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POETRY.

I'D BE A BUTTERFLY.

I'd be a butterfly born in a bower,
Where roses and lilies and violets meet;
Roving forever from flower to flower,
And kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet;
I'd never languish for wealth or for power,
I'd never sigh to see slaves at my feet;
I'd be a butterfly born in a bower,
And kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet.

O! could I pilfer the wand of a fairy,
I'd have a pair of those beautiful wings;
Their summer day's ramble is sportive and airy,
They sleep in a rose when the nightingale sings
Those who have wealth must be watchful and wary;

Power, alas! nought but misery brings;
I'd be a butterfly sportive and airy,
Rock'd in a rose when the nightingale sings.

What though you tell me each gay little rover,
Shrinks from the breath of the first autumn day;
Surely 'tis better when summer is over,
To die, when all fair things are fading away.
Some in life's winter may toil to discover
Means of procuring a weary delay,
I'd be a butterfly living a rover,
Dying when fair things are fading away.

THE HYACINTH.

A Parable, from the German of Krummacker.
Emilia was complaining of the length of winter, for she loved flowers, and had a small garden in which she cultivated the sweetest of them with her own hands. She was longing therefore for the approach of spring. One day her father said to her: "See Emilia, I have brought you a Hyacinth root; but you must raise it with the greatest care." "How should I, my father?" replied the maiden; "is not the ground as hard as rock, and moreover covered with snow?" For she had never seen that flowers might be raised in vases; but her father brought her one, filled it with earth, and showed her how to plant the root. She looked at her father with a smile, as if doubting his sincerity; for she thought that flowers would only thrive under a mild sky—youthful simplicity and modesty are not aware of their power. After some days, the earth began to rise, and the points of green leaves peeped through. Emilia was delighted, and made known to the whole house her joy at the birth of the young plant. "How little is needed," said the mother, "to cheer the heart, while yet in a state of nature and simplicity." Emilia sprinkled the young plant, and her eyes beamed upon it with delight. "Right so my child," said the father; "for the dew of heaven should be succeeded by sunshine. The benevolent beam of your eye enhances the value of your deeds: your plant no doubt will thrive."

The deep green leaves gradually emerged from the lap of earth, and Emilia's delight increased. In the fullness of her heart she said, "I should consider myself sufficiently rewarded, even if my plant was never to bear a flower." "Contented soul," said the father, "it is just that you should receive more than you venture to hope, for such is the reward of moderate desires." "Look," said he, "among those leaves you may already discover the young bud."—She sprinkled the plant with her delicate hands, and with anxious care she consulted others, lest she should sprinkle it too much or not enough, and when a ray of the sun peeped through the winter's clouds, she softly carried the plant to the window, and her breath like the morning zephyr which gambols around the new-born roses, blew off the dust from its leaves. Emilia's thoughts were incessantly filled with this dear image. Sometimes she would dream that she saw her Hyacinth in full bloom; but when on waking she found herself deceived, she said, with an unconcerned smile, "the time will come at last."

At times she asked her father in what colour her flower would be dressed and after naming the most beautiful shades, would say, with a cheerful smile, "no matter then what colour, provided I see it bloom at all." "Sweet fantasy," said the father: "how lovely dost thou play around innocent love and youthful hopes!" The blossoms appeared at last—twelve bells suspended in all the beauty of early youth between five broad and green leaves, had opened at the dawn of morning—their colour, like the delicate hue of Emilia's cheek, or the reflection of the rising sun, and a balsamic breath surrounded the flower.

Emilia's heart could scarcely contain its happiness. Her pleasure was noiseless and without words, and for a long time her looks were not removed from the object of her love. Just then her father entered, alternately looking at his child, and at the flower. While tears stole down his cheeks he said, "My dear Emilia, what the Hyacinth is to you, such you are to us." The maiden clasped her arms around her father's neck. "Oh, my father! might I too bloom as lovely as this rose!"

From the United States Gazette.

COLLECTANEA.

Selected from various celebrated Authors.

Inconstancy.—Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy, especially when it regards religion or party. In either of these cases, though a man perhaps does but his duty in changing his side, he not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to.

Habit.—Select that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

Flattery.—The only benefit it can bestow is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

Politeness.—He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance and a low familiarity.

Friendship.—Forsoke not an old friend, for the new is not comparable to him. A new friend is as new wine, which when it becomes old thou mayest drink with pleasure. A friend cannot be known in prosperity; an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

Duty of children to their parents.—Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrow of thy mother. How canst thou recompense them the things that they have done for thee!

Old Maids.—I consider an unmarried lady declining into the vale of years, as one of those charming countries bordering on China, that lies waste for want of proper inhabitants. We are not to accuse the country, but the ignorance of its neighbors, who are insensible of its beauties though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.

Justice.—What contributes to raise Justice above all other virtue is, that it is seldom attended with a due share of applause, and those who practice it, must be influenced by greater motives than empty fame; the people are generally well pleased with a remission of punishment, and all that wears the appearance of humanity; it is the wise alone who are capable of discerning that impartial justice is the truest mercy; they know it to be very difficult, at once to compassionate, and yet to condemn an object, that pleads for tenderness.

Devotion.—Bless my eyes, cried I, as I happened to look towards the door, what do I see! one of the worshippers fallen fast asleep, and actually sunk down on his cushion—is he now enjoying the benefit of a trance, or does he receive the influence of some mysterious vision!—Alas! Alas! replied my companion, no such thing!—He has only had the misfortune of eating too hearty a dinner, and finds it impossible to keep his eyes open. Turning to another part of the temple I perceived a young lady in the same situation and attitude—strange cried I, can she too have over eaten herself! Oh fie, replied my friend—your now grow censorious—she grows drowsy from eating too much—that would be profanation! she only sleeps now from having set up all night at a brag party. Turn me where I will then, says I, I can perceive no symptom of devotion among the worshippers, except from that old woman in the corner, who sits groaning behind the long sticks of a mourning fan; she indeed seems to be greatly edified with what she hears!—Aye, replied my friend, I knew we should find some to catch you—I know her!—That is the deaf lady who lives in the cloisters!

Happiness.—Every wish that leads us to expect happiness somewhere else, than where we are, is every institution which teaches us that we should be better by being possessed of something new, and promises to lift us a step higher than we are, only lays a foundation for uneasiness, because it contracts debts which we cannot repay. It calls that good which, when we have found it, will in fact add nothing to our happiness. The past is never represented without some disagreeable circumstances, which tarnish all its beauties. The remembrance of an evil carries in it nothing agreeable; and to remember a good, is always accompanied with regret. Thus, we lose more than we gain by the remembrance—and we shall find our expectation of the future to be a gift more distrustful than the former. To fear an approaching evil, is certainly a most disagreeable sensation; and in expecting an approaching good, we experience the inquietude of wanting actual possession.—Behind we have left pleasures we shall never more enjoy, and therefore regret—and before, we see pleasures which we languish to possess, and are consequently uneasy until we possess them.

Marriage, enlarges the scenes of our happiness, and misery. A marriage of Love is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy, and a marriage where both are united, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and indeed all the sweets of life. I should prefer a woman that is agreeable in my own eye, and not deformed in that of the world, to a celebrated beauty—good nature and evenness of temper, will give you an easy companion for life; virtue and good sense, an agreeable friend; love and constancy; a good wife or husband. The world notwithstanding these, is more intent on trains, and equipages, and all the showy parts of life—we love rather to dazzle the multitude, than consult our proper interest, and are at greater pains to appear easy and happy to others, than really to make ourselves so. Before marriage, we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of the person beloved; nor after it too dim sighted and superficial. However perfect and accomplished the person appears to you at a distance, you will find many blemishes and imperfections in her humour, upon a more intimate acquaintance, which you never suspected before. Here therefore discretion and good nature are to show their strength; the first will hinder your thoughts from dwelling on what is disagreeable, the other will raise in you all the tenderness of compassion and humanity, and by degrees soften those very imperfections into beauties.

The morning in the Country.—One of the greatest luxuries you lose, exclaimed a peasant to a merchant, is the early morn; while beds of down invite you to repose, my lowly couch is abandoned when the blushing tints of Phœbus begin to colour surrounding nature.—The tall forest trees bending to and fro with majestic grandeur; the most delightful harmony issuing from their boughs; the green lawn, the verdant meadows, the rich and variegated field extending to the verge of sight; the ploughman and the reapers song, the cattle browsing here and there and every thing in view to charm the eye—the air serene and full of health; the rising sun, tingling with ruddy cheeks the sky; all nature cries aloud, here happiness, content, and health reside.

A Man.—What a piece of work is a man!—How noble in reason!—how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action how like an Angel!—in apprehension how like a God!—*Enfield Speaker.*

Life.—The web of life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together—our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not, and our

crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues.

The scene of death is most in apprehension—And the poor beetle that we tread upon In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great As when a giant dies—

Religious Zeal.—Whenever it is contested for, every one is ready to venture his life and his limbs in the dispute—but when that is once at an end, it sleeps in oblivion buried in rubbish, which no one thinks it worth his pains to rake in, much less to remove.

Old Age.—Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that which is measured by number of years, but wisdom is the grey hair unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

A light in the West.
I looked to the west, and the beautiful sky
Which morning had clouded was clouded no more—
Oh! thus I exclaimed, "can a heavenly eye
Shed light on the sun that was darkened before?"
Moore.

Epigram.
"I never give a kiss," says Prue,
"To naughty man, for I labor it"—
She will not give a kiss, 'tis true—
She'll take one, though, and thank you for it.
Ibid.

True Love.
Oh! the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sun-flower turns on her God, when he sets,
The same look which she turn'd when he rose!
Ibid.

French Love.
In France when the heart of a woman sets sail,
On the ocean of wedlock its fortune to try,
Love seldom goes far in a vessel so frail,
But just pilots her off, and then bids her good-bye.
Ibid.

The Rose.
Like woman's love the rose will fade,
But ah!—not half so soon!—
For though the flower is decayed,
Its fragrance is not o'er;
But once when love's betray'd,
The heart can bloom no more!
Ibid.

On a Wife.
Two bones of my body have taken a trip,
I've buried my rib, and got rid of my Hyp.

THE PIRATE'S DEATH.

The wards of a hospital frequently present to our observation pictures so strongly marked with the lineaments of human misery and degradation, that a reflecting mind cannot, however revolting the scene, contemplate it without a deep feeling of interest. The policy of exhibiting such pictures to the gaze of the public is nevertheless questionable, for whatever has a tendency to render us familiar with vice, weakens the claims of virtue. Whenever we cease to behold the former without abhorrence, we may feel assured that we are imperceptibly escaping from the dominion of the latter. Occasionally, however, it may be salutary to enter the abodes of disease and wretchedness, and by taking a single captive, and retracing the line of his transgression, establish such beacons as may assist us in avoiding the rocks and quicksands which constantly beset the pilgrimage of life. In doing this we shall generally find, that although the path of our existence may commence in prosperity, amid brightness and flowers, a departure from virtue invariably clouds and enlarges its meridian, whilst crime, wretchedness, and degradation, are usually the inseparable companions of its close; and that, however much infidelity, sustained by the speculations of genius and philosophy, may amuse in the hour of health and prosperity, yet, when sickness wrings the brow, and death is about to take us from time to eternity, we are willing sceptics no longer, but by instinctively, to the consolatory and triumphant promises of a divine revelation.

Those individuals of Cincinnati, who visited, during the last summer, the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, will, perhaps, readily recognize in the following sketch, an inmate of that public charity. While wandering through the wards of this edifice, at the period referred to, my attention was arrested by the emaciated figure of a man, apparently about 25 years of age. His face presented a regularity of feature, and indicated a depth of mind, well calculated to elicit observation. It was particularly marked by some of the stronger and more ignoble feelings of our nature. As I entered his room, he raised his head, and gazed at me for a moment; a stifled groan escaped him; his frame seemed convulsed with deep emotion; his eyes gently sunk towards the floor, and he gradually relapsed into the condition in which I found him. I left his room, but could not leave his image behind me. In the course of a few days I saw him again. Subsequently I made him a third, fourth and fifth visit. I engaged him in conversation, won upon his confidence, and in our last interview, received from him, with an air of earnestness which carried to my mind conviction of its truth, the history of his life.—I give the substance only—the language and many little incidents I cannot repeat. To spare the feelings of some surviving relatives, I shall only call him by a fictitious name.

Those pupils of Yale College, who were at that venerable institution in the years 1819, '20, and '21, will doubtless recollect a young Virginian, possessing fine talents, warm impulsive feelings, a fiery and ungovernable temper; an idler in his studies—relying upon the force of his genius, and a sceptic in religion. He was generally called by his messmates in College, "pious Hotspur." This appellation was the result of his religious principles, which, forcibly and plausibly maintained, were far from being orthodox. The influence of his father's opinions, together with the perusal of the infidel works of Paine and Voltaire, had early imbued his mind with so much scepticism upon that subject, that the ceaseless and assuasive admonitions of his pious mother fell like the seed of the husbandman, among rocks and thorns.

Born in idleness, reared amid the sports of the field, and the amusements of society, gay, fashionable, and dissipated, Littleton was, even in early life, a devotee to all the idle follies, if not the lighter vices of his neighborhood. He returned from college more manly in his appearance, improved in his mind, polished in his

manners and conversation, and with apparently less ways of the waywardness of youthful folly. He was destined by his father for the profession of the law, and his studies were commenced under the care of a distinguished barrister. The pages of Blackstone and Cook were, however, often thrown by for the pleasure of the turf and tavern. Again placed in the midst of fashionable life, he gave himself up to the fascinations and practices of his early associates.

A short distance from his native town there resided, in all the bloom of ripening womanhood, one of his early female associates. Amid the richer tenants of the garden, we sometimes find a modest little flower, almost obscured by the more showy ones with which it is surrounded, but at the same time possessing a beauty and a fragrance of the loveliest and sweetest kind.—To such a flower may be aptly compared the gentle, but unfortunate Elizabeth. Of respectable parentage, without wealth, regularly educated in the bosom of her father's family, possessing fine mental endowments, with the most benevolent feelings, and the most unvarying serenity of disposition—she was the acknowledged favorite of the few who knew her intimately, and who had learned to appreciate worth, when unconnected with wealth and fashion. These attractive qualities of the head and heart, and the beautiful form, and still more lovely face of Elizabeth, had strongly enchanted the feelings of Littleton. Their attachment for each other was natural, and had been formed in early youth; his absence seemed to have strengthened (at least on her part) the ties of affection.—She loved his virtues, and admired his talents.—She knew but few of his foibles—none of his vices. Within a twelve month, however, after his return from college, an incident occurred which passed over her young affections and bright hopes as the whirlwind passes through the forest, marking its course with blight and desolation. In one of his nocturnal revels, a quarrel arose over the gaming table, between Littleton and his associate. Blows ensued, and in the heat of passion Littleton drew his dirk, and stabbed his companion severely. He was arrested and thrown into prison, until it was ascertained that death was not likely to ensue.—By this circumstance Elizabeth was awakened from her dreams of love and happiness. The page of Littleton's life, by the interposition of a friend was spread before her. She was amazed and giddy with the thought of the precipice upon which she had been reposing. She saw him but once more. The struggle was violent, but their engagement was dissolved, and with a promptness of decision equally indicative of firmness of soul and purity of feeling, she gathered in her young affections, but with them the reels of sorrow and affliction.

Stung with disappointment and mortified with pride, almost discarded by his father, and partially disesteemed by society, Littleton now plunged still deeper into scenes of vice and dissipation. Harassed by debts, and deserted by those who had fawned upon him in prosperity, he clandestinely left the scenes of his childhood, and the companions of his dissolute habits. He crossed the mountains, descended the Ohio and Mississippi, making a transitory visit at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Natchez, where, although wearing the exterior of a gentleman, and possessing that fastidiousness which ever attends genius and attainments, he mixed only with vulgar and depraved company. In New Orleans he found himself surrounded by sharpers, and scenes of human depravity, to which those he had passed through were as nothing. His small stock of money was soon exhausted, his clothes in tatters, and the barriers between vice and virtue nearly broken down. If memory occasionally carried him back to his father's house, to the fond embraces of a mother's holy love, or the ardent attachment of the pure and lovely Elizabeth, it served but to increase the horrors of remorse, of the imprecations of infidelity. In this situation he became acquainted with the commander of a piratical vessel, who, in disguise, was obtaining provisions for a cruise, and some additional companions, to share with him the spoils and the dangers of piracy. The idea of engaging in such a horrible course of life was at first a little revolting to Littleton, but the struggle was neither long nor severe; the still small voice of conscience was soon hushed, and recreated to all the ties of virtue, country, and kindred, ere the lapse of two weeks, he found himself amid a band of the most lawless marauders, on board an armed piratical vessel, in the Gulf of Mexico.—The qualities possessed by Littleton were soon discovered by this desperate corps to be precisely those that fitted him admirably for the enterprises in which they were engaged, and he was unanimously elected mate to the captain. The first vessel which they fell in with was a small English merchantman, called the Stork, bound to Jamaica. By hoisting false colors, the vessels were laid side by side, and the captain of the Stork invited into the cabin of the Romney, where he was stabbed to the heart. At the same moment, his vessel was boarded, and his unresisting crew, few in numbers, and totally unprepared for defence, were seized and put in confinement. The more valuable part of the cargo having been transferred to the Romney, Littleton proposed that the crew of the Stork should be liberated, and suffered to proceed to their place of destination. His proposition was promptly and firmly rejected as fraught with danger to their future success. The Stork was accordingly scuttled, and in a short time, calmly sunk beneath the waves. As she went down, a piercing shriek of supplication and despair from her crew, broke upon the stillness of the scene, and carried daggers to the bosom of Littleton.—The body of the murdered captain was brought on deck and plunged into the sea. His blood was washed from the cabin floor, the vessel righted, and, in a few hours, every thing was in readiness for another similar enterprise.

On the 5th day from this time, the Romney fell in with the packet ship Cleopatra, from New Orleans, bound for New York. This vessel was prepared for resistance. The fire of the Romney was returned, killing one of the pirates, and wounding several others. A severe and bloody contest ensued, which continued until after sunset. The Captain of the Romney now ordered his boats to be prepared for boarding. The firing from the Cleopatra ceased before the boats reached her. It was however, but the calm which presages the coming on of the whirlwind. The crew of the boats were manfully met with swords, pistols and dirks. The pirates with the Captain and Littleton, fought to desperation.—One of the crew of the Cleopatra presented his pistol at the breast of Littleton, but it flashed;

the point of the latter was instantly planted in his breast, one deep groan succeeded, he reeled, and as he fell overboard, the bright moon presented to Littleton, a face strongly resembling the father of his once loved Elizabeth. He again rushed to that part of the deck where the battle was fiercest. As he approached it, the contents of a pistol were lodged in the head of the Captain, who fell lifeless, covered with wounds and blood. At this moment, the awful cry of "the ship is on fire," put an end to the fearful strife. The pirates rushed to their boats and the crew of the Cleopatra, to the extinguishment of the flames. Littleton, followed by a wounded companion, sprang into the boat, and was the first to clear the burning vessel. A light breeze having sprung up soon after sunset, the crew of the Romney, who had been left on board, resolved upon running off with her and dividing the spoil already acquired, among themselves. They had accordingly hoisted all sail; and before her boats had left the Cleopatra, she was nearly two miles distant. Littleton had but a single oar in his boat; his companion mortally wounded was sinking under the loss of blood, and in attempting to rise, for the purpose of taking the helm, he tottered, fell overboard, and sunk. By this time, the fire, whether communicated by accident, or by some passengers, for the purpose of escaping a more horrible death, was beginning to show itself on deck and among the rigging. An immense column of black smoke towered like a pyramid in the moonlight depths of the sky, while fierce and brilliant streams of flame, issued from the port holes and windows of the ship, casting a fearful glare upon the expanse of water around. On deck, huddled together stood amidst the dead and dying combatants, the surviving crew and passengers of the Cleopatra, including three or four females one of whom clasped to her bosom with the fond despairing feeling of a mother's love, an infant child. Above the noise of the crackling flames, now and then could be heard the prayers and agonizing shrieks of this pitiable group.

"Then rose, from sea to sky, the wild farewell,
Then shrieked the timid and stood still the brave,
Then some leaped overboard, with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave."

Some of the sailors, aware that there was on board considerable quantity of powder, hastened to throw themselves into the sea, with such articles of furniture as they deemed most likely to preserve their lives.

Not far distant from this ocean volcano, lay the almost unmanageable boat of Littleton—himself apparently indifferent to his fate. One dreadful explosion, one loud shriek was heard; ten thousand fragments of the burning vessel sparkled for a moment far up in the air, and all was silent, save the fierce hiss of the quenching flames; or when

"At intervals, there gushed,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

Several pieces of the vessel fell close by the side of Littleton's boat, and in connection with one, he discovered a living being. It was a female, in the last struggle of suffocation. He seized the body, and partly raised it from the water; the moon shone full and bright upon the face. It was the pale, emaciated, but still beautiful face of his once adored Elizabeth. He gazed upon it for an instant, his arms dropped palsied by his side; he reeled, and fell prostrate in the boat; the almost lifeless body of the unfortunate girl sank gently beneath the waves, and rose no more! the victim of an ardent attachment for an unworthy object, she had sought, in company with her humble, but fond father, a relief from disease and melancholy, in the mild airs of the South, to which she was now adding the promised advantage of a sea voyage.

Littleton lay that night in a state of insensibility. The morning never dawned upon a more miserable being. He raised himself, and looked abroad upon the wide waste of waters. No object, either living or dead, met his eye.—In his reveries, the torments of the wicked convulsed his bosom; the boundless sky and water seemed to spread eternity before him; the bright sun, rising majestically from the ocean towards the high heavens, seemed to him emblematic of the upward flight of the pure spirit of Elizabeth, which, but a few hours before, had gone, as his accuser, to the regions of immortality. A waveless calm over-spread the deep throughout the day, and, without the means of the strength to propel his boat, exhausted by fatigue, and agonized by the goadings of his conscience, he lay in his moveless bark until the succeeding day, when he was discovered by a vessel bound for New Orleans, whither she carried him. Friendless, penniless, and unknown, he was here cast upon the charity of the world. Disease, severe and protracted, ensued, and, after the lapse of several months, like the prodigal son, he set out in sickness, penury and distress, for his father's house. By the aid of private charities he was enabled to reach this city, but in a state of too much exhaustion to proceed any further.

Such is substantially the incidents in the life of Littleton, as related to me upon our last interview. At that time he appeared calm, but without that heavenly serenity which marks the last moment of a virtuous man. There was a small pocket bible near his bed side, and he spoke with some anxiety, if not perturbation, of his approaching dissolution—expressing a wish to converse with a minister of the gospel. I called on the Rev. Mr. —, who visited him twice before his death. As I approached the hospital, some days afterwards, I observed the hearse returning from "Potter's Field"—it had just committed, to that city of the dead, the wasted body of the miserable Littleton.

"And leaves a Corsair's name to other times,
Mixed with few virtues and a thousand crimes."

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Of some strong swimmer in his agony."

Several pieces of the vessel fell close by the side of Littleton's boat, and in connection with one, he discovered a living being. It was a female, in the last struggle of suffocation. He seized the body, and partly raised it from the water; the moon shone full and bright upon the face. It was the pale, emaciated, but still beautiful face of his once adored Elizabeth. He gazed upon it for an instant, his arms dropped palsied by his side; he reeled, and fell prostrate in the boat; the almost lifeless body of the unfortunate girl sank gently beneath the waves, and rose no more! the victim of an ardent attachment for an unworthy object, she had sought, in company with her humble, but fond father, a relief from disease and melancholy, in the mild airs of the South, to which she was now adding the promised advantage of a sea voyage.

Littleton lay that night in a state of insensibility. The morning never dawned upon a more miserable being. He raised himself, and looked abroad upon the wide waste of waters. No object, either living or dead, met his eye.—In his reveries, the torments of the wicked convulsed his bosom; the boundless sky and water seemed to spread eternity before him; the bright sun, rising majestically from the ocean towards the high heavens, seemed to him emblematic of the upward flight of the pure spirit of Elizabeth, which, but a few hours before, had gone, as his accuser, to the regions of immortality. A waveless calm over-spread the deep throughout the day, and, without the means of the strength to propel his boat, exhausted by fatigue, and agonized by the goadings of his conscience, he lay in his moveless bark until the succeeding day, when he was discovered by a vessel bound for New Orleans, whither she carried him. Friendless, penniless, and unknown, he was here cast upon the charity of the world. Disease, severe and protracted, ensued, and, after the lapse of several months, like the prodigal son, he set out in sickness, penury and distress, for his father's house. By the aid of private charities he was enabled to reach this city, but in a state of too much exhaustion to proceed any further.

Such is substantially the incidents in the life of Littleton, as related to me upon our last interview. At that time he appeared calm, but without that heavenly serenity which marks the last moment of a virtuous man. There was a small pocket bible near his bed side, and he spoke with some anxiety, if not perturbation, of his approaching dissolution—expressing a wish to converse with a minister of the gospel. I called on the Rev. Mr. —, who visited him twice before his death. As I approached the hospital, some days afterwards, I observed the hearse returning from "Potter's Field"—it had just committed, to that city of the dead, the wasted body of the miserable Littleton.

"And leaves a Corsair's name to other times,
Mixed with few virtues and a thousand crimes."

Cruelty.—The American Quarterly Review has a long article on Gastronomy, (or the science of supplying the belly.) Among the cruelties practised to suit the depraved appetites of epicures, the following are noticed. The Germans and others, formerly whipped their pigs to death, to make the flesh more tender; the Moors of Barbary, who eat hedgehogs, rub the back of the animal against the ground till it has done squeaking, and then cut its throat—the Romans killed their swine by thrusting a red hot iron through the body, and they fattened fowls by shutting them up in dark places, cramming them, and stitching up their eyes.

Epicures delight in the artificially enlarged liver of the goose, and in France especially, the enlarged liver is in great request, and the providing of them is a considerable branch of business at Strasburg, Metz, &c. These swelled livers are obtained by a most barbarous practice. The goose is placed before a great fire, and crammed with food, but deprived of drink. Her feet are nailed to a board, and she is gradually roasted alive, in order to enlarge the liver. Pies are made of these livers, and sent to Paris, Vienna, and even to Petersburg. In the west of Scotland, a gentleman constantly exhibits in his kitchen, a shelf of geese, nailed to the wood by the webs of their feet, and quite close to the fire.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

NEW TARIFF.

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on manufactures, to which was referred sundry memorials, petitions, and remonstrances, in relation to an increase of the Tariff of duties on Imports, by way of protection to Home manufactures, made a report in detail, containing the examinations made by the committee, of persons under oath, and accompanied by the following bill, which bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

"A Bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on Imports."

"Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling, one cent per pound.

Second. On bar iron, made wholly, or in part by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton.

Third. On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one-half cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Fourth. On iron or steel wire not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound, and over number fourteen, ten cents per pound.

Fifth. On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron nail or spike rods, six or rolled, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron, and on iron wire or rolled for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three and one-half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, for wood called wood screws, ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present rates of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed by law:

First. On wool unmanufactured seven cents per pound; and also, in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time, an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent. shall be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

Second. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, (except blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, sixteen cents on every square yard.

Third. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty cents on every square yard.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of one dollar on every square yard.

Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, and shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such valuation.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of the duty now imposed by law:

First. On manufactured hemp, forty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time, five dollars per ton in addition per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

Second. On unmanufactured flax, forty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

Third. On sail-duck, nine cents the square yard.

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents per gallon.

Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits, ten cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses; no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail-duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in one ship or vessel, at any one time; and in all cases of drawback of duties claimed on goods manufactured from foreign hemp, the amount of drawback shall be computed by the quantity of hemp used, and according

to the weight of tar, and all other materials used in manufacturing the cordage.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: Provided, That all window glass, imported in plates or sheets uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty—on vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States—it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every one of them as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and of every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their powers, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and all such goods, wares, and merchandise, being manufactures such actual value of every of them as the case may require; of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated, by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value, as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, so ascertained, there shall in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added, all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual value and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place or country: and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be, by law, regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States, from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, at the time of such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated and ascertained, as hereinbefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall by ten per centum exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, if they had been invoiced at their real value, as aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, fifty per centum of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: Provided always, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed to impose the said last mentioned duty of fifty per centum for a variance between the bonafide invoice of goods produced in the same manner specified in the provision to the 7th section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced. And further, That the penalty of fifty per cent. imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to, and to amend, the act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes,'" approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Important to the Ladies.—A very considerable medical writer begs to inform the fair sex, that by too active a use of their fans, they check perspiration which produces pimples, and an actual change of the complexion.

"The Ruling Passion."—We witnessed, says the Onondago (N. Y.) Journal, a few days since, a specimen of the ruling passion, which amused us considerably, till the second thought forced us into a moralizing mood. While standing on a step in front of our host's, a horse which had been fastened near a store opposite, somehow got loose, and throwing his heels and the mud high in the air, dashed away with the speed of a racer under whip and spur. Some per-

son informed the owner, who was within the store, when he rushed out into the street bawling, like Richard at Bosworth, "My horse! my horse! why don't you stop my horse?" "Here's your jug," said a lad, picking up a sack which had fallen from the saddle, with the article in one end and a stone to balance it in the other, "here's your jug, sir." "O, very well," returned the man in a subdued voice, "if the jug is safe, let the horse go to—"

All going together.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, contains the following:

"Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that Divine Service will be performed this day, at three o'clock, P. M. in the Old Dutch Church, formerly situated in Herring-street, Greenwich Village, now under the operation of moving in Charles-street, by Mr. Simeon Brown. The Church will continue to be under the operation of moving during the period of Divine Service."

From the Marylander.

The policy which has been pursued by Gen. Jackson and his party, in relation to his present views on the subject of Internal Improvements, and the protection of Domestic Manufactures, is wholly irreconcilable with fair dealing. In the South, where those measures are reprobated, the General is made to have written a letter, (which, like the one to Beverly containing his refuted slanders against those incorruptible patriots Adams and Clay, was not intended for publication,) in which he is reputed to have expressed himself shocked at some of the doctrines contained in Mr. Adams' first message. From which his Southern adherents are made to believe he means Mr. Adams' doctrine, in relation to the competency of the powers of the general government to appropriate the national means to promote the first, and to impose duties on foreign manufactures, with a view of protecting the latter. In those parts of the country, where the American system is popular, the General is represented as being its zealous friend. But the General himself, although he has repeatedly been publicly called upon for an avowal of his real sentiments, has preserved the most profound silence; willing that his friends may make the most of their own representations. Now we would ask the friends of those measures, if they are willing to take the second hand pledges of those who are so inconsistent and contradictory, when the General so pertinaciously refuses to throw any light on the subject himself.

We speak advisedly when we say that General Jackson has positively refused to commit himself, and we have now before us a letter from Thomas D. Arnold, Esq. of Tennessee, a late candidate to represent the District in that State, composed of the counties of Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Jefferson, Granger, Claiborne and Knox. This letter was addressed to the General, with the avowed object of eliciting his opinions; the which, he refused to give. We copy the letter—it is dated

Knorrville, Oct. 24, 1826.

Dear Sir,—I expect to be a candidate at the ensuing election in this district for Congress. I AM DECIDEDLY THE FRIEND OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, otherwise denominated the tariff. On these points of policy, my sentiments are impugned by my enemies, and they assert that your opinions on these fundamental points, have undergone a radical change since 1823. [This I have taken upon myself to deny. 1st. Because I have been taught to believe that you are not in the habit of changing your opinions without a reason, and I could see none for such a change. 2d. I have been taught like-wise to believe that you were not afraid of your sentiments being known, and if this alleged recantation had taken place it would have been known publicly. Relying upon that character for ingenuitiness which has been awarded by your friends, I ask confidently a reply to this note, in which I wish you to state, whether you have recanted on the points named or not, and if you answer in the affirmative, if it would not impose too much trouble, I should be much gratified if you would accompany your reply with the reasons that have wrought this change in your political sentiments. As a juvenile politician, seeking for information on these points, I ask it as a favor. Looking at you as a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people, I, as one of those people, and as a voter at the polls, demand it as a right.

Yours with deference,

THOS. D. ARNOLD.

Gen. Jackson, Hermitage.

Consistency, and a due regard to himself, as well as to Mr. Arnold, demanded of Gen. Jackson that he should have given a candid and open reply to the question so appropriately proposed, but he pursued another course of conduct—the letter to this day remains unanswered; but though Gen. Jackson observed silence towards him, Mr. Arnold says, he set all his minions to work to defeat his election, notwithstanding he was opposed by anti-tariff men. It has also been publicly stated, that Gen. Jackson openly supported the election of Mr. Grundy, a violent anti-tariff man, in opposition to Mr. Bell, the present member from the Nashville District, who was an openly avowed friend of the American system.

With these facts before the public, we would, respectfully, ask the friends of those measures to consider, well before they contribute to elevate an individual to power, of whose present feelings and views, in relation to these subjects, they have so good a reason to believe are unfriendly.

A man, named Teter, was thrown from his horse, while running a race, near Easton, last week; and was almost instantly killed.

A letter to the editor of the Charleston, S. C. Courier, dated Cheraw, January 18th, says:—

"The friends of the present administration, resident in this place and the neighborhood, held a meeting at Moore's Hotel, on Monday evening last, which, for talents, number, wealth, and respectability, has never been equalled by any former meeting in this town, if we except the tariff meeting of last summer, at which, perhaps, there might have been a few more persons."

In a recent debate in the Legislature of N. York, upon a law to suppress duelling, Mr. Granger observed:—

"That it seemed consummately ridiculous to be legislating against the crime of duelling, when at the same moment, an immense party in the United States (if they themselves could be believed, an immense majority of the people of the United States) are seeking to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the country, 'one who has always shown himself to be governed by the laws of this rude code of honor.'"

HORRIBLE SENTIMENTS.

A friend of Gen. Jackson, a worthy good man, being lately asked, why he supported the General with so much zeal, replied,— "By God, sir, I am tired of this farcical form of government called Republican—I always thought it strange, that our forefathers should have been so weak as to have sanctioned such a political bauble; and under the firm conviction, that Gen. Jackson will soon put an end to such nonsense, I heartily give him my support."

Here was an honest expression of the sentiments of an honest man, and if all who support the cause of Jackson, would be as honest, the people would go to the polls with proper lights before them.

The above communication is from the Richmond Whig; and we will add, that we have heard of the following declaration as being made by a gentleman of this city.

"I do not like Adams and Clay, and I like Jackson less, but I will vote for him because I believe he will disgrace himself and the country too, if he should be elected President."

The honest and patriotic among the supporters of Gen. Jackson, should separate from those who avow such horrible rules of conduct.—Marylander.

The Jacksonites still attempt to maintain the delusive impression, that General Jackson was a soldier of the Revolution. He was toasted at several Jackson dinners on the 8th, as "the Hero of two Wars." Now let two simple facts be stated.

General Jackson was born on the 17th of March, 1767. The Revolution commenced in 1775—6.

So that our "Hero of the two Wars" was but eight or nine years old at the time when, as his friends would have the good people believe, he was playing the hero. Such attempts at deception are enough to open the eyes of the friends of truth, to the true character of those who are using General Jackson as a hobby upon which to ride into power.—Id.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT MORROW.

The militia documents have been furnished to the House of Representatives, but the continued debate upon Mr. Chilton's resolution, has prevented their being announced. When they shall be published, then the public will see a case that leaves every thing which has yet been said as to the six militia men far behind. If it be possible, let the public mind be prepared for the case of Sergeant Morrow.

We give an outline. He was one of the party of militia that left Fort Strother on the 19th September. On the 1st of November he surrendered himself, of his own accord, to Gen. Taylor, of the Tennessee militia, who commanded at Camp Stewart, stating, in substance, that he was convinced of the error of his conduct; that he was penitent for his offence, and anxious to return to his post and serve out his time as a faithful soldier. Gen. Taylor gave him a certificate of his having surrendered himself, and in it granted him a pardon, on condition of his returning to his post; subject, however, to the will of the commanding general. Morrow did return to his post—he was received, and he was used as a witness on the part of the prosecution of some of the Militia Men. He was afterwards put upon his own trial; he produced the certificate and orders of Gen. Taylor to the Court; he stated in his defence that he was ignorant of any law requiring him to serve longer than three months—that he was confirmed in his opinion by Gen. —, Col. —, and Capt. —, giving the names of these officers to the Court. He then threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was found guilty; and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved, and he was executed!

This case is horrible in all its aspects, without any regard being had to the question of the time of service. It is revolting to every feeling of humanity, and at war with every acknowledged principle of justice.—Dem. Press.

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.

From the New-York American.

An unwarrantable assault was, as we are informed by letter, from Washington, last week made upon Mr. Sparhawk, of this city, by a Mr. Duff Green, the editor of what is so justly characterized by the National Gazette, as a "spout of ribaldry," under the name of the United States Telegraph. Mr. Sparhawk is the reporter in the Senate, of the National Intelligencer. The alleged cause of offence was, that he, Mr. S., was the writer of a letter from Washington, published in the New-York American, imputing misrepresentation to the Telegraph, in the report of the speech of Mr. Randolph, on the subject of the Irish. Mr. S. was in one of the committee rooms of the Senate of the United States, comparing his reports with the Journals, when this Mr. Green advanced upon him with a large cane, and in a menacing tone inquired if he, Mr. S., was the writer of the letter referred to. Mr. S. declined answering. Mr. G. insisted. Mr. S. peremptorily refused, when Mr. G. sprang upon him, grappled him with great force and violence, from which Mr. S. (who is a slight, small man) with difficulty extricated himself. Mr. G. then raised his stick to

strike Mr. S., but was prevented by one of his own reporters, who was present; whereupon this redoubtable person, uttering threats against Mr. S. if he should ever dare to write another line about him, retired into the Vice President's room, (contiguous to the committee room) where the Vice President was, and remained there some time. This outrage, committed by an officer of the Senate, for the ribald editor is the Senate's chosen printer, almost within its Hall, and within a few paces of the apartment of its presiding officer, would, time was, have been felt and resented as an indignity to that body. But they are not what they were.—So far as it regards Mr. Sparhawk, he will, we trust, invoke the punishment of the laws against this their open and shameless violation. So far as this, or any other act of bullying, can be supposed to affect our course, or that of our correspondent, in giving publicity to whatever shall be deemed for the public good, it will be utterly unavailing.—Our course is one deliberately adopted, and it will be steadily pursued. Injustice we would avoid towards every one. The truth, when it is proper and useful that it be spoken, we will speak of any one however it may excite individual wrath.

In the particular case in question, we have very little doubt that Mr. Randolph uttered the words imputed to him, that he would hang the first man that should bring the Irish into Virginia; and we will to-morrow, for our limits this evening will not admit of it, give our reason for this opinion, together with that part of the speech as reported, which is now disavowed.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette gives the following particulars as to the personal appearance and behaviour of Mr. Randolph:

"No man is more fantastic in his exterior than Mr. Randolph. No man assumes more to be a mannerist. With a figure and general character of aspect strikingly peculiar, he seems to pride himself in the notoriety which the singularity of his appearance gives him. Hence he often appears for a whole session in clothing out of all fashion, and which serves to make him an universal mark. Describe John Randolph's dress and figure to a stranger, and he could not be at a moment's loss in recognizing him from the Gallery of the House of Representatives. So completely sui generis does his fantastic apparel render him.

"Last year Mr. Randolph assumed a character of conduct and exterior entirely the reverse of that which marked him during the previous session. He wore clothes similar in most respects to those around him—a blue body coat, and vest and pantaloons of the same color, grey stockings and shoes, constituted his uniform dress. He then moved leisurely about the Senate, took little or no apparent interest in what passed, and specially disappointed a number of ladies who attended in the lobby of the Senate, anticipating a speech from him on the Bankrupt Bill. As if in scorn of what was passing around him, he held his peace. What was still more remarkable, was his punctilious civility to some of those very persons upon whom he had poured out his severity the previous year. I particularly remember to have seen him meet and shake the hand of Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, with great apparent cordiality—of whom, during the former year, he had been known to express himself most contemptuously. He opened his mouth but twice in the whole session. Once upon the bill to increase the salary of the Postmaster General, and on the last night of the session, upon a proposition to amend the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy. On the latter occasion there was a numerous audience, and he was quite happy in the few remarks which he saw fit to make. From his long silence, this speech, although in no way very important, excited much attention.

"This year he has assumed another character, and in a truly theatrical style, with the part has also changed the costume. His dress is now quite striking—his conduct is not less so. He wears a full suit of very light drab, consisting of a long coat ranging in its cut betwixt a surcoat and a box coat, with a standing collar, which reaches almost to the top of his ears, and nearly closes in front around his chin—giving to his head the appearance of an acorn, set in its cup—his small clothes are of the same materials, and his white topped boots, kept in a high state of polish, are armed with shining spurs. He always enters the House with his riding whip in his hand, nor have I seen him without it during the whole session. He always sits, as is indeed the general custom, with his hat on, and I do not recollect that he has once taken off his gloves. So that his appearance is at all times that of a Jockey ready to mount a race-horse, or of some messenger extraordinary, waiting for despatches, and prepared to furnish blood and bone at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, as soon as the seal should be put to the packages to be intrusted to his care.

"His person has often been described; but as I am writing of him, I will give you a slight outline of his appearance. He is at least six feet high, not well made, with a striking peculiarity in his conformation—his legs being proportionately much longer than the upper portion of his body, so that when sitting he gives no idea of his real height.—His head is small, and his hair, parted in the middle, is combed smoothly down each side.—His face is lank, wrinkled and sallow; his eyes small and twinkling, capable however of much varied expression, when accompanying with their rapid flashes his words while engaged in debate. His voice is clear, high and thin, and its sound may be likened to a gentle kind of screaming. Perhaps the singing of *Pelluti* would be a better comparison."

In speaking of a bachelor's ball to take place in New-York, on the 14th of February, St. Valentine's eve, Major Noah says—

"This annual ball, has its good effects—it brings together in the most agreeable manner those who are not disposed to drag out a weary existence alone—it places beauty and worth in the most winning light, and frequently breaks the shackles of confirmed bachelors. Our *magazines des modes* feel the good effects of this annual assemblage, and notice being given in time we hope the ladies will commence their preparations.

The Susquehanna river has been 13 feet 3 inches above the ordinary low water mark, at Harrisburg.

"Senex" is on file for insertion.
Several articles have been unavoidably crowded out—but shall be attended to.

We have received from Buenos Ayres files of the "Argentine News" to the 13th Oct.—They contain nothing of importance relative to the affairs of that country.

D. Francisco Marquez, adjutant to General Lavalieja, had arrived from Las Vegas. He stated positively that there was a revolution in Pernambuco: that Generals Ventus Mandel and Ventus Gonzales have proclaimed the independence of Rio Grande, and that, in virtue thereof, General Lavalieja had accelerated his march for the Durazno; at which place he had called a council of war of General officers for the opening of the campaign; that the 17th regiment of cavalry was already before Colonia, and that Colonel Olavarría, and other officers, had already marched to their destination.

The following memoranda of American vessels will be interesting to their owners.

Oct. 6, 1827.—The vessel detained by the blockading squadron on the 24th ult., and which was supposed to be Brazilian, proves to be the American schooner brig Hannah, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The American brig Brutus, Wolfe, from Santos 14 days, to W. P. Ford & Co., got aground near Ensenada on the 2d instant.—The blockading squadron approached and detained her. On the following day they burned her. The captain and crew were placed on board the Brazilian squadron.

The American ship Columbia has been hove down in the inner roads, wanting a few repairs.

Oct. 8.—Arrived, American brig Ruth, of and from Philadelphia, with flour and other effects. Called at Bahia, and sold part of her cargo; was bound to Santos, and off that port on the 26th ult., was detained by the schooner privateer Rayo Argentino, part of the cargo being thought Brazilian property.

Oct. 12.—Arrived, American schooner Joseph Meads, Capt. Austin, from Rio Janeiro, 29th September, with wine, brandy, gin and tobacco, to Dana and Carman. The schooner came into the river on the 9th instant.

Oct. 13.—The American schooner brig Caspian, from Monte Video, has been detained by the blockading squadron off this port.

Under our Congressional head will be found a bill for the protection of certain branches of Cotton, Iron, Woollen, Hemp, and other manufactures, as reported last week by the committee of Manufactures in Congress. The testimony delivered before the committee was so strong in favor of the necessity of further protection, that there was no getting over it. The bill is said to be well adapted to the object.

Next week we expect we shall be able to lay before our readers the documents relating to the case of the SIX MILITIA MEN. The papers, we are informed, are before the House of Representatives, and we may expect facts will be developed which will make the stoutest heart recoil with horror.

Mr. Chilton and the Jacksonians in Congress, are getting very tired of their resolution; while the friends of the Administration are pushing the inquiry into the public expenditures with zeal and ardour. The Jacksonians having engaged in this matter, have discovered a fact, which they are now willing to hush up, lest it should put an end to their clamor about extravagance and prodigality. All the information they have obtained, proves that the present Administration has been more economical than any one which has preceded it. This is a truth which will be proved,—our readers will mark the event. They will find that all the uproar made about the extravagance of the Administration, is just as well founded as the famous story circulated by a member of Congress last year, about the East room in the President's house, which this honorable member said he had seen with his own eyes, displaying all the splendour and magnificence of an Eastern Seraglio—when in fact it did not contain a single article of furniture of any kind.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, a few days ago, declared with much solemnity in Congress, that he never could, his conscience would not permit him to support Mr. Adams; because he had not been elected by a majority of the electoral votes! Mr. Buckner thought Mr. Randolph must have a very singular conscience, since he voted for Mr. Crawford in the House of Representatives, who had not half the number of electoral votes that Mr. Adams had.

Club Law.—We call the attention of our readers to the account of Duff Green's attack on Mr. Sparhawk, in one of the Committee rooms of the Senate. This outrage furnishes a pretty good specimen of the spirit which actuates the partisans of the "Military Chieftain," and of the sort of government which he would establish. This Duff Green is printer to the Senate, Editor General of the Jackson party, and the foremost libeller of the day. An account we have seen of the affair, states—that before he committed the outrage, Green was seen in close consultation with Senators Eaton, Van Buren and the Vice President, and immedi-

ately proceeded to the Committee room, where Mr. Sparhawk was—after exchanging a few words, seized him by a lock of hair and began to gouge his eye; one of his own reporters, however, stepped in, and tore him away, with Mr. S's lock of hair in his hand. Club law is to be the order of the day, and it seems that even the halls of Legislation are to furnish no protection against the violence and ferocity of the lowest tools of the hero.

The West India Trade.—Every body recoils the outcry which was made last winter by the opposition presses, against the Administration, in consequence of the British Government shutting the West India Colonies against our trade. It was proved, at the time, that this was a pre-meditated act of the British, on account of the jealousy John Bull entertained of our growing prosperity. But faction magnified it into a crime on the part of Mr. Adams, and great was the clamor and dreadful the ruin which was to overtake our farmers, in consequence of this wicked act. But what turns out to be the fact? By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that our trade to the West Indies last year, was much greater than it had been in several preceding years; that more provisions and bread stuffs had been carried there from this country. The truth is, the closing of the trade is an injury to the British planters and navigators alone; because the former still depend upon us for provisions, and have to pay the additional expense imposed by the narrow policy of their own government, while the latter have lost the carrying trade. The American merchants engaged in the West India trade, are perfectly satisfied with the present state of things, and say that it is now in a flourishing condition. We shall, before long, lay before our readers, some extracts from the Treasury documents on this subject.

Messrs. Leland and Layton.—We will venture to predict that the late shameful attacks on these talented and able Representatives of Kent and Sussex counties, will be remembered with indignation by the voters of those counties at the ensuing election. They have merited by their firmness, their consistency, their integrity, and gentlemanly deportment the thanks of the people, and will receive their grateful suffrages in return.

Delaware.—We speak upon good authority, when we say that the cause of the present wise and virtuous Administration is daily gaining ground in this State. Delaware is safe. Her adherence to the ground she took last fall, cannot be shaken. Her majority will be increased at the next election, by several hundreds. We request our friends abroad to bear this in mind.—It is considered here just as probable, that Tennessee will vote for Adams, as Delaware for Jackson.

The intelligence from Kent and Sussex is of the most cheering nature. The friends of the Administration there will have at least one thousand of a majority at the next election. And we are much mistaken, if New Castle county does not run up a balance against the General, on the same occasion.

Let the friends of the Administration, and the worshippers of Andrew Jackson, read the following article. The former, that they may rejoice that there is virtue enough in the people of New Orleans to induce them to respect the character and name of Americans—and the latter to witness with dismay the overthrow of all the plots and schemes that have been laid, to get men into power friendly to their views. It will be remembered by our readers that the hero, early in January last, made an electioneering tour to the city of New Orleans. This jaunt, it cannot be denied, was planned by the wire-workers, with a view to promote the popularity of their idol. Dinners, balls, parties, &c. &c. were to be given him in honor of the great event which took place on the plains below that city, and the renowned personage around whose brow is concentrated the glory belonging to three thousand men, was in the midst of all this bustle, show and splendour, to present his god-like image, and receive the homage of the grateful citizens of Louisiana. But mark the reverse:

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the Azelia, we have received N. Orleans papers to the 16th January inclusive. If we may judge from the contents of the papers, the reception of the "hero of two wars," was not such as his friends had anticipated. We cannot do better than give the following account of the celebration from the Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th. After quoting an appropriate extract from Goldsmith, the editor goes on and says—

"This beautiful extract from the pen of that great philosopher, which furnishes a commentary on the celebration of the eighth of January, is the principle from which we act in opposing the proceedings of that day. It is most humiliating for a citizen of that place, to declare, that the celebration of that day was not such as, under different circumstances, we could have wished. New Orleans can never feel unfriendly to General Jackson; and it is a misfortune when an honorable man has to suffer for the folly and indiscretion of his friends. The inordinate and extravagant pretensions set up for General Jackson, that he possesses the strength of Sampson; the wisdom of Solomon, the beauty of Absalom, and the virtues of Aristides, must be offensive to a public, the ends of whose moral institutions are, to award to every man equal and exact justice."

Exaggerated praise, is as ridiculous as exaggerated censure—they both subvert all notions of right and wrong. Those who lose sight of the distinguished feature of our government, (the equality of her citizens) and attempt to lavish rewards and distinctions, which bear no proportion to the services, ought always to expect disappointment and mortification. If we test General Jackson, dispassionately by the ordinary rules of life, and we do not see why it should be otherwise, doubtless he will be found to be a very excellent man, of intelligence, but like others with defects in his composition.

These are the reasons why the sterling population of this city, comprising its "bone and sinew," took no part in the celebration. As we strike altogether at the principle of unnecessarily exalting men, the mere minute details, we hope some one who was present at the scene will give an accurate account. It is known that the legislature discountenanced the proceedings altogether—that in appointing a committee on their part, six of them were administration, and two Jackson men from grace alone. It is known too, that they made no appropriation for defraying expenses—and that they refused that their committee should be under the control of the one raised in this city. Of the procession nothing can be said—indeed if the troops of the city had not very liberally turned out, there would have been no procession; and half of them or more were Administration men. There was not a majority of any class of the city, that participated—not of merchants, lawyers or any profession of men. The steam boats did not all turn out—and but one ship in ten, hoisted their flags. Of the ball given, that was a mortifying failure too; the price of tickets, was first fixed at ten dollars, and but eight persons subscribed; it was then reduced to five dollars, and but thirty subscribed; and it was again reduced to three dollars. We are not informed what number attended; but we suppose it was small. And to crown all, General Jackson left here at one o'clock in the night! What could this have been for, but to avoid the disappointment of seeing a naked Levee, in broad day-light. But this detail is irksome to us, and we take no pleasure in blazing it to the world.

The people of this city, and the people of this state, particularly the creoles, have covered themselves with immortal glory. It required a degree of moral firmness to resist the claims of Gen. Jackson to our suffrages,—which would have done honor to the Romans, in their best days. How profoundly ignorant were the managers here, of the people of Louisiana! They expected when the General arrived, that he would be Gulliver in Lilliput; a Stork among Frogs; who when he left, would croak out, in obscurity their little day. But they have no reason to say,

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus; and we the people, Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

As Madame de Steal says, "there is something of grandeur in the phrenzy of battles," which generally entrances the multitude; but the symphonies of warlike music, had no effect on this state; we have ascertained and maintained the empire of reason over the passions. We did not look upon the whole human race as anonymous and worthless, because Gen. Jackson lived; around whom is concentrated the glory belonging to three thousand men. The same spirit which defended our country, and bore its flag at York, Brandywine, Trenton, Thames and Chippewa, preserved New Orleans—the spirit of independence.—And we trust it will forever shield the country from foreign aggression.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the eastern mail, south of Kingston, New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, on Saturday night last. The vigilance of the guard defeated the attempt; and the measures adopted by the new contractors to secure the mail against robbery, will, we trust, prevent any occurrence of the kind hereafter.

A very large and respectable meeting of the friends of the Administration was held in Springfield, a few evenings since, at which S. Parkhurst, Esq. presided as Chairman—Wm. Sites, Esq. Secretary. We understand that the number present amounted to about three fourths of the whole number of votes usually taken in that township. The friends of the Administration have now had meetings in every township of the county.

N. J. Eagle.

Hard Case.—We copy the following from the New-York Daily Advertiser, of Saturday.

"We mentioned yesterday the acquittal of Mr. Redmond, from the charge of having uttered the forged check in the name of the Messrs. Rowland, at the Union Bank. This is a case of peculiar hardship and severity. Mr. Redmond was arrested upon the evidence of a most profligate villain; and after having been broken up in business, and suffering an imprisonment of nearly 3 months, with great and irreparable injury to his reputation, he has established his innocence, we think, by the most satisfactory evidence."

A letter from Cape Haytien, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Dec. 13, 1827, mentions the discovery of a serious conspiracy, raised by certain military officers, upon some dissatisfaction with the administration. On the 17th two reg leaders were shot, four transported and one imprisoned for four months.

The Governor of New-Jersey, has decided not to order an election for a member of congress to supply the place of the late Dr. Holcombe, during the present session.

A bill has been introduced into the New-Jersey legislature, for the relief of the stockholders of the late Delaware and Raritan canal company who applied for their bonus of \$100,000.

The editor of the Charleston Courier, on the 16th inst, acknowledges the receipt of a ripe apple and strawberry, of this year's gathering. The thermometer stood at 73 degrees.

Two men, Morgan and Ashcroft, have been detected in shop breaking, in Norfolk. It is thought that within the last three months, five feet of water, in rain, have fallen in the middle states. From forty-six to forty-eight inches, have hitherto been considered the average annual amount falling in rain and snow, in this country,

We learn that James M. Porter, Esq. has discovered excellent hydraulic lime on the banks of the Delaware, above Easton.

We learn from the Morristown N. J. Palladium that three men were killed on Friday week, by the caving in of a bank of the canal between Dover, and Suckasunny Plains. Two others were seriously injured. The Jackson Convention, at Richmond, Va. chiefly members of the Legislature, has nominated Gen. JACKSON, for President, and Mr. CALHOUN as Vice President.

DOWN WITH THE TYRANT.

The Editor of the "Genius of Temperance," a paper just commenced at Hallowell, Maine, says he is frequently annoyed by queries about the Presidential election, and which candidate he is disposed to favour. He remarks on the subject as follows: "Our minds are so deeply engaged in *ethics* that we can pay but little attention to *politics*. We would say, however, that we are disatisfied with the administration of President TWENTYTHREE, and of course have no disposition to conceal our intentions of having him, if possible, deposed from office, and of recommending his competitor, the Hon. Mr. FARRAR, to be elected in his stead. We can give the most unqualified assurances to the public, that the latter gentleman is 'honest—capable,' and a 'friend to the constitution.'"

Delaware Bible Society.

At their annual meeting in October last, this Society resolved, "That, with the blessing of Almighty God upon their efforts, one year shall not elapse before the number of families in New Castle county, destitute of the holy scriptures, shall be ascertained, and a copy of the word of God be offered to every family thus destitute." For want of proper agents, the work has hitherto been delayed. We are now happy to announce to the Christian public that five agents are on a tour through the different Hundreds, for the above object. As the time which they can devote to this service is very short, (only two weeks,) it is hoped every friend of the Bible will afford them every facility in his power.—Their object is to call on every family, to inquire how many Bibles they have, and how many are destitute—to receive donations for the purchase of Bibles—to form auxiliary associations if possible, in every hundred, or in every congregation; and take such other measures for the diffusion of the scriptures, as they shall deem advisable.

As the society will be at great expense in the purchase of Bibles for this distribution, we hope the benevolent and liberal will contribute cheerfully to so useful an enterprise.

E. W. GILBERT,

Sec'y Del. Bible Society.

* The citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the report of the committee appointed on the 26th ult., on the subject of a Rail Road.

Feb. 7, 1828.

Subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, are informed that their bills for those papers are at the Office of the Delaware Weekly Advertiser, where they are requested to call and receive them.

Apprentices Library.—A Stated Meeting of the Apprentices Library Company, will be held at the Library room, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. Persons wishing to become members can then attend.

Wilmington, Feb. 7, 1828.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on Friday last, the 1st inst., after a long period of bodily affliction, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, MARY Z. MENDENHALL, wife of Captain T. Mendenhall, of this Borough.

On the 30th ult. Rev. JOSEPH EASTBORN, Pastor of the Mariners' Church in Philadelphia. At New-Castle, on Monday last, JAMES BOOTH, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the State of Delaware.

At his residence, in Kennett Township, Chester county, Penn. on the 22d ult. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq. aged about 75 years.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Delaware Weekly Advertiser,
AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

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

W. A. MENDENHALL.

February 1, 1828.

RAILWAY AND NATIONAL ROAD.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of the Borough of Wilmington, and vicinity convened by public notice at the Town Hall, on the 26th of January, 1828, for the purpose of considering the subject of constructing a Rail-road, from, at, or near this Borough, some point communicating with the Chesapeake Bay:

Joseph G. Rowland was called to the Chair, and Lea Pusey appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, it was in motion.

Resolved, That Doctor William Gibbons, Samuel Bailey, Doct. Allan M'Lane, Eli Hillis, Wm. Warner, N. G. Williamson, Lea Pusey, W. P. Brobson, James Canby and Joseph G. Rowland be a Committee, whose duty it shall be to report to a future meeting, upon the practicability of a Rail-road communication between this place and some point on the waters of the Chesapeake or Susquehanna: to state in their report the different routes, the advantages and facilities of each, and generally to collect and report all information on this subject they can obtain by correspondence or otherwise.

Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to adopt such measures as to them may appear necessary and proper to support the interests of this State and Borough, in relation to the location of the contemplated National road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Borough.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet on the 16th of February next at 3 o'clock P. M. unless sooner called by the above named Committee.

Adjourned.

JOS. G. ROWLAND, Chairman.

LEA PUSEY, Sec'y.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions to the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
Staunton, Dr. T. J. SQUIBB.
New-Ark, Mr. T. BENNESON, P. M.
Coch's Bridge, Gen. W. COOCH.
Middletown, Mr. A. GERBERSON.
Camden's Bridge, Mr. DANIEL CORBET.
St. George's, Mr. GEO. CLARK.
Smyrna, Mr. JACOB PENNINGTON, P. M.
Dover, Mr. A. M. SCHEE, P. M.
Camden, Mr. HUNN JENKINS.
Canterbury, Mr. J. N. GILDERSEVE.
Milford, Mr. JOHN WALLACE.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, February 7.

NEW-YORK.	
N. Y. City banks	par
J. Barker's	no sale
Albany banks	1
Troy bank	1
Mhank bank, Schenectady	1
Lenningburg bank	1
Newburg bank	1
Newb. br. at Ithaca	1
Orange county bank	1
Ontario	1
Catskill bank	1
Bank of Columbia	1
Hudson	1
Middle District bk.	1
Auburn bank	1
Geneva bank	1
Utica bank	1
Plattsburg bank	unc.
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5

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

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

DELAWARE.	
Bank of Del.	par
Wilmington & Brandywine	par
Farmers bk. & br.	par
Smyrna	par
Laurel bank	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1
do city bank	1
Annapolis	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1
Do. at Fredericktown	1
Hagerstown bank	1
Conococheague bk.	1
at Williamsport	1
Bank of Westminster	1
Havre de Grace	1
Elkton	1
Carolina	unc.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY

JUDAH DOBSON,

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

The Forget-Me-Not.

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

Jan. 1, 1828

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

TAILORING.

WILLIAM C. DEPUTY.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the North East corner of Market and Water streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes at various prices. Coats, Pants, &c., made to order, at the shortest notice. Wilmington, Jan. 10. 1828. 17—4t.

MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Millinery Store at NO. 105, SHIPLEY STREET. A few doors above the Upper Market,—where they keep a variety of Silks, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. for Ladies' hats. Also Ladies' waist ribbons.

Plain Bonnets and Ladies' hats of the various fashions, made at the shortest notice. Leghorn hats bleached or coloured on moderate terms. Dec. 12, 1827. 13 st.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM.

The improvements are, a frame dwelling house, kitchen and log stable; situated in Pender's hundred, adjoining lands of Maj. Wm. Cooch, Hugh Gemmill, and others. The farm contains about eighty acres of clear land, and one hundred acres of woodland, about three miles from Newark, and the same distance from Christiansburg. The terms will be moderate, and possession given on the 25th day of March next, with an undisputable title. Apply to the Subscriber.

ALBERT G. LEWIS,

Farm, near Newark, Del.

Jan. 12, 1828.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 22

Price of subscription \$2.00 in advance, to those who pay by the year, and \$1.00 to those who pay by the quarter, and \$0.50 if paid within the year, and \$0.25 if paid at the end of the year.

FEBRUARY 14, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

The following touching effusion is from a little volume, entitled "My Early Days," by Walter Ferguson, Esq.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come:
When she who had thy earliest kiss,
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember, 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

The mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her son;
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one.
She chose for her beloved boy,
This source of light, and life and joy.

And bade him keep the gift, that when
The parting hour would come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In an eternal home.
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne;
She bid him pause and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best.

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing,
The love that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling:
Remember! 'tis no idle toy,
A mother's gift—remember, boy!

EDUCATION.

By John Bouring.

A child is born—Now take the germ and make it
A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews
Of knowledge and the light of virtue wake it
In richest fragrance and in purest hues;
When passion's gust and sorrow's tempest shake it,

The shelter of affection ne'er refuse,
For soon the gathering hand of death will break
It.

From its weak stem of life—and it shall lose
All power to charm: but if that lovely flower
Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one
Pain,
O who shall say that it lived in vain,
However fugitive its breathing hour?
For virtue leaves its sweets wherever tasted,
And scattered truth is never, never wasted.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Oh! think not, when grief and misfortune surround thee,
That hope will ne'er beam on thy sorrowful eye:
Though the world in its gloom may be dreary
Around thee,

And dim every star that illum'd the sky—
Though the future may come on thy vision at
Even,
Like the desert's waste, where no blossom
Appears,

And the past, the dear past, which thy childhood
Made heaven,
May only be seen through the medium of tears.

Each bloom that to night every petal is closing
At morning will call back the bee to his feast,
And the sun, which afar in the west is reposing,
More brilliant to-morrow will rise in the east:
The clouds, that each gem of the night are concealing,

Will flit with the wind from the azure above;
And hope will arise from the ruins of feeling,
With beauties the heart may yet worship and
Love.

COLLOQUY

BETWEEN A TIPPLER AND HIS THROAT.

Throat.—Come, come! up, Sir, and give me
my bitters; it is almost day.

Tippler.—There will, I suppose, be no peace
till I indulge you; nor but little after that ere
you will be calling again. Every morning by
daylight you begin to twinge, tickle, tweak, itch
for rum or whiskey; and I may as well get rid
of the "knaving worm," as rid of your hanker-
ings. A drink at daylight, another before break-
fast, two or three more before dinner, and five
or six more before bed time. Your Wind-pipe
by this time, must have turned into a rum-pipe;
both melted into one. You are getting to be a
terrible hard master.

Th.—Up, up! give me my bitters, and not lie
here grumbling over me, like a mother over a
spoiled child.

Tip.—Thou art a most execrable tyrant.—
When I first began to indulge you, you was so
delicate, that nothing but the best of Cogniac,
or gin julap was wanted, and but a spoonful of
that.—Now whiskey hot and stinging enough
to make a horse kick or a hog grunt, is a deli-
cious beverage, and half a pint at a drink only sat-
isfies you. I must put an end to your hankerings,
or you will gut an end to me.

Th.—Do you recollect the fable of *Æsop*,
where all the limbs of the body entered into a
conspiracy that they would not labor to support
the belly.

Tip.—Yes: and do you pretend to cite that
as a parallel to my resolving not to turn the
shings down you by the pail full a day.

Th.—O yes, only instead of nourishing and
sustaining your body and limbs as the belly did
in that case, I, by your indulgence, give you
palpated hands, swollen ankles, bloated face, red
eyes, and the like of that, loss of health, loss of
character, ragged clothes, tip you occasionally
into the mud, face downwards, shall by and by
tip you head and heels, into the canal, and the
like of that; that's all the difference.

Tip.—So this is the way, is it, you tantalize
in your triumphs? I am resolved to stop your
triumph over me. I shall indulge you no longer.

Th.—I recollect one, Dick Burk, a rank old
tippler. He never went by a tavern but once:
Then declaring his resolution to go by that tav-
ern, put spurs to his horse and rode by with all
speed, then wheeling about, "Now Mr. Resolu-
tion, if you please, I'll go back and treat you
for going by." I have always found it so with
you; whenever you made a resolution of this
kind, you have always gone back to treat it.—
But to be serious and sincere with you, you
must, as you say, put an end to indulging me,
or I shall put an end to you. You have only to
resolve and stick to your resolutions. Resolve
like a man, and in faithfulness and sincerity ask
assistance of heaven. The struggle will be short,
and the conquest soon and just, in which con-
quest you will feel a richer triumph than ever
Napoleon or Caesar did in theirs. To effect this,
you must be rigid and resolute.—Touch not,
and allow me to taste not a drop. And in lieu of
that, indulge your appetite in every thing else it
requires; all the rich dainties of food and sweet-
meats, tea, coffee and cream; and all the fruits
of India, and the Levant, that will be required,
may be procured at a cheaper rate than I now
cost you. Say to your appetite, all these are
now at your service, but no more *slings* shall you
have; and stick to it—the struggle may be severe,
but it will be short. With temperance, health,
and character will return. The ready hand will
again be offered. Your palpated, bloated face,
and red eyes will cease. I shall then not tip you
again into the mud, and you, as aforesaid, will
enjoy a richer triumph than ever did a con-
queror at the head of armies. But to do this,
you must "stick to your resolutions," and not
go back to treat them, otherwise, they will on-
ly make you like *dazzled infidels*, the worse for
mending; or like rotten eggs, the worse for roasting.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

A TRIO.

The Parson, Doctor, and Lawyer.

Translated from a French MS. book of letters,
left in a private boarding house in the city of N.
York. The writer sailed for France, and died
soon after his embarkation; the successor to the
room being quite amused with the contents of
the book has given some extracts from his trans-
lation to a friend who now submits them for
publication or rejection, as you may deem most
advisable.

"Soon after my arrival in this country, I located
myself in this city, and took furnished lodg-
ings in the house of a young widow, so strongly
recommended to me by my cousin Madame de
Ternier; our family consisted of three learned
professions, together with my brother and
myself. The Doctor was a man of considerable
acquirements, general knowledge of the world,
fashionable manners, and pleasing address; had
acquired a large fortune by successful specula-
tions, and by marrying an heiress in early life;
he was a widower without children, and his
wealth enabled him to improve himself by travel,
not only in this country, but in Europe. In his
person, he was tall, yet sufficiently embon-
point to render his appearance entirely agreeable;
but upon close inspection neither his figure
nor talents were of the first order; his knowl-
edge, though general, was superficial; yet a
commanding voice and imposing manner, made
him pass current for much more than he really
possessed; his religious opinions were never ex-
pressed, but by some his moral principles were
strongly suspected; however he stood well with
the world, and found ready admission into the
best and most polished society. And now you
have an idea of the Doctor, let me call your
attention to the Parson. He was a young man,
only just entered into orders, of a remarkable
countenance, which once seen, imprinted itself
on the mind, and could never be forgotten. The
expression of his eye was brightened by the con-
traction of a pair of very large and dark eye-
brows, that scowled the denunciations of the
church's wrath on every poor sinner that dared
to differ from him in opinion, or oppose his fa-
vorite tenets. Indeed he appeared to us all, to
have taken the whole cause on his own shoul-
ders, and like one of the Seven Champions of
Christendom sought for exploits in which he
might signalize himself and evince his glowing
zeal: but this same man could assume the most
insinuating address and calm dignity of manners,
whenever occasions demanded them. Of liberal
education and cultivated taste, he acquired an
extraordinary influence over those whom he as-
sociated with. A neatly woven veil of piety con-
cealed from the world his numerous aberrations,
and so completely were his failings screened
thereby, that he was often held up as a model
worthy of imitation to less favoured young men,
who had more sincerity and less art than himself.
I feel cautious in speaking of one who makes
such high profession, and would wish to draw
a distinct line between the man himself and the
sacred office he holds; true religion, pure and
undefiled, I have ever been taught to revere,
and have received my veneration for it, from an
early inculcation of the precepts of a Fenelon, a
Moralist, and a Bourne; but the sacerdotal robe
will never, in my estimation, sanctify its
wearer, or palliate the lust of the flesh, of the
eye, or pride of life. But pardon this digres-
sion, and see a sketch of the Lawyer. He was
an elegant man, of amiable heart and prepos-
sessing manners, but no energy of character, almost
afraid to think or act for himself, he constantly
took the impulse of the passing moment and
formed his sentiments on another's model; over
him the master mind would always bear an un-
resisted sway; and although we might pity, we
cannot despise so kind hearted a youth. The
wily parson had obtained great ascendancy over
this young man, and used it to advance his own
interests in various ways.

You are now in possession of the three char-
acters, which my brother and myself usually de-
nominated the Trio. You must know, that these
three men became enamoured with the sprightly
widow at one and the same time, but totally
unknown to each other. The Lawyer com-
menced the attack; he sighed, he flattered, he
knelt, and in process of time yielded up his
whole heart a captive to the lady's charms. She
was amused for a season, but would not respond
to the sentiments he so profusely offered: but
where is the female heart that can withstand the
force of a parson's vows? She listened and with
apparent pleasure to his fervent declarations,
and the soft melody of finely modulated voice,
in reiterating the welcome vows of "Sophia, I
do love you," he began to make considerable
impression. The Doctor meanwhile tried every
species of rhetoric to secure her favour. He
ridiculed the parson and laughed at the lawyer,
but made but small inroads on her affections
himself. Each now began to suspect the other,
as they all were equally devoted to her in pub-
lic, and the shrewd parson once ventured a la-
boured tirade against the moral character of
the Doctor, and at the same time hinted the im-
possibility of permanent happiness with a char-
acter so vacillating as the Lawyer's. Thus as
they held their separate conferences with the
fair object of their pursuit, in a small parlour ad-
joining the room we occupied, not a syllable
was lost,—for the time chosen was generally
late in the evening, after my brother and I had
retired for the night,—you may rest assured this
kind of intercourse furnished ample scope for
our amusement. The predicament in which our
hostess was placed, was a singular one, and the
characters she had to encounter so entirely dif-
ferent from each other, that she was often per-
plexed how to act. Interest, which sometimes
awakened the ladies, drew her to the wealthy son
of the healing art; the influence of extraordinary
beauty operated in favour of the Lawyer; but
fickle fancy in a giddy woman of 18 pointed to
the parson. But the final event rather puzzled
us, as we were not prepared for it—which of
the trio was successful? Neither. The volatile
fair one has converted the whole ludicrous scene
into mere amusement, *pour passer le temps*, and
after candidly representing to the lawyer the
folly of encumbering himself with a wife—posi-
tively refusing the parson, and quarrelling with
the Doctor, she still keeps an excellent boarding
house not far from Broadway, and where I hope
to have the pleasure of bidding you welcome,
whenever the situation of your affairs will per-
mit you to visit the United States."

Such are the extracts forwarded to me from
my friend in New-York, to be applied to any
purpose I may choose; if you think them suf-
ficiently interesting to amuse any of your readers
they are at your service. SENEX.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

CATHARINE GREY.

The really affecting history of Catharine Grey
and her husband the Earl of Hertford, forms the
tale to which her name is assigned. Queen Eliza-
beth is here described to be enamoured to the
Earl; and after the discovery of his connexion
with Catharine, her jealousy vents itself in con-
fining them to separate apartments in the Tower.
We pass over the imaginary interview between
the queen and Catharine, and shall commence
our extracts with the resolution taken by Eliza-
beth, who is supposed to be residing in the
Tower at the time, to visit Seymour, at the mo-
ment when the lieutenant of that fortress had
permitted his prisoners to meet, notwithstanding
her Majesty's express commands to the contrary.

"The blood faded from Warner's cheek, his
knees knocked against each other, and so violent
was the agitation of his whole frame, that he
was for some time unable to utter a syllable
in reply to the queen's address.

"How now, Master Lieutenant!" asked Eliza-
beth; "what means this?" My resolution is, per-
haps, a somewhat singular one: but surely there
is in it nothing so appalling that it should banish
the blood from your cheek, and prevent your
limbs from performing their functions. Lead on,
I say—

"Gracious Madam!" said Warner, "pause a mo-
ment ere you take this step."

"Not an instant, Sir Edward," said the queen.
"How! do you dispute the commands of your
sovereign?"

"Then, most dread sovereign," said the lieuten-
ant seeing that it was impossible to preserve
his secret, and throwing himself at the queen's
feet, "pardon, pardon the most guilty of your
majesty's subjects."

"Alas!" said the queen, using the favorite in-
terjection of her father, while his own proud
spirit flashed in her kindled eye, and lowered in
his darkening brow; "what dost thou mean?"

"The Earl of Hertford is not in his dungeon."

"What, escaped! Traitor—slave hast thou
suffered him to escape!"

"Warner grovelling on the ground in the
most abject posture at the queen's feet, and his
frame trembled in every fibre as he said; he is
in the Lady Catharine's apartment."

"What, ho there!" shouted the queen as the
white foam gathered on her lip, and her own
frame became agitated, though not with fear,
but with uncontrollable anger. "Guards, seize
the traitor!"

"Several yeomen of the guard immediately en-
tered the apartment, and seized the lieutenant
of the Tower, binding his arms behind him,
but not depriving him of his weapons. The queen
acting on the impulse of the moment, command-
ed one of the guards to conduct her to the dun-
geon of the lady Catharine Grey, and ordered
the others to follow her with Sir Edward War-
ner in their custody. Anger, hatred, fear, jeal-
ousy, all lent wings to her steps. The dungeon
door was soon before her; the bolts were with-
drawn, and with little of the appearance of a
queen in her gait and gestures, excepting that
majesty which belongs to the expression of high-
ly wrought feelings, she rushed into the dun-
geon and found Catharine Grey in the arms of
Hertford, who was kissing away the tears that
had gathered on her cheek.

"Seize him—away with him to instant exe-
cution!" said the queen.

"The guards gazed for a moment wistfully on
each other, and seemed as if they did not under-
stand the command."

"Seize him! I say," exclaimed the queen.—
"I have myself taken the precaution to be pre-
sent, that I may be assured that he is in your cus-
tody, and led away to the death that he has tak-
en so much pains to merit."

"The guards immediately surrounded the earl,

but they yet paused a moment ere they led him
out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady
Catharine throw herself on her knees before
Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe.

"Have pity, pity, gracious queen!" she cried,
have pity!"

"Away, minion!" said the queen; "he had no
pity on himself when he ventured to break pri-
son, even in the precincts of our royal palace.—
His doom is fixed."

"Not yet, great queen, not yet!" said Catha-
rine still grasping Elizabeth's robes. "Can
naught save him?"

"Naught save my death," said the queen;
and then she added in an undertone, which she
did not seem to intend should be audible, while
a dark smile played on her lip, "or perchance
thine."

"Catharine's ear caught the last part of the
queen's sentence, and with the quickness of
lightning she exclaimed, 'thy death or mine, O
queen! then thus, she added, plucking from the
belt of Sir Edward Warner, who stood by her
side with his hands bound behind him, a dagger,
and brandishing it aloft, thus may his life be
spared!"

"A cry of 'treason! treason!' pervaded the
dungeon and the guards advanced between
Catharine and the queen, whose life she seemed
to threaten, but ere he could wrest the dagger
from her hand, she had buried it in her own
bosom.

"Now, now do I claim thy promise, Oh
queen!" she said as she sunk to the earth, whilst
the blood poured in a torrent from her wound
"Catharine Grey no longer disturbs thee—spare
the life of the princely Seymour."

"Her last breath was spent on these words—
her last gaze was fixed upon the queen—and
pressing the hand of her husband, who was per-
mitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the
spirit of Catharine Grey was released from all its
sorrows.

"The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life, pre-
served that for which it had been offered up—
The queen touched with the melancholy ter-
mination of her kind woman's existence, re-
voked the despotic and illegal order which she had
given for the execution of Hertford, but ordered
him to be conducted back to his dungeon, where
he remained in close custody for a period of more
than nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the
expiration of that period released him from his
captivity; and then, although he was unable to
restore the Lady Catharine to life, he took im-
mediate steps to re-establish her fair fame. In
these efforts he was perfectly successful, he
proved before the proper tribunals the validity
of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his
son, who was the issue of that ill-fated union."

We have received by the ship Henry, the
Savannah Georgian of the 26th ult. It mentions
a distressing occurrence which took place on
board the ship Niagara, on her passage from the
port of New-York to Savannah. On Thursday,
the 24th ult. when off Charleston Light, Mr.
Conway, the Tragedian, while the other passen-
gers were at dinner, jumped overboard. Every
exertion was made to save him, but owing to a
heavy sea and a strong wind from the N. E. and
the ship under a press of sail, all efforts were
fruitless.

Mr. C. about a year ago, formed the determi-
nation of relinquishing the stage and devoting
himself to the study of divinity, since which
time his attention has been so unremitting as to
have kept him almost wholly secluded from the
world.

N. B. The following *farewell*, which we copy
from the New-York American of Friday evening,
unites the inspiration of poetry with the deep
feeling and wandering genius of a melancholy
mind. There are reasons for believing that it
was transmitted some ten days since. The signa-
ture has attracted attention, but whether the
author was the gifted and unfortunate tragedian,
is of course mere matter of conjecture.—
(N. Y. Statesman.)

THE FAREWELL.

A wanderer, doom'd to dwell
On foreign shores a solitary man,
To home's lov'd scenes lamenting thus began,
The parting, sad farewell.

I leave my happy home,
The streams and meadows I have lov'd so long,
And the fair city, with its joyous throng,
O'er the rude waves to roam.

Farewell thou valued one,
Thou guide and friend of my departed years,
Thou mother of my youth, why gush thy tears
In blessing of thy son?

Farewell! oh, never more
Shall thy dim eyes behold thy wayward child;
Nay, mother, do not thus with accents wild
Thy bitter fate deplore.

Father, to thee I bow,
Asking thy blessing with this warm embrace;
Chide not the unmanly tears upon my face,
The paleness on my brow.

Alas! how shall I part
From thee, my father, and not wet my cheek
With tears that tell of love, and drops that speak
The sadness of my heart?

But ye, that wonder so,
With upraid eyes to see your brother weep,
Soon shall those little lids, seal'd up in sleep,
Forget a brother's woe.

And thou, whom next I love,
To thee "dear kindred blood" that fills my veins,
Farewell to thee—augments all other pains
That I in parting prove.

But see! the white sails swell,
Ah! blest companion of my early youth,
Dear objects of my fondest love and truth,
Sweet home and friends, farewell.

CONWAY.

A fine woman ought to add annually to her ac-
complishments, as much as her beauty loses in
the time.

From the New-York Herald.

A SHORT STORY.

"It is a sight the careful brow might smile,
And make *Age* smile, and dream itself to youth,
And youth forget such hour was passed on earth,
So springs the exulting bosom to that mirth!"
Byron.

"May I be sure of seeing you at Niagara, in
September?" said my friend George Rivers, as
we shook hands at parting, after an agreeable
turn in Broad-street, and a glass of Soda at the
"Hygean Retreat," in the flourishing and beau-
tiful village of Utica. "May I be sure," he re-
peated, "that you will be present when the con-
demned pirate-ship makes her descent over the
majestic cataract? I would give half I possess
to see you at that time. You will then see
Rivers a happy fellow. Pray do not fail of com-
ing," and as he urged his animated request,
the joyous glance of holy anticipation beamed in
his eye."

"Certainly," I replied, "nothing but my own
death, or that of some of my friends, will, I as-
sure you, prevent my attendance—but why at
that particular time, Rivers?"

"I will tell you then," rejoined he; and as the
horn of the Union Line poured out at this mo-
ment something of an impatient note, and the
crack of the driver's whip announced the readi-
ness of the stage, he grasped my hand warmly,
and we parted.

Five years had already passed away, since we
left the Seminary of C—. I had been

"scrawling strange words with a barbarous pen,"
or in other terms, a man of law, in that city of
the north where the good folks are said to be
"full of notions," and George had been a resident
of Baltimore. But we were happily both bent
ultimately on the same tour; and on the fourth
of September, I found myself seated in a ve-
hicle which wheeled rapidly over the short
space between Buffalo and the Falls of Niagara.

It was a soft and cool morning—the crimson
clouds were floating from before the face of the
bright and renovating sun. The broad bosom of
Erie was calm as the deep blue sky which it re-
flected—and the music of the early birds, as they
danced on the viewless sigh of the west wind,
brought an indescribable freshness to my spirit.
—It seemed to me as if the pure and guileless
morning of youth had again arrived—that the
joys of those years over which the oblivious
wave of the Lethe murmurs, were again throng-
ing back to my delighted heart. A thousand
beautiful features of natural scenery, which I had
already witnessed on my tour—the classic vil-
lage of Geneva—the placid aspect of the blue
Seneca, and its far dim hills along its banks,
had left an impressive yet undefined picture of
the loveliness of nature upon my brain. As we
neared Niagara, I leaned out of the coach, as
we whirled along, to catch an occasional glimpse
at that stupendous river, whose dark blue ex-
panse glimmered to the view, between clumps
of giant trees—and every object around seemed
rife with poetry and beauty. The roar of the
mighty torrent was but a complete contrast to the
mild and gentle serenity which was enthroned
in my bosom.

How shall I attempt to describe the varied
groups at Niagara, for days before the ill-fated
"Pirate" made her deadly and sublime voyage!
Phœbus, Apollo!—the pencil of a Hogarth would
fail to do the subject justice. Here was a fat
alderman from the populous town, intent on se-
curing a prospective and airy room for himself
and his dark-eyed daughter, of sixteen—there
the dapper dandy of Broadway, smelling most
enchantingly of *Eau de Cologne* and rosewater
—here the unwieldy burglar from Albany,
with his "goodie wrou," and all the rest of his
worthy family—the merry countenance of mine
host, and the obsequious bow of the waiter, as
some florid tourist from South Carolina dropped
a shilling in his hand, as he drew his trunk from
the dusky boot of the coach, and removed it to
some airy and comfortable apartment.

It was two days after my arrival before I en-
countered Rivers. I was sitting in somewhat of
a melancholy mood, conning over a dog-eared
volume of "*Pisnon Grey*," with the eternal roar
of the torrent in my ears, when the servant hand-
ed me a note. It ran to this effect:

"Niagara, Sept. 1827.

"Dear M.—Will you call at room No. 2, pre-
cisely at three this afternoon? I am particu-
larly desirous of your presence. Do not return an
excuse—I insist upon your attendance, and feel
assured you will not refuse. Truly yours,
RIVERS."

I pencilled him a hurried answer by the bear-
er, and in the next instant, I was closeted in my
dressing room, where, if I spent an extra half
hour at my toilet, I must beg to be excused—
for I had strange surmises that something pecu-
liarly agreeable was in process of development
—but what it might precisely be, I could in no
wise divine.

The hour of three found me knocking at the
door of my friend with a palpitating heart. It
opened—and the hearty grasp of George's hand
was the next procedure.

"Will you excuse my note?" said he, smiling;
"I should have called on you myself, but my
home is here—here, at present, is all that makes
life sweet." Then retiring a moment to an ad-
joining apartment, he returned with a beautiful
young lady leaning on his arm. "Allow me,
Mr. M.—," said he, "the pleasure to introduce
to you my wife, Mrs. SOPHIA RIVERS. I had in-
tended to have this enjoyment before—but the
crowded state of the coaches has prevented our
arrival."

My surprise was complete. She was a lovely
girl, in the very blossom of her young existence.
She dropped a low obeisance, and I congratulated
myself that I made, on that occasion, one of the
most graceful bows of which I was ever guilty
in the whole course of my life. I looked but a
moment on her glowing cheek, and caught but
for an instant the chastened glance of her soft
blue eye. I congratulated Rivers with all the
warmth of a friendship, which no dishonourable
had ever broken, on his happiness; and the
afternoon and evening was killed in the most de-
lightful manner. Rivers was all happiness—he
had taken to his bosom one of the fairest flow-
ers of earth—and his soul gleamed out in his
swimming eye.

Gentle reader, I will assay to be brief. The
next day the lofty ship reeled over the green
torrent of Niagara—the shout of thousands rent
the air—but I was a melancholy spectator of the
sublime spectacle. Like the condemned vessel
before me, I was approaching a like yawning
gulf—the deep, dismal vortex of the bachelor's
corner. Twenty-seven years of my existence

down, and I was determined to seek out the gentle one, with whom to sail down the river. I turned away from the troubled sea as the dark bulk disappeared from the edge of that frowning wall of waters—and I met a friend, and his surprising wife. George stepped my hand with rapture.

"M—," said he, with a look of the most tranquil delight, in a low voice—"get married, stay at G—, in my western home, a year, was the happiest stay I ever made. Then found the treasure which I have now secured, and for which I have exchanged many a lonely hour, and many a deceitful allurement. I have the best of things for my bosom friend—how can he be otherwise than happy?"

As for me, I had my own resolution already formed—and when I arrived at the beautiful village of G— on my return home, I learned that a splendid ball was to be given at the hotel where I had taken lodgings, and a card had been left for me by one of my friends who had expected my arrival. In a brief space I had dressed, and was in the spacious hall, waiting with Miss E. Liza Rivers, a cousin of my friend, for a partner. She was more than human that evening; and I have been at G— ever since; while every third evening finds me making a low congee at the door of old Rivers—he is a fine old fellow—and Emily is an angel. Before the leaves are all scattered from the locusts before the door of "Rivers-Hall," I have a golden hope that Emily and we will be united. This is the nineteenth of September, I believe I shall take courage, and discuss the subject to-night.

The following is a copy of a note I despatched to my friend George this morning:

"C—, Sept. 20, 1827.
"Dear Rivers—I have found, in your beautiful and amiable countenance all the goodness which ever graced your Sophia. I have lately asked her a very important question—and it was agreed, last night, that we should be married next. Thanking—Pray heaven the Governor will issue an early proclamation! Ever yours, M—."

It will be seen from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of December, that Snelson, the late Teller of the Petersburg Bank, has been arrested at Liverpool:

Successful Pursuit.—Nathaniel Snelson, Teller of the Discount Office of the Bank of Virginia, having absconded, on the 21st of October, with about \$40,000, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of \$100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool, was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Canning, bound to this port, which sailed on the 2d Nov. twelve hours before his pursuer reached that place. Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of \$500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d Nov. and arrived here on Saturday, as also from New York, by the packet ship Leeds, which arrived on Sunday, and Canada, which arrived on Tuesday. In the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boeghey and Roberts, the police officers were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Canning, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last, and acquainting the delinquent with their errand, received from him about \$30,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentleman who had followed him hither.

Five men have been bound over in Boston, in the sum of \$500 dollars each, to take their trials at the next municipal court, charged with having been concerned in the late riot at South Boston. The riot arose from a dispute between two Irishmen one of whom was from Tipperary, and the other from Longford. They agreed to make a fair fight of it, which took place on Friday evening last. Neither party getting enough on that occasion, the business was adjourned over to the next day. In the meanwhile the friends of the rival houses of Tipperary and Longford became interested in the affair. On the 28th the armies met to the number of two hundred, and a battle ensued of nearly an hour, which was put a stop to at last by ringing the bells and bringing out the fire department. Some eight or ten were left wounded on the field of battle, and numbers went away with their crowns cracked.

The following article we extract from the Baltimore Patriot of Monday:
"Fatal Duel."—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Bond Martin, and Mr. Carr, students of medicine, left the city for "the field of honor," near Bladensburg, to settle a dispute of a trifling nature in its origin—they met at eight paces, when Mr. Martin received on the first fire, the ball of his antagonist in his forehead; he fell and expired on the ground. His body was brought to Baltimore on Saturday evening, and has since been conveyed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the residence of his father, Chief Justice Martin. Mr. Carr is from Virginia.

On Saturday week, Mr. William C. Newkirk, his daughter, a daughter of Mr. John I. Newkirk, a daughter of the Widow Malatt, and a young man whose name we have not yet learned; all residents of the town of Florida, N. Y. were drowned by falling through ice in crossing Schoharie Creek, in a sleigh.

BACHELOR'S BALL AT NEW YORK.
The Merchants' Telegraph, noticing the arrangements which have been made for the Bachelor's Ball on Valentine's Eve, makes the following remark:—

"To prevent it from being perceived how rapidly their phalanx is diminished, the whole saloon, as we understand, is to be lined with looking glasses, that they may see their shadows as they pass, and deceive spectators with a multiplication of images."

From an estimate in a late number of the Sunday School Magazine, it appears that more than 175,000 children in the United States, attend the Sabbath schools that are connected with the Union. If to those be added the Methodist, and other schools, not in connexion with the Union, it will increase the number to 250,000, or 300,000.

The editor of the Buffalo Journal has been held to bail in the sum of \$3000 dollars, at the suit of the Washington Banking Company, for having spoken of its concerns in a manner calculated to injure its credit! That paper informs that suits were also commenced against Messrs. Samuel C. Brewster and N. Sergeant for violation of the statute a-

by statute is 1000 dollars for each and every offence, in cases of this kind.

Captors of the Philadelphia Frigate.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur and others, was taken up, and the question being taken on filling the first blank with 100,000 dollars, it was agreed to. Mr. Hayne then moved to fill the remaining blanks with the following sums:

For the legal representatives of Commodore Preble, \$5,000.

For Susan Decatur, legal representative of Stephen Decatur, of the first class of officers, \$31,412.

For the second class of officers, (James Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge, and Jonathan Thorn,) \$12,564.

For the third class of officers, \$14,958.

For the fourth class, \$12,215.

For the fifth class, \$11,074.

And for 43 seamen, \$12,773.

A WANDERING SON.

Printers in all sections of the United States are requested to insert the following as an act of humanity and public caution:

My son Edwin S. Humphrey, aged 19 years, subject to turns of insanity, is wandering somewhere. He took (as it is supposed) from the bar of Jesse Ives, inn keeper in Barkhamsted, on the 26th ult. \$45 in bank bills on different banks, besides \$20 on Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, and has not since been heard of. Said Edwin is about 5 feet 7 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, has a scar on his upper lip; also, some pimples on his face. Frequently he appears very decent and unassuming but trust him not. He wore away a large crowned black hat, blue coat, striped vest, and dark pantaloons. Whoever will secure the above described young man in jail, and give information by mail to the Subscriber, who is his father, so that he may be had, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary charges paid. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. I reside in Salisbury Connecticut.

Jan 31, 1828. ASHEL HUMPHREY.

The following just eulogium is contained in a note to one of Lawrence's Lectures, a work recently published in Salem Massachusetts:—
In complimenting the Quakers for not having followed the warlike and destructive example set before them by the rest of mankind, I state most sincerely, that, whether I regard them as a religious society, or as a body of citizens, whether I look to their private or public conduct, I hold the Quakers in the highest respect. Their singular and honorable distinction is practical Christianity, evinced in blameless lives, in renouncing all force and violence, in endeavoring to fulfil literally the Gospel precepts of peace and good-will, in active benevolence, in unremitted personal as well as pecuniary co-operation in all measures calculated to diminish the amount of human misery and suffering, and to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures.

Agreeably to the returns made by 127 practitioners of midwifery, there were born in the last year in the city and liberties of Philadelphia 3581 Male, and 3452 Female children, making the total number of births 7033.

The total number of deaths was 3945, viz:— 1152 of males of 20 years of age and upwards, and 1026 of males under 20 years of age. 845 of females of 20 years of age and upwards, and 922 of females under 20 years.

GLEANINGS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have decided that the electors of president and vice president shall be chosen in that state by a general ticket.

A duel was fought a few days since near Fort Mitchell, Geo. between a Mr. T. E. Burnside and Mr. G. W. Crawford, in which the former was killed.

It is stated in a letter from Holland that last year, in a population of upwards of six millions, there were but two executions!

There are in Massachusetts 150 incorporated woollen and cotton manufactures, with an aggregate capital exceeding \$20,000,000.

The tax on marriage licences for the city and county of Baltimore, last year, amounted to \$3,386.

A lady near Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn. is stated to have a remarkable Bed Quilt, which was composed of twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six pieces.

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Thomas Burgess, charged with the murder of Champion Terry, in Jasper county.

Resolutions in favor of further protection to domestic manufactures have passed the house of representatives of New York, by a vote of 97 to 3.

The whole number of Officers on the pension list of the United States is eight hundred and thirty seven. The issues of Continental Money, during the Revolution, amounted altogether to \$241,552,780.

Major General Scott arrived at New Orleans in January from Tampa Bay. He is on a tour of inspection of the forts on the Gulf and the upper western posts.

A second and final city assembly is to take place in New-York on the birth-day of Washington. It has been determined not to try a "fancy ball" on the occasion. About one o'clock on Saturday morning the Grain Mill, belonging to the Aetna Company Powder Mills on the Liberty Road, blew up; no lives were lost. The concussion was distinctly felt in Baltimore City, and many slumberers thought it was an earthquake.

The Harrisburg Argus of Saturday last, says, "the bill reported in the Senate to incorporate the Sunday School Union, has elicited a very warm debate. There is no possibility of its passing."

Mr. Owen is delivering lectures at the American Theatre in New Orleans. The profits derived from the sale of tickets are to be applied towards founding an infant school, such as are established in the eastern cities.

On the 19th of January, a duel was fought in New Orleans, between Mr. Vaux and Judge Leonard. Mr. Vaux was fatally wounded, and expired in about two minutes, almost without a struggle.

In Montreal, a man named Bazinia recently attempted to stop a horse which was at full speed, but missing his aim at the horse's head, the shaft of the vehicle struck his breast, penetrated nearly through his body, and killed him.

A Halifax paper complains that the spectacle goes to the United States, and adds that

land, last season, for 28s per bbl. while American flour was at 40s 45s.

RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a perfect copy of the Resolutions as they finally passed, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday night last:

"Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House, if any retrenchment can be made with safety to the public interest, in the number of the officers of the Government of the United States, and in the amount of salaries which they may respectively receive; more especially, to report specifically on the following heads:

1st. What reductions of expense can be made in the State Department, in the number and salaries of the officers and clerks attached to this Department, in the expenses regulating the foreign intercourse, and in the printing and distribution of the public laws of the United States.

2d. What reductions in the Treasury Department, and whether an effective system of accountability, and for the collection of the public dues, is there established.

3d. What reduction of expense can be had in the Navy Department, in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the Secretary of the Navy.

4th. What reduction of expenses can be made in the Department of War, in the Indian Department, and in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the Secretary of War.

5th. What reductions of expense can be made in the number of officers, and the amount of compensation which they may receive, in the Postmaster General's Department.

And that the Committee be further instructed to examine the several contingent funds of each of these Departments, and to report the amount and objects for which disbursements have been made from these funds; and that they report the amounts, vouched and unvouched, which have been paid from the secret service fund, since the first day of July, 1790, or the fund regulating the contingencies of foreign intercourse, and of the fund for the expenses of the intercourse with the Barbary Powers.

And that they further report whether the compensation of members of Congress should be reduced; and whether the fixed salaries of the officers of this house and its contingent expenses, can, with propriety, be diminished.

And further, that they enquire whether any modification of the sinking fund act can be made, with a view of producing a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Rives, Mr. Everett, Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Wright of New-York, have been appointed the Committee.

POLITICAL.

"AMERICAN MANNERS."

Under this title the London Courier of the 5th ult. publishes the letter of Senator Benton, in which he gives an account of the rencontre between General Jackson and himself in the year 1813. The editor of the Courier heads the article with the words "American manners," and the annexed comment, from which it will be observed that he was unwilling to yield his belief to such a tale:—

"The following curious narrative appears in the American papers. One of the actors in it, it will be observed, is General Jackson, the candidate for the Presidency, who at the last election, united more voices of the people in his favor than any other. This we admit, is not General Jackson's own account of the matter, and some provocation had no doubt been given; but, making every allowance, unless the whole be an absolute fiction, it gives an extraordinary idea of the swiftness of the South Western States."

The following is the letter of Col. Benton, which is indeed no "fiction." Let it be read, and then let the inquiry be made—ought such a man as Jackson to be President of this Republic?

Franklin, Tenn. Sept. 10, 1813.
"A difference which had been for some months brewing between Gen. Jackson and myself, produced on Saturday the 4th inst. in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proofs.

1. That myself and my brother Jesse Benton arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

2. That the General and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, and commenced the attack by LEVELLING A PISTOL at me; when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4. That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by Gen. Jackson at me; two by me at the General, and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing Gen. Jackson was brought to the ground, but received no hurt.

5. That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donelson made at me, and gave me five slight wounds. Captain Hammond and Mr. Stokely Hays engaged my brother, who being illt weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men. They got him down; and while Capt. Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms as he lay on his back parrying the thrust with his naked hands. From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Sommer, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays to blow him through; but it missed fire.

6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each, for it was our intention if driven to arms, to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near, that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head at little more than arm's length from it.

7. Capt. Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson, as he has since proved by the General's certificate a certificate which reflects I know not whether less honor upon the General or upon the Captain.

8. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Seay, had his lodgings! So little are the law

and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

These facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part, I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time, but particularly so at the present moment, when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of *courage*, God forbid that I should ever attempt to gain it by becoming abulky. Those who know me, know full well that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of *Courage* in defending his post, than I would for the reputation of all the adullists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry.

This Gen. Jackson, is the same man, who certain designing politicians wish to elevate to the first office within the gift of an enlightened American people. Can you, fellow citizens of the State of Delaware, consent to it? Will you, too, be willing to bring disgrace and infamy upon your country, by making such a man your President?

Cheering prospects for the Administration.

From all parts of the country, we have received the most cheering assurances of the ultimate triumph of the Administration, and these signs should urge us all, to make renewed and vigorous efforts, in behalf of the supporters of the "American System." Even in Tennessee, the very hot bed of Jacksonism, there are displayed some "good signs," as will be seen, from the following extract of a letter, from an eminent gentleman of the west, dated,

Knoxville, (Tenn.) Dec. 29, 1827.

"If you of the east will but continue to do your duty, the Administration must triumph. You need not believe all the stories that are told about the political affairs of this state, for you may rest assured, that it is next to impossible for General Jackson to obtain the whole vote of the electoral college of this state. He may obtain a majority, but I doubt it, for the East Tennesseans, in the neighborhood of Rodgersville and the Valley, are making every effort to oppose him, for they have not forgot his treatment towards them during the Seminole war. The fate of poor Harris and the six militia men, will not be soon forgotten."

MILITIA DOCUMENTS.

It may be recollected that the documents, furnished by the Secretary of War relative to the trials of the Militia men at Mobile, after being on the Speaker's table for several days, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed, about a week ago. Nothing further was heard of the documents. Two days, in succession, while Mr. Chilton's resolution stopped up every avenue to the ear of the House, Mr. Sioane addressed the Chair with a view to obtain some information respecting them, but was pronounced out of order. Mr. A. Smyth spoke on the subject of Mr. Chilton's resolution on Wednesday, he commenced reading a letter from Gov. Blount to General Jackson, and on being interrogated, admitted that this was one of the documents sent to the Military Committee a week before and ordered by the House to be printed.

Yesterday Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of that Committee, rose for the purpose—not of making a report, but of giving some information, not on the authority of the Committee, but in his individual character, to the House. What was the information? Why, that the Committee had been carefully employed in examining the documents, in order to see if any more were required to enable the public to have a full understanding of the matter, and that, at their next meeting, the Committee would be prepared to return the papers to the Clerk's table, for the purpose of being printed.

In reply to a question from Mr. Sioane, Mr. Hamilton further stated, that the Committee would make a report.

If all this has been done in a conscientious construction of their duties, and according to the understanding of the House, nothing more can be said but that the Committee have had views on these points which are much at variance with the ordinary practice of Committees. It is the first time, within our knowledge—perhaps the first time since the Constitution was formed—that, when information received on the call of a member of the House, was ordered to be printed, and referred to a Committee, that Committee, before they allowed the documents to be printed, went into the examination of the subject, in order to see if any thing more was necessary to be asked for.

The real state of the thing can scarcely be mistaken. The committee have no doubt kept the matter from the press, in order that the report which they may determine upon, with a view to whitewash the General, may go forth to the world in company with the information.—*Nat. Jour.*

We extract the following paragraph from the Milledgeville Recorder, one of the most zealous and inveterate of the Opposition journals:

"Mr. Clay's defence, the first part of which will be found in to-day's paper, exhibits an imposing mass of testimony that must have its weight on unprejudiced minds—it will go far, we think, towards relieving his character from the suspicions under which it has so long suffered."

Such will be the language of all those Editors who have not surrendered every claim to respect, for regard of truth, and for chivalrous feeling. It would be too much to expect that mere instruments can perform any thing but according to the impulses they receive from the hands which use them.—But independent and honorable Editors, whose judgments are not darkened by prejudice, will adopt the language of the Milledgeville Editor.

A Caesar, a Cromwell, or a Buonaparte, in their most successful efforts to overthrow the long established governments of their respective countries, never uttered sentiments so bold, so subversive of law and order, as have escaped, at different times, from the strenuous supporters of Gen. Jackson.—Like their leader, they seem to think that SPLENDID LAWLESSNESS will pass unheeded, or if remarked, that deserved censure will be lost in the reflection of what such a character might have been, had a proper cultivation of mind and morals taken place. The following extracts, from a pamphlet published in South Carolina, and

supposed to be written by a United States Senator, from that State, exhibit what may be expected should Gen. Jackson and his southern friends get all power into their hands. Disorganization, civil war, every evil that a lover of his country would deprecate in such an event might be expected; the ruin of the manufacturing and agricultural interest of the middle, northern, and western States would be inevitable. Thus speaks the thorough-going friend of Jackson:

"The more this American System is looked into, the more it will be regarded as a well digested system, of Piracy upon the south. View, my fellow citizens, this subject as you please. Turn it every way in your thoughts, and if there be a South Carolinian who can devise a practicable plan, by which we can rid ourselves of the LEECHES, (the middle and northern states) that are drawing our life blood, I hope, in God, he will come forward and recommend it. I can myself, see no hope for our domestic safety, but in RESISTANCE. Let these States beware how they approach us with any extension of the tariff, or they may tread upon the RATTLESNAKE of the South. It is slow in its resistance, but DEADLY in its blow."—*Harrisburg Argus.*

A letter writer from this City figures away in a late Opposition journal in the following paragraph:

"All the important business, you will perceive, is done in both Houses, by the friends of Gen. Jackson."

If this letter-writer was required to put his finger on a single important measure which has been "done," this session, he would find himself in a situation of some perplexity. It would be very easy to show what ought to have been "done," and what would have been "done," if the important business had been in any other hands than those of the friends of Gen. Jackson. They have provoked, most wantonly and unnecessarily a discussion on a private bill which consumed about two weeks, and another on a resolution of a party character, which has now lasted nearly two weeks more. This manner of doing, or rather of leaving undone, the public business, has cost the nation this session an unnecessary expenditure of but little short of a hundred thousand dollars. There are now about 130 bills reported in the House, and about forty or fifty from the Senate, all waiting to be acted on; yet we find the friends of Jackson, who told us at the outset that they would take on themselves the responsibility of the session, throwing into the House subjects which must produce discussions, and a lamentable neglect of the public business, and a prodigal waste of the public money and time.—*Nat. Jour.*

DOWN WITH THE YANKEES! AGAIN!

Those who do not know that the only real objection to Mr. Adams, in the Southern States, is the fact that he is a Yankee, and that it is a contest of the South against the interest of the North, prompted by the bitter prejudices which the Southerners entertain against all yankees—those who doubt that "down with the yankees!" is the true Jackson motto, may find some conviction in the following remarks. They are copied from the leading Jackson paper in Pennsylvania, and the same which received a loan from Senator Eaton, the friend and biographer of General Jackson, some time since.

New Hampshire Times.

[From the Philadelphia Mercury.]
When Walsh, some years ago, triumphantly declared that Mr. Adams would receive the support of the Universal Yankee Nation, we believed his assertion, because we were aware of the bigotted and illiberal views of the great mass of the Eastern people. Some Jackson men now affirm, that Jackson will receive some of the votes of New Hampshire and Maine. The idea to us is too chimerical for solid reflection.—We never will believe that that infected district, where the love of monarchy is so mixed up with all the forms and elements of life, can never so far forget her sins and overcome her evil nature as to vote for Jackson! We are not among those tricky and sickly politicians who feign strength in order to gain it. We shall always speak freely and frankly. We believe Adams will get all the New-England states—and that he will get no more. NAY WE WOULD RATHER THAT NEW ENGLAND WOULD NOT CONTAMINATE JACKSON BY HER SUPPORT. We have no faith in, and no love for the clime of the Hartford Convention! We leave that for Binns, and Clay, and Adams, and Poulson, and Fenno, and other Tories. WE WANT TO SEE JACKSON ELECTED BY THE PATRIOTIC STATES; AND A LINE DRAWN BETWEEN HIM AND THE YANKEE NATION.

We mean no disrespect to the Yankees, God forbid! They are a very civil kind of folks, notwithstanding they are extremely selfish, and gripping after money. There are many good patriots among them too!—A great many fine scholars, and some brilliant men of genius, but still, the exceptions only confirm the rule.

[The feelings of every "true blooded yankee," will prompt the right comment upon this article.]

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PENN.—No. 2.]—AN ACT to prevent defalcations on the part of the Disbursing Agents of the Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no money hereafter appropriated shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury Notes received by such person, to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order said to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Approved—25th Jan. 1828.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Wilmington and its vicinity, held at the Town Hall, on the 9th of February, 1828, by public notice from the Committee appointed at a former meeting, on the subject of a Rail Road from, at or near this place, to some point communicating with the Chesapeake Bay, J. G. ROWLAND was called to the Chair, and LEA PUSEY appointed Secretary.

The Committee presented the following report, viz:

"The committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of constructing a Rail way communication between this place, and some point on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, or the Susquehanna river, &c.

REPORT.

That your committee have viewed the subject of inquiry as embracing three leading questions: 1st, the practicability of the undertaking, 2d, the expediency of commencing it at the present time; and lastly, the most eligible route.

Having examined the subject with attention, and corresponded with individuals deemed competent to furnish direct information; we are fully convinced of the entire practicability of constructing a rail way between the points contemplated. The level surface of the country over which it will pass; the cheapness and facility with which materials can be furnished, together with the very favorable views entertained by the public in general, are all circumstances highly auspicious to the success of the undertaking.

On the expediency of entering upon this great and important work, at the present time, we cannot for a moment entertain a doubt. The immense advantages of rail ways, as modes of transportation, is a question already decided by the concurrent testimony of all who are acquainted with the subject. "During my late visit to England," says one of our intelligent correspondents, "I examined as critically as my time would admit, a number of rail-roads; and the result was, that I became more thoroughly confirmed than ever, in their superiority over every other mode of intercommunication."

In relation to the road in question, the same individual remarks: "Any one acquainted with the topography of the narrow isthmus between the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, while he contemplates the geographical position, and at the same time considers that it is the connecting link in the great chain of communication between the east, west, and the south; that Massachusetts and New Jersey are at this moment taking measures to construct rail-roads through their respective states, must at once be struck with the astonishing facility with which the undertaking can be accomplished, and the prodigious advantages that will accrue. Taking all these things into view," continues the writer, "I am decidedly of the opinion that your project possesses advantages superior to any other of the kind to be met with in this country."

The cost of rail-ways is an important item, and has claimed the attention of the committee; but the short time allotted to the subject, together with the difficulty of obtaining precise information, on this point, will necessarily render this part of the report less definite, than could be wished. Where the rails are made wholly of iron, the average cost in England, is estimated at 5000l. per mile, or about \$22,000. In this country, the expense of such a road would amount to a much greater sum, owing to the price of iron. The superiority of such a road over some others, consists in its great durability; but it is not without its objections: the foundation is liable to injury from the expansion and contraction of the metal, by heat and cold; an objection which must operate with more force in the northern and middle states, than in many parts of Europe, where the climate is milder, and subject to less extremes: added to this, cast-iron rails are subject to fracture. It is proposed to construct the projected rail-road from Boston to Providence, wholly of granite faced with iron, the expense of this road is estimated at \$8000 per mile, single tracks, with turnout points, or sidings. Of the expense of timber rail ways, a variety of opinions prevail, for the want of experiments. From all the information which we have been able to obtain, we are induced to believe that the cost of a double timber railway to accommodate slow and fast carriages, with sidings, and faced with iron half an inch thick by two inches broad, built upon stone foundation, and passing over our isthmus, would not exceed 10,000 dollars per mile, and might possibly be constructed for 8000 dollars.

The opening of such an intercourse as is contemplated by the undertaking, with the south and west, embracing a part of the immense and rapidly increasing tract of the Susquehanna, and thus forming a connexion with the north and east, must not only be followed by great local advantages to ourselves, but by a great national benefit.

On a railway such as is contemplated, your committee believe it susceptible of demonstration, that two horses travelling 10 hours in the 24, could transport across the isthmus in one year, nearly 60,000 bushels of wheat; which, at 4 of the price now paid for water and land carriage, would yield after deducting all expenditures, a neat profit of more than 1000 dollars, without any allowance for back carriage; and that goods could be shipped at Baltimore, and landed the same day in Philadelphia. The report of the Baltimore rail-road company, states that the cost of transportation on a rail-road will be found to be 3 cents a ton per mile cheaper than by water carriage: that one thousand bushels of lime can be conveyed on such a road, 12 miles for \$14, whilst the cost of the same on a common turnpike is 99 dollars. Added to the above considerations in favor of the undertaking, your committee are informed that a bill is now pending before the legislature of Maryland, for the incorporation of a company to construct a road from Elkton, northward to the Pennsylvania line; and a company formed in Pennsylvania to continue it, through a populous country, and where limestone is said to abound. There can be but little doubt from this, another road would ere long be extended to the River Susquehanna. With such improvements progressing on all sides of us, would it not argue a great degree of apathy in us, not to avail ourselves of advantages which a moderate share of industry could not fail to procure?

Concerning the last point of inquiry, viz: the most eligible direction for the road, your committee have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory result, from the want of the ne-

cessary data. Before this question can be rightly determined, surveys must be had; the general features of the country must be examined, and the quantum of produce and trade, which any given route may attract, must be properly appreciated. Your committee therefore recommend such measures as may be deemed necessary for the attainment of this object; and also, for obtaining of the legislature of Maryland, an act for the incorporation of a company to construct the road in question."

Which being twice read and considered, was, on motion, adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. G. ROWLAND, Chairman.
LEA PUSEY, Sec'y.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1828.

We have placed at the lower entrance to our office, a Letter Box, for the convenience of Correspondents.

Appointment by the Governor.—We learn from good authority, that Thomas Clayton, Esq. of Dover, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of this State, in the place of Judge Booth, deceased.

We return our warmest thanks to our friends throughout the State, for the exertions that have been made and are still making, to promote the success of our undertaking. Our subscription list continues rapidly to increase, owing to the activity of our friends principally in N. Castle and Kent. We hope Sussex will not be backward in contributing her aid to the good cause.

We request that our friends who hold subscription papers for the Advertiser, will still retain them, and forward, from time to time, the names of such persons as may become subscribers thereto.

Fire!—On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, the Soap and Tallow Manufactory of Messrs. Bainton & Bancroft, situated at the upper end of this Borough, was consumed by fire. The loss which these gentlemen have sustained, is estimated at about \$3000. Two thousand dollars were insured on the property by the Delaware Fire Insurance Company. We can cordially sympathize with the sufferers in their loss—it being but a few years since our establishment met with a similar misfortune.

The Six Militiamen.—It will be recollected, that a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, calling for the documents relative to the execution of the six militiamen. The documents were promptly laid before Congress, and referred to the Military Committee. This committee, like all other committees appointed by the Jackson Speaker, Mr. Stevenson, is composed of five Jacksonian and two Administration men. The documents might as well have been referred to the Nashville Committee, at once; and they would, no doubt, have made just such a report as has been made. As might have been expected, the report white-washes the General all over; and this report is ordered to be printed and circulated throughout the country, without allowing any debate or discussion upon its truth or falsehood. When some members attempted to discuss it, their mouths were closed by the previous question; not a word was allowed to be said, and this report of the white-washing committee is to go abroad as an acquittal of the General by the House of Representatives. Those who want correct information on this subject, therefore, will have to examine the documents themselves.

Bringing things home.—During the last electioneering campaign in Kent County, Mr. Senator Ridgely at a place called the "Wading place treat," in Missillon forest, got into an ox cart, and spoke for something like two hours, abusing Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in the loudest notes. Among other things, he said the corruption was proved by the very fact that Clay voted for Adams, and Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State. John M. Clayton, the present Secretary of Delaware, replied to this speech, and among other things stated the following opposite case:

In 1823 there was a controversy in the Federal party of this State, as to their candidate for the gubernatorial chair. The nine conferees having assembled at Dover, to make the nomination, four (of whom Mr. Clayton was one) voted for the Honourable Senator Ridgely, and five others for Samuel Paynter. A great deal of warmth existed among the friends of the Candidates, and when the nomination of Mr. Paynter was first announced, many of Mr. R.'s friends declared they would oppose it. However, afterwards Mr. Ridgely and his friends voted for Mr. Paynter, who was elected Governor by their aid, and who certainly could not have been elected without it. The very first act of Mr. Paynter's Administration was to appoint Mr. Ridgely Secretary of State! The inquiry was pressed "If the election of Governor Paynter by Ridgely and his friends, and Governor Paynter's subsequent appointment of Mr. R. as Secretary of State, was (as all thought) a fair transaction, with what propriety could the honourable Senator then urge that the parallel case of Mr. Adams' election by the aid of Mr. Clay and his friends, and Mr. Clay's subsequent appointment by Mr. Adams, exhibited evidence of corruption?"

These cases were then compared at some length, and it is hardly necessary to add that the illustration which they furnished, was effective on the audience. Missillon hundred, in which these things occurred, three days after Senator Ridgely's long speech, gave two hundred and eight majority for the Adams' ticket—a majority larger than was given in any other Hundred in the State for either of the candidates.

Our advices from the lower counties are of the most encouraging nature. A correspondent writes us from Sussex that our prospects are extremely flattering. "Every individual" he says, "who was an Adams man last fall, will maintain his integrity. I know many Jackson men, who have struck their colours, and will hereafter support our good cause. Those who have heretofore been neutral, will range mostly on our side." Thus we see, that cause which does honour to every man who espouses it, continues to prosper. Yet, let us not sleep in our security. Let every man be up and doing. Let not the enemy surprise one of our sentinels slumbering at his post—and take especial care that no spies be found lurking in our camp. Let us hereafter trust no man who will sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, or like Benedict Arnold, would barter away our rights, and "shake the pillars of liberty's temple about our ears." The Jackson ranks are shaking with discontent, caused by the restless spirits of disappointed office hunters. The fabric of corruption stands tottering above their heads, ready to fall and crush its builders in its ruins; and it behoves every well meaning man to turn his back and escape, if not for his very life, at least for his honor's sake.

There are few of our readers, acquainted with the political manoeuvres of the opposition, who have not had some knowledge of a paper which once existed in Philadelphia called the "Columbian Observer," edited by the notable Stephen Simpson, and which once led the van of the Jackson party in that city. That paper was called into existence by a few friends of the military chieftain—certain gentlemen, acting as accouchers—and was set upon the shoulders of the people; but they wisely choosing not to be gulled by a bastard ship, "dropped it," and its return to its mother earth would have been almost premature, had not its god-father, Mr. Senator Eaton, the chieftain's political aidecamp, thrown a purse of \$1500 under it. This temporary prop had the effect of easing its fall, which, however, was certain and fatal. Sometime after this event, another bantling was brought forth and christened the "Palladium." This, also, was palmed upon the credulous as a child of legitimate birth; but "the people" have at length detected the counterfeit, and the bairn is like to famish for lack of sustenance.—It is now compelled to subsist upon the private charity of its bountiful parents, as the following extract of a letter, which we have received from a gentleman on the spot, will evidently show.

"Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1828.

"DEAR SIR,—I hope to be able in a few days to give you the particulars of the Palladium affair. In the meantime you may rest assured that what has been communicated, is strictly correct.

General P. is a contributor of \$50
Judge H. " 50
General C. " 50

And the whole amount raised is \$1200, to "keep it on its legs to the end of the campaign." So go on the leaders of the military chieftain's party. Corruption and bribery are the means they openly use to advance their cause; and so blinded, so inflated are their followers, that they persist in following them in order to elevate the hero, while they condemn their practices."

Aaron Burr is said to be decidedly in favor of General Jackson. It has been stated, that he presided lately at a meeting of the General's friends.

The Strong side.—Our neighbor, the Editor of the Patriot, gives us a short article in his last paper, the object of which is to prove that the right side is the strong side. He makes a good many figures to prove that Gen. Jackson's side is now the strongest side. We do not agree with him, because we think it very doubtful whether the General will get 50 votes out of the whole number he claims for him. But we are willing to wager, that if the Patriot sticks to his own principles, he will be on Mr. Adams' side by the fourth day of March next.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

THE RAIL ROAD.

I was an auditor at the town meeting convened on Saturday last, to hear the report of the Committee on the contemplated Rail Road to the Chesapeake; and was much surprised at the apparent apathy, with which an interesting report was received, and which was still more obvious on considering the resolutions subsequently introduced by the Committee. Fellow citizens, listen a moment to the language of our neighbours of the South, and say whether it is not time for us to be upon the alert. "The Report in relation to a Rail-road from Baltimore to the Susquehanna," made no longer since than the 7th ult. concludes in the following spirited style, which is truly characteristic of the energy of the Baltimoreans whenever a public work is to be accomplished: "Bal-

timore must and will be the great central city of the Union.—No rivalry can impede her progress—no competition disappoint her destined elevation, if her citizens are but true to themselves, and unite with their characteristic enterprise to improve the advantages and cultivate the resources which Providence has placed at their disposal."—Verily, these men of Baltimore hold a lofty language, but who will gainsay them if, as they premise, "her citizens are true to themselves."

And may not we of Wilmington hold a similar language in a degree proportionate to our circumstances, if we in like manner are true to ourselves? Can any competition prevent a concentration in Wilmington of a fair proportion of the trade in the interior, if the facilities for arriving at our wharves, stores, mills, and other various manufactories, be rendered as accessible and as cheap as those contemplated by the neighbouring cities?—Nothing. The number of lines for the transportation of goods across our Peninsula, and round the Capes, go to show that the trade is of great amount; and together with that to be drawn from the Susquehanna, and the lower parts of Chester and Lancaster counties, not only call loudly for the construction of the contemplated Railway, but promise fair to remunerate the capitalist who may embark a share of his funds therein, with a liberal percentage. And what is a Rail-road? We are not ashamed to quote our friends of Baltimore again, their words show that their opinions are entitled to respect. "There is nothing of mystery (say they) in the nature of a Railroad, it is a matter of plain common sense, and when divested of a few technical phrases is fairly open to the plainest understanding." Should it be asked, is it expected that the Wilmingtonians are to incur all the expense of a Railroad to the Chesapeake? we answer no—it would be unreasonable; and we have good reasons for believing that if a satisfactory location, and an economical plan be adopted, we shall receive liberal aid from the nearest city; but this much is expected of us, that we cause accurate surveys and levels of the route to be made; a description of the materials to be used, or kind of road to be made, and an estimate of the probable cost. Fellow citizens, the report of the Committee of your own appointing is published, read it a second time, make up of your minds, and if you think favourably of the project, it is in your power by the contribution of a small sum to enable the Committee to proceed in the performance of the duties you have required at their hands.

A CITIZEN.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF WILMINGTON.

The following report of a Committee appointed by the Temperance Society at their meeting, Jan. 1, 1828, with a view to collect information respecting the quantity of ardent spirits annually sold in this Borough and its vicinity, was read at the meeting Feb. 5.

"The Committee appointed to ascertain the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the Borough of Wilmington and its immediate vicinity, have made all the enquiries on the subject which are within their reach, and grounding their estimates thereon, in which they are also supported by the opinions of several judicious persons engaged in the transport and sale of spirituous liquors, they deem at the lowest calculation, the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the Borough and its immediate vicinity during the year 1827, to have been sixty-two thousand gallons, estimated to have cost by wholesale, forty cents per gallon, and to have been sold to the consumers at the average advance of at least 33 percent, making the total cost \$33,066 66—nearly five times the amount of our Borough tax: a truly alarming fact, when it is considered that this consumption is confined to a population of 8000. The number of taverns and dram shops in the Borough, and village of Brandywine, where ardent spirits are sold in small quantities, is believed to be at least seventy four; the majority of which places are not licensed: an evil which calls aloud for redress. The sale of ardent spirits, it is believed, has regularly increased in the Borough, while that of wines has decreased considerably, within the last 15 years. The amount of domestic spirits inspected in 1827, was about 50,000 gallons, a large portion of which is sent away.—This item, it must be observed, has no bearing on the quantity consumed here.

The Committee invite the attention of the Society to the oyster cellars in our town;—there is reason to believe that these places, as now conducted, are an evil which calls for the interference of the friends of temperance and good morals.

R. A. HENDERSON,
SAM'L WOLLASTON,
Committee.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New-Castle County, held at the house of Bennett Lewis in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday the 6th of February, 1828, convened for the purpose of expressing their respect for the memory of the late Chief Justice BOOTH, N. G. WILLIAMSON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOHN J. MILLIGAN was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then read, and on motion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of N. Castle County entertain a lively sense of the merits of the Honorable JAMES BOOTH, the late venerable Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and deeply sympathize with his family and fellow citizens in the loss they have sustained by his death.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of their respect, the members of the Bar will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That John Wales, James R. Black and William T. Read, Esquires, be a committee on the part of the Bar, to express to the family of the deceased, the high sense which its members entertain of his character, and the regret which they feel at their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-

ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this State.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to attend the funeral of the deceased.

N. G. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
J. J. MILLIGAN, Sec'y.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Apprentices Library Company, will be held at the Academy, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Wilmington, Feb. 12, 1828.

At a meeting of the Brandywine Branch of the Delaware Bible Society, held on the 11th of February, 1828, the following persons were appointed officers of the Society for one year:

JOHN ELLIOTT, Pres. & Depository.
Jas. B. Vawter, Vice President.
Isaac Grubb, Jr. Secretary.
Thos. Robinson, Treasurer.

Collectors—Adam Grubb, Amor Tally, Thomas B. Barker.

DIED.

On Saturday last, suddenly, in this Borough, Mr. JOHN SELLARS.

On Sunday, Mrs. ROSANNA LARKIN, wife of Mr. William Larkin.

Near Middletown, January 31, BENJAMIN V. MERRITT, eldest son of John Merritt in the 27th year of his age.

In New Castle, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN AULL.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 9th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. DANIEL STRIDHAM to Miss ANELIA COYBELL, both of New-Castle county, Delaware.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

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

Wholesale Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

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

City Lots for Sale.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, the 1st of March, 1828, a number of good building lots of various sizes, in Delaware City. Lots in eligible situations in the city can at any time be purchased at private sale, by applying to

DANIEL NEWBOLD,
Below the Canal.
22—1up.

Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School at Wilmington, Del. at present conducted by Wm. Sherer, will, after the 25th of March next, be superintended by Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction and terms will continue the same, except that to those who remain in the seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books or stationary. There will likewise be one course of lessons in Sacred Music given in a year by a person highly competent; and a valuable Library furnished for the use of the young ladies.

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

E. W. GILBERT,
Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.
WILLARD HALL,
WM. SHERER.

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

PIERCE CONNELLY,
Minister of Trinity Church, Wil.
Jan. 31, 1828. 22—4t.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE

Beg leave to present to their patrons the following Scheme,—the prizes are to be determined by the drawing of seven ballots, which gives to adventurers a greater chance for prizes, and diminishes the number of blanks.

Delaware and N. Carolina
Consolidated Lottery.
FIFTH CLASS.

Fifty-Four Numbers by Ternary Combination. Seven Drawn Ballots.

Tube drawn at Wilmington, Del. on

FRIDAY WEEK.

Feb. 22, 1828, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of	\$5,000
1 of	2,385
3 of	1,000
5 of	400
5 of	300
10 of	150
10 of	100
47 of	25
94 of	12
846 of	4
7 567 of	2

8,589 Prizes.
16,215 Blanks.

Whole Ticket, \$2 00 | Quarters, \$.50
Halves, 1 00

*Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold.
*Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Apply to, or address
ROBERTSON & LITTLE,
No. 38, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)



AGRICULTURAL

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 14, 1828.	
Brown, superfine, per barrel.....	\$3 00
Midlings.....	\$3 25
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.....	1 00
Do. red, do do.....	1 00
Oats, per bushel or 57 lb.....	45
Do. Meal, per bushel.....	65
Pork, \$5 00—Potatoes, 50 cts.	

From the New England Farmer.

OATS.
Mr. Fessenden—There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time of sowing oats. While some contend that it is best to sow as soon as the frost is out sufficiently for the land to be worked, others insist on a different course, and choose not to sow until the ground has become quite dry and warm. It may be a fact that late sowed oats in some and perhaps in most instances, produce a greater quantity of straw than those early sown, and it may be, and probably is true in many instances, that the grain is proportionably lighter, so that if weight of grain is the prime object, that course of procedure as it respects sowing, is best, which is most likely to produce the desired result.

There seems to have been a general failure in the crop of oats thro' this part of the country the past season, there being but few instances, where they are so heavy by one third, as they have been in other years, when no calamity has befallen them.

Notwithstanding the general failure, I had as good a crop of oats the past season, as in any former year, having over one hundred bushels, from little more than two acres of ground, weighing thirty-three pounds per bushel. Such being the fact, it is a question with myself and others, what should be the cause of my obtaining a better crop than any other farmers in the neighbourhood. That which to me appears the probable and only cause, is early sowing. Although my ground was in no better condition than land in general, I sowed my oats several days earlier than other farmers in the vicinity.

There were several fields contiguous to mine, where the soil and cultivation were not essentially different, but which were sowed a few days later, which in every instance failed to produce a middling crop. I have always been in the habit of sowing my oats as soon as possible after the ground had become settled, believing it to be the better way, and observation and experience the past season, have only strengthened my belief, that such a course is a correct one.

A FARMER.

Remarks by the Editor.—Deane's N. E. Farmer states that "oats cannot be sowed too early in the spring after the ground is thawed, and become dry enough for sowing. The English farmers sow them sometimes in February." London says "the season of sowing oats is from the last week in February to the end of April. About the middle of March is preferred by the best farmers." We believe, as a general rule, neither oats nor any other sort of spring grain can be sowed too early after the ground can be put in order to receive the seed in the spring. Early sown spring wheat, as well as oats, is much less liable to blast than such as is put into the ground late in the season.

ACCLIMATION OF FRUITS.

Deciduous trees, natives of the same latitude, are far more hardy than evergreens, which proves that the foliage of the latter, possesses, even in winter, a great degree of sensibility. Efforts, therefore, to naturalize the fruits of the warmer climates, should be in preference commenced with those which are deciduous. The deciduous trees of Portugal, Italy, and Spain, and of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, will endure the winters of New York, when the evergreens, from the same places, perish if unprotected. Though, in England, where the winters are more moderate, these survive and flourish, while, from the want of heat in their summers, many of the deciduous trees do not ripen their wood sufficiently to support their climate in winter; whereas, beneath the powerful sun of our country, the wood becomes so well matured, that, in many instances, resists the rigours of our winters, uninjured. A consideration of these circumstances, and effects of climate, may greatly aid those concerned in the acclimation of trees calculated for fruit or ornament.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the N. England States, subsists about 20,000 families, or 100,000 persons—and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturists;—together, about 260,000 individuals.

THE LIVERWORT.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.
Gentlemen—You have frequently served the cause of humanity, by giving circulation to important discoveries made in the healing art. I beg your indulgence to state, for the good of the public, that since the winter of 1824-5, I have had three violent attacks of an inflammation of the liver, each subsequent attack worse than the former; that I have thrice undergone salivation to the manifest injury of my constitution; that soon after the effect of the third salivation was wearing off, I had an addition to my afflictions, of the most painful kind, viz: bleeding from the lungs; to check the progress of which, the first remedy resorted to, was that recommended by the immortal Dr. Rush—I swallowed as much fine salt, as my situation would admit of. This generally checked the bleeding for a season. I also had recourse to blood-letting from the arm, so the application of leeches on my breast, and to cupping, all of which, I know by experience, to be serviceable for a time. I have also submitted to blistering, which af-

forded me some relief. In fine, from my first attack till recently, I was under the full impression, that the breator lung consumption, had taken fast hold on me, notwithstanding my family physician, Dr. Jones, assured me to the contrary, repeatedly, to whose opinion I now gladly assent.

As soon as I saw Dr. Herford's publication of the beneficial effects produced by the drinking of the Liverwort tea, I determined to give the Liverwort a fair trial in my case, and accordingly procured a supply, which I have used for near three months as my only drink, nourishing liquids excepted. Since I commenced drinking the Liverwort tea, I have had no return of spitting of blood, and my strength has rapidly improved. When I call to mind my former situation as before described, under the operation of salivation, blistering, the use of the lancet, and all the accompanying attendants on a debilitated constitution, not the least of which was the danger of strangling, from the great quantity of blood issuing from the lungs—to relieve me of which thirty leeches have been applied to my breast at one time, and thirty-nine incisions made on my breast for the use of the cupping instruments—having experienced all this distress, and infinitely more than I can describe, during the past spring and summer, (as often as twice in one month the distress arising from bleeding at the lungs,) and now to find myself free from this alarming visitor, and all the evils brought in its train, such as leeches, cupping, &c.—the whole benefit resulting from the use of the Liverwort tea, (for a period but little over two months,) with my health and strength improved; imparts to me a felicity truly gratifying, and which I desire to make known, for the benefit of all who may be similarly afflicted. All such I exhort to give the Liverwort tea a fair trial, and be attentive to their diet; for I have the best ground for believing that it was reserved for the Liverwort, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to do for me what all other expedients had failed to effect. And from the experience I have had of this healing plant, I am of the opinion that all those afflicted with that distressing complaint, the obstruction of the urinary passages, should drink freely of the Liverwort tea; for it acts powerfully on the kidneys and those passages. They certainly would find it to their advantage. In conclusion, I would observe, that I have, for the last sixteen months, rigidly adhered to a milk diet. I have drank the Liverwort tea in its cold state, as advised by Dr. Herford, and have abstained from all teas and coffees in a warm state, and all other stimulating draughts of every kind.

JOHN CONNELL.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1828.

P. S. Directions for preparing the Tea.—A double handful of the Liverwort, after washing it clean, is to be put into a sauce pan, and half a gallon of boiling water poured on the same; let the pan then remain on the hot embers or stove, and simmer for about an hour and a half; then pour the whole into a proper vessel to drink out of. When cold, it may be drank as often as the thirst or state of the stomach will admit. The keeping the leaves in the vessel while using the tea, is necessary, to keep the same limpid.

Hogs.—Immense numbers of Hogs have been driven into N. Carolina, and S. Carolina, Virginia and Georgia; pork is consequently plenty and cheap.
"John Fletcher, keeper of the turnpike gate at Cumberland river, do certify that there have passed this gate in the year 1827 one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventeen [105,517] hogs.—West Carolinian.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For February, 1828.

D	M	A	M	State of Weather.	Of Wind
1	38	40		cloudy and rain	N E
2	34	40		cloudy	do
3	44	52		foggy	S W
4	50	58		foggy then fair	N W
5	42	58		cloudy, rain in the night	SW
6	44	50		foggy and rain	NE
7	56	62		rain in the night and windy	SW

Temperature.	Greatest deg.	Greatest deg.
45.	of cold, 34.	heat, 62.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, February 14.

NEW-YORK.		NEW-JERSEY.	
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	1
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	1
Albany banks	1	Hudson	1
Troy bank	1	Bank of District bk.	1
Mhank bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	1
nectady	1	Geneva bank	1
Lansingburg bank	1	Utica bank	1
Newburg bank	1	Plattsburg bank	unc.
Newb. br. at thaca	1	Bank of Montreal	1
Orange county bank	1	Canada bank	5
Ontario	1		

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

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

BALTIMORE.		HAGERSTOWN.	
Bank of Del.	par	Farmers bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	1
dywine	1	Laurel bank	no sale

PROSPECTUS OF THE DELAWARE WEEKLY ADVERTISER, AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

The Editor, who has, for more than four years, conducted this paper, without reference to, or participation in, mere party politics, is now induced, by the urgency of public opinion and by his own reflections upon the present state of public affairs, to abandon the neutral course he has hitherto pursued, and take a stand, in the contest which is now agitating the Country, on that side which the strongest dictates of his conscience and his judgment have led him to approve from the origin of the controversy. He has been the constant supporter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and of his Administration, in his individual capacity, and he now proposes to give him his sincere and utmost support as an Editor. In advocating Mr. Adams, he advocates a system under which the American people have flourished beyond any former example, and of which they are now enjoying the full benefits under the wise and able administration over which he presides. However highly he may estimate the military services of General Jackson the Editor cannot sympathize with that species of man-worship of abject devotion to an individual, which would display its gratitude by prostrating, at his feet, the civil institutions of his Country, or by elevating him to the first office in the gift of the people, regardless of the absence of all necessary qualifications.

With this brief exposition of his intentions, the Editor contents himself for the present; presuming that nothing more will be necessary to elicit from the friends of the Administration in Delaware, that support and countenance, without which, his undertaking must fail.

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

W. A. MENDENHALL.

February 1, 1828.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions to the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
Stanton, Dr. T. J. SQUIBB.
New-Jersey, Mr. T. BENNESON, P. M.
Coch's Bridge, Gen. W. COOCH.
Middletown, Mr. A. GERRETSON.
Camden, Mr. DANIEL CORRIET.
St. Georges, Mr. JACOB PENNINGTON, P. M.
Smyrna, Mr. A. M. SCHLEE, P. M.
Dover, Mr. HUNN JENKINS.
Canterbury, Mr. J. N. GILBERTSLEY.
Milford, Mr. JOHN WALLACE.

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

The Forget-Me-Not,
For 828.—Elegantly bound with gilt edges.—Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings: Six of which are coloured; and consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.
Jan. 1, 1828
(The above work may be had at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. MNEAL & SON,
No. 98, & 100, Market Street,
Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,
1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,
500 " " do do Lace Boots,
1200 " " do do Fine Shoes,
2000 " " Girls', Boys', and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.
6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.
2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

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

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

TO THE AFFLICTED!

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

JOHN A. PARKER.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By JOHN A. PARKER.

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

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

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

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN.

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

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

CERTIFICATES.

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

G. MILLS,

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

Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.

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

JAMES C. MURCH.

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

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

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

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

If the above commendatory notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.

E. A. ATLEE.

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

Machine Cards.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
No. 40, West High-street, Wilmington, Delaware, Manufactures and keeps on hand a constant supply of all kinds of Machine Cards, both for Cotton and Woollen Factories. Also, Fullers' and Hatters' Iron and Brass Jacks, Complate Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks, at Philadelphia prices.

N. B. The highest will be given to about 150 good setters if they apply as above.
12mo. 20th, 1827. 14—ly.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL NIVIN, dec. are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said Estate will please present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscribers.
SARAH NIVIN, Adm'r.
D. GRANTHAM NIVIN, Adm'r.
Nov. 29, 1827. 11—6mo.

GENERAL REGISTER.

In which Subscribers' names, &c. are inserted without charge.

Dry Good Merchants.
Chalky Somers, 48, Market-street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, Market st.
John Patterson, 30 Market Street.
W. B. Tomlinson, No. 86, Market Street.
John R. Brinckle, corner of Market & Queen streets.
William M'Canley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thompson, 43 Market st.
John W. Tatam, 82 Market st.

Grocery Stores.
Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, Market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.
Clement & Gordon, corner of Market and Kennet.
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.
John Wright, corner of Front and Marke

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door below water-st. N. Castle.
Theophilus Jones, 27 Market st.
Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 Market st.
William M'Neal, 170 King st.
William White, 4 High-st.

Merchant Tailors.
George R. O Daniel, No. 26, Market-st.; James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 Market st.

Hotels and Taverns.
James Plumley, Washington Inn, 39 Market st.
Joshua Hutton, Queen of Otaheite, corner of Market and Queen sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.
Bainton & Bancroft, Market, near Kennet and corner of third and orange-sts.

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

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

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

Curriers.
John Guyer, No. 23, Market-st., and 26, Shipley-st.
James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts.

Cabinet Warehouse.
John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d

Tobacco & Segar Manufacturers
Thomas A. Starret, 10 west high st.

Bread and Biscuit Bakers.
Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Machine Cards—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-st. Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Lea Pusey, No. 10, East Queen-st.

Union School—George W. S. Mackay, Teacher, front-st., near the corner of west-street.

Bernard M'Guigan, bottles Porter, Ale and Cider, at No. 81, Market-st., and 15, East Third-st.

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

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

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

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

Lottery and Exchange Office—Robertson & Little, 28, Market street.

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

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

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

Iron Foundry—Mahlon Betts, second-st near the Black Horse tavern

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

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

J. P. Fairbank, Notary Public, Surveyor of Land, Conveyancer, Regulator of Streets, &c. No. 1, King street.

Patent Hay and Grain Rakes
Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills.

Notary Public and Conveyancer—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.

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

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

Druggist & Chemist—Joseph Bringham, 85 Market st.

JOSEPH DRAPER,</