperienced statesman. They would never have ventured upon so hazardous an experiment to themselves, nor have set so dangerous an example to posterity. The victory of New Orleans was an important one. Its magnitude cannot be overrated.—The nation has awarded to General Jackson, a full share of the glory it gained upon the occasion; and in its delight to honor him for that service, it has almost forgotten what was due to its other functionaries, and even to the citizens and soldiers, who, under him, achieved that victory. The friends of Gen. Jackson seem desirous of throwing into dark and distant perspective all the other illustrious instances of consummate skill and distinguished gallantry, by sea and by land which gave during the late war, so high a character to the national prowess. The triumph over the "Invincibles of Wellington," in the open field, with bayonet to bayonet—the naval victories on the Lake Erie and Lake Champlain—and the immortal honor gained by our flag are all forgotten, that this citizen soldier may wear a chaplet of unvaried brightness. This the people of the United States will never endure—it would be to give up too large a portion of the national glory. They will cherish with even more distinguished notice, their other Heroes, because their private and their public lives have done equal honor to the victory of New Orleans—which has scarcely been claimed for it, as frustrating under Providence, a scheme of perfidy

in the enemy which will ever be a blot on the character of Great Britain—the soldiers—their Naval Heroes and our gallant men, whose flag from the humiliation it had undergone in the unhappy affair of the Chesapeake, giving to our star-spangled banner to show, unrivalled brilliancy and glory, on every sea. In every harbor, are more precious in the estimation of every genuine American, and more truly illustrated the character of our country, than a hundred such victories as that of Orleans. The measure of our nation's honor was full and overflowing, when the battles of the lakes came, almost with the same rapidity, to give the proof that, ship to ship, as fleet to fleet, we need fear no enemy, and that the people of this broad spread and rising empire, while they are true to themselves, and animated by the noble examples now set them, may in safety and honor to every part of the world, dwell at home in peace and independence. Our ocean shore of a thousand leagues is girt with a wall—and our noble rivers and our inland seas, are alive with the song and the sail of the mariner.

Was it not enough to satisfy Gen. Jackson, that the country assigned him his place among the heroes of the nation? Was it not sufficient that the people were willing that the mantle of oblivion should be thrown over private strife and public transgressions, which no victory could redeem, which no trophy could hide?—Gen. Jackson should not have suffered others to thrust him forward into a situation, where sacred duty to the public rendered it imperiously necessary to strip from him this mantle. It was, indeed a wretched miscalculation, upon the character of the people of this country, that they would be so dazzled by the splendor of a single victory, as to be incapable of examining closely and clearly into his pretensions for trust in the highest civil employment in their gift.—With a full and perfect knowledge of his unfitness for civil office, and of the transgressions of his private and public duty—proclaimed with their own lips, from the house tops, to the people, they have committed a great crime against their country, and justly forfeited themselves, all right to fair consideration, in designing him forward as a candidate for its highest honor.

The great security for the continuance of our republic is to be found in the frame of our government, and in the character of the citizens of the United States. The constitution was formed and adopted at a time peculiarly favorable to calm and cheerful deliberation.—It was the work of the best and ablest men in our country; and came to us under the sanction, and with the earnest recommendation, of Washington, the most illustrious patriot the world has ever seen. It contains every provision necessary for the safeguard of our religious rights and civil liberties. The people have only to hold every public functionary to the strictest observance of its injunctions, and to trust no man who shall be fairly enough to commit upon it the slightest violation; and the great truth which has now gone forth to the world that "man is capable of governing himself," will be sustained to the total overthrow of the false and degrading doctrine, which it has suited the lordings of the earth to preach up and inculcate, that man is too weak and impotent a creature to do without a master. Gracious God! need we fear that the time has already come—at the end too of the first half century, during which so much has been done to illustrate and establish this great, this noble truth—that we are to give it up, as a splendid but hopeless illusion? The time has come—yes, it has already arrived, if the citizens of the United States, recalcitrant to the cause of liberty, can regard with base submission and apathy the open violation of their sacred charter and if, in the fair temple of their freedom, they can raise their voices and sing Hosannas to the guilty violator, they have made it the great apostrophe of their country. Need we advance to the proof that Gen. Jackson is that guilty violator? We ask you to spread before you the great charter of your liberties, and to place your finger upon the most efficient and emphatic provisions for their security. You refer us to the *habeas corpus*, the same institution, to which the immortal Washington, in some of the portraits of the father of his country, is seen pointing, and seems as if he would say, "preserve this, my beloved countrymen, from unallowable touch, and your liberties are safe." And yet Andrew Jackson has twice trampled this under his feet: not merely refusing—which was never ventured upon before, either in Great Britain or this country—to yield it the promptest obedience, but dragging to a prison the bearers of the sacred symbol.

It is not our intention to go into a detailed enumeration of Gen. Jackson's transgressions, but we ask you to select the next most prominent feature in your government. You refer us to the arrangement to preserve the independence and integrity of the State, within the spheres marked out for them to occupy. The violence which Cromwell committed upon the Parliament of England, when, stamping his foot on the floor, he ordered them to depart—which the soldier Napoleon exercised towards the council of five hundred, when he put them out from their place of assembling, at the point of the bayonet—the soldier Jackson had the hardihood to imitate, so far as to lock up the Legislative hall of one State, the State of Louisiana—and to inhibit the Representatives of the people from re-assembling—and to say to Mr. Babine, the Governor of another independent State, the State of Georgia—"You, Sir, as Governor of a State within my military district, have no right to give a military order while I am in the field."

Shall we ask you still to look again into this charter and inform us, in what you believe consists the greatest power it confers, and where that power is deposited. You have no difficulty in saying that it is the power of the President and Congress to raise armies and make war. Both these powers, this reckless soldier has ventured to usurp and exercise. He has raised an army, created offices and filled them. He has made war, not only upon his authority and in violation of the constitution, but in open and direct disobedience of the orders of his own Government.

The Constitution has made the President Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. General Jackson has exercised this power independently of the President, and forbidden obedience to the orders of his Government, unless issued through him. The President ordered his army discharged. He refused to obey the order—and kept his men in

...even beyond the period for which the
...and caused six innocent men to
...for doing what they had a right
...returning home when the period of their
...had expired.

When to this guilty catalogue of great sins
...the constitution, we add the ruthless
...in which he waged a war of extermina-
...against the poor unhappy aborigines of our
...patting to death, in cold blood, men,
...and children—and the story of the dark
...diabolical despatch of his misdeeds in Florida—
...and when we remind you of his threat to the
...President, that he would burn up one of the
...of the Government, in the house belong-
...to the people of the United States, we are
...in amazement to think that the author of
...these outrages is still before the States, and se-
...curely supported by a formidable party for the
...highest post in the Government. The frenzied
...of so many misguided citizens, in making an
...of this man, who has committed so many
...travesties on the laws and constitution
...of his country—who to use their own former lan-
...guage, has violated almost every law, human
...and divine, must be curbed by the united efforts
...of the good and sane portion of the people of
...our country, or our liberties are gone. Rather
...than that our civil liberties and religious rights
...should perish, we would join in the prayer that
...we have offended against God, he would send
...us for our chastisement, pestilence and
...misery, and agree that any affliction will be light
...compared with the loss of our freedom.

The reign of Jackson has been truly a reign
...of terror—ferocious, merciless and bloody. And
...in this man of violence, with a heart of stone,
...and a temper constantly working itself into fury,
...fitted to sit in the President's chair, and execute
...justice, in mercy? If it is to be our President,
...let us blot out from our constitution the noblest
...features of our own, and every Government—the
...power of pardon, for he will find no occasion
...to exercise it. Let our laws, like those of
...Draco, be written in characters of blood, and
...the experiment bravely made, whether Ameri-
...cans, in an age more tender in the infliction of
...capital punishment, than any that has gone be-
...fore, are willing to protect themselves to the
...world, as pre-eminently regardless of human life.
...If the citizens of the United States can bear
...themselves, such a reign, as this—and all our ac-
...counts of the victory at New Orleans—it will be
...well for them to inquire, what security they will
...have for that respect to public law, to which the
...present civilized world requires implicit obedi-
...ence, with a man at the head of their Govern-
...ment, who knows not the difference between a
...prisoner and a prisoner at war—who knows how a
...State is to be punished, but knows not how he
...is to be tried.

In referring to the offences of Gen. Jackson
...against the laws and constitution of our country,
...and the constituted authorities of our Govern-
...ment, we have omitted any notice of the violence
...he threatened, and advanced to the
...Capitol, to carry into execution, on the persons
...of members of Congress, of which, while we
...write, the evidence of Mr. Lenoir is laid before
...us. That a man who can trample upon the con-
...stitution and violate its most sacred provisions,
...over and over and over again, can coolly resolve
...to cut off the ears of members of Congress, for
...venturing in discharge of their duty to investi-
...gate his conduct, can be matter of no surprise.
...It is in strict keeping with his other misdeeds.
...What security has the country that he would
...not if President, and made commander in chief
...of his armies, follow out fully the example of
...his great predecessors—Cromwell and Buona-
...parte—march his soldiers to the Capitol and ex-
...pel Congress at the point of the bayonet? If
...fellow citizens, with such earnest before your
...eyes, of what we may expect, you deprecate this
...man to the Presidency, you will be prepared to
...vote him first Consul for life and afterwards Em-
...peror.

[To be Continued.]

Administration Meetings.

TOWN MEETING.
The friends of the Administration in the Bo-
rough of Wilmington, are requested to meet at
Ezra Lamborn's Inn on Monday evening the 25th
inst. at 7 o'clock. A general and punctual at-
tendance is expected, as business of importance
will be transacted.

JOHN RICE,
JAMES CANBY,
PETER GASKILL, } Committee.
W. WARNER,
H. S. ALRICH,

August 18, 1823.

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED.

The friends of the Administration in Christiana
hundred are requested to meet at the house of
John Clayton, in the village of Centerville, on
Saturday, the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for
the purpose of making arrangements for the en-
suing general election.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN SIDDALL,
WM. BOYD,
JOHN MINN,
ISAAC FLINN,
JAMES CANBY,
HENRY S. ALRICH,
PETER GASKILL, } Committee.
W. WARNER,
JOHN RICE,

SEIL ORRIS HUNDRED.

The friends of the Administration of the Gen-
eral Government, in Mill Creek Hundred, are
requested to meet on SATURDAY, the 23d
inst. at the Mermaid Tavern, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as
business of importance will come before the
meeting.

AMOS SAUNDERS,
ROBERT TWEED,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM BALDWIN, } Committee.
SAMUEL BAILEY,

Brandywine Hundred.

At a numerous and respectable meeting
of the friends of the Administration, held at
the Blue Bell Inn, on Saturday the 16th
August, 1823, pursuant to public notice,
Charles I. du Pont, Esq. was called to the
chair, and William McCauley, and Joseph
I. Dixon, appointed Secretaries, when the
following resolutions were unanimously ap-
proved.

Resolved, That the following persons
be appointed a committee to represent this
Hundred at a General County Meeting, to be
held at the Red Lion, on the 2d Saturday
in September next, in addition to as many
others as can make it convenient to attend:
to wit, Col. Thomas Robinson, William W.
Young, Wm. Lea, Andrew Fountain, James
T. Price, William McCauley, Charles I. du
Pont, Samuel Galbreath, Joseph W. Day,
and Wm. A. Aldred.

Resolved, That the following persons
be appointed a Committee of Vigilance to
watch—Wm. W. Young, James S. Dixon,
Wm. A. Aldred, Col. Thomas Robinson,
Charles Bedford, James Hilbert, Richard
Kellan, James D. Henderson, William Zeb-

ney, James Dutton, Andrew Armstrong,
Robert Galbreath, William Murphy, Geo.
Bratton, Sam'l Galbreath, Bernard McGee,
George W. Powell, William Shipley, Louis
Saeriate, John Barr, Amor Chandler, Rob-
ert Evans, John Henderson, Richard Pierce,
John Sterling, James Wilson, Parker As-
kew, John Aldred Joseph T. Price, John R.
Bowers, John Reynolds, John Zebzey, Wm.
Robinson, Titus Dick, Halbert Welden,
Joseph Perkins, Caleb Perkins, Joseph Crav-
er, Charles Bobb, Wm. Houston, Emson
Birt, Joseph Carr, Curtis Mousely, Wm.
Phillips, Jacob Carpenter, George M. Cra-
wge, Caleb Martin, Joseph B. Guest, Samu-
el Forward and Jesse Kendall.

Resolved, That we view with fearful
apprehension the violent attempt of a few
leading and disappointed politicians to place
in the Presidential chair, Andrew Jackson,
whose only merit is in his military fame,
the result of the Battle of New Orleans.

Resolved, That our regard for virtue,
morality, the laws and constitution of our
country, as an insuperable objection to giv-
ing our suffrages to General Jackson as the
preserver and defender of these; a man
who has violated the whole in the most flag-
rant manner.

Resolved, That we consider the recent
defeat of the Jackson party in New Orleans
(the theatre of the General's glory) as a
proof that military achievements alone are
not sufficient for the promotion to civil au-
thority.

Resolved, That we are also opposed to
Gen. Jackson's nomination on account of the
open and avowed hostility of a large majori-
ty of his supporters to the American system.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of
the national nomination of JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS for President, and Richard Rush for
Vice-President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of
the nomination of KENNEY JOHNS, Jr.,
as Representative to Congress, and that we
will use all honorable means to ensure his
election by a large majority.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be signed by the Chairman and
Secretaries, and published in the adminis-
tration papers of the State.

CHARLES I. du PONT, Chairman.
WM. McCauley, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH I. DIXON, }

Administration Meeting.

ST. GEORGES HUNDRED.
At a meeting of the friends of the Adminis-
tration of the General Government, in and for St.
Georges Hundred, on Saturday, the 16th of Au-
gust, pursuant to public notice, JACOB VAN-
DEGRIFT, Esq. was called to the chair, and C.
S. GREEN, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented and
unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That our confidence in the present
able Chief Magistrate of the United States, and
his continued unabated—and that his nomination
for the same exalted station for the succeeding
term meets our entire approbation.

Resolved, That the nomination of Richard
Rush, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, al-
so meets our approbation, and that we will use
all fair and honorable means in our power in
the election of these two distinguished individ-
uals to the posts to which they have been nomi-
nated.

Resolved, That the re-nomination of our pre-
sent excellent Representative to Congress, KEN-
NEY JOHNS, Jr. accords with our best wishes,
and that we will exert ourselves in his re-ec-
lection.

Resolved, That we hear with much pleasure
of the returning health of our distinguished
statesman, HENRY CLAY. The able defender
and promoter of the American System. His tal-
ents in the cause of liberty, have always com-
manded our admiration, the persecutions which
have proved his virtue immaculate, now gives
him the strongest hold upon our affections.

Resolved, That we view with sorrow and re-
gret, the unlawful and disorganizing proceedings
of some of our Southern States, who a dissolu-
tion of our Union is openly threatened and ad-
vocated.

Resolved, That the following persons be a
Committee of Vigilance for this Hundred, and
that they be urgently requested to use their best
efforts in this, the cause of virtue and good or-
der.

Wm. Polk, Daniel Corbit, Dr. P. D. Waite,
J. M. Woods, Joseph Diehl, A. R. Pennington,
Jacob Vandegrift, Jos. Cleaver, W. Kennedy,
Sam'l Higgins, T. S. Merritt, Wm. Streets, P.
Hendrickson, Dr. C. S. Green, Outten Davis,
John Eddowes, A. Gerritsen, James Clayton,
Richard Ballard, Daniel Haines, John Tuifrey,
Jos. Clayton, Esq. J. P. Templeman, John Burn-
ham, Andrew Biddle, Isaac Scott, John Doug-
lass, Wm. Crow, Jr. John L. Clayton, James
McCracken, Richard Mansfield, Jos. B. Sims, J.
Jauvier, Jr. Peter Bowman, Jas. T. Bird, James
James, James Houston, Samuel Hyatt, and John
Boyd.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary,
and published in all the administration papers of
this State.

JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Chair'n.
C. S. GREEN, Sec'y.

New-Castle Hundred.

At a respectable meeting of the friends
of the present administration of the Gen-
eral Government, convened agreeably to
public notice at the House of Francis Saw-
don in New Castle Hundred on Saturday
the 16th inst. Evan Thomas, Esquire was
called to the Chair, and Washington E.
Moore was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been
stated to the Chair and various business re-
lative thereto transacted, it was on mo-
tion

Resolved That this meeting, being highly
impressed with the most favorable senti-
ments of the honor integrity and capacity
of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to administer
the General Government of the United
States, pledge ourselves to pursue all fair
and honorable means, to promote his reelec-
tion to the Presidential chair.

Resolved, That entertaining the fullest
confidence in the patriotism, integrity and
competency of RICHARD RUSH, we are alike
willing and determined to use similar exer-
tions to elect him Vice President of the United
States.

Resolved That we view with much satis-
faction the unanimous nomination by our
State Convention, of our fellow-citizen KEN-
NEY JOHNS, Jr. Esq. as our candidate
for Representative to Congress, and that
our best and honorable endeavors shall be
devoted to insure his election.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to
meet at this place on Saturday the 6th day
of September next at 3 o'clock P. M. at
which meeting a committee of Vigilance
shall be appointed for the Hundred—and
also suitable persons to be supported by the

friends of the Administration at the Hun-
dred election, to be held on the 15th Sep-
tember, for the office of Assessor, Inspector
and Road Commissioner, will be nominated
and that the Committee for the Hundred
give timely notice of the adjourned meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be signed by the chairman and sec-
retary, and published in the Delaware Jour-
nal and Delaware Advertiser.

EVAN THOMAS, Chairman.
W. E. MOORE, Sec'y.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1823.

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

"Roy Rivian" shall be attended to next
week.

In our paper of to-day, we finish the pub-
lication of the laws, which will in future en-
able us to appropriate a greater portion of
our columns to political subjects and news of
the day.

We commence this week to publish the
Address of the Convention of the State, to
the citizens of Delaware, to which we in-
vite the attention of every reader.—It will
be found on our first page.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

From the latest accounts received from
Louisiana by the Editors of the National In-
telligencer, we have been enabled to make
the following report, which may be relied
on as correct.

In the Senate, which is composed of sev-
enteen members, 10 are ascertained to be
in favor of the Administration, 6 for Jack-
son and 1 unknown.

The House is composed of fifty members;
26 of whom are ascertained to be for the
Administration, 21 for Jackson, one doubt-
ful, and two not heard from, but who are be-
lieved to be favourable to the re-election
of Mr. Adams.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Below are returns of 71 out of 82 counties
of the State; a few of which, are only of the
1st and 2d day's poll, by which it will be
seen that the Administration candidate, for
Governor of the State, has, so far, a majori-
ty of 2872 votes. Such counties as are yet
to be heard from, are, for the most part
small, and cannot, it is believed, vary this re-
sult 500 or at most, 800 votes. This, how-
ever, is only conjecture.

Majorities for Governor.

METCALF.	BARRY.
Boone, 269 Allen, 194	
Bourbon, 332 Anderson, 325	
Bracken, 136 Barren, 71	
Brackenridge, 150 Bath, 113	
Clarke, 506 Bullitt, 185	
Casey, 60 Butler, 63	
Cumberland, 136 Caldwell, 131	
Clay, 319 Callaway, 96	
Christian, 274 Campbell, 408	
Davies, 41 Edmonson, 32	
Estill, 21 Franklin, 128	
Fayette, 357 Gallatin, 18	
Fleming, 127 Green, 418	
Grayson, 379 Hardin, 312	
Garrard, 1047 Harrison, 565	
Grant, 132 Hart, 79	
Greenup, 150 Henry, 113	
Harlan, 142 Jefferson, 439	
Henderson, 135 Mercer, 400	
Hopkins, 13 Monroe, 125	
Jessamine, 71 Nicholas, 127	
Knox, 244 Oldham, 144	
Laurel, 50 Owen, 225	
Lewis, 30 Scott, 554	
Livingston, 72 Spencer, 211	
Lincoln, 52 Washington, 536	
Logan, 619 Pike, 114	
Madison, 732 Lawrence, 200	
Mason, 379	
Meade, 197	
Muhlenburg, 200	
Montgomery, 43	
McCracken, 5	
Nelson, 348	
Pendleton, 18	
Russell, 100	
Rockcastle, 141	
Shelby, 265	
Simpson, 51	
Todd, 264	
Warren, 341	
Whitley, 76	
Woodford, 223	
	6296
Majority, 2872	

INDIANA ELECTION.

Some of the incipient returns of the elec-
tions in this State, have been received. The
Indiana Republican, published at Madison,
of the 7th inst. gives the following state-
ment:

"John Spring (Administration) is elected
Senator from the counties of Jefferson and
Jennings, and David Hillis, (Administration)
and N. B. Palmer (Jackson) are elected to
represent Jefferson county."

"Stephen C. Stevens (Administration) is
elected Senator for the counties of Switzer-
land and Ripley; Merit S. Craig (Adminis-
tration) is elected to represent Ripley coun-
ty in the next Legislature. James Good-
hue (Administration) is elected to represent
Scott county. Dr. E. F. Peabody (Admin-
istration) is elected to represent Jennings
county."

Mr. Jennings and Mr. Teat, the Adminis-
tration Candidates for Congress, in their
respective districts were greatly ahead of
their opponents. The Republican denies
that the present election affords any correct
test of the strength of the Administration;
but adds, that if it be admitted as a test, "it
is greatly in favor of the Administration."
The Editor makes this additional remark,

as to the state of political opinion in the
county in which his paper is published:
"We are now confirmed in the opinion
which we have heretofore given, which
was, that Jefferson county would give John
Q. Adams, in November next, a large ma-
jority of the votes for President of the United
States."

To the politeness of a gentleman in Wil-
mington, we are indebted for the follow-
ing extract of a letter, dated

Baltimore Aug. 19, 1823.

"Our accounts from the west are cheer-
ing. Metcalf is elected—the majority not
known; but we have a strong rumor that
it is more than 3000. Indiana, so far as
heard from, is as good as we could wish it,
and we have excellent reports from Illinois
and Missouri. To-night's mail will proba-
bly give us much information. Late accounts
from Virginia are very pleasant.—I do not
despair, even of that State, and have full
hope of Pennsylvania. In this State our
prospects are much improved, as to the
doubtful districts, and many will get off the
fence, with the good news we have. The
Jacks look very gloomy. Reason is about
to obtain a great victory over passion."

To the letter of Col. Benton, (which we
publish to-day,) written at a time when
General Jackson was not thought of for
president, we invite the attention of our read-
ers, and particularly those who are fre-
quently of religion. To this class we beg
leave to put the question—after reading the
above letter of Colonel Benton, can you con-
scientiously vote for Andrew Jackson for
any office? Will you give your support to a
man whose moral character is the most ob-
jectionable, and to whom you cannot point
and bid your children imitate as an exam-
ple.

What are the prominent acts of General
Jackson's private life? Did he not murder-
ed a fellow creature, Dickenson, in a duel
besides having pursued with intent to kill,
two others at different times, Colonel Ben-
ton and one James Jackson, whose coat he
ran through with his sword, in attempt-
ing to plunge it into his body. Has he not
been a trafficker in human flesh, buying and
selling his fellow creatures for pecuniary
gain? Has he not been remarkable, during
the greater portion of his life, for his fond-
ness for and participation in, horse-racing
and cock-fighting, which have frequently
led him into the most degrading scenes of
riot and disorder? Yes, these facts have
been established beyond contradiction, and
are not, now, denied by his friends in his
neighborhood, who know them to be but too
true. Then let us ask again, how can you,
fellow citizens, who profess to be the fol-
lowers of the meek and lowly One, in whose
heart there was no guile—who delighted in
peace and good order, giving unto mankind
a new commandment, that they should love
one another—whose whole life was spent
in inculcating true christian feelings which
should reconcile man to his fellow man—and
who declared that whoever lived by the
sword should die by it. If you give your
voice for General Jackson it will be at once
affixing your seal of approbation, to his
whole course of immorality, because you
will at once admit that these things are not
objectionable with you—so far from it that
you are willing to reward him by your suf-
frage with the first office in the gift of the
nation.

Ponder well, christian friends, upon this
subject, and view the character of the other
candidate, Mr. Adams. The private char-
acter of a public officer should never be kept
out of sight. It should be well examined
and found acceptable before he receives the
support of a virtuous and enlightened peo-
ple; and this we now ask of you. The pri-
vate as well as the public character of Mr.
Adams during the whole course of his life,
has been the most amiable and exemplary.
There is no father, we believe, who has any
knowledge of that gentleman, who would
not feel proud in seeing his son imitating him
in all his walks through life. We do not
know that he is actually a professor of reli-
gion, but he is moral bordering upon piety.
We are told by a gentleman who has wit-
nessed him, that twice of a Sabbath day, he
to be seen at the head of his household,
walking to the house of God.

It is said that General Jackson has lately
become a pious man. This assertion is ri-
diculous as it is untrue. Look for evidence
of the incorrectness of this electioneering
tale, at his late letters and conversations.
It has been advanced that he built a meeting
house. What of that. We know a man not
ten miles from Wilmington, who built a
meeting house, but we never heard that Mr.
John R. Phillips ever, in consideration of
this act, set up a claim to the presidency.
All that has been said of General Jackson's
piety, will not convince the people that there
is any truth in it—we wish he was a
pious man both for his and the community's
sake.

We hope, christian friends, you will take
this matter more to heart than you have
heretofore done. Set the characters of the
two men before your eyes and view them
well. Ask yourselves if Mr. Adams has not
been a well tried servant, and if he has not
proved himself worthy the important trust
that has been committed to him—if the
country has not prospered under his adminis-
tration, notwithstanding all the difficulties
that have been thrown in his way by his po-
litical opponents—if our future prospects of
peace, wealth, and happiness, are not as
great for years to come as they possibly
could be under the direction of any other

man; and last, but not the least considera-
tion, whether our lives, liberties, and invalu-
able institutions are not as safe and well
protected as they probably would be were
they committed to the keeping of a rash mili-
tary ruler.

On Saturday, 23d inst. our Administration
friends in Appoquinimink hundred will hold
a meeting at Blackbird, to which they in-
vite the friends as well as the opponents of
General Andrew Jackson.

As we understand the object of this meet-
ing is to discuss the merits of the two can-
didates for the Presidency, openly and fair-
ly, we may presume the collection of peo-
ple will be very great. The invitation giv-
en is general, and extends to Kent as well
as Newcastle county. We hope some of
our Dover friends will attend.

The communications of our correspond-
ents "Spectator," and "Nine Hundreds of
Newcastle County," are unavoidably omit-
ted, but shall have a place next week.

We have received advices from Kent and
Sussex counties, which assures us that the
good cause is in a most flourishing condition.
The number of friends to good order and a
wise administration, are increasing every
day.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Dear Sir—By a Philadelphia paper I find that
the accounts of the "Greek Committee" will be
closed on or before the 22d inst. "The last
vessel for the suffering Greeks" is advertised "to
sail from New-York in a few days"—what has
our "Greek Committee" been doing? Will you
please to put the question, and oblige
One of the Contributors.

RED LION HUNDRED.

The Friends of the present Administration of
the general and state Governments, are re-
quested to meet at Mr. Thomas Mulford's Tavern, St.
Georges, on Saturday, 30th inst. at 2 o'clock,
on business of importance, connected with the
ensuing election.

JOHN HIGGINS,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN EYTON,
THOMAS MULFORD,
WM. GEMMELL, } Committee.

From the New York American of Saturday.

The President of the United States visited
the Navy Yard this morning at 8 o'clock.
He was received on board the frigate Hud-
son, now ready for sea, by Commodore
Chauncey, with a salute of 21 guns and the
manning of the yards. He subsequently
visited the yard, the ships under cover, the
receiving ship, and other vessels in the
stream, and appeared to view the whole
with great interest. The Union Jack was
hoisted at the main—a compliment to our
service which knows and pity it is that it
is so) no admirals, due to the President
alone as Commander in Chief of the army
and Navy of the United States. At 10 o-
clock, the President was conveyed by the
Commodore's barge to the Linnaeus steam
boat then lying off the yard and in her he
proceeded to Flushing. As the President
left the yard, upon a signal from the flag
ship, all the vessels in commission manned
their yards, and fired salutes of twenty one
guns each. The President proceeded at 3
o'clock in the Chancellor Livingston steam
boat, to Providence.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

PARIS, June 27.

We yesterday received the annexed of-
ficial bulletin issued at the Russian Head
Quarters:

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

CAMP OF SATNOWA, May 27, (June 8.) 1823

We have already given an account of the
obstacles which retarded the passage of the
Danube, in consequence of the extraordi-
nary overflowing of the river. The most
difficult labors were accomplished in a few
days for the distance of nearly four wersters
to construct a dyke even to the Danube.
We soon attained that point in the river
from which we were to throw across a bridge
but the enemy, profiting by our unavoid-
able delay had thrown up intrenchments on
the border of the Danube belonging to
them, almost up to the gates of Isaktschi,
which they supplied with cannon, and an-
nounced their intention of disputing the
passage. Their position was very advan-
tageous, the Turkish side of the Danube
presenting a chain of woody eminences,
which command the Bank forming the
Russian frontier. Three Turkish batteries
were directed against us; the right of the
enemy was protected by impenetrable
marshes and the left by the fortress of Is-
aktschi. Such was the position that we
had to attack with a spirited force to effect
the passage.

For this purpose, a brigade of chasseurs
on foot was embarked at Ismael and ascended
the Danube in merchant vessels, char-
tered for the occasion, and escorted by a
portion of a flotilla; on the other hand two
divisions of the corps under Gen. Budze-
wisch were assembled on the spot where
the river was to be crossed and on the 26th
May, (June 7.) H. M. the Emperor arrived
in the evening near these troops.—Those
who embarked at Ismael rejoined them.

After having given the necessary orders
respecting the dislodgement of the enemy,
who occupied the other bank, H. M. re-
paired to the camp of the regiments of
Tschirnikoff and Poltava. A solemn Te
Deum was sung, and the Divine protec-
tion invoked at this decisive moment. The
27th, (June 8.) at 1 o'clock in the morning
the Emperor ascended an eminence at the
commencement of the line which led to the
Danube.

At the dawn of day a battery of 24 twelve
pounders, which we had constructed to sil-
ence the fire of the Turkish battery, opened
a fire in concert with our flotilla. The
Ottomans gave a vigorous return; notwith-
standing which our troops landed and the
Ataman of the Cosaque Zaporogues, who
had recently joined the Emperor's forces
and offered him the use of his light boats,
as well as his Cossacks, made himself very
useful and active in effecting the landing.
In order to reach the Turkish bank of the
river our troops had on the one side to sustain

the cannonading of the enemy, and on the other to cross a deep morass; but they quickly overcame all obstacles, and took footing on the right bank of the Danube.

The commander of the flotilla, although wounded early in the action, did not give up. In fact, about 11 A. M. the enemy's batteries, although one of them had been sprung, by the explosion of which thirty men were either killed or wounded, were in our possession; eight battalions, and a number of pieces of cannon were landed, and the Turks were in full retreat toward the fortress of Isaktscha, of which they burned one of the Faubourgs. They lost 12 pieces of cannon, two mortars and one howitzer. Our loss has been trifling considering the difficulties we had to surmount. That of the Turks is not yet ascertained. In this brilliant affair, the Danube has been actually crossed under the guns of the enemy. There is now no obstacle to the construction of our bridge which will be finished in two or three days.

The Emperor has honored the Attaman of the Cossacks with the title of Colonel and decorated him with the cross of the order of St. George. He has also given him ten crosses of the same order to distribute among his men.

LOST CATTLE.

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

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

JOSEPH PERKINS.

One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred.

Aug. 21, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of S. S. HAMILTON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are required to present them for payment.

CALDER STARR, Executor.

Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828.

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

All persons are forbidden harboring said boy. AUGUSTUS M. SCHER, Dover, Del. Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor, and advance the interest of the craft, by deterring other boys, by inserting the above in their papers.

A. M. S.

Money Afloat!!!

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

To procure splendid fortunes, of all manner of sizes, at the prize selling office of

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

Where, moreover, it is added, "by way of illustration," "fortunes can be had at all times; for it is not by "bits and starts" that Robertson & Little sell prizes, they make a business of it. Morning, noon and night, "day in and day out" can they be had at the

PRIZE SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street.

We have now the pleasure of presenting to our friends and patrons, the following arcu schemes:

Connecticut State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Retreat for the Insane.—Extra Class, No. 1. Yates & McIntyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery, 3 drawn ballots. To be drawn at Hartford, on

SATURDAY NEXT.

Scheme.—1 prize of \$3000; 1 of 1000; 2 of 500; 5 of 200; 10 of 150; 10 of 120; 20 of 100; 138 of 50; 1150 of 4; 8280 of 2.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$2.00 Quarters, .50 30 Halves, .100 Eighths, .050

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina

Consolidated Lottery,

First class. To be drawn at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1828. 45 number lottery, 6 drawn ballots.

Scheme.—1 prize of \$8000; 1 of 2500; 1 of 1000; 2 of 500; 5 of 200; 10 of 150; 39 of 100; 78 of 75; 390 of 5; 4446 of 4. 5031 prizes; 9139 blanks; 14190 tickets.

Each an elegant copy of the History of England, described below:

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

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

Price of Tickets.

Whole Tickets, \$4 Quarters, \$1 Halves, .50

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 5000; 3000; 1500; 1000; &c.

Bank Notes bought and sold. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

August, 21, 1828.

Extract of a letter received by the editor of the Baltimore Gazette dated

"CARACAS, 29th July, 1828.

"I send by this conveyance a Pamphlet containing all the acts of the departments of Columbia (so far as those acts have been celebrated and proclaimed) declaring Bolivar Supreme Chief of Columbia; or in other words, Dictator which is the first step to the lofty station of an Emperor.

"We have not yet heard from the Department of Maturing—some persons are of opinion that the thing will not sit well upon the stomachs of Generals Bermudez and Marino though for my own part I do not believe that any immediate opposition will be made, but what may grow out of it in eight or twelve months would be difficult to say. I have endeavored to get a paper which was printed in Bogota two days after Bolivar was proclaimed Supreme Chief but as there are but few of them and those few in the hands of the natives, I have not been able to succeed in getting one.

"This paper contains a plan for forming an Imperial Republic to be composed of Columbia Bolivia and Peru over which Bolivar is to preside for life and the Imperial Diadem to be hereditary. Three Princes are to be chosen from the principal chiefs of the Revolution one to preside over each Province of the Imperial Republic—for instance we shall have General Paez Prince of Columbia. Those Princes are to be regularly elected and afterwards hereditary. There are to be chosen from the first order of Liberator's one hundred Knights and from the second order fifty Knight Pensioners—the titles all to be hereditary.

"These Nobles are to form the Court of his Imperial Majesty—and Lima is to be the Capital of the Empire of the Imperial Republic. I regret exceedingly that I cannot get this paper to send, you because it contains so much nonsense—you would find much amusement in translating it."

Fatal fire in London.—We have the melancholy task to state that at a fire which took place in Red Lion street on Saturday morning a whole family consisting of a mother and five children perished in the flames.

The following singular circumstance occurred last week at Greenwich.—A labouring man and his wife named Hall going out to their avocations left a young child between two and three years old to the care of a girl about fourteen. The girl being indisposed prepared some herb tea, and whilst she went into another room for some bread, the little one drank out of the tea-pot spout and was in consequence so miserably scalded as to occasion its death. Preparations were made by the afflicted parents for its funeral and a few friends invited to attend on Sunday last; and on Friday night the elder girl suddenly awoke out of her sleep and screamed out to her mother to come to bed saying to her she should die, for the child had stood by her bed-side and

told her it must not go till she went with it. The affrighted mother immediately arose and struck a light and in the course of the night the girl expired. The funeral was in consequence put off and the children interred together yesterday.—Lon. Pa.

[From the Middlesex Gazette.]

GEN. JACKSON.—To every well wisher of sincere regret that the mad ambition of a parcel of misorganizing office-seekers should have led them to make an idle and fruitless attempt to foist him into an office for which he is obviously unqualified, and that he should have so readily submitted himself to be made a passive tool in the hands of these designing men. If Gen. Jackson had remained in the sphere for which education, temper and habit had fitted him, his name would have gone down to posterity with as few blemishes as that of any mere military man in our country; but the presidential contest has developed traits in his character from which the honest upright man, the patriot and the Christian, turn away with disgust and horror. He is a duelist—this alone should be a perpetual bar to his elevation to the presidency. Instead of the magnanimous, the high-hearted soldier, he has proved himself to be an intriguing equivocating politician. He has slandered and abused Messrs. Adams and Clay—in fine his whole conduct since the election of Mr. Adams has exhibited a total absence of that integrity, honesty, and manliness, which we formerly considered as appertaining to the character of the Hero of New Orleans. While straining every nerve to promote his own cause—while electioneering in every possible way he is continually boasting of being actuated solely by a desire to use his own unmeaning language—"unmeaning because it can have no application in the present state of things," to bring back our government to its original simplicity."

Of all these dark traits in his character a great portion of the people of this country were ignorant and they were content to remain so. They felt grateful for his military services, and they regret to have the conviction forced upon them that their gratitude was bestowed upon a man who apart from his military prowess has not a single good quality to recommend him. But the Presidential contest has torn asunder the veil which concealed these sable spots on his escutcheon. His great moral deformities are perceptible to the public eye. No subsequent act of his life can remove the cloud of ignominy which the imprudence of his pretended friends has drawn around him.

Major Noah says "the ingratitude exhibited by the People of New Orleans towards their benefactor and friend—the base desertion of such a man as Andrew Jackson has created one general sentiment of disgust and contempt." The Major then says the loss will be of service. "The loss of Kentucky (he continues) would also be of service."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For August, 1828.

		State of Weather.	OF Wind
70	84	fair and warm	SW
68	86	foggy then fair	do
74	84	do	do
74	86	fair and warm	do
78	78	do cool	do
66	78	do do	do
66	82	rain in the night	do

A NEW AND CHEAP

Retail and Wholesale

GROCERY STORE.

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

Sugars, Coffee, Tea	Life of Man, Perfect
Pepper, allspice, cloves,	Love, cinnamon, pep-
nutmegs	permint and anniseed
Mustard, ginger, Beng-	Sugar House Molasses
gal and Spanish Indig-	W. India do
er	Winter strained oil
Chocolate, of 1st and	Summer do do
2d quality	Common do do
Sweet oil, in bottles &	Coarse salt
flasks	Ground do
Rhode Island, Pine Ap-	Fine do
ple and Sap Sago	Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and
Cheese	3, in barrels and half
Cognac brandy & Hol-	barrels
land gin	Rice and barley
Jamaica spirits and A-	Almonds and raisins
merican brandy	Spermaceti, mould &
N. East rum and Amer-	common Candles—
ican gin	with an assortment
Madeira and port wine	of brooms, brushes,
Lisbon & Tenerife do	&c. &c.
Sherry and Malaga do	
N. B. Country produce taken in basket and sold on commission.	

GEORGE LOCKYER.

Wilmington, August 14, 49—3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Of Steamboats, Stages, & Horses, In the State of Delaware.

By virtue of several writs of the state of Delaware, of fieri facias to the Sheriff of Sussex County directed, there will be exposed to

Public Sale,

At Seaford, in said county, on Friday, the 29th August, 1828, the following property, belonging to the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steamboat and Transportation Company, that is to say: two Steamboats, the Philadelphia and the Norfolk, of about 260 tons burthen each, built in 1826, of the best materials and workmanship, lately examined and coppered. Engine of low pressure, and a new set of boilers in the Philadelphia, together with all their tacklings, cabin and other furniture of great variety, and such as are common on board Steamboats; and each boat now ready for immediate employment.

Also, two Stages, and twenty head of the first rate Horses with Harness. All seized and taken in execution, and to be sold for the payment of the debts of said company, by

JOHN COLLINS, Sheriff.

N. B. I am requested to state, that on Monday the first day of September, the property belonging to said company, that is to say, the steamboat Franklin, her tacklings and furniture, stages, horses, wharf, stables, &c. will be sold by the sheriff of Kent county.

JOHN COLLINS, Sheriff.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

August 7, 1828.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is requested that all letters on this

subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY AUTHORITY.

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

(89.) AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads:

IN MAINE.

From Damariscotta Mills, by West Jefferson and Windsor, to Palermo.

From Waterville, by Clinton Albion and Freedom, to Belfast.

From Rumford Point, by Dixfield, Canton, North Livermore, East Livermore, Wayne and Winthrop, to Augusta; and that so much of the route from Rumford Point, as interferes with this route, be discontinued.

From Augusta, through South Vassalboro, South China, Palermo, North Palermo, Montville, North Seaboard, and Belmont, to Belfast.

From Green to Farmington; From Standish, through East Baldwin, Sebago, Bridgetown and Denmark, to Fryburg.

From Farsonfield, through Porter, and the Westerly part of Brownfield, to Fryburg.

From Augusta, through Belgrade, Rome, New Sharon, Industry, and New Vineyard, to New Portland.

From New Sharon, through Industry, New Vineyard and New Portland, to Kingfield.

From the Great Falls, in the State of N. Hampshire, to the Little Falls, in Lebanon, Maine.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Milford, through Dunstable to Denry.

From Farmington to Dover; From Concord, by Chichester, Pittsfield, Barstead, Strafford, Barrington, and Madbury, to Dover.

From Walpole, by Drewsville, Langdon, and Alstead, to Marlow; From Lower Bartlett, through Adams and Pinkham's Grant, to Randolph.

From Haverhill, through Bath and Lyman, to Lyman Bridge, thence to the Lower Village, in Barnet, Vermont;

From Greenville, by Bethlehem, and Whitefield, to Lancaster.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Taunton to Providence, by Rehoboth village;

From Newburyport, by Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, and Dracut, to Lowell;

From Canton, by Sharon and Foxborough Meeting Houses, to East Attleborough;

From Greenfield, thro' Shelburne, Buckland and Hawley, to Savoy;

From Ware, through Hardwick, Petersham, Athol, and Royalston, to Massachusetts, and Richmond, and Swansea, in New Hampshire, to Keene.

IN CONNECTICUT.

From Springfield, Massachusetts, by Somers, Connecticut, on the Burbank Road, Tolland, Mansfield, Beardsley's store, and Windham, to Norwich;

From Sharon, through Salisbury, G. at Hollow, the valley of the Housatonic, and Fall's Village, to North Canaan.

From Lyme, through the village of Hamburg, Constock's Ferry, East Haddam Landing, Leesville, Middle Haddam, Glasbury, and East Hartford, to the city of Hartford;

From Farmington, by Sunbury Meeting House, to Granby.

From Robin's Inn, to Volantown, by Griswold's Meeting House, to Jewett city;

From Windham Old Court House, thro' Mansfield, and Wellington, to Stafford Springs.

IN VERMONT.

From Bellow's Falls, through Saxon's river village and Athens, to Townshend;

From Arlington, through Sandgate, to Salem, to New York;

From Arlington, through Sandgate, to Salem, New York;

From Chelsea, through Vershire, by Portsmouth, to Thetford Meeting house;

From Guildhall, through Burke, Sutton, Barton, and Irasburg, by the Episcopal church, in Berkshire, to St. Albans;

From Richmond, by Berkshire, Franklin, and Powell's Falls, in Highgate, to the village of St. Albans;

From Bakersfield, through Fairfield, to St. Albans;

From Hardwick, through Greensborough, Barton and Brownington, to Derby.

IN NEW YORK.

From the village of Skeneateles, via Sempronius, Lock, and the village of Groton, to Ithaca;

From Hilldale post office, down the val-

by the Tappan, by the Copake and
American post offices, to the post road from
Poughkeepsie to Salisbury;
From the village of Newark, by the most
direct route, to the village of Saugerties;
From Verona, via Clero, to Cato Four
Corners;
From Lima, via Fowlesville and Brad-
ley's Four Corners, to Pembroke;
From Keeseville, via Port Kent, to Bor-
lington, in Vermont;
From Delhi, by the most direct route, to
Cooperstown;
From Watertown, via Evan's mills, Phil-
adelphia, Antwerp, Gouverneur, De Kalb,
Herkules, to Ogdensburg;
From Potsdam, via Norfolk, Massena
and Hogsburg, to the Canada line at St.
Regis;
From Malone, via Bangor, Moira, Brash-
er and Stockholm, to Potsdam;
From Ithaca, on the most direct route,
via the head of Seneca Lake, and Joseph
Tomlin's, to Hammondsport;
From South Sparta, via Liberty Cor-
ners, Prattburgh and Putney, to Wayne
Hotel;
From Hornby, via Mead creek, Brwin
Addison, Woodhull and Jasper, to Indepen-
dence;
From Bath, via Prattburgh, Cool's Cor-
ners and Pennyan, to Ovid;
From Liberty, via Samuel Taggart's and
Vanasson's mills, to Lima;
From Geneva, via Seneca and Bethel, to
Kushville;
From Richmond, by Spring Water, to
Danville;
From North Almond to Dewitt's valley;
From Almond, via North Almond, Allen,
Hart's Hollow and Portage, to Pike;
From Northampton to Northville post of-
fice, thence through the towns of Hope,
Weller and Lake Pleasant, to Seth Wil-
more's;
From the village of Owego, via Speed-
ville, to Slaterville;
From Chester post office, via the village
of Sugar Loaf, to Warwick;
From Canandaigua to Gibsonville;
From Lodi post office, via Seelysburg and
Randolph, to Jamestown;
From Cheango post, via Rugg's Eddy,
Gibson's North Hollow and Holcombe's set-
tlement, to Harpersville;
From Salem to Union village;
From Monticello, via Fallsburgh and Ne-
versink, to the post office near the old Dutch
Church, in the town of Wawarsing;
From Poughkeepsie, via Fishkillplains,
Stormville, Patterson, Elm, Milford and
Millplains, to Danbury, Connecticut;
From Mayville by Mina and Greenfield,
to the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania;
From Hammondsport via South Putney,
East Wheeler, West Hill, West creek,
Neale's creek, and Pond's settlement, to
Machbone settlement;
From Geneva, via Marengo, Clyde, Mel-
vin's Mills, and Sterling to the village of Os-
wego;
From Charlottesville, via South Wooster,
to Davenport.

IN NEW JERSEY.
From Mauricetown to Port Elizabeth;
From Philadelphia by Camden Woodbury
Mullica Hill, Woodstown, Allowaytown,
and Roadstown, to Greenwich;
From Hackensack to Hope, Warren
County;
From Newton by Stillwater, to the Store
of Smith and Bristol, on the Delaware near
the mouth of Westcock, thence to Ding-
man's Ferry and by Salesville to New-
ton;
From the city of Burlington, in the coun-
ty of Burlington, by Mount Holly, Femb-
ton, Vicenton, and Medford, to Swain's tar-
m, in Eversham, in the county afore-
said.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.
From Buckwater's, by Charlestown, to
West Chester;
From Butler to Freeport;
From Philadelphia by Providence Meet-
ing House, Concord Village, Chanhoff,
New London Cross Roads, Brick Meeting
House, Port Deposit Bridge, and Belle Air
to Baltimore;
From Columbus, in Luzerne county
through Jackson, Sugarloaf, by Hess Mills
thence through Franklin to Hughesburg, in Lycom-
ing county;
From Watsontown, in Northumberland
county, through Sugar and Brush valleys, to
Bellefonte, in Centre county;
From Pottsville, in Schuylkill county to
Pottsville, in Lycoming county;
From Burlington, by way of Beriah Pratts
John Pratts, Scovill Bailey's, Levi Taylor's,
and David Ross's, to the Post Office in Alba-
nysburg county;
From Gettysburg, to Bloomsburg in Colum-
bia county thence through Jerseytown and
Whitehall to Pennsburg in Lycoming coun-
ty;
From Stroudsburg in Northampton coun-
ty, through Sunhope, in Pike county, Cov-
ington and Allington in Luzerne county,
to the Great Bend in Susquehanna coun-
ty;
From Deerfield in Tigo county through
Westfield to Harrison, in Potter coun-
ty;
From Harvey Cotwell's, on Crooked
creek through Close's Settlement, to Deer-
field, in Tigo county;
From Muncy by Hugh Dooley's, Moses
Torenson to Jersey Shore, in Lycoming
county;
From Jersey Shore in Lycoming county,
through Nippe Nose, Sugar, and Brush
valleys to Aaronburg, in Centre coun-
ty;
From Williamsport, by Johnson Bulkey's,
Carpenter's Mills, John Marshall's Wyas-
saw Mills, Ross valley, to Trout Run, in
Lycoming county;
From Lawrenceburg, in Armstrong coun-
ty, to Mercer in Mercer county;
From Greenville, in Mercer county to
Harris Cross Roads in Crawford coun-
ty;
From Warren to Sugargrove Warren
county;
From Harrisville to Whitestown, in But-
ler county;
From the Mouth of Anderson's creek, in
Clearfield county, along the State road, to
Littanning, in Armstrong county;
From Stroudsburg, by Mechanicsburg, to
Peach Bottom in York county;
From Hamburg, in Berks county through
McLeansburg, Schuylkill county, to Cata-
wissa, in Columbia county;
From the borough of Reading, by John
Cline's, to Boyertown in Berks county;
From Allentown, in Lehigh county
through Hellertown and Quakertown, to
Charlestown in Bucks county;

From Eaglesville, in Lehigh county
through Sagersville, to Mauch Chunk, in
Northampton county;
From Coatsville, through Cochraville,
McWilliamstown and Dorson to Clingans
Post Office, in Chester county;
From Walter Street, in Huntingdon coun-
ty by way of Huntingdon Furnace War-
rior Mark, and Bald Eagle Furnace to
Phillipsburg in Centre county;
From Franklin through Georgetown, to
Greenville in Mercer county;
From upper Dublin, in Montgomery coun-
ty Gwynedd and Towamensing to Som-
erstown;
From Sumnerstown in Montgomery coun-
ty by Millerstown, and Trexlerstown, to
Foglessville in Lehigh county;
From the Trapp in Montgomery county
by Skippack Townmeeting, and Leidy's store
to Line Lexington, Bucks county;
From Norristown, in Montgomery county
by the Bird in hand, Tarrence's Tavern,
the Buck, the General Wayne and the
Widow Grows Tavern to Manayunk, in
Philadelphia county;
From the house of John Blair, on the Turn-
pike in Huntingdon county, to McConnell-
sburg, in Bedford county;
From Easton, in Northampton county by
Morgan's, Best's, Stout's, and Samuel Lei-
dy's, to Hellertown;
From Berlin in Somerset county, through
Southampton township, to Cumberland in
the State of Maryland;
From Mount Pleasant in Wayne county
by the house of Gershom Williams, and
Tallman's Mills, through the towns of Ar-
rant and Scott, to the town of Deposit in
in Delaware county, in the State of New
York;
From West Chester, by Goshen, Poll and
King of Prussia, to Norristown;
From Montrose, the most direct route, to
Binghamtown, in the State of New York.

IN MARYLAND.
From Hereford, in Baltimore county, by
Blade's Tavern and upper Cross Roads to
Belle Air, in Harford county;
From Fredericktown, to Wolfville, in
Frederick county;
From Prince Frederick to Benedict;
From Harford, by Port Deposit bridge, to
North East.

IN VIRGINIA.
From Millborough to Sillington, on Bull
Pasture to intersect the route from Stanton
to Beverly;
From Scottsville to Little York in Alber-
marle county;
From Traveller's Repose to Pocahontas
Court house;
From Lexington, up Buffalo, to Ross For-
nace up Jackson's river to Covington;
From Wheeling to Mixville;
From Martinsburgh to Bath;
From Monroe Court-house, via Lick creek
to the Falls of Great Kenhawa river thence
to the Post Office at Gawley's Bridge;
From Greenhill, Campbell county, via
Peters's store, Barkdale's store, and Mead-
ville, to Halifax Court-house;
From Middleburg, London county to War-
renton Fauquier county;
From Giles Court house to Tazewell
Court-house, via mouth of East river;
From New Glasgow, in the county of
Amherst via Sandkige's Tavern, Pedlars
Mills Waugh's Ferry and Wharton's Mills,
to Liberty in the county of Bedford.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.
From Smithfield by Railfords bridge to
Stauntonburg;
From Beaufort via Shacklefords Banks, to
Portsmouth, in Carterett county;
From Waynesville to Sevierville Tennes-
see;
From Currituck Court-house to Poplar
Branch;
From Pittsborough in May's
Thence to Evan Bridge, to cross deep
River;
Thence to Buffalo Meeting House;
Thence to Fayetteville—return by cross-
ing Cape Fear at Northington's Ferry;
Thence to Haywood;
Thence to Pittsborough;
From Statesville to Lincolnton to cross
the Catawba river at Thomas's ferry;
From Rockingham to Cheraw, in South
Carolina.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
From Waterborough, by May's Ferry, on Ed-
isto, and Pine Branch Post Office, to Orange-
burg;
From Irvinville, North Carolina, to Spartan-
burg Court House;
From Waltersborough to Orangeburgh; thence
to Columbia.

IN GEORGIA.
From Macon, via Thomaston, Pike county,
Tallot Court-house and Columbus, to Montgom-
ery, in Alabama;
From Lawrenceville, Gwinnet Court House,
via Gates' ferry, on Chatahoochee river, Phillips
and Van's in the Cherokee Nation, to Bennetts,
in the State of Alabama;
From Columbus by Fort Mitchell, via Fort
Gaines, Early Court-house, to Decatur Court-
house;
From Madison, Morgan county, via Covin-
gton to Monroe, Walton Court-house;
From Athens to Monroe, Walton Court-house;
From Jefferson, in Camden county, to Belle-
view, in said county.

IN INDIANA.
From Fort Wayne to Cary Missionary Estab-
lishment;
From Greencastle, Putnam county, by Blakes-
burgh to Crawfordville;
From Fredonia to Princeton;
From Rushville by Shelbyville, to Edinburgh;
From Noblesville to Crawfordville, connect-
ing a route from Centerville, Wayne county,
passing by Newcastle, Henry county, to Nobles-
ville, entire;
From Vincennes by Petersburgh, to Boon-
ville.

IN KENTUCKY.
From Cythiana, by the mouth of Raven creek,
to Williamson, in Grant county;
From Gretnville to Owensborough;
From Greenville to Elkton;
From Franklin, Simpson county, to Lebanon,
Tennessee, by the way of Gallatin;
From Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee,
passing Jacksonborough, in Campbell county,
thence by the Salt Works of Beatty & Co. on
the Big South Fork of Cumberland river, to
Muncieville, in Wayne county, in the State of
Kentucky;
From Madisonville, and Wilson's mill, to
Princeton;
From Bardstown, by New Haven and Hodgen-
ville, to Monfortville, in Hart county;
From the Yellow Banks, in Kentucky, to
Rockport, in Indiana;
From Elizabethtown, in Harden county, by
Hodgeville, to Greensburg, in Green county;

From Hickman, on the left bank of the Mis-
sissippi;
IN ILLINOIS.
From McLaneborough, by Carma, to New
Harmony, in the State of Indiana;
From Shawneetown, by the State of Justice of
Gallatin, Franklin, and Washington counties,
to Belleville;
From Paris to Vandalia;
From Canville, in Vermillion county, to Fort
Clark;
From Shawneetown to Sellsville;
IN MISSOURI.
From New Madrid, in the State of Missouri, to
Hickman, in Kentucky, and from thence east,
by Totten's wells, to Dresden, Tennessee, and
from Hickman south, via Troy, to Dyersburg,
Tennessee;
From the court-house in the county of Lafayette,
in Arkansas Territory, to Long Prairie, in
said county;
From Booneville, in Cooper county, to Ewings-
ville, in the same county.

IN MISSISSIPPI.
From Winchester, by Greene c. h. M'Manus,
to Mobile;
From Jackson, by Westville and Jaynesville,
to Williamsburg;
From Port Gibson to Gallatin;
From Jackson c. h. to Mobile;
From Meadville, by Norman's, Holmesville,
and Franklin to Covington in Louisiana;
From Natchez by the Old Court-house to
Kingston.

IN ALABAMA.
From Gunter's Landing to Mountville;
From Marengo court-house to Clairborne in
Monroe county;
From Daleton by Canton, to Greenville.

IN LOUISIANA.
From Natchitoches, by cantonment Jesup, to
Crow's Crossings, on the Sabine river;
From Franklin to Clinton;
From Natchitoches to the Caddo Agency.

IN FLORIDA.
From Tallahassee to St. Marks;
From Pensacola by Pike court-house, in Ala-
bama, to Fort Mitchell, in Georgia;
From Alachua c. h. via Back creek, to Jack-
sonville;
From S. Johnston, or Bluff, to St. Augus-
tine.

IN MICHIGAN.
From Monroe, by way of Raisinville, Kitzle's
Grove, and Adrian, to Tecumseh, in the Terri-
tory of Michigan;
From Detroit, through Mount Clemens, to
Fort Gratiot;
From Monroe, in Ohio, through Blissfield,
Tecumseh, Saline, and Ann Arbor, to Pontias;
From Detroit to Ann Arbor;
Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That the
following routes be, and the same are her-
by, discontinued.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
From Walpole, by Alstead, to Acworth, and
so much of the route from Acworth, by Lem-
pster and Unity, to Newport, as lies between Ac-
worth and Unity.

IN NEW YORK.
From Charlottesville, via Jefferson, to Hargen-
field;
From Waterloo to Clyde.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.
So much of the route from Sunbury, by Liber-
typole and Catawissa, to Nescopeck, estab-
lished by the act of the third March, eighteen hun-

GENERAL REGISTER.
in which Subscribers' occupations &c. are enu-
merated without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.
Bozby & Bassett, 63, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side
of the Bridge.
Alan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.
James A. Sparks, 824 Market-st. 3 doors
below the upper market.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 king st.
William White, 4 high-st.

Merchant Tailors.
James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

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

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

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Bainston & Bancroft, corner of third and
orange-sts.
Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tal-
nall streets.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers,
near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.
Tobaccoist—Thomas A. Starret, corner
of Front and Market-sts.
Baker—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.
Machine Cards—Isaac Peirce, Maker, at
the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Lee
Pacey, No. 100, Market-street.
Plough Making and Wheelwrighting—
Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and
Water-st.
Iron and Coal Merchant—Thomas Garrett,
Jr. 39, Shipley-st.
Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant—
B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15,
west Broad-st.
Turner—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between
Tatnell and Orange-sts.
Lottery and Exchange Office—Robertson
& Little, 28, market street.
James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st
above the Hay Scales.
Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin
and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of
market and second streets.
Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of
shipley and broad streets.
Iron Foundry—Mashlon Betts, corner of
Orange and Kent-sts.
Morocco Manufacturer—Robinson's & Co.
98 market st.
Conveyancer—Benjamin Ferris, at the cor-
ner of West and Third streets.
Faten Hay and Grain Rake
Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike
Creek Mills.
Notary Public and Conveyancer—Isaac
Hendrickson, corner of French and Sec-
ond streets, No. 43.
Livery Stable—Kept by Huseon Swayne, in
Shipley st. above Queen.
China, Glass and Queensware store—Da-
vid Smyth, 68 market st.
Druggist & Chemist—Joseph Bringham
85 market st.
Druggist—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of JESSE
TYSON, late of Mill Creek Hundred, County of
New-Castle and State of Delaware, are required
to make immediate payment; and those having
claims against said Estate to present them to the
subscribers who will attend (for the convenience
of those concerned,) at the house of Samuel
Taylor in London Britton Township, Chester
County on the 12th and 13th d. s. of August
next.

JONATHAN LUKENS, } Administrator
JOHN KIRK, } Ad. litem non.
July 24, 1828. 45—4tp.

FOR SALE.
15 SHARPS of Farmers' Bank Stock.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

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

T. STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.
Newcastle, Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—8t.

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

T. STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.
Newcastle Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—8t.

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

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

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

Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED
Wilmington Card Factory,
No. 40, West High-street.
Near the Maypoles; the subscriber contin-
ues his occupation of Card making, and has on
hand a good assortment of Machine Cards
which he will sell on reasonable terms, and
from an experience of more than 7 years in mate-
rials and workmanship, he flatters himself that
he can easily make as good or a better article of
the kind than can be made at any other establish-
ment in the Borough. He has also on hand Ful-
lers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs,
Cleners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 16—1y.

Job Printing neatly executed.
AT THIS OFFICE.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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

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

AUGUST 28, 1828.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. Mendenhall,
No. 31, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

HEART'S EASE.

Seek not for me in the lighted halls,—
Mice is no garden for festivals,—
Look not for me in the wreaths they twine
Round urns of perfume, and cups of wine—
Though torn away from my forest lair
To deck their banquets—I perish there,
'Neath the heated lip and the flashing eye,
I smile—but smiling—I die—I die.

And some come there, with their cheeks of
bloom,
Like roses wreathed round a marble tomb,
Or the soft pink tints in some Indian shell,
Lit with the blush of the sun's farewell—
With locks, like the first light clouds at dawn—
With the dreamy gaze of the woodland fawn
They come to seek me. Alas! for all
Who seek "Heart's Ease" in the masquing hall.

The feast and the fester have passed away,—
The lamps are winking in morning's ray,—
And the withered chaplets hang idly down,
And the mirror is mocking its faded crown,
And they that stood 'midst the festal cheer,
Like the wounded palm or the stricken deer,
With their strange bright eyes and their fatal
bloom
Have passed from the revel away—to the tomb!

They found me—they found me!—but all too
late,—
Young hope had died in the grasp of Fate,—
The bloom had fled, like the last bright streak
In the burning west, from the blighted cheek,
And the pallid taper—and holy hymn,
Were there for site and for requiem,—
And grasped in their cold white fingers lay
Heart's Ease—Oh, how calm were those hearts
that day.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me
In the bowery shade of the forest tree,
Where the far-off tones of the hunter's horn
Rouse not the hare from its rest at morn,
Where the joyous brook glides laughing by,
Feeding the echoes with melody;
And the lilies, like Brahmins at even tide,
Are bent, as in worship, its streams beside.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me,
Where the summer birds love most to be,
And the worn-out breeze with a feeble sigh
Comes off, like a love-sick youth, to die—
And gathered the old oak boughs among
The white wood dove like a vestal throng
In some ancient cloister, all dark and dim—
Are lifting to Heaven their evening hymn.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me
In the morning track of the joyous bee,—
Follow the streamlet through wood and glen,—
Follow the glow-worm—you'll find me then;
For it loves to roam through bowers at night,
And wave over blossoms its elfin light:
Meet guide for such as would seek for me
In the calm of my forest sanctuary.

NEW DRESS.

"Only look, how beautiful! Cost only nine dollars, and is all the rage. Cheap as dirt!" said a daughter holding up an extravagant and worse than useless article, which she had just purchased of Mr. —, in Chapel street. "Why dear child!" interrupted the mother, "how could you buy it? you have a number of neat dresses, two or three new ones among them—and besides, this is an extravagant thing, only fit for a ball, or some similar occasion, for which I am not anxious to provide you; and you ought to know that your father's money comes too hard to be squandered so thoughtlessly—I am very sorry you could not have reflected that this money would have purchased half a dozen dresses, in any of which I should take more pleasure in seeing you attired than in such a gaudy foolish dress as this." "Well," said the girl, "I am sorry, mother, it displeases you so, for I never shall enjoy it a moment, since you feel thus, but Mr. — said it was no fashionable and so cheap, that the Miss K—s, and other genteel people, had all bought of it, and though he had but just received it, there were but two patterns left, and I had better take it, for he said papa could afford it if any one could,—but it is so saleable I dare say he will take it back, and I will go, for indeed it was improper for me to get it without consulting you—but he urged it so much."—No, no, I replied, a bargain is a bargain, and I don't like this backing out; keep your sky sail, and make the most of it, though it will only do for fine weather; and my advice to you is, to keep a better look out ahead next time, and not believe all you hear, for many a ship sails under false colors now a-days.

New Haven Herald.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

The last number of the American Quarterly Review contains an interesting notice of Joseph Buonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, now resident in Bordentown, New Jersey. We abstract from this article the principal events of his life. He was born at Corte, in the Island of Corsica, in the year 1768. At an early age he was taken by his father to the Continent, and was placed at the College of Autun, in Burgundy, where he acquired great distinction as a scholar. Al-

though predisposed in favor of a military life, he abandoned his wishes in obedience to his father, and returned in 1785 to his native country, where he became, in 1792, a member of the Departmental Administration, under the Presidency of the celebrated Paoli. When Corsica was taken possession of by the English, he returned to the Continent, and in 1794 married one of the daughters of M. Clavi, one of the richest capitalists of Marseilles. In the campaign to Italy, he accompanied his brother Napoleon. He was afterwards appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Rome, where, during the troubles between the Austrians and French, his privilege of sanctuary was disregarded, and one of the French Generals in his suite, was killed at his side.

On his return to Paris, he was offered the Embassy to Prussia, which he declined, and entered as a member of the Council of Five Hundred, where he was a member of the Council of State, and was nominated with two others, to discuss and terminate the differences between France and the United States, which resulted in the Treaty of the 30th September, 1800, signed at his estate. He subsequently negotiated the treaty between France and Austria, and the Treaty of Amiens of 1802, was also concluded under his management. In 1803, he was elected a Senator and member of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honor. In the expedition at Boulogne, in 1804, at the invitation of his brother, he accepted the command of the 4th regiment. When Napoleon was called to the Empire, the Senate and people of France declared Joseph and his children, heirs to the throne, on the failure of the issue of Napoleon. The crown of Lombardy was offered to him the same year, and refused, as he declined renouncing the political bonds which attached him to France. After the battle of Austerlitz, he relinquished the Direction of Affairs at Paris, proceeded to Italy, and assumed the command of the army destined to invade the Kingdom of Naples, whose sovereign had violated the French Treaty. At the head of the corps of the centre, he arrived before Capua, and after a show of resistance opened its gates, and 8000 men were made prisoners of war.

On the 15th February, 1806, Joseph entered Naples and was received by the people as their deliverer. Having retained in public stations the greater part of those who then occupied them, and organized a provisional government in the capital, he proceeded to make a personal examination into the state of the kingdom, with the view in part to satisfy him by actual inspection on the spot of the feasibility of an attempt upon Sicily. The impoverished condition of the country, favored his design. An entire population worn down by poverty and starvation, beneath the most enchanting sky, in the shade of the orange and the myrtle were found covered with rags, prostrated on a soil where moderate industry might live with ease, and supplicating for charity. Such has been the success of former rulers in desolating and destroying the fair work of nature. The expedition however against Sicily was afterwards abandoned, as the enemy had concentrated his forces there and carried off with him all means of transportation. By direction of Joseph a part of the Lazaroni were embodied as a corps of laborers, clothed and fed and employed in the public works. The consequence was that individual crime ceased as soon as a paternal administration took charge of this unhappy race. Joseph made a formal visit to the house in which Tasso was born, at Sorrento, which can only be performed on horseback along the brink of a precipice, and directed a collection to be made of all the editions of the poet, to be deposited in the house under the care of his nearest descendant, to whom he granted suitable apartments. To facilitate visits to this shrine of genius, he directed a convenient opening to be made to the spot.

Yielding to the wishes of Napoleon, Joseph left the throne of Naples and accepted that of Spain. It is said that duty, not ambition conducted him there, and that he would not leave the throne without obtaining a pledge that his institutions should be preserved, and that the Neapolitans should enjoy the benefits of a constitution which was in a great measure a summary of his own important laws, adapted to the existing wants and circumstances of the people. These were the only conditions on which he would enter Spain. On his entry into Madrid he found the people greatly exasperated at the events of the 2d May, 1808. A stranger to all that had passed, he convened on the morrow, at the palace, the grandees, chiefs of the religious orders, and the representatives of the different classes of society in the Kingdom, expressed himself with candor on the events which had brought him to Spain, on his motives and future intentions.

The fearless confidence of his manner, disarmed the enmity of persons inimical to him, and secured their affections. But all these gleams of popular favor were overcast by the disastrous intelligence from Baden, which arrived six days after this entertainment. The retreat on Burgos was effected, and the King found himself in the midst of Marshal Desieres's army—he quitted Madrid, and left his ministers with instructions to sound the chiefs of the Spanish army recently victorious at Baden. On the departure of Napoleon, he was in command of the forces that remained in Spain. The consequent events which led to his abandonment of the crown are well known—he returned to Paris, where his brother, the Emperor, again left him, with the title of his lieutenant, when he departed to put himself at the head of that army, which, after assailing all the armies of Europe, in their respective countries, was at last reduced to defend itself on its own soil. Joseph had the honors of the military command, and acted in conjunction with Cambraceris as councillor of the Emperor, who was left regent of the empire. She had instructions to follow the advice of the councillors. In case the events of war should intercept all communication with the imperial headquarters and the capital, and the enemy make his way to Paris, Joseph had verbal instructions from the Emperor, and after his departure a written order to remove the King of Rome and the Empress, to proceed with them to the Loire, and cause them to be accompanied by the grand dignitaries, the officers of the Senate, the legislative body, and the council of State. The foresight and judgement which dictated these precautions were acknowledged by Joseph, who watched the spirit of approaching disaffection. Finally, reserve was thrown aside, and many senators no longer disembled their opinions in favor of proclaiming Napoleon the second, or the regency of the Empress, and

the lieutenantcy of Joseph under an infant Emperor. It was then that Joseph made known to his brother the necessity of concluding peace on any terms,—and when the slender corps of Marshal Marmont and Mortier were brought under the walls of Paris, when they declared that they were pursued by an enemy vastly superior, that all communication between the Emperor and his capital was cut off—the case provided for the verbal and written instruction of Napoleon was admitted to have arrived, and it was unanimously decided to remove the government to Chartres and thence to the Loire.

The council did not leave Paris till four o'clock the next morning, when Joseph, passing through Versailles, ordered the cavalry at the depots in that city to follow him, and proceed to Chartres, where he found the Empress, and thence to Blois. The abdication of Fountainebleau left Joseph no choice but a retirement to Switzerland, where he remained until the nineteenth, 1815, the day on which he learned the arrival of Napoleon at Grenoble. After the loss of the battle of Waterloo, Joseph embarked for the United States, where he originally expected to join Napoleon, whom he left at the Isle d'Aix, making arrangements for his departure to the New World. He was received in New Jersey with the greatest kindness and respect, and a law was enacted expressly for his case, which was addressed to him with expressions of benevolent courtesy, by the Governor of that state in 1817. By this act he was enabled to purchase and hold real estate without becoming an American citizen. The mansion which he erected on his grounds fell a prey to the flames, some years since, on an occasion on which he received from the inhabitants of Jersey, the most touching proof of affectionate interest. Separated from his family and from his country, by almost insurmountable obstacles, it is believed that a rich store of enjoyment, for the residue of life, is secured to Joseph, a conscience void of offence, possessed of which no upright man can fear solitude. The length of this sketch leaves its barely room to add our impression that Joseph Buonaparte is worthy of the commendation bestowed upon him, and that while men like himself, driven by fate from the old world, seek an asylum on our shores, we have little to apprehend from the spirit of emigration, or for the stability of our institutions.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DELAWARE.

(Continued.)

Fellow Citizens,

One of the reasons assigned by your Convention, for deprecating the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency is, that as a public Ambassador, he cannot be appended to a public treaty, a grant of land for his own aggrandizement. That stipulation was in the following words: "Wishing to give a national mark of gratitude to Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, for his distinguished services rendered us, at the head of the army from Tennessee, we (the said Indians) give and grant him, and his heirs forever, THREE THOUSAND SQUARES OF LAND, at such place as he may select out of the national lands." This was equal to five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, and, if judiciously located, would have been worth, at this time, five hundred thousand dollars. There have been instances in Europe, where Princes have conferred upon foreign Ministers, on their taking leave, some small token of respect and courtesy. Upon one occasion—we think it was the case of Colonel Humphreys—a present, perhaps, of a sword was made to him. That gentleman submitted the matter to Congress, who directed it should be returned. We believe we should be warranted in saying that, if an estimate could be made of the aggregate of all the presents, of this description, of all the Potentates of Europe, from the earliest age down to this day, the amount would fall infinitely short, in value, of this Indian gift to General Jackson. What citizen is there, of either party, who can look at this transaction without the most marked indignation? A public Minister sent to transact public business—well paid for his services by his own Government—and transmitting, with the treaty he negotiated, a stipulation of his own aggrandizement! It has no parallel in the annals of the civilized world! A free gift of a nation of wretched, half-starved Indians, brought to his feet in unconditional submission! Were they prompted directly or indirectly, by General Jackson, to make him this grant? Was it a reward to him for the services he had rendered them, in bringing into their country, the fire, the famine and the sword? Or was it an offering from the ignorance and superstition of the poor children of the forest, to propitiate him as their evil genius—to soften his heart and avert his wrath? What tears of reprobation are strong enough to express the abhorrence of every honest man at such a transaction. This is a specimen of his fitness for civil employment. As a soldier, we see him deliver himself up to his fiery passions, and his sword thirsting for the blood of his friend and foe. As a civilian, the gross and grovelling spirit of cupidity takes hold of him. In the one situation, no feeling of mercy enters his heart;—and, in the other, no moral sense of decency and honor can curb his passions.

Our State has been flooded with handbills entitled "General Jackson's Land Speculations," in which an attempt was made to explain and gloss over a series of circumstances, any one of which, in a citizen of this state, would have wrecked his character forever. We would have thrown this into the mass of offences which we have passed over; had not the plastic hands of his apologists endeavored to convert a most reprehensible transaction, into a pattern of generous liberality. A candidate for the Presidency obliged to have a white washing committee, whose composition peels off almost as fast as it is put on! A Judge of a court—for such was General Jackson at the time—to take a fee of ten thousand acres of land to "have" to simple a matter accomplished, as the foreclosure of a mortgage!—This suit, he instituted in the court of the United States of that district, which court had no jurisdiction of the cause! A decree of foreclosure is obtained—the eighty-five thousand acres of land sold, and purchased for less than two thousand dollars, by General Jackson, and company. Sales are afterwards made to settlers, by the purchasers, on general warranty deeds; which, in Tennessee, at that time, rendered the granters liable for the improved value. When it was discovered that the court of the United States had no jurisdiction of the case, and that the decree there rendered was erroneous, the General and his partners became alarmed for the

probable consequences of their covenants of warranty. At this moment it occurred to General Jackson that he had an old debt of about twenty thousand dollars, due him from the estate of the mortgagor, who had died insolvent, in Georgia, where his heirs resided. To that state he proceeded forthwith, to purchase the equity of redemption of those heirs, for his old debt barred by the statute of limitations. He accomplished this without considering that the estate of the insolvent mortgagor was bound beyond its utmost value for unbarred debts—and without reflecting that the time for prosecuting a writ of error, to reverse the decree of foreclosure, having elapsed, the sale under the mortgage, although originally erroneous, had now become valid, by lapse of time. His purchase of the heirs, could have availed not a cent, if the time for prosecuting the writ of error had not passed by. It would have been only a fund in his hands for the payment of good and substantial debts. He has thus committed two blunders—one in having the suit brought in the wrong court—the other in buying from the heirs, what they had no right to sell, and what, of course, was of no value. But he resolves to make "the thorn bring forth figs." He turns upon his partners and his employers—claims first, to stand in the place of the mortgagor, and tenders the payment of the mortgage money.—He can now save himself from liability, under his own covenants of warranty—and the rest of the land, with all the improvements upon it, is to be his—and he is perfectly reckless of the ruin of his partners and employers. He comes, however, afterwards, to the determination to be contented with the payment of his debt, twenty thousand dollars, barred by the statute of limitations. He finds, in Mr. Erwin, the representative of his original employer, a man more knowing and as unyielding as himself.—He contends in vain, with this gentleman for years. To protect the controversy with him, is to jeopardise his claims on the settlers. He had better take half than lose all. Erwin shakes off from his skirts, he finds no difficulty in obtaining, from the settlers, ten thousand dollars for this idle and unfounded claim—not for himself but for his near relative James Jackson. He has for his free and unpurchased relinquishment to Erwin, not only the inducement of getting one half of his unjust claim, when he was in peril of losing all—but the time, 1823, had arrived, when his evil star had brought him before the people, as a Candidate for the Presidency. The sorry story of this land speculation might take wind—and Erwin held the fatal scissors to clip the wings of his soaring ambition. Neither Erwin nor his wife will come to him, and he must go to them,—that his friends hereafter might white-wash this transaction, by holding up to the people his gratuitous renunciation, to show that the pallid defender of New Orleans, was not proof to a woman's tears and distress; when, in fact there was not a sigh heaved nor a tear shed; for Mrs. Erwin, could have had no inducement for attempting to excite his compassion. It is true, there were, under the roof of each settler, upon these lands, women who could implore and shed tears, as eloquently as Mrs. Erwin. But he had long known how to treat them. To them it was evident he exhibited no compassion, and it is equally clear that he could not have been a stranger to their distresses. It is bad enough to see bold flagrant transgressions—but to be called upon to laud them to the skies, as instances of God-like virtue, is beyond human patience to endure.

There is another great land concern of the General which our duty to the Convention will not permit us to pass over without notice. The affair of the mortgage already discussed, was a private land speculation—and serves to show the principles which have guided him, in his transactions as a citizen. It does, indeed, go further, and establishes great official misconduct, in having—be he a Judge at the time—any thing to do, for fee or reward, with the carrying on of a suit, in a State where he held that situation. The grant of a tract of land three miles square, which General Jackson managed to extort from the Creek Indians, was an erroneous offence against the country and the honor and purity of an ambassador, one, certainly, without parallel in the history of diplomacy, except in the fresh instance to which we now refer. He was sent by President, with Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, to negotiate a treaty of cession, with the Chickasaw nation of Indians. Here he accomplished an arrangement by which—but for the prudence and virtuous firmness of his colleague—his near relative, the same James Jackson, would have been made worth, at least, half a million of dollars. The old Governor, unmoved by the hectoring violence of the General, pertinaciously insisted that a stipulation in behalf of the United States, should be incorporated with the arrangement, by which they became entitled to take the purchased property at the same price—twenty thousand dollars—which James Jackson was to pay for it. The Government, without hesitation, took it at this price: and, of course, was intended for private emolument, became public property. Governor Shelby always believed and so said, that General Jackson's corruption, in that negotiation, had cost the United States from one to two hundred thousand dollars. Thus we find that General Jackson, yielding to the utmost rapaciousness, has, in the inordinate pursuit of his land speculations—in one instance, violated his duty as a Judge and a citizen—and in two other instances, prostituted the sacred character of an ambassador. We sicken at the recital of such flagrant offences, and loath all further comment on them.

There has been, heretofore, but one sentiment in this country, as to Col. Burr's expedition—and that feeling consigned, unhesitatingly, to lasting infamy, every citizen that had the slightest participation in it. The proof that implicates Gen. Jackson in that conspiracy, is thickening against him every moment; and has perhaps become irrefragable. The evidence, so far as it has yet been developed, establishes a double treachery—treachery to his country—treachery to his conspirator.

That a man of General Jackson's temperament and reckless of character should make a successful appeal to a certain class of society, is not extraordinary. There have been in every age, and among every people, enough of turbulence and violence to render such an appeal formidable. But when the restless and dangerous agencies of this description are invoked and accredited, by any considerable body of respectable citizens, the crisis becomes truly alarming. That those, from whom their country had a right to expect better things, should, in the election

of their candidate and in the concoction of party hate, based thereon upon this election, and the promulgation of the untruths of their strength, must be matter of deplorable concern to every upright and patriotic citizen. Notwithstanding the guilt of these men, none know better themselves that, when the United States are associated as this have, benevolent success, and a party thus formed, has no into power, there immediately comes a strife between those who are prepared to go lengths in the said course of slanders, and as are disposed to a more orderly course; that this struggle has never yet failed to result in the destruction of those who are desirous of maintaining the wholesome restraints of civility. These are, however, determined to raise the whirlwind, and they must be very first to perish in it. Inquire who are preaching up treason, and unfurling the banner of rebellion—who are demanding a change of the Union,—and you will learn that but the friends of Gen. Jackson are engaged in this guilty work. That the leaders of band will turn back upon their steps we have no hope. Our reliance is upon the general intelligence, good sense and virtue of the people, they will not follow in the train of such deplorable politicians.

We, perhaps, ought not to close this address without noticing the attempt which is making with so much industry, to persuade the people that the Administration has lost the color of trade, and that this has occasioned the fall in price of grain. We will not occupy your time by a detailed history of the facts in relation to this subject—they are contained in the able and luminous reports and documents which have been from time to time laid before Congress the Executive. They are now before the people and prove to the satisfaction of every intelligent citizen and sensible merchant, that the Administration have saved the country from an arrangement by which the most substantial commercial and agricultural interests would have been jeopardized. If there be truth in the common-house returns, our colonial trade has been increased since these gentlemen say it was lost.

We should trespass too much upon your time, fellow-citizens, if we were to attempt a detailed examination of the measures of the present Administration. You have seen a "canonization" entered into at the commencement of the Administration, to oppose its measures—and, we may say truly, to oppose those measures, whether they were right or wrong. Would such a combination have passed unnoticed a single false step in the Executive? And what has this sharp sighted and vindictive quest—determined to be satisfied with nothing—yet laid before the public as the great sin of this Administration? Corruption! The charge has recoiled upon themselves. For men to talk of corruption, who are so far gone in it, that they serve as to declare they would keep up and persist in their opposition to the Government, if it was as "pure as the Angels that stand at the right hand of the throne of God?" Extravagance in the expenditure of public money! Let their own waste and extravagance—their own improper conduct at the last session of Congress, in making the legislative halls a great electioneering arena, where every public object was lost sight of but one—that of securing the election of their military chief—let this be taken into view and it would greatly exceed any thing which they might call the mis-expenditure of this and every preceding Administration. But what single mis-expenditure have they found out against the present government? They have, when called upon to make good these charges against it, and when forced, against their will into the examination, after ransacking every department, failed to establish the slightest instance of disregard to strict economy in the public expenditure. Have they proved any thing to be wrong in the appointments to office, or in the diplomacy of the Executive? They have set in council themselves upon all of the nominations, and have consented to and advised the greater part of the appointments. As to the mission to the Southern Republic, which has been the theme of such heated controversy, some of the leading members of the opposition declared at the time, in the course of good natured conversation with the friends of the Administration, "had you taken the opposite course, and refused to respond to the call of your sister republics, we would have put you with ease to the wall." Has the arm of public defence been withered, or in any respect been enfeebled during this Administration? It is not pretended that it has. Have measures for future security, by sea or by land, been relaxed? Nobody charges it. Where then are the great sins of this Administration? Its greatest fault is that it is faultless—that it wears an armor these gentlemen cannot pierce. Their great reliance is upon their arts of deception, by which they hope to blind and mislead the people—and the illusive hopes of better prices, with which they endeavor to amuse them. There is more intelligence in the country than these gentlemen calculate upon. A war in Europe—the rest of the civilized world in strife, while we are at peace—is known to the least enlightened citizen among us, to give wider spread to the wings of our commerce, and to afford fresh life and spirit to our agriculture. When, however, warring nations have exhausted their fury towards each other—when the blessings of peace come to make up to them for the ravages of war, when the sword is exchanged for the sickle and the ploughshare, does it become us as a Christian people, to grieve that the further effusion of blood is stayed—or to murmur that we have no longer hosts of fierce and hungry soldiers to feed? Instead of desiring like vultures, to feed on the distresses and calamities of others, ought we not rather to offer up our fervent thanksgivings to God that he placed the lot of our forefathers and our own, far remote from scenes of wild havoc, and to implore his goodness to prosper the efforts of our government which are directed to the development of our own native sources of virtue, industry and enterprise? Our adversaries may as well call them right, as they please about what they call their rights, but when they unfurl the banners of rebellion—when they call upon the citizens of the United States to rally around the standard of a military chief, who, upon all occasions, tramples under feet the sacred charter of our liberties—when they oppose with headlong fury and violence, every measure calculated to establish the firm and solid foundations of permanent comfort and prosperity for the people.

reasonably expect to come in for a portion of their abuse, slander and persecution. Mr. Huntington happens to possess that independence and decision of character, he therefore is marked out as a fit subject for vituperation and scurrility to fast upon. But the whole intellect of the Junto combined cannot injure him in the estimation of those who know him; his observance of all the moral and social virtues—his courteous, polite and affable manners, have fixed him too firm in the affections of his acquaintances and associates to be shaken by the foul breath of envy, malice and calumny.

The talents of Mr. Huntington, as a lawyer at the bar, justify him to a place among the first lawyers of this State. As an advocate and orator his reasoning is lucid, concise, and logical; his diction elegant and chaste; his enunciation clear and distinct; and his gesture easy and graceful. As a writer, he is hardy, perhaps, excelled by no man in the United States, certainly by no one in the State of Delaware. It is not therefore to be wondered at that Mr. Huntington should be thought a mark worthy to be shot at by these gentry of the Junto. Those who are actuated and governed in all their movements and connections with their fellow-men by the grosser passions, malice, envy, hatred, covetousness, licentiousness, self-aggrandizement and jealousy, cannot tamely see themselves eclipsed by a contemporary—if they are to sink in the estimation of the public, they will make a desperate effort to carry with them their rivals in popular favour. But sir, this Junto, and their hired menials, may write and publish all the slander and calumny that their hellish imaginations can invent or conceive of, against such men as John M. Clayton, W. H. Wells, and Wm. Huntington, but it will fall short of the mark—they are armed too strong in virtue and honesty to be vulnerable to their venomous shafts—the people know and appreciate their worth, and will give ample testimony of their approbation whenever an opportunity may offer.

SPECTATOR.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

J. C. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.

He has spent his life, He is a brave, a hard
thus far in the service of his country, without doing one act which even a hostile race caused him to kill one of his neighbors.

The commercial interests of the United States are the life of the nation, and a temper of the world, has been governed by his sagacity and his private life forms an example which every citizen should follow.

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

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

We have received encouraging news from Pencader. The Administration friends had a meeting on Saturday last, and our correspondent says, "I feel proud to contrast it with the recent Jackson meeting in our Hundred. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout, and every man had left the ground before sunset. We will not yet despair of old Pencader."

We are by no means disappointed by the orderly manner in which the above meeting was conducted. We had every reason to believe that our friends in Pencader could not so far forget their own dignity and the character of the cause they espouse, as to indulge in the disgusting scenes of disorder, which so recently marked the proceedings of their opponents.

A correspondent in Sussex says, "Our county is going on in the good cause prosperously—indeed you need not fear for good old Sussex—she will do her duty. On the day of the meeting to appoint our Committee for the little Hundred of Indian River, we had, present, 131 voters, every man for the Administration. We could then remember 53 persons who were not present, making 186. The largest vote of this Hundred cannot exceed 240, from which take 186, and it leaves 52 lean Jackson men—giving us a majority of 132 votes."

The following letter furnishes a fine specimen of the system of proscription which is resorted to by the Jackson leaders throughout the country, against all those who do not or will not enter the ranks of the opposition, and wage an unhallowed warfare, under the command of General Jackson, against one of the best administrations that ever existed in this country. We hope every friend to the good cause will stand firm and unshaken. Let the Heroics proclaim their threats, and boast of the little power they have—they do it to intimidate honest men, and augment their strength by coercion.

White Clay Creek Hundred, August 18, 1828.

Mr. Editor—I am induced from the knowledge of a fact that recently occurred in this Hundred, with which I am intimately acquainted, to do something for the cause of our good administration, by exposing a little more of what they have already evinced of their mean and despicable ex-

ertions of the opposition in support of their unrighteous and wicked cause.

A certain Major living not far from the village of Newark, visited a few days since, one of the Road Supervisors of said Hundred, and upon pretext of other business, introduced the subject of our next presidential election, for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of his sentiments, and confirming them if Jacksonian. It had been previously understood, however, that the supervisor had found fault with the General as a disciplinarian, and although not an enlisted soldier, entertained some fears lest he should, after becoming one, share a similar fate with the Six Militiamen, or the poor Kentuckians in the mud puddle! The major finding he could not succeed by persuasion and force of argument, determined to come to the point at once, by threatening to drive him out of office, if he did not unhesitatingly declare himself to be a Jackson man!!!

The supervisor merely observed, "that his vote was not to be bought by so paltry a consideration, and that he should act promptly in the exercise of his own opinions and sentiments, respecting a matter of so much importance."

This little matter occurring in our own neighborhood, has induced me to furnish it for publication. If you think proper to give it a place in your paper, it may assist in convincing the world of the entire consistency of that virtuous opposition, who would gain nothing by intrigue and management—bargain and corruption—but who are so willing and anxious to hear all those who are guilty of such epithets upon the shoulders of their neighbors!!!

The supervisor assured me in conversation a few days since, that he was determined not to support General Jackson's election.

A Friend to Justice and his Country.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Citizens of Newcastle County—You are virtuous and enlightened, but many of you have mistaken your enemies for your friends. At the last election, the Jackson ticket received a majority of 369 votes. No doubt they were honestly given, in gratitude for his services in the last war, and believing him to be a friend to manufactures, internal improvements, &c. Have not you since discovered that his friends or a great majority of them, are opposed to these vital interests—is not the greater part of the South favorable to his views, and opposed to the "American System"? And are they not talking about rebellion and separation? What do these things portend? Is not Jackson infusing his own fiery and ungovernable temper into his partisans? Do not we discover that his friends who formerly were most forward to advocate the "American System," are now cold and indifferent to it, or in fact oppose it? Does not this show that these Jackson leaders are more desirous to elect the General, than to secure your vital interests and promote your happiness? These are the men who are courting the people—who tell them they are their friends—who go about the county to every Jackson meeting, and preach love to the people, that they may yoke them to their car of ambition, and thereby get into office, after which they would not deign to speak to the farmers, mechanics, labourers, and others, who they are now caressing, but would one and all say, as one of their leaders did last fall, that no man who laboured for his daily bread ought to have a voice in a public meeting. These are the men who are going about through the land, to enlighten the people with the corruption of their own corrupt imaginations. They truly have much presumption, to think the people will be gulled and ridden by them. If you wish to know the truth of these assertions, enquire who are the orators at the Jackson meetings, and you will have for answer M^r Lane, Rogers, Hayard, Lattimer, Booth, Reeds, senior and junior, Black, &c. men whom you never knew to do a disinterested act—men who will not answer your question without it is accompanied by a five dollar note—men who much often ruin you, than benefit you. Can you believe these speechmakers, who are riding about the county, and states, electioneering, daily and weekly when they tell you they are doing it all for your benefit—for they love the bear to the people. No—you have too much good sense. You see plainly that these men have no interest but of office, and if they can blind the people enough to put them into office, that's all they care for. Look at the bulk of the supporters of Adams, many prominent men would not have an office offered to them. Generally, they are plain honest men, who have an interest in the prosperity of the community—their interests are the people's—the people's prosperity is their's. Judge for yourselves, who you will believe, the men who have nothing to gain, but all to lose, by deceiving you, or those whose very existence (at least political) depends on the election of Andrew Jackson, and who make their \$5, 10, and 100 dollars a day, oftentimes by hiding the truth. ALL you who are honest, moderate and virtuous, come out from among them, they are endeavoring to lead you to the precipice of political destruction—and woe unto you when your liberties are gone. Moderate men, look where violence exists. Is it not generally and proverbially among the Jackson men? Do they not endeavour to keep the light of truth from the people? Have they not through their members of Congress, sent cart loads of telegraphs through the land, to deceive, instead of sending facts and documents to enlighten you. Will the freemen of Newcastle bear all this with patience—or will they not on the election day, rise in their majesty, and show these abominable lovers of the people, that they despise their hypocrisy, and though they do not love Jackson less, they love their country and posterity more.

Wm. HUNDREDS.

Of New Castle County.

Administration Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, the Friends of the Administration of the General Government, met at the house of Ezra Lamborn, on Monday evening 25th inst.—John Way, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. A. Mendenhall appointed Secretary.

The room being too small for the accommodation of the persons present, the meeting adjourned to the Town Hall.

On motion, a committee was appointed to propose business for the consideration of the meeting, which, after having retired a few minutes, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Administration of the General Government—and that we will use all honorable and constitutional means to promote the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the office which he now fills with so much honor to himself, and benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Richard Rush, that eminent statesman and friend to manufactures—for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the nomination of Kenney Johns, Jr. as Representative to Congress—and that we will use all fair and honorable means to ensure his re-election to the station which he has filled with so much satisfaction to his constituents.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee for the purpose of superintending the arrangements of the friends of the Administration of this Borough, preparatory to the ensuing general election—viz: James Canby, John Rice, George Harris, John Price, Andrew Thompson, Henry S. Alrichs, Peter Gaskill, Wm. P. Brobbson, Wilson Pearson, Saml M^r Clary, Elisha Huxley, George Winslow, Samuel Robinson, Edward W. Gilpin, Benj. Johnson, John Wales, Ziba Ferris, Wm. F. Richards, William Warner, Wm. G. Jones, Jesse Mendenhall, Charles Bush, John F. Gilpin, Samuel S. Grubb and Samuel Stroud, Jr.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the administration papers of this place.

JOHN WAY, Chairman.

W. A. Mendenhall, Sec'y.

The above committee of superintendence, is requested to meet at the house of Ezra Lamborn, on Monday evening next, (September 1), at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Young Men's Meeting.

At a meeting of the Young Men of the Borough of Wilmington, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, held at the Town Hall, Aug. 26, 1828, John Rice was called to the Chair, and Wm. P. Richards appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of Five was appointed to propose business for this meeting, which, having withdrawn returned with the following report:—

The committee appointed to prepare and report business for the consideration of the meeting, beg leave to submit the following:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the present crisis is one which calls for the active exertions and unceasing vigilance of the friends of the American System, and of the present wise and efficient Administration of the General Government.

Resolved, That we deem it to be a call of duty and the impulse of Patriotism, that the young and rising generation should, upon all occasions, render their aid in opposing what is dangerous to, and upholding what is correct and praiseworthy, in the government of their common country.

Resolved, That a committee of Five persons be appointed, who shall call a meeting of the Young Men of Newcastle County, to be held at Sawdon's Tavern on Saturday the 6th September next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Administration papers of this Borough.

Which report was adopted by the meeting and the following persons appointed to constitute the Committee named in the 3d resolution: John F. Gilpin, Samuel S. Grubb, W. A. Mendenhall, Jesse Mendenhall, and John Warner.

JOHN RICE, Chairman.

W. P. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

Pencader Hundred.

At a meeting of the Friends of the Administration in Pencader Hundred, convened agreeably to public notice, at the house of Daniel H. Thompson, on Saturday, the 23d inst., Mr. John Clark was appointed Chairman, and Henry Cazier, Secretary—when on motion a committee was appointed by the Chairman, to prepare and report to the meeting such matter as might be deemed worthy of consideration at this time. The committee, after retiring a few minutes, reported the following resolutions, which, being separately considered, were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the integrity, wisdom, prudence, and ability of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the President of the United States, and will use all legal and fair means in our power to insure his re-election.

Resolved, That we conscientiously believe the state charge of "bargain and sale" propagated by certain individuals against our worthy President, and his no less worthy Secretary of State, Henry Clay, is not only false, but that the original propagators of it know it to be so, and yet keep up the slang for selfish and electioneering purposes.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the integrity, wisdom, prudence, or ability of General Andrew Jackson, and would deprecate his election to the first office in this Republic, as at least a dangerous experiment—an experiment which has proved fatal to almost every Republic that has tried it: Rome had her Caesar, England had her Cromwell, France had her Buonaparte, and America may have her Jackson.

Resolved, That it is with regret we witness in many of the citizens of this Hundred a disposition to be carried away with military fame, as though the gaining of one victory, or of one hundred, qualified a man for civil office, especially a man the whole tenor of whose life proves that unless courage is a virtue, he possesses no public one.

Resolved, That we consider the encouragement of Domestic Industry by prohibiting duties, and of Roads and Canals by liberal appropriations, emphatically called the "American System," as the true policy of these States, North and South, the abandonment of which at this time would more resemble the act of a maniac than that of a statesman.

Resolved, That we look with astonishment and regret at the present excitement in the South, on the subject of the Tariff, where we see leading Members of Congress foremost in the attempt to delude the people, and openly threatening to put down the laws of the Union by force and proclaiming to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, that Jackson when elected, shall overthrow their favorite policy.

Resolved, That with the great Washington, we think it becomes all good citizens, especially at this time of public excitement, to "frown indignantly on the first dawning of an attempt to alienate any portion of the Union from another."

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our present Representative in Congress,

KENSEY JOHNS, Jr. express much gratification to find his name again before the public for the same high trust, and will use all the honorable means in our power to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we consider the hoisting of flags and hickory poles, and inviting our citizens to drink to, and huzzas around them, as an attempt on the part of the promoters of it, to take advantage in politics, of the same feeling in the human heart, to which the advocates of an external religion have in all ages appealed, and where they found the mind unenlightened, appealed with effect.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee of Vigilance for the Hundred, whose duty it shall be to use all due diligence in their respective districts to bring the friends of the administration to the polls on the first Tuesday in October next, to wit: Andrew K. Nielson, Jacob Cault, Henry Cazier, John E. Guthrie, John Clarke, Wm. W. Stewart, James Stewart, Jr., Wm. Ratten, Joseph Roop, Levi Cooch, Joseph Ash, Uriah Slack, Joseph Griffith, Alexander M^r Colough, Andrew Bradley, and Jonathan Bee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in all the Administration papers of the State.

JOHN CLARK, Chairman.

HENRY CAZIER, Secretary.

(Attest.)

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED MEETING.

FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

TAKE NOTICE, That the meeting called at Mr. John Clayton's house at Centerville, on Saturday the 30th inst. is POSTPONED to the following Saturday the 6th of September next, and

You are requested to meet NEXT SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mrs. DONNANS tavern on the Brandywine, sign of *Cesar A. Rodney*, where all the friends of the Administration, and those who are willing to support American manufactures, against Southern opposition and hostility to the American System, in Christiana Hundred, will please one and all to come.

Wm. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN SIDDALL,
Wm. BOYD,
JOHN M^r MINN,
ISAAC FLINN,
JAMES CANBY,
HENRY S. ALRICH,
PETER GASKILL,
W. WARNER,
JOHN RICE.

Committee.

Administration Meeting.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

The Friends of the Administration in Newcastle County, are notified that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the County Meeting on the 14th of June last, an adjourned Meeting will be held at the Red Lion Inn, on Saturday the 13th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on business relative to the ensuing General Election.

GEORGE CLARK, Chairman.

DANIEL CORBIT,
EVAN H. THOMAS,
August 26, 1828.

Secretaries.

RED LION HUNDRED.

The Friends of the present Administration of the general and state Governments, are requested to meet at Mr. Thomas Mulford's Tavern, St. Georges, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, on business of importance, connected with the ensuing election.

JOHN HIGGINS,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN EXTON,
THOMAS MULFORD,
WM. GEMMELL,
Committee.

To the Young Men of New Castle County.

A meeting of the YOUNG MEN of Newcastle County, friendly to the present Administration will be held at Sawdon's Tavern, (sign of the Green Tree), on Saturday, the 6th September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. where you are particularly invited to attend.

JOHN F. GILPIN,
SAML S. GRUBB,
W. A. MENDENHALL,
JESSE MENDENHALL,
JOHN WARNER,
friendly to the Administration.

August 28, 1828.

South Seas and Pacific Ocean.—The Nantucket Inquirer states that Mr. Reynolds is in that town, obtaining information from the masters of the Whaling vessels, respecting navigation in the South Seas and Pacific Ocean. A committee of the citizens of the town, has been appointed to aid his inquiries.—Mr. Reynolds memorialized Congress on the subject of an exploring expedition in the South Seas, and succeeded in obtaining an act authorizing one under the direction of the Navy Department.

Tickets \$2 25 only.

FIFTH CLASS STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, to be drawn in Frederick, on Tuesday, 16th September, (next month).

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

By which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three!

HIGHEST PRIZE \$2,000.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$2,000
1 do 1,000
1 do 500
1 do 200
1 do 100
1 do 50
30 prizes of \$20
40 do 10
100 do 5
150 do 3
500 do 2
\$484 Prizes.
17,000 Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets.—Not one blank to a prize. Whole Tickets, \$2 25 Quarters, \$56 Halves, \$112 Eighths, \$224 To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHENS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

114, Market-street, Baltimore. Where the Great Capital Prize of \$40,000 dollars, drawn on Wednesday last, was sold in shares; and WHERE ALL THE CAPITALS WERE SOLD IN THE THREE PREVIOUS CLASSES.

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

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1828.

More Bargaining.—The sickly season (when it is common for individuals to enjoy the country air) has, for the last three years, come on just at the time of the Kentucky Election. It is strongly suspected that this most strange coincidence has been brought about in part by the influence and management of Mr. Clay. The Jackson Philosophy will soon prove that such is the fact.

The following is a fair, candid statement, which we believe, will be more than realized on the day of trial. Seeing the hopelessness of the Hero's cause, it is hoped the disinterested of his supporters will discard party pride, give him up and thus put an end at once to the angry strife that now agitates the country. Mr. Adams has conducted faithfully and ably, and is in all respects as good a President as we have had since the days of Washington—the People now are satisfied of it and a large majority of them have determined that he shall be re-elected.

From the Alexandria Gazette. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In our judgment the re-election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency is certain. We found this opinion upon the actual admission of our opponents, as to some States, the signs of the times in others, and the late elections in Louisiana and Kentucky. We believe that Mr. Adams will certainly get re-elected.

The New England States,	61
New York,	24
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	16
Maryland,	8
Kentucky,	14
Indiana,	5
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	3
Louisiana,	5—133
Leaving the Hero in—	
New York,	12
Pennsylvania,	28
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Mississippi,	3
Alabama,	5
Maryland,	8
Tennessee,	11—133

This statement is perfectly fair, and yields to the General more than we would admit except for the sake of showing his partisans that he must at all events be re-elected. For instance, in New York and Maryland our friends think we shall get more votes than we have put down to Mr. Adams. Mississippi is at least doubtful. The most experienced politicians candidly admit that Jackson stands on slippery ground in Pennsylvania. In Tennessee, we may suppose that we shall have two or three electoral votes; and the most encouraging accounts are received daily from North Carolina. Even if Kentucky had gone for the Chief, we think we should have been safe. As it is however the above calculation is offered to show the absolute certainty of the triumph of civil liberty.

Sheep.—The Boston Gazette of the 23d, says:—The Corsair at this port on Wednesday evening from Hamburg has on board 134 Saxony Sheep, consigned to Messrs. G. & T. Searle.

Summary of a Journal of the weather FOR JULY, 1828.

Published by order of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science.

Average of Barometer,	A. M. 29.66 in.
do Therm:	do 67 1/2
do Barometer,	Noon 29.64 in.
do Therm:	do 81 1/2
do Baro:	3 P. M. 29.66 in.
do Therm:	do 77 1/2
Maximum of Barometer on the 12th,	29.94
do Therm:	25th 92
Minimum of Baro:	10th 28.48
do Therm:	30th 59
Warmest day, 86°	25th
Cooldest do, 66°	2d
Days of rain, 8—depth, 5 inches.	
Number of clear days, 19—cloudy, 13.	

Notice is hereby given

That in consequence of the conduct of my husband, Joseph Cochran, I intend applying to the Legislature of this State at their next session, for a bill of divorce from the said Joseph Cochran.

FRANCES E. COCHRAN.

Newcastle County, Aug. 14, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SU. SANNAN HAMILTON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are required to present them for payment.

CALDER STARR, Executor.

Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828.

NOTICE.

Managers' Office, No. 28, Market-st.

August 28, 1828.

The drawing of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 1st class, will take place

NEXT SATURDAY,

The 30th of August, at 6 o'clock, at the Lafayette Hotel, Wilmington.

YATES & MINTYRE, Managers.

Bear in mind Next Saturday!

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina

Consolidated Lottery,

First prize. To be drawn at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1828. 43 number lottery, 5 drawn ballots.

Scheme.—1 prize of \$8000; 1 of 2500; 1 of 1828; 2 of 1000; 3 of 500; 10 of 100; 30 of 40; 75 of 27; 75 of 15; 390 of 8; 4446 of 4; 5051 prizes; 9139 blanks; 14190 tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1

Halves, \$2 | Eighths, \$1/2

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Oct. 3)

Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 5,000; 3,000; 1,500; 1,000; &c.

Bank Notes bought and sold

for prices as soon as received.

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

August 29, 1828.

