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POETRY.

OH NO! WE NEVER MENTION HER.

Oh no! we never mention her,
Her name is never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word.
From sport to sport they hurry me,
To banish my regret,
And, when a weary smile they see,
They think that I forget.
They bid me seek in change of scene,
The charms that others see,
But were I in a foreign land,
They'd find no change in me.
'Tis true that I behold no more
The valley where we met,
I do not see the hawthorn tree,
But how can I forget?
They say that she is happy now,
The gayest of the gay;
They hint that she forgets me,
I heed not what they say:
Like me, perchance, she struggles with
Each feeling of regret;
But, if she loves as I have loved,
She never can forget.

OH YES! WE OFTEN MENTION HER.

O yes, we often mention her,
And breathe again her cherished name,
And though she now is far away,
She lives within my heart the same.
I think not of her loss with tears,
Nor nourish, with a vain regret,
The memory of former years,
Although I never can forget.
I do not fly from scene to scene,
That thoughts of her may banished be,
For she is still, where'er I roam,
A solace and a joy to me.
I stray where we have often strayed,
And linger where we often met,
Without a thought of grief to shade,
Although I never can forget.
They tell me that contentment dwells
Within her calm and spotless breast;
Then how can I unhappy be,
When she I love so well is blest?
She thinks no more of other days,
With sorrow or with vain regret,
Although, perchance like me she says,
Oh no, I never can forget.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

A young lady, at eighteen, often needs a warning voice to point out the quick sands over which she is spreading her thoughtless career. I hear you are beautiful and have many admirers. I am sorry for it! A young woman, whose conduct is marked with strict honor and principles, cannot have many admirers. There is nothing that more certainly marks a bad habit and depraved moral principle, a thorough destruction of it, than this cruel and guilty encouragement of honorable love.

A young man is never long attached to a young lady, without her being aware of it; commonly, indeed, before he is himself aware of the nature and extent of his feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment, if she is persuaded that she cannot reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her; it is cool, unobscured, unhesitating repulse on every occasion, place and manner. Love will die without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but to trifle and tamper with it, till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is attended with the extinction of the heart's best and noblest feelings.

Never forget this prime maxim in these matters, not to encourage is always to encourage. Your choice I will not, I would not bias. But I had rather hear that you are engaged to a man of good character and industrious habits, than to the wealthiest man without them; for in this country, these are always a sure pledge of final success.

A mean and culpable species of conquest is the practice of not giving decided encouragement or repulse, with a view of keeping your slave till you have learned, to use the cant phrase, you can't do better. I know not an expression that betrays more despicable meanness. She who uses it, shows a willingness to sell her hand; to traffic her person for value received, that is revolting in the highest degree.

No, one, not even a parent, can tell what character will render a lady happy but herself; on herself, alone then must and ought to rest the responsibility of her choice. I have seen so many marriages commenced with all the glitter of wealth and pomp, terminate in broken hearts; and so many that were begun with no promising auspices, which have proved as happy as human life admits, that I am convinced that the parent who officially interposes, stands answerable to God, his child, and his conscience, in a degree of responsibility, most fearful and tremendous.

Ladies too often attempt to gain husbands as anglers catch fish, by drawing the bait as he approaches it, till he is impelled to grasp at every hazard; but she who angles for a husband, may find too late, that she has gained the man at the expense of the husband's confidence in her principles and heart.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

THE SPY UNMASKED.

Messrs J. & J. Harper, have recently published under this title a volume which we have read with considerable interest, as we do every thing which adds to the history of the American Revolution.

Mr. H. L. Barnum, the author of the work it appears was much taken with the character of Harvey Birch, as delineated in Mr. Cooper's novel, entitled the *Spy*, a tale of the neutral ground, &c. and ascertaining that the original of the spy was living in Westchester county of this state, Mr. B. paid him a visit, and learned from his own mouth, the particulars of the part he took in our Revolutionary struggle. Mr. B. has accordingly brought before the public a historical character, in place of the fictitious one, in this volume entitled "*The Spy unmasked; or memoirs of Enoch Crosby*."

The singular part which Crosby acted in the Tragedy of our Revolution, is now rescued from the obscurity of fiction; the *Spy* is unmasked; and Enoch Crosby now stands forth in propria persona, the man who encountered dangers and difficulties of an extraordinary nature, and submitted to reproach and degradation that he might serve his country.

Enoch Crosby first commenced his career in the public service, by joining the army under Gen. Montgomery in the attack on Quebec; in the failure of which he suffered alike with others in that unfortunate expedition. His term of service expired and he returned to his house in Dutchess county; but the troubles and distresses of his country increased. The enemy had taken possession of the city of New York and advanced their military forces northward into Westchester County, when Crosby determined to shoulder his musket and re-join the standard of his country. He was then twenty-seven, and is now seventy-nine years old. The author of the *Spy Unmasked*, gives him the following character. "Active, athletic and inured to hardships, he determined not to indulge in inglorious ease, while his brave countrymen were in arms in defence of their rights and liberties, and while persons of every age, sex and condition, were cheerfully submitting to unexampled privations, for the sake of political freedom. He therefore resumed his knapsack, shouldered his musket, and once more bidding adieu to the rural scenes of Kent (then in Dutchess, now in Putnam county) he bent his course towards the head quarters of the American army."

On his way thither he accidentally fell in with a Tory, and knowing there were numbers of that class ready to join the enemy and sacrifice their country, he conceived the design of penetrating their plans. Accordingly putting on the mask of a friend to the British, he accompanied the Tory, and is introduced to the secret meetings of a company forming to join the enemies of America. After ascertaining their plan of operations, he found an opportunity of making their plots known to the friends of liberty, and the whole company were surrounded in their secret place of rendezvous and made prisoners.

He managed the affair with so much skill and address, that on being introduced to the committee of safety of Westchester county, of which the now venerable John Jay was Chairman, Crosby was prevailed upon to enter the secret service of his country, instead of joining it as a private soldier. Accordingly being equipped as a country shoemaker, with his pack on his back he travelled about the country seeking for work and prying into the designs of the enemy. He soon joined another company of Tories, and having given information of their place of rendezvous and of the time, which they would march to join the British, they were surrounded at night by Townsend's Rangers, and himself and all the rest captured. They were conducted to Fishkill and imprisoned, but the committee of safety, who were alone in the secret, suffered Crosby to escape.

He was next employed to cross the North river into Orange county and penetrate the designs of the Tories in that part of the country. After a while he ascertained that there was a British officer secretly recruiting for the service of the enemy, and that he was concealed in a den among the highlands near Cornwall, where he was visited and supplied by certain Tories. After considerable difficulties, our hero was successful in ingratiating himself into the good will of these Tories, was introduced to the British officer and joined his company.

A night was fixed for a general muster in the barn of a farmer, located in the mountains, previous to marching. The attendance was punctual and full, and Crosby, among the rest, answered to his name and was ready to march. But before the hour arrived for their departure, the barn was surrounded by Townsend's Rangers, and every individual taken prisoner. Crosby had been successful in communicating precise information to the friends of liberty, and Townsend's Rangers which were famous at that time for their bravery and quick movements, had been ordered to cross the river and ferret out this den of Tories. Major Townsend recognized Crosby by who had before been his prisoner and escaped but not being in the secret, he was determined he should not elude his vigilance and, therefore, he shackled him with irons, and used him very roughly. The prisoners were conducted to Newburg, taken across the river, into Dutchess county, and there imprisoned. Crosby was separated from the rest and strongly guarded. But by means of opium, administered by a female, the guards were put to sleep, and the prisoner again escaped.

He was directed to retire to the family of a Dutchman on Wappinger's work at his trade and wait for further orders under an assumed name. When he afterwards had a conference with the committee of safety, at Fishkill, he was directed to go to a place a little to the North-east, called Hopewell, "there to enquire for Dr. Miller, who kept a small retail druggist shop, where one of the Committee would meet him in the course of the afternoon."

He accordingly repaired to the place appointed, and was informed by a sprightly smiling female, that the Doctor was absent. She added, "if you wish any article from the shop, Sir, I think I can wait upon you to your satisfaction." Dr. Miller's opiates, you recollect, are wonderfully powerful when mixed with brandy. They have been known to put even the vigilant Rangers to sleep."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed Crosby. Are you, then, the—
"Hush! not a word on that subject for your life!" returned the damsel, in a low voice.—
"Those men by the fire are not Rangers; but it

might not be safe to expose your real name in their hearing." She then added aloud, "You had better take a seat by the fire, Mr. Brown, as the Doctor will not be home until dark."

Mr. Jay, one of the committee, arrived in the afternoon on pretence of buying medicine, and on mounting his horse, he took the opportunity to whisper—"It will not do; there are too many observers in this place. Return to the Dutchman's and there wait for further orders."

These orders he afterwards received and proceeded to Bennington in Vermont, was successful in his mission, had a number of Tories detected, and returned with information of the designs of the enemy. He next ferreted out a company of Tories at Quaker Hill in the town of Pawling, Dutchess county, near the Connecticut line, and had them all taken and himself with them. Here again he was allowed to make his escape, and was subsequently employed to visit Claverack, Albany, and other places as a confidential messenger.

His mysterious escapes at length, excited the suspicion of the British and Tories, and Crosby found himself in danger from these as well as the friends of liberty and this country, who were not aware of the nature of his employment. He was accordingly obliged to secret himself, but was shot at through the window of his apartment and afterwards dragged from his place of concealment at night and well nigh killed by a party of Tories. His employment as a *Spy* was no longer practicable, but the desire to serve his country continued and he joined the corps under the command of Gen. Lafayette, in which he served to the end of the war.

This is an outline of the services of Enoch Crosby, who is still living in Westchester county, New York, esteemed and respected by his neighbors and countrymen. We are indebted to Mr. Barnum for the *Spy Unmasked*, as otherwise, Enoch Crosby might have passed as merely a fictitious character, under the name of Harvey Birch.

If Mr. B's volume, as we have not the least reason to doubt, is strictly authentic, Harvey Birch will scarcely make a few figures in history than in romance.

PROJECT OF DISUNION.

To show that some concerted plan for the separation of our confederacy has been formed, we have already quoted the language of Mr. McDuffie and the Colleton and Columbia resolutions in South Carolina; the tone of the Baldwin resolutions, in Georgia; the assertion of Mr. Senator Rowan, in Kentucky; and the corroborating testimony to be found in the observations of editors, and correspondents of editors, favorable to the elevation of General Jackson. We have also noted the proposed journey of General Jackson, to Charleston, at this unpropitious season, for a purpose, indeed, avowedly most pious, but obnoxious to the suspicion of other motives.

The last number of the Richmond Whig contains the following paragraph:

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, some two or three weeks ago, publicly expressed the opinion, in this city that if General Jackson was not elected, the Union would be dissolved. There is a singular coincidence in the expression of Mr. Stevenson and that of Mr. Senator Rowan, which is—
"That if John Quincy Adams be re-elected to the Presidency, the next Congress will be the last that ever sit in the United States."

These are alarming sentiments to be maintained and circulated by leading men in the country: men to whom the people naturally look as the most correct sources of political knowledge; and men whose course and opinions ought to be so unexceptionable, that in the day of danger the people would, universally, and with confidence, assemble round them, for the preservation of our institution.

Yet these men, rather than be defeated as a party, or disappointed in their personal expectations, are ready to shake, and, if necessary, to tear their purposes, dissolve the Union. Is it not time then, that all the friends of the Union—sober, reflecting, intelligent citizens should now ally themselves with the present Administration to put down the hostility of a faction which would plunge the country into civil war?

It seems to be generally understood that the subject of disunion was discussed by some of the Jackson leaders in this city during the last session. Dr. Cooper suggested an estimate of the value of the Union; these Jackson leaders have acted on the suggestion, and we presume, have made the estimate. They have weighed the Union against Gen. Jackson, and its scale has ascended in the air. The Union is considered worthless, if General Jackson be not elected.

The very men who appear to have arrived at this conclusion, have been always the loudest in declaring their entire submission to the will of the people. They have pretended that their opposition to Mr. Adams arises out of a calculation they have made, the result of which is, that he was elected by the people. This calculation, and their estimate of the value of the Union, deserve to go together. We have a right to ask of them, therefore, to acquiesce, if the people shall re-elect Mr. Adams and pronounce against General Jackson. Will they so acquiesce? We have an answer in the assertion which the Richmond Whig quotes from "a Judge of the General Court of Virginia at Norfolk."

"That, if Mr. Adams was not put out by the voice of the people, they would be willing to put him out by force."

The necessary inference is, that if the people choose to fall in with the feelings and objects, and interests of these Jackson leaders, why then things may go on pretty much in the same form as they do now; but if the sovereign people shall dare to act in opposition to those feelings and objects and interests, why then force is to be employed to bring them into submission. We are at no loss to cast an eye on a leader who will not doubt be pleased to command the force. The standard of disunion will be raised under the command of Gen. Jackson; so that if the energies of his mind are not to be employed in giving a more vigorous character to the office and functions of the Chief Magistrate, they will be used for the purpose of dissolution in the field.

Will the citizens of the United States slumber on, when such opinions, projects, and menaces, are in circulation? Can they lend themselves to further the views of this "combination"? If not, can they consent to withhold a prompt and united opposition to it? "The times are out of joint!"

"The moon hath come nearer the earth than she was wont, And makes men mad."

If the contest is to be between the Administration party and the Jackson party, for the continuance of the Union, let us see on which side the considerable part of society will be found; on which side the bone and sinew of the country—its moral and muscular strength—its energies, physical and intellectual, will array themselves. If the struggle for the preservation of our confederacy must now be made, against a party at whose head is placed one who has already exhibited his contempt for the constitution and the laws, let the flag of the Union be unfurled; and let the spirits of our brave ancestors, who suggested, compacted and bequeathed to us this Union, be invoked to breathe that curse on its enemies, which, though unheard, may diffuse itself through all their councils, distracting, perplexing and paralyzing every effort, the tendency of which is to make out-fair and free land a scene of tumultuous strife, to dim the brightening splendor of our national reputation, and hurry us to that disgraceful catastrophe which has terminated so many experiments of a similar character, which only now exist to us in the traditional or written history of mankind.

FIFTY MILLIONS. ECONOMY OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

On the 30th of September, 1815, the public debt amounted to 119 millions and a half of dollars. On the first of January last, the debt amounted to 67 and a half millions. Amount paid off in thirteen years, fifty two millions.—Of these fifty-two millions, 21 millions were paid off within the last three years, besides paying twelve millions for interest; and notice is given by the Treasury Department that FIVE MILLIONS MORE would be paid off on the first of July last, making the amount of debt (exclusive of interest) paid off since the commencement of Mr. Adams's administration 26 millions, being just as much as was paid off in the nine years preceding. In addition to these immense and unprecedented payments in reduction of the national debt, there have, been expended, within the same time (that is, within the last three years) for permanent works of internal improvements. Making a total of FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars paid since the commencement of the present Administration on account of the National Debt and for Internal Improvements. In the nine years preceding Mr. Adams's administration, the whole amount of the national revenue was 288 millions—during the three last years, the amount of revenue has only been 72 millions. The amount of interest paid in those nine years we have no means of ascertaining, but it was proportioned to the debt due, and must of course, have been greater, for any period of three years, than for the three years last past. If our present wise, pacific and economical policy should meet with no interruption, the whole of the national debt will be paid off by the 21st of December, 1835. But if we should place wicked and designing men at the head of our affairs, and war should (as it probably would) follow, the present generation will never see an end to the debt.—We the People.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED, WITHIN THE SAME TIME (THAT IS, WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS) FOR PERMANENT WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. MAKING A TOTAL OF FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT AND FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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JACKSON ECONOMY.

The friends of General Jackson pretend to be zealous advocates of economy. Last year, however, they refused to pass a bill, which by an exchange of stock, would have effected an annual saving to the country of

\$160,000!

And this year they have spent, in attempts to criminate the administration, about

\$150,000!

more. They make sad complaints because Mr. Clay bought a portrait of Washington for his office, whilst their leaders would have expended

\$30,000!

For a picture of New Orleans.

They have spent thousands of Uncle Sam's money in publishing and distributing McDuffie's and Hamilton's electioneering reports—they have abused the franking privilege in flooding the country with that vile instrument of faction, the Telegraph—they have screened their bullies, Green and Jarvis in their ruffian assaults made within the precincts of the Capitol—they have expended thousands in hunting for abuses in the Departments—they have in fine, increased the expenses of a single session of Congress to more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS—and yet bawl out economy! We are for economy! The Administration is prodigal!—We, WE are prudent!

Men of Reasoning powers! think of these things.—Jb

"RAISING THE WIND."

Just at the heel of the last Session, it will be recollected that the report on Retrenchment was so timed, that it was not laid before Congress, until it was too late to be acted on—its production at the eleventh hour was, merely meant for effect, and to subvert the selfish views of the Jackson party. Six thousand copies had been printed for the use of the House, and mark, reader, on the twenty-first of May, just five days before the adjournment of both Houses, Mr. Benton, a rank Jackson man, rose in the Senate and moved that another edition of three thousand additional copies be printed—three thousand copies for the use of only forty-eight individuals! This prodigious number was naturally objected to as "too large" (as Congress already possessed an edition of six thousand) but our Senator was bent on "improving the condition of the press, and on a division to print the three thousand there appeared 22 to 21—a majority of a single vote for Duff!—But the gist of the motion remains to be disclosed. The main object of the wily Senator was to oil the springs of the Tell-Lie-Extraordinary, in order that the public should defray the expense of printing a one-sided report for Jackson electioneering, during the present campaign. A majority of one, however, got with hard straining, furnished Duff & Co. with the means of issuing thousands of the Extraordinary Lie, out of the contingent fund which, was then exhausted, and had to be replenished with the additional sum of \$15,000 dollars of the public money. We could cite many instances where the contingent fund for printing has been converted into a shillalah, to break the heads of the Administration but we

think the present, which defies contradiction, is sufficient.—Jb

The Jackson men had a dinner, on a ship, in South Carolina, a few weeks since, and from an account of their proceedings, we extract the following specimens of blackguardism, wickedness and blasphemy:

By Maj. Geo. J. Logan: The Tariff—Like every thing else which agrees not with the essential part of the constitution, is poison; and ought with fear and trembling to be administered, as death may be charged to the prescriber.

By George Pope, Esq: Adams, Clay, & Co.—Would to God they were like Jonah in the whale's belly, the whale to the devil, the devil in hell, the door locked, key lost, and not a son of Vulcan within a million of miles to make amends.

By D. W. Mengin, Esq: The present damnable Coalition—May the sons of freedom consign them to the fate that every traitor merits, with no additional duty on hemp; they deserve hanging with as little expense to the country as possible, in order to save contingent expenses, &c.

By Dr. A. G. Verdier: John Q. Adams—the tan-vat, tar put and feathers for him whose hide so easily admits of the ingress and egress of bribery and corruption.

The Hero Andrew Jackson—May he possess after this life, the first seat in heaven, as he soon will the first in our country. Will the friends of morals, good order and civil government, read these toasts, and see what spirit animates those men who, in the event of Jackson's election, will rule the country.

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinions of General Jackson's claims to the Presidency.

"My faith in the self-government of the people, has never been so shaken as by the efforts made at the last election to place over their heads one, who in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, has made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own ambitious will as the guide of his conduct."

"One might as well make a Sailor of a Cock, or a Soldier of a Goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—Jefferson's letter to T. W. Gilmore.

"The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made no doubt of the duration of the Republic; he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the industry, the physical qualifications for the office; he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida; in a word, there are one hundred men in Alabama county better qualified for the Presidency.—See Governor Coles' Letter, Nov. 1827.

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." "The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected."—Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."

[Mr. Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817.

Chief Justice MARSHALL'S opinion—addressed to the Marylanders.

In a letter from this gentleman, he expressed himself as friendly to the present Administration of the general government, and that he intended voting (an act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to disregard, in consequence of the "influence of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State," by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

"MOVING VERTON, July, 1828.

"Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so administered, I have never hesitated when an occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Gen. Jackson's opinion of Mr. ADAMS. In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. Jackson alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, in the following language:

"I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction."

From the Village Record.

"COME LET US REASON TOGETHER."

There is a point that needs discussion. Our appeal shall be to reason. Republican Government is founded upon the opinion that man is a rational being; capable of understanding what is just, and possessing moral firmness enough to pursue the right path, when known. Despots, and the apologists for despotism say, "No—Man is a slave to passion. And where passion takes the reign, reason pants after in vain pursuit. Demagogues mislead! Taking advantage

...ing to lose, the country, ... a popular government, into commotion; anarchy succeeds; the wealthy and industrious become a prey to unprincipled rapacity, until, wearied with robbery and crime, oppression and injustice, the people seek refuge under the protection of some favorite Military Chieftain, in the calm of Despotism." It is a melancholy truth, that those who reason thus are sustained by the experience of every free nation that has ever yet existed. The experiment is trying again, certainly under more favorable auspices, whether the people are capable of self-government. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that they are; and this belief rests on the persuasion that they will reason coolly and soberly in respect to public concerns—that, although momentarily excited to error, they will yet, in conclusion, when called upon to act, decide as reason and prudence shall dictate.

Under this impression, entertaining the most perfect respect for the intelligence and republican virtue of my fellow-citizens, I propose to discuss the point hinted at in the opening of this essay.

The point is this—Whether Gen. Jackson having 99 electoral votes, and Mr. Adams 84, there was an obligation on the House of Representatives to select the former?

It involves the question—Whether Gen. Jackson had any right more than Mr. Adams, to be chosen.

Whether any harm was done to him—to the people, or to the Constitution, by his not being selected.

Two things have recently occurred to lead me to take up this subject. A gentleman mentioned to me last week, that several in his neighborhood did not approve of Gen. Jackson's conduct—that they had no objection to the measures of the Administration, which they thought, in the main, very prudent; but they were honestly impressed with the opinion, that wrong had been done to the General; that he, having the largest number of electoral votes, was entitled to the office, and therefore, on that ground, they were induced to vote for him.

In the late proceedings of the meeting at Mrs. Mason's the same idea is dwelt upon, as if entitled to some consideration.

Let us then meet the question fairly—It is of deep interest to us. The people, the poor man and the rich—every one who favors Republican Government is interested to preserve pure the principles of Republicanism. If wrong has been done let us examine it. Ay, and I will go hand in hand with you—not only to censure, but to punish the wrong doer.

The people have formed a constitution. It is an emanation from their sovereign will. It speaks their carefully considered, well weighed opinions, and is the result of their most deliberate and solemn consideration. Every word—every provision—every clause is theirs. To suppose the Constitution is imperfect, or wrong, in that part which relates to the ultimate choice of President, is to say no compliment to ourselves, or to Republican Government. If there was ever a Constitution well considered and deliberately adopted, it was ours. Despots and aristocrats would delight to hear us decrying the deliberate work of our own hands, as grossly imperfect. Should experience show the existence of any error, we have power to correct it. But while the instrument continues the charter of our liberties, every man is interested in preserving it, and all its parts, whole, pure, vigorous—unimpaired.

Is this correct? I do not think among reasoning men, there can be any difference of opinion upon this head.

What is the Constitution now? If no person have a majority of the electoral votes, "then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote."

The People, then, have ordained that the House of Representatives shall choose from the three highest—they are perfectly free to choose! Perfectly free! Are they not bound to vote for him who has most electoral votes? No. Had that been the will of the People, they would have said at once, he who has a plurality shall be President; that would have been conclusive—there the matter would have ended. The House of Representatives would have had nothing to do with it. No responsibility would have rested on them. Such was not the will of the People; and doubtless for wise reasons.

The House of Representatives, then, is perfectly free to choose among the three highest. Then there is no obligation to vote for him that is highest, more than for him that is lowest. So the people have willed it.

How prone are we to say, not looking at the question in all its aspects—"That is wrong—it ought not to be so." It would be infamous to vote for him who has the lowest. And yet, where would this lead us? Is not the Constitution our own—made by ourselves? Is it not a delicate, complex piece of work, compounded of Democratic, or of popular, principles; and also of Federal, or principles of State Sovereignty and Independence? Is not Pennsylvania a sovereign and independent commonwealth, except so far as she has yielded up a portion of her power, for national purposes to the general government? And will we, in pursuit of one object or principle, give up a lot of the sovereignty and Independence of Pennsylvania? All will say no—and say no wisely. We will not. What then? The question is to be decided by States—not by numbers. That is—Each State is to have one vote in the election. Delaware, with one member is to have as much weight as New-York, with thirty-four members!—What is one to have as much weight as thirty-four? Is this not a little right? Ought not Delaware and Rhode-Island, to yield up their opinion to Pennsylvania and New-York? Shall three Representatives balance sixty? I say, take the Constitution as the People, in their sovereign pleasure have formed it, for they weighed all the considerations which could have any bearing on the matter. If we leave the constitution, and undertake to set up a principle of construction foreign to that instrument, under some square's rule of right, however fair it may seem, by itself, and in the abstract, you push to sea without compass or chart—you introduce a rule, which the people have not introduced, unknown to the constitution, to

to the Representatives freely to exercise, according to their judgments, and you set up an authority superior to the will of the People and the Constitution, and that is a principle of Despotism.

It is vain to say, Representatives are not to be trusted. If not, in whom can we confide? If persons chosen by the people are not honest and virtuous enough to be entrusted with power, I put the question solemnly, is there any hope of the Republic? If the people are virtuous and intelligent, will they not choose in the main, virtuous and intelligent agents? It is a libel on Republican government to say that you may not repose confidence in the Representatives of the People. Such is the dictum of despots, and those who urge that man is not capable of self-government. We ought to be cautious how we impair the respect and force of Republican institutions by admitting a position so reproachful to the people.

My purpose has been to show briefly—that the Constitution is compounded of Federal and popular principles.

That it is complex in its construction, and yet excellent as it is.

That no sort of obligation is imposed by it on the House, in a choice for President, to take one more than another of the three returned to it, the choice being free, whatever may be the number of electoral votes.

And that, for the preservation of the Constitution, and of consequence, our liberties, no principle not recognized by that instrument, ought to be set up to govern the Constitution.

And, therefore, that the Representatives are, and ought to be, free to vote for such candidates as they shall think will best promote the public good.

I might, I think, safely leave the argument here. All those who ever the Constitution, I am persuaded, would be satisfied with this view of the subject. But I choose to pursue it a step further.

Let us suppose a case.

Suppose the South, slave-holding States, having had the President, for thirty-two out of thirty-six years, should still insist on having a slave-holder, and nobody but a slave-holder for President, and should, as usual, unite upon one.

Suppose the North, thinking it fair sometimes to have a man who was from the free States, should support two men for President, unfortunately divided, as they generally are, respecting men. One man from the free States has, we will suppose, 70 votes. Another 90 votes. The Southern slave-holder 101 votes.

When it is manifested the slave-holding States combine, and firmly unite on the ground of their peculiar interests, and insist on confining the Presidency in a slave-holder—will it be said that the members from the free States, shall not unite to elect a man from the free States?

As we are very much divided in respect to men, and the slave States always united on that principle, in favor of a slave-holder, the contrary doctrine would always place us at their feet, and make them our rulers and masters indeed—I would give them their full share, but not all. I would allow them to be our brothers—our equals—Not our superiors—not our masters.

So that it would be dangerous to adopt the doctrine, that he who happens to have the highest vote has a right—or claim to be chosen.

Again—Some reason from the popular opinion that, as he who is highest on the return for Sheriff, ought to have the commission, so he who is the highest on the return for President, ought to have the office.

At first view it would seem so. The reasoning is very plausible. A strong and clear minded man might very well be led into the opinion, if he did not look a little deeper than the first view would enable him to penetrate.

But why is the opinion general that the highest on the return should be sheriff?—Because the greatest number of freemen wish it. This is sound republican doctrine: It is the will of the people. And if applied to the case of President would have great weight. But it does not. In electing the President, five negroes of Georgia have as much weight, and as many votes are given them as three farmers of Chester County. The negroes in Georgia alone out-weight, and out-vote—their masters voting for them—the three counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, and yet these creatures are regarded as property, sold in open market like our horses and cattle. Now I would give to these votes their constitutional weight—no more. I do not consider that there is any thing peculiarly sacred in them. There is about twenty electoral votes given for Negro Slaves. It might so happen that by these Negro Slave votes, a candidate might have more votes than a man who had a much larger of the votes of freemen. In that case it will hardly be contended that there would be any claim, any pretence of right, on the part of the candidate having such votes.

Again—Slavery out of the question, and the negro votes put aside; the electoral votes do not show the clear weight of popular opinion. To show this, take Pennsylvania and New-York. Pennsylvania gives 28 electoral votes—New-York 36. Now suppose two candidates running—we will call them Jefferson and Burr, as familiar names. Pennsylvania in favor of Jefferson, and gives her 28 electors and unanimous vote, of 140,000, or 300 for each elector.

Suppose New-York divided. She also gives 5000 votes for each elector, making for 36—180,000 votes—of these 100,000 are given to Burr, and 80,000 to Jefferson. Now how does the account stand? What is the popular sentiment? What is the will of the people?

Why here is Burr with 36 electoral votes. Jefferson 28

Majority for Burr 8

While the popular voice stands—

For Jefferson in Pennsylvania, 140,000
In New-York, 80,000

220,000

Burr in Pennsylvania, 000,000

In New-York, 100,000

100,000

Majority for Jefferson 120,000

More than two to one.

So that here would be a majority of electoral votes of 8 for Burr, and yet a majority of 120,000 popular votes against him. This, to be sure, is an extreme case, but it yet illustrates the position taken that the numbers of electoral votes is no certain criterion

that, when the House of Representatives is called upon to choose, they ought not to be bound to take the highest, without regard to other considerations.

From all this it would follow very clearly that there is no claim of right, on the part of Gen. Jackson, to be preferred to Mr. Adams—that there is no sort of pretence that wrong was done to him, or to public sentiment. That the House acted not only according to the letter, but in the spirit of the Constitution, in choosing Mr. Adams—that, considering the slave States had had the President 32 out of 36 years, it was fair and just to change.

Now I have endeavored to reason this point fairly. My appeal is to the good sense of the people. It may be some hot-headed men who will not understand, and some wrong-headed men who cannot understand, will yet insist that Gen. Jackson was of right President—or, in the language of the meeting at Mrs. Mason's, "that he was unfairly defeated in his election, and that the rights and wishes of the American people were sported with and disregarded." But clear-minded men, of all parties, will see the thing in its just constitutional light.

A desultory remark of two occurs. Mr Crawford came into the House with fewer votes than either Mr. Adams or General Jackson, and yet his friends did not give him up—Mr. M'Lane of Delaware voted for Mr. Crawford in the House—Virginia and Georgia voted for him, although Virginia and Georgia are most clamorous because Gen. Jackson was not chosen. The truth is, this motion is urged in hopes to gain the aid of some honest, weak men, who are supposed not to understand the constitution clearly, and who it is thought may be misled to consider the case similar to the rejection of a candidate for Sheriff who has the highest number of votes when the cases are wholly dissimilar.

On the whole, as this reason was almost the only one that remained, of any considerable weight, for supporting Gen. Jackson, and as this is now wholly removed, I do not doubt but sound, upright men, will give way to the free exercise of their feelings and judgment, and conclude that it is safer and better to continue an administration which we know is pursuing a wise and prudent course, rather than to change a certainty for an uncertainty—and when it is known that if Gen. Jackson should be elected, he would be surrounded and influenced by those violent Southern men under whose influence the South is rushing into such scenes of violence and disorganization.

We extract the following article from the United States Gazette of the 27th ultimo.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS.

Leaving Wilmington by the Lancaster turnpike, and making a turn to the S. W., you arrive at these celebrated Chalybeate Springs, a distance of five miles, in less than an hour. The road is excellent, gravel bottom, and much of it lies through shading woods; the ride is cool and free from jolting. The hotel is a large roughcast building, on a rising piece of ground, with a large lawn before it, entirely deprived of trees or shrubbery. It presents a front of about fifty feet, and is three stories high; the piazza is a beautiful aid to the building, extending the whole front, and covered by a top jutting out from the roof. Seven pillars sixty feet high, support it. The rooms are large and convenient. Down stairs you observe two drawing rooms, one for the ladies and one for the gentlemen; a spacious hall enters in the form of a T, and a large dining room capable of accommodating 120 persons at table. There are about 40 sleeping rooms, all large and airy, with lobbies twelve or fourteen feet wide. Cleanliness, neatness and order seem to reign throughout the hotel. Mr. Ward Wilson, the landlord, a jurymen, is a vigilant and accommodating host; Mrs. Wilson is equally popular with the ladies.

The slab on the spot tells you the house was erected in 1826; this is, therefore, only the second season of its existence. The success and popularity it has had the good fortune to meet with are not usual. For three weeks this season, the place has been so thronged that numbers of new comers were turned off for want of room. The house is capable of receiving 70 or 75 comfortably, no more. It is said that 40 yet remain, some of whom have been there 6, 7 and 8 weeks. Several who started to stay but two weeks, have complimented the establishment by procrastinating their visit to treble and quadruple that period.

The society this year has been lively but not gay. There were but few young gentlemen to be found—often you might have counted 15 or 20 ladies to one gentleman, a proportion astonishingly paltry, considering every thing. Only two or three balls were manufactured; not because there was not plenty of the "raw material" as Matthews calls it, for such an amusement, but on account of the wonderful scarcity of any thing in the shape of a fiddler. The company had some compensation, however, in repeated dances in the drawing room, got up on the spontaneous spur of the moment, the piano being the only music, and some fair nymph tripping her fingers lightly and fantastically on the white keys of one of Loud's best.

The amusements were few, for which the infancy of the establishment was offered by the host as an apology. Saving the piano, singing, occasional dances in the evening, and a hook and ring on the back piazza, called the "Hookem-Suivy," there was little or no entertainment, excepting long walks in the woods, rides about the country, and a general promenade after tea on the spacious piazza in front. The last is the most universal thing. No sooner is an early tea ended, than the long windows of the dining room, extending down to the floor, open and empty the whole company out into the piazza, to exchange the heat of a tea room for the refreshing hilly breezes of the cool evening.

The Spring is about a quarter of a mile from the hotel, by a path which coaxes down the hill in the shape of a W. The water is moderately, but not strongly impregnated with iron. It is cool, clear and medicinal. Several valetudinarians perpetrated as many as 10 or 12 glasses before breakfast. Considerable additions to the building are contemplated by the proprietors, (a stock company,) before the next season. The hotel is to be enlarged to nearly double its present size, and divers amusements, such as ninepins, billiards, shuffle boards, &c. are to be instituted. The bath, now neglected and dirty, is to be put in first rate repair. These improvements will serve to make Brandywine Springs a superior Spa.

From the Montreal Herald of Aug. 13.

A HERMIT.—Some where in the Township of Godmanchester, there lives an old Dutchman who without any stretching of the word may be called a hermit. When

the place was as wild and as lonely as any man-hater could desire; foxes, bears, squirrels, pigeons and blue birds were for years his only visitors, and the solitary poured the affections of his heart upon pigs, hens, ducks and ducklings which formed the whole of his companionship. He built a log house for his dwelling—it is a rude piece of architecture; it has neither door nor window, if we may except a hole through which Mineheer has his entrance and his exit. The furniture of the mansion are as simple and rude as can well be conceived—there are some planks laid in sundry positions which serve as chairs—a pot a platter, and a spoon. His bed rather resembles a canoe than a place for sleep—being the trunk of a tree hollowed out just large enough to hold him. In winter he places his bed, or canoe upon its side with its face to the fire and there he enjoys his repose. His clothing is somewhat like that of Robinson Crusoe, being composed of the skins of such animals as he may chance to kill. His only employment is in the cultivation of a few rods of ground, on which he rears corn and potatoes for the benefit of his "live stock." With them he enters into conversation—asks them questions and furnishes them with answers. His diet is spare—potatoes, onions and ever and anon a chicken. His beard is redolent of "days before the flood." Of late, he feels rather uncomfortable at the inroads which mankind are making upon the woods that encircled him. For many years there were about twenty miles for which axe and ploughshare had been making fearful changes. Human habitations and human industry are now within four miles of his hermitage. A friend of our own, even presumes so far as to pay the hermit a visit. The old man always receives him with politeness, but his visitations, though "few and far between," give evident umbrage to the domesticated pigs and poultry—they are as fond of loneliness as their owner, and the appearance of a stranger creates a cackling of no dubious import. Once or twice of late, the hermit has left his wilderness, and, with a praiseworthy loyalty, joined the militia ranks at parade; and he stands at the head of the corps to which he belongs, with evident zeal for the service of his most excellent Majesty. He is a harmless good old man—what was the cause of his forsaking the "busy world," we cannot tell.

PORTUGAL.

The London Ledger of the 7th July, announces Don Miguel's assumption of Royal Kingly power and title.

Just as we were about to put our paper to press, we received Lisbon Gazette from the 24th to the 28th ult. inclusive, whence we find that Don Miguel has at length past the Rubicon and with the consent of his satellites, in the Three States, which he has assembled, assumed the Kingly office. Whether this assumption will be sanctioned by the Powers of Europe, time only can show. We shall simply say, if the Portuguese are fond of Absolutism, it would be a pity to deprive them thereof. In our opinion, Liberty and a Constitution are objects too precious to be forced on them against their will. Perhaps a short time may convince them of their folly; in the interim it may be as well to leave them to themselves.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Surrender to Brailova to the Russians.—An express from Paris has brought an official bulletin of the Russian army announcing the surrender of the strong fortress of Brailova on the Danube, on the 20th of June, after a siege, which cost the Russians a great many men. On the 15th an unsuccessful attempt was made to storm the town, and the Russians were compelled to retreat with the loss of two generals and 640 men killed, and 1435 wounded. The Turks capitulated on the 20th.

From the Gazette de France, dated July 3.

Constantinople, May 3.

A statement from the office of the Grand Vizier, gives the number of 177,050 men as the total amount of the paid and unpaid troops that will be sent into the field to oppose the Russians. The amount of paid and disciplined troops is given at 80,000 men. Those not paid and levied by the Pashas amount to 97,050; among this number there are 30,000 men for the defence of the frontier of Erzerum; 7,550 for Gallipoli and the plains of Troy; 17,000 for the fortresses in Asia and Rumelia; 15,000 for the defence of Constantinople; as many for Bosphorus; 25,000 on the Danube, and in the fortresses on that river; 15,000 at Silistria; and 10,000 at Adrianople.

Administration Meeting.

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED.

At a very numerous meeting of the Farmers and Manufacturers and Friends of the American System, of Christiana Hundred, convened at Mrs. Doman's Inn on Saturday the 30th instant, pursuant to public notice, CALK KIRK was appointed President of the meeting, Joux M'ITRE, Vice-president, and Wm. P. Brobston and James Siddall Secretaries.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we regard the question of the protection of American Industry, as the most important political question that now engages the attention of the American people; that the members of this meeting are firmly persuaded that prosperity and happiness of their common country are indissolubly connected with the success of American industry;—and that, therefore, they will not support as a candidate for office in the councils of the nation, or in the administration of the government, any man who is opposed to the system of protection, or who is halting or equivocating upon that great question.

Resolved, That the measures now pursuing by the friends of General Jackson in the Southern States—their menaces of civil war—their threats to dissolve the Union unless the laws for the protection of American industry be unconditionally repealed—their anxiety to elect Gen. Jackson, "a Southern man with Southern feelings" as a remedy for the "evils" of the American System—are calculated to awaken the indignation and alarm of every true friend of his country, and that we would justly dread the success of such men in the election of General Jackson as the harbinger of ruin to the agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the hostility of Gen. Jackson to the American System has been demonstrated by his vote in the Senate of the United States in 1824—when the clause in the bill which passed the House of Representatives for the protection of the woolen manufactures was lost in the Senate, by a majority of two—Andrew Jackson voting in the negative.

3d. By his favorite expression of a judicious tariff which has been the cant word of all the enemies of American Industry.

3d. By his jesuitical answer to the Governor of Indiana.

4th. And more than all, by the ardent support given to his election by the British Importers of New York—the newspapers opposed to the tariff, and the friends of the Southern policy,

showing that they were not

Gen. Jackson to American manufactures. Resolved, That even if General Jackson be as much a friend to the American System as he is proved to be an enemy, it would be the climax of folly for the friends of national industry to elevate into power a man whose principal support is the opposers of protection to American manufactures.

Resolved, That the present administration of the General Government has shown by its acts the most inflexible of all tests, that it is sincerely and zealously devoted to the great cause which we advocate; and that therefore we will cordially and strenuously support it.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of KENSEY JOHNS, JR. as a candidate for Congress—and will support him as an honest, sincere and enlightened friend of American industry, and therein of this State and of the Union.

Resolved, That as the stability and permanency of a Republican government must depend altogether upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and as it is the honest ambition of every youth to advance himself to posts of honor in the Republic, we deprecate as pernicious in the highest degree the policy of elevating to the chief magistracy a man whose whole life has manifested that he does not either in a moral or literary point of view possess those requisites.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the administration papers of the State.

CALK KIRK, President.
JOHN MCMINN, Vice Pres.
W. P. BROBSTON, Secy.
JAS. SIDBALL, Secy.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SILK WORMS.

The gentleman who sometime ago favored us with a communication in the Delaware Advertiser, over the signature of "Agricola" in relation to the introduction of Silk Worms into this country, will much oblige a large portion of his fellow citizens, with further instruction upon a subject so deeply important and interesting to an enterprising public. Should Agricola be kind enough to comply with this request it is to be hoped that he will spare neither time nor labour in this matter, which if understood, by the public, we doubt not will be undertaken with all that ardour and enterprise which have distinguished us as a people. Let him convince the people that it is practicable; of the vast benefit which would undoubtedly result to the nation they are aware, should it succeed.

Would it not be well enough (I hope Agricola will think so) to extend his information to the improvement of agriculture in general? He tells us that his experience in the science of agriculture has been derived from a devotion of many years of his life to its pursuit in Europe, where he obtained the best practical information—especially that branch adapted to the raising of Silk Worms. Surely then, Agricola is the man to whom we must look for the discovery of the great secret in the raising of the Silk worm, as well as for instruction on agriculture in general—a subject, of all others, the most important, but one, which alas! has been most shamefully neglected. But we are probably requiring too much from one who has already indeed, given us much information; but were I master of his knowledge, it would be my pride to give it to the world.

By another communication in your paper, Agricola will very much oblige a great many worthy and enterprising farmers, as well as COLONUS.

P. S. Should Agricola think it proper, I should be extremely obliged to him to inform me where communications should be addressed to him.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

If there is any one thing that is peculiar to the times, and to the present vindictive contest for the Presidency, it is the shamelessness and effrontery with which long established facts are called in question, or flatly denied.

It appears that the editor of the Delaware Gazette has the hardihood to assert that the narrative given by Col Benton of his recouitre with Gen. Jackson, (as published in this paper of the 18th instant) is a fabrication; a tale "got up" by the Adams party "for effect"; and he undertakes to say that the Colonel pronounced it in the Senate chamber of the United States an infamous falsehood! Can this be possible? A letter or a narrative, purporting to be written by Col. Benton—for it had the name of Thos. Hart Benton, Lieutenant Col. &c. appended to it—was published at Nashville, Tenn. in the papers of the day, and went the rounds from Louisiana to Maine. The circumstances it details became of universal notoriety, and thousands have it now distinctly in recollection; it was matter of free and general comment at the time; it was uncontradicted and remained uncontradicted by both the friends and enemies of that gentleman and by himself, for fifteen years;—and now, the whole is untrue.

Does Col. Thomas H. Benton venture to avow, distinctly, before the whole community, that the narrative is a forgery? or has he ever done it at any time within the long period that has elapsed from its first appearance as his act, with his signature, down to the present period? Is it for a moment to be believed that Col. Benton would suffer a document to be published which he had never written, or at least to the truth of which he did not pledge himself, and not promptly and indignantly expose the impudent imposition? Common Sense says No.

If then, the Colonel has pronounced the paper in question an "infamous falsehood,"

he must mean that he was guilty of publishing an infamous falsehood; for he no more dares to declare, *under his own signature*, (whatever he may do in the Senate chamber), that he did not write that narrative, or consent to its being written in his name, than he dares deny ever having been in Tennessee.

The writer of this was in Nashville in the year 1818; only five years after the occurrence of this disgraceful scene, and long before the "Hero" was proposed for the Presidency; and a warm personal friend of the General gave him a minute detail of the encounter, which agreed in the main with that given by Col. Benton. It occurred at Talbot's Hotel; the General was shot by the Colonel in the arm whilst retreating, and fell as though killed, just beyond the pavement, and was borne away by such of the citizens as the *fracas* had brought to the spot.

Benton, my informant said, swore afterwards, that had he had any suspicion that the General was "playing possum" (as the phrase goes) while he laid there, his dirk should have finished him.

I visited Nashville frequently, in the course of the four or five years thereafter, and repeatedly heard the circumstances of this bloody brawl minutely and familiarly detailed by different persons, eye and ear witnesses to the scene, so that but little probability exists that my recollections of them are erroneous. It is not the only one that I had described to me; many were told that I have never seen in print, all alike characteristic of the "Hero."

It is well known, that for years afterward the General and the Colonel and his brother Jesse were mortal enemies; but it is not so well known on what terms the Colonel and the General agreed to become such loving friends. Certain it is, it caused a rupture between the two brothers; and Jesse continued the bitter personal and political enemy of Jackson, omitting no opportunity of expressing his detestation of the character of the latter, and zealously opposing his pretensions to the presidency throughout the whole of the last canvass;—while Col. Thos. H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri, for reasons best known to himself, became the great admirer and champion of the man whom he once stigmatized as an assassin! and is now straining every nerve (descending even to be a bully at the polls) to make that same man President of the U. States!

But to return: my object was to express my surprise and disgust at seeing an Editor so lost to decency, and the respect he owes to his readers and to public morals, as to deny a fact which by being marked with unusual ferocity and an outrageous contempt for the majesty of law, had challenged universal attention at the time. He cannot have the excuse of ignorance, for it has been too frequently alluded to not to have caught his attention, and was too well attested not to have claimed his credence.

"All's fair in politics," is a maxim that has been avowed and adopted by at least one profligate partizan Editor. If such conduct be not promptly visited with the severest reprobation by the friends of morality of all parties: if our presses, which should be conservators of public morals, be permitted thus to outrage all decency, rapid and deep degeneracy will inevitably ensue. If all is fair in politics, all will soon be fair in religion, in trade, and in every relation of life; and we shall become contemptible even in our own eyes, and the scorn of all nations.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.

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

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

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

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

The proceedings of the Administration Meetings in White-Clay Creek and Mill-creek Hundreds, were received, too late to appear in this week's paper.

We crave the indulgence of such of our subscribers as do not take an interest in the great political question of the day, for the encroachment which has of late been made by our paper: After the Election, which will take place early in next month, we shall again resume our labours in that department, and treat our friends with some choice articles, both selected and original, which we have laid by in our desk.

Mr. Clay reached Cincinnati, on his way to Washington, on Friday the 23d ult. and could not leave before Tuesday following.

Mr. C.'s health has been much improved by his visit to his native State.

To the Young Men of New Castle County.

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

JOHN F. GILPIN, Committee on behalf of the
SAM'L S. GRUBB, young men of
W. A. MENDENHALL, the Borough of
JESSE MENDENHALL, Wilmington,
JOHN WARNER, friendly to the Administration.

August 28, 1828.

The above is a loud call to the Young Men—FARMERS, MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS and MERCHANTS, of New Castle County, and we trust they will not suffer it to pass unheeded. Saturday, the 6th of September, will be a day, the deeds of which will occupy no mean place in the political annals of this State. We sincerely hope that every voter may attend, and put his seal to the proceedings of that day. Let not the paltry sum that it may cost for conveyance to the place of meeting, deter any freeman from attending it—fifty cents saved by staying at home, may possibly be the means of losing hundreds of dollars at a future day.

GET OFF THE FENCE.

The season has arrived when there is much to be done in the great political field, and every man that can "pull a pound" should lend a hand to the work.

The Administration—under whose fostering care the civil institutions of our country are prospering like the luxuriant crops of the farmer—needs protection against the blight of party rancor and political animosity; but if hundreds of idle fellows get dozing by the way side, or amuzzing themselves at seeing others sweating at their labour, our efforts to repel the encroachments of the destroyer, will be fruitless, and the best interests of the country will be inevitably sacrificed: We therefore say to every good citizen of this commonwealth, who can set a proper estimate upon his rights and privileges—GET OFF THE FENCE.

On Saturday last an Administration meeting was held at Mrs. Donnan's on the Brandywine; and though few comparatively from town attended, there were from 150 to 200 persons present.

On the same day the hurra boys had a meeting at the Buck Tavern, and we understand that, what with *Majors* and *minors*—a few from Mill Creek and a few from Brandywine Hundreds, they contrived to make a very respectable show and a still more respectable noise. The meeting was addressed with great effect by the Commander-in-Chief-Senator, and by one or two of his aids. The redoubtable Corporal of the editorial corps, (who not even a shower rain can make run, when at the head of his militia company) went fully prepared to demonstrate the vast superiority, in point of energy, of a military over a civil government, but got no chance—and his coadjutor was restrained from braying only by the impossibility of making himself to be heard. The Commander-in-Chief most judiciously provided against Capt. H. being again offended at "foreigners presuming to offer their opinions," by ordaining him, accompanied by an aid, to a meeting in Brandywine Hundred.

SENATOR BENTON AT HOME.

The Missouri Intelligencer after a brief reference to the activity of the other Jackson leaders at Fayette, proceeds thus:

"On this occasion, 'His Excellency the Dictator' exhibited himself in his real and natural colors. His identity could not be mistaken. There was no necessity of engraving on his forehead 'This is a Man,' or 'This is a Beast.' Having previously well fortified himself, and brought his courage to the 'sticking point,' by frequent libations at the shrine of Bacchus, and feeling his spirits rise, he put on his shirt, (i. e. his hunting shirt or non-descript,) and providing himself with a trusty knife, of formidable dimensions, sallied forth amongst the crowd, and gave the wondering and gazing spectators a specimen of his Heroism, by declaring that he 'could whip any Administration man in the country, in any way or manner.' This beats the 'half horse and half alligator' Kentucky boatman. He then commenced blaspheming and abusing us and two or three other persons, (none of whom were present,) in language which none but the meanest and lowest blackguard would have used."

Those who witnessed the disgusting and degrading spectacle turned away with feelings that may be well imagined. His memory, it is well known is very treacherous; which, according to the old adage, is quite a misfortune to persons afflicted with a certain propensity. But it is presumed he will not venture a denial of what is here stated; if he does, a host of witnesses will rise up and confront him. And this is the man who issues his manifesto, ordering all the Jackson voters throughout the State, to support such persons only as he names."

The worthy Senator has thus given unequivocal indications of genius. What an original thought, and happy as original!—a hunting shirt! and a scalping knife!! at the polls!!! but was it not, a ramshawk; that would be the very thing for polls. Seriously—there would manifestly be such an advantage in securing quiet Adams men away, or placing a few horse-de-combat before they could vote, that by following the example thus laudably set by Senator Bully Benton, the blood-and-thunder-boys might possibly carry the election in this Borough, and perhaps in a few other places. It would moreover be such a flattering approbation of the "Second Washington's" past career and

known character. We therefore may expect that there will soon be a "general order" issued from all the Hero General's retainers, to appear on election grounds "equipped" in a hunting shirt, with scalping knife in belt ready for service; and we venture, with due respect, to advise said retainers to make these purchases as soon as possible, for butcher knives may become scarce.

We have at length received official returns of the election in Kentucky. Mr. Metcalf, the Administration candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of about 700 votes. This is considered no test of the strength of the Administration party in that State, as the election in several counties was influenced altogether by local circumstances. When we consider the base schemes and stratagems resorted to by the enemies of Mr. Clay, as will be seen by the following extract, we are surprised that the Administration ticket was successful. The Jackson papers claim a majority in the Legislature. This is a thing of no consequence, since the electors for President and Vice-president are chosen by the people. They will assuredly be elected favourable to Mr. Adams, and by a much larger majority than has been given to the Governor.

"Among the desperate attempts to secure the success of Barry, at the recent election in Kentucky, it is stated on good authority, that voters were transferred, after giving their suffrages at one pole, to another county, where they were permitted to vote a second time. In one instance alone, above fifty of these illegal votes were received as a poll, to which they had been brought, after giving their votes in an adjoining county, with a view to swell the aggregate of Barry's votes, and at the same time to elect a Jackson Senator. There had been, however, a miscalculation here, as in every other instance, and the Administration Senator was, after all, elected by a small majority. These frauds have a tendency to defeat the true object of the free franchise which lies at the root of our institutions, because they may be carried to an extent which would entirely defeat the wishes of the people, and throw the choice of public servants into the hands of that party which could exhibit most skill and active industry."—*Nat. Jour.*

The Jackson presses tell us that the minds of the people have become convinced of Jackson's superiority over Mr. Adams for the Presidency by the simple facts which have been stated at their meetings, by the speakers. We have never had the pleasure of hearing these facts, but judging from what we have been told relative to them, we are inclined to believe both facts and speakers are simple enough, and more simple are those who believe them.

We are informed by a gentleman who was present that at a late Jackson meeting at the Peace and Plenty Inn, one of the stump committee, in the course of a long address, told his audience that Jackson was the only man in the country who was fit for the office of President of the United States—that his talents and qualifications were such as to render him superior to any other man that could be put in opposition to him. Whether it was from a conviction that this lie was too palpable for belief, or whether it was from some other cause, best known to the Attorney General, another of the committee took occasion to observe in the course of his remarks, that it did not require a man of mighty talents for a President—he would be surrounded by intelligent men to assist him in the duties of his office—that there are many men in Newcastle county who would make good Presidents. Indeed: perhaps the gentleman orator fancied a man of about his size would make a good President. Well, the reader will ask—did the people believe him? Believe him—yes! they believed every word he said—and were ready to throw up their hats and shout hosannas to Gen. Jackson.

We do not wonder that an office which was once held in such high estimation, is now-a-days valued at so cheap a rate, when we see the claims and pretensions of such men as Andrew Jackson acknowledged and supported. What surprises us most, is, that the people, the sober, thinking, discriminating people, are so blind as to suffer themselves to be thus duped by a set of political gamblers, who are making use of them as a great lever to effect their own aggrandizement, which cannot be accomplished without such aid.

Rational Remark.—The Portland Advertiser mentions that a mechanic of that place observed the other day, as he took up a paper which gave the result of the Louisiana election, "Well, if the people of New Orleans do not vote for Jackson, I guess we had better not."

Christiana Hundred Meeting.

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

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

Administration Meeting.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.
The Friends of the Administration in Newcastle County, are notified that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the County Meeting on the 14th of June last, an adjourned Meeting will be held at the Red Lion Inn, on Saturday the 13th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on business relative to the ensuing General Election.
GEORGE CLARK, Chairman.
DANIEL CORBETT,
EVAN H. THOMAS,
August 26, 1828.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

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

The New England States,	61
New York,	24
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	16
Maryland,	6
Kentucky,	14
Indiana,	5
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	3
Louisiana,	5-138
Leaving the Hero in—	
New York,	12
Pennsylvania,	28
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Mississippi,	3
Alabama,	5
Maryland,	5
Tennessee,	11-123

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
RENSEY JOHNS, JUNR.
KENT COUNTY.

Senators.
Presley Spruance, jr.
Joseph G. Oliver, (in lieu of John Brinckloe, deceased.)

Representatives.
John Raymond,
Doct. William W. Morris,
Matthias Day,
Samuel Virden,
Peter L. Cooper,
Doct. James P. Lofland,
John Booth.

Levy-Court Commissioners.
Alexander Peterson, D. C. H.
Merritt Scotten, D. H.
Elias Fleming, Mis. H.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senator.
Purnal Tindal.

Representatives.
John Tennent,
Caleb S. Layton,
Kendal M. Lewis,
Thomas Davis,
Doct. John White,
William Dunning,
George Truitt.

Coroners.
David Holland,
George Hazzard.

Levy-Court Commissioners.
Samuel Ratcliff, C. C. H.
George Frame, I. R. H.
Spencer Phillips, D. H.

JACKSON DICTIONARY.

Democracy—Hurraing for Jackson.

Retrenchment—Franking the Washington Telegraph.

Majority—99 out of 261.

Voice of the People—Those who halloo loud-est.

Going the whole Hog round—Voting for Jackson.

My own fire-side—Stages, steam-boats and bar rooms.

Proofs—Contradictions by one's own witness.

Reasons—Drums and fife and hickory clubs.

American System—In Pennsylvania, protecting duties on foreign goods—in Georgia and S. Carolina, no duties at all.

Judicious Tariff—One to suit every body.

Desertion—Leaving the army before General Jackson is willing.

Retirement to private life—Enjoying the salary and emoluments of Major General at home without doing duty.

Consistency—Denouncing a man as an assassin one day, and advocating him as fit for the Presidency the next.

Independent Court Martials—Those that hang citizens under the 2d section.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life, on the 23d ult. in Staunton, Virginia, the Rev'd ENOCH GEORGE, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged about 60 years. Such a man and such a life of usefulness, rise above ordinary paucity; his praise is in all the churches.

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

September 4, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 1st class, viz:

14. 38. 1. 22. 37. 27.

which gave to the patrons of Robertson & Little's Office several handsome prizes.

We have now the pleasure of presenting the following brilliant schemes:

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Extra class, No. 7, to be drawn at the village of Newburgh, on Friday, the 5th September, 1828.

Scheme—1 prize of \$3000; 1 of 1651; 1 of 1000; 2 of 600; 5 of 300; 10 of 100; 117 of 10; 468 of 4; 4436 of 2.

*\$550 payable in Lands.

Price of Tickets.

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

Halves, 1 00 | Eighths,

Union Canal Lottery,

Of Pennsylvania—class No. 10, for 1828—to be drawn on Saturday, September 13, 1828—45 Number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.

Scheme—1 prize of \$12000; 1 of 4000; 1 of 1500; 1 of 1362; 4 of 1000; 6 of 500; 6 of 350; 39 of 50; 39 of 40; 78 of 25; 429 of 14; 4446 of 7.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, \$6 | Quarters, \$1 50

Halves, 3 | Eighths, 75 cts.

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

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

Bank Notes bought and sold: Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented.

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

WANTED.

A LAD to attend in a Lottery Office, to whom a reasonable compensation will be given; apply at No. 28 Market street Wilmington.
September 4, 1828.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 7, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the abovementioned act, that a half-yearly payment will become due on the 1st day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being, on that day, in full life.

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

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

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

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

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

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE,

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

Sugars, Coffee, Teas

Pepper, allspice, cloves,

nutmegs

Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo.

Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality

Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks

Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese

Cognac brandy & Holland gin

Jamaica spirits and American brandy

N. East rum and American gin

Madeira and port wine

Lisbon & Tenerife do

Sherry and Malaga do

N. B. Country produce taken in hatter and sold on commission.

GEORGE LOCKYER.

Wilmington, August 14.

49—Sm.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For August, 1828.

Day	Month	Year	State of Weather.	Of Wind
23	82	80	fair and warm	SW
24	84	80	foggy do	do
25	88	90	do do	do
26	79	82	do do	do
27	76	94	do do	NE
28	66	88	do do	SE

Temperature, 74. Coolest morn., 62. Greatest deg., 94.

SCIENCE OF BRITISH FANCY.

From a late London Paper.

FIGHT BETWEEN PADDY FLYNN AND BOB CASTLES.

This fight occasioned some interest among second raters of the fancy, as it was to introduce a new one into the regular ring—and the success of Flynn, as a rising man, had made the Grecians tolerable sweet upon him. Colney heath was named as the battle-field, and it was expected that St. Giles's would be left nearly desolate on the eventful day; but contrary to expectation, the concourse was not immense, was fairly mixed, and, moreover, as orderly and well-disposed as people possibly could be.

About half-past twelve o'clock, Commissary Fishwick and Tom Oliver had completed the ring. Castles came on the ground in a bang-up fine hand, and threw in his hat about ten minutes to one, with Young Dutch Sam and Tom Oliver—they all sported the blue bird's eye—Flynn, who had arrived in his humble post chaise and pair, soon followed, attended by Harry Holt, and Jones the sailor boy, decked in green. As it was buzzed about that the hawk was a broad, little time was lost; all the preliminaries were adjusted with despatch, and at ten minutes past one o'clock the fight had commenced. Castles had all along been the favorite at 6 and 5 to 4; even 2 to 1 had been offered upon him, but on setting to, 5 to 4 went begging all round the ring.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Not much ceremony; Paddy at work, bang left and right at the nob, which Castles returned ditto ditto, but no harm done. "Keep up your left, Paddy, and you're all right now," Paddy did so. "That's the ticket for soup," said his monitor, "Now mind yourself—you are all alone by yourself, and no one can help you." Castles opened out for slogging, but Paddy stopped, sparred, and closed; neither could get the lock, so they parted and sparred afresh. Paddy attacked and bolted in for a bustle—Bob caught hold with the right, swung Paddy a half round about, and dealt a left-hander on the side of the head as he fell—"Well done, Bob, you shall have a public house of your own, my boy." A short and busy round.

2. Castles stretched his left like a poker, to take up ground, and threw in several feints with it, nearly all open handed. Both men closed, and tried to weave, but could not. In a struggle for the fall, Paddy was thrown a flip flap on his head, a bothering fall, but he shook it off.

3. Paddy jobbed twice at the head. Bob missed his returns—they closed and had a queer twist. Castles got in a few right hand larder sounders, and threw Paddy, and fell himself.

4. Castles' left eye was puffed, from the left hand blows of the preceding round, and was shortly after dark. He hit repeatedly out of distance. Paddy planted a heavy one on his breast, and Bob fell short in the return—several heavy exchanges followed, chiefly in favour of Flynn, as Castles left hand was so frequently unhurt. Paddy tried to take the lead—they closed, and both went down.

5. Paddy attacked—Castles invariably out of distance at first, but he latterly told with the left, and seized Flynn by the nape to fib, but Paddy was too good a judge—he dropped on his knees.

6. Bob let fly his left at the head-piece—a close and hard but short struggle—Castles under.

7. Castles stopped a smasher, and Paddy closed, got Bob's head a little in Chancery, and peppered his come with an upbit or two, that drew his cork freely; both down in a rallying struggle. "First blood for St. Giles."

8. Castles sported claret immensely. Paddy went to work as soon as his legs—take and give—a slaughtering turn—they closed, and Bob was thrown heavily. "Aye, now, what of the public house, Bob? you'll get it over the left, I think."

9. On coming to the scratch, it was seen, that Pat had caught it on the snorter, and it was a tie in the latest line—sparring for some time, when Pat jobbed his man on the frontal bone—mutual stopping, and neither within proper distance—Castles rushed in, and pulled Pat on his knees.

10. Pat again down on his knees.

11. Castles on the defensive—stopped well with his right, but did not counter as he ought; a rally, and some wild fighting, when Pat was thrown, but Castles fell heavily himself from his exertions.

12. Pat again received a compliment on the mezzur, and bled profusely—Castles hit out distance—Pat rushed to rally, when Castles caught him round the neck with his left, and hit up well with his right—finishing the round by dropping his man.

13. Castles caught a heavy slap on his right eye, and rushed in to punish, as in the last; but Pat "would not have it," and dropped from his grasp.

14. Pat now in turn caught a touch on his eye, and his left "look out," he ran to swell—Pat rushed in, but in the effort for the fall, finding Castles the stronger, he again went down—(murmur from the friends of Castles).

15. Pat cautious—kept out. Bob followed round the ring, and at last jobbed him with his left on the right eye. Good in-fighting, and Castles had him right and left on the nob. In the close, Paddy was thrown.

16. Good stopping on the part of Castles with his right; but his returns were not effective, and his left hand was continually open in hitting—a rally, in which some blows were exchanged, and Castles was thrown, weak.

17. The superior freshness of Flynn was now obvious, and he was the favourite at six to four.

21. A bustling round, in which heavy hits were exchanged. In the end, Castles fell; both weak, and Castles the worst.

22. Castles jobbed with his left, and after some returns of compliments, Bob again put in a throat hit with his left; but it was not effective. In the close, Castles struggled for the fall; but Pat gave him his legs and threw him cleverly.

In the 23d and 24th rounds both men were weak, and little mischief was done. At the end of both, Paddy went down, to avoid exhausting his remaining strength in the struggle. To this Castles' friends strongly objected as unfair; but Paddy smiled, knowing that he was playing the "old soldier."

25. Pat now turned his attention to Castles' body, and popped in his left on his ribs; but Castles was not quick enough to receive the opening at the nob. A good manly rally, but in the end, Castles was thrown heavily—Paddy up on him.

26. Bob hit out right and left, but the distance was ill-judged: his left hand was still open, while his right trembled either from cold or injury. Paddy saw his time, went in, and hit Castles well up with his right. Castles broke away, but returned to business, and the fighting on both sides was good. In the end Paddy was floored.

It would be tedious to pursue the details of the rounds further: both men continued to fight game to the last, though getting gradually weaker. Castles kept out as much as possible to gain his wind, and certainly got a little better; but the superior stamina of Paddy enabled him to come stronger to the scratch. In the 34th round each was blind of an eye; but to the surprise of all, Castles' "worser" eye was the last to fail. This, however, began to get queerer every round; and Paddy's seconds seeing that the season had arrived for bringing the contest to a conclusion, sent him in to finish, and in four more rounds, although Bob made a manly stand he was hit completely blind, not having the slightest glimmer of light left. In this state the poor fellow, although able to have continued the fight in point of strength, said he could not fight any more, and the hat of victory was thrown up in favor of Paddy. The fight lasted an hour and eight minutes.

REMARKS.

The good judges were all floored by this result. There was, in fact no comparison between Bob's sparring and his fighting. It was considered that he could have jobbed Paddy blind in the early part of the fight, but in this he failed: first, from his hitting with his left hand open, and then from neglecting to take advantage of opportunities which were offered him. In fact, as a pugilist, he has much to learn; and from being beaten by Flynn, who is only a natural fighter, although possessed of sound bottom and a good constitution, for the present he must rank very humbly in the minds of the milling critics. He fought, however, throughout with unshaken courage, and undoubtedly did his best. Paddy Flynn, by this second victory, has mounted still higher in the grade of excellence, and will now look out for some of the top sawyers.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, September 4.

NEW-YORK.		NEW-JERSEY.	
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	1	Hudson	2
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	2
Mhauk bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	2
nectady	1	Geneva bank	2
Lensburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Pittsburg bank	unc.
Newbr. br. at thaca	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5
Ontario	do		

NEW-YORK.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

NOTICE.

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

Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828. 49-4tp.

FOR SALE.

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 7, 1828.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

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

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

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

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

Tickets \$2 25 only.

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

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE \$2,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2,000	30 prizes of \$20
1 do 1,000	40 do 10
1 do 500	100 do 5
1 do 200	150 do 4
5 do 100	150 do 3
5 do 50	5000 do 2

5484 Prizes. 17,000 Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets—Not one blank to a prize.

Whole Ticket, \$2 25. Quarters, \$56 Halves, \$112. Eighths, \$28.

To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Great Capital Prize of 10,000 dollars, drawn on Wednesday last, was sold in shares; and WHERE ALL THE CAPITALS WERE SOLD IN THE THREE PREVIOUS CLASSES.

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

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

FASHIONABLE

Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL.

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

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

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes, Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pump; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with studs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M'NEAL.

Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

Morocco Manufactory.

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.

Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

Notice is hereby given, that

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

T. STOCKTON,

Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.

Newcastle, Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—8t.

Notice is hereby given, to the

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

T. STOCKTON,

Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County.

Newcastle Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—8t.

LOST CATTLE.

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

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

JOSEPH PERKINS,

One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred.

Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

A NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE.

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

Sugars, Coffee, Teas

Pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmegs

Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo.

Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality

Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks

Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese

Cognac brandy & Holland gin

Jamaica spirits and American brandy

N. East rum and American gin

Madeira and port wine

Lisbon & Tenerife do

Sherry and Malaga do

N. B. Country produce taken in barter and sold on commission.

GEORGE LOCKYER.

Wilmington, August 14. 49—3m.

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

All persons are forewarned harboring said boy.

AUGUSTUS M. SCHEB, Dover, Del.

Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor, and advance the interest of the craft, by deterring other boys, by inserting the above in their papers.

A. M. S.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 45 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 83 Market-st. 3 doors below the upper market.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 52.

Price of subscription \$2, in advance, to those who pay postage, and \$2 25 to those who do not, or \$2 50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1828.

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

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



POTTERY.

From the New England Weekly Review.

YANKEE LYRICS—NO. II.

In our good land (and there are many worse ones,
Few better) there is no respect of persons.

Our honest farmers think themselves as good;
Although they may have never learned their letters,
(Yet every one could do it if he would)

As those big folks who call themselves their betters,
And so they are, for I believe
We are all sons of mother Eve,
If so I see no lawful right,

Why black should be the slave of white,
Or why, since mankind are my brothers,
I may not talk as well as others.

So thought the lad, whose story is below—
So you may think if you'll but read it through!

There lived, some years ago,
In old Connecticut
(What part, it matters not,
So that my tale is true)

A rough, plain, unsophisticated farmer,
Hodge, if you please,
Who lived by selling cheese,
Home-manufactured by his duteous charmer.

One day it happened, and mishap,
Their stock of rennet had run dry;
What must be done, but Junior Hodge, a chap
Of parts, should go to town to buy?

The loving mother greased her darling's shoes,
The youth put on a checked (not linen) cotton;
A pair of bran new, nice, long striped hose,
Nor was the leather pocket-book forgotten—

Coat, vest, hat, small clothes all bestowed,
In proper keeping, off our hero rode.
Young Hodge had never been to town before,
(Twas not a common custom)

But mother said he was nineteen or more,
And was afraid to trust him.
He stopped the first man that he saw,
Who happened to be R—ch—d L—w

Esquire; a noted child of fun—
"I want to know if you knows any one
That keeps such things as rennet-bags to sell,
For mother can't run up another curd,

Nor make a single cheese, until
I gets her some." The lawyer heard
Th' unceremonious address,
And soon returned "oh yes!

There is a dealer in the article
Around that corner there
Who doesn't do his work by halves,
But keeps on hand large lots of calves,

He's a queer man, I know him well,
And may be he will stare,
And ask you what you mean, but never mind,
Stick to him and I'll warrant that you'll find

He'll own the truth."
Well pleased with his good luck
Our likely youth
Marched boldly up and struck
The knocker of a splendid dwelling

Which his informer pointed out,
A thundering blow,
When, lo!
"Sir! what are you about!

At such a rate my door, pell-melling!"
Young Hodge looked up and saw a head
In a white wig, protruded from above,
"Why, sir! I'd like to know," he said,
"How much you ax for rennet-bags."

"You scoundrel! pray who sent you here! re-
move!
Begone! d'ye know that I'm a minister!"
"Oh ho! I've heard of you before, I figs!

You don't cheat me, I'll bet a guinea, sir,
And, as they tell me how you keep
A lot of calves, I hope you'll bargain cheap!"
"Cheap, you rascal! I'm a clergyman,
Again I tell you. Why do you suppose

That gentlemen of my profession can
Descend to deal in such vile things as those!"
"Oh ho! cried Hodge—don't be in such a
flurry,

But, (minister or not,
I doesn't care a jot.)
Sir, I'm in such a hurry—
That I can't stop to jaw with you to-day, so

If you've any rennet-bags to sell, then say so—
If not, then say so—
And when plain people ask your price
T'would be much better, sir, I guess,
If you would hear to my advice
And never be above your business."

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

The following is a description of the place where rest the remains of the sage of Monticello:

"I ascended the winding road, which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello. The path leads to a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain to the farm and grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens into the enclosure numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill—

From the peak on which the house stands, a grand, nearly unlimited view opens to the thick wooded hills and fertile valleys which stretch out on either side. The University with its domes, porticoes, and colonnades, looks like a fairy city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extend from the wings, and into it, the front doors open. The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, portraits and natural curiosities. The grounds and out-houses have been neglected—Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by the cares attendant on the superintendence of the University, which, when in health, he visited daily since the erection commenced.

"At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the visitor sees a square enclosed, surrounded by a low un-mortared stone wall, which he enters by a neat wooden gate. This is the family burying ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs, and only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher. When I saw it the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which is to cover it. May it ever continue like Washington's without any adventitious attractions or conspicuousness, for when we or our posterity, need any other memento of our debt of honor to those names than their simple inscription on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to concentrate their remembrance in the hearts of our patrons, no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them."

RAMBLE IN A LAND OF MINES.

BY CAPTAIN HEAD.

As we approached the silver mine of San-Pedro Nolasco, around us were the Andes covered with snow, and the mountainous paths were literally only a few inches wide, covered with stones, which are so loose, that every instant they rolled from under the mules feet, and fell with an accelerated violence into the torrent. As I rode almost the whole of the day by myself, I would willingly have gotten off, but the mules will never lead, and besides this, when once a person is on the path, on the back of his mule, it is impossible to dismount, for there is no room to get off, and the attempt to do so might throw the mule off his balance, and precipitate him into the torrent which is at an extraordinary depth beneath. In some places the path was actually washed away and the mule had only to hurry over the inclined surface the best way he could. After passing two or three very violent torrents, which rushed from the mountains above us into the river beneath us, we came to one, which looked worse than those we had with great difficulty crossed; however we had no alternative but to cross it, or return to Santiago.

We attempted to drive the loose mules across, but one had scarcely put his feet into it, when he was carried away; and the box which he had on his back, was dashed to pieces. In order to get across, we put a *lasso* or rope round our bodies and then rode through; but the holes were so deep, that the water occasionally came over the neck of the mule, and we passed with great difficulty. These poor creatures are dreadfully afraid of crossing these torrents; it is only constant spurring that obliges them to attempt it, and sometimes in the middle of the stream, they will refuse to advance for several seconds. When the water is very deep the men always tie the *lasso* round their bodies; but I never could conceive it was any security, because, if the torrent will dash a wooden box to pieces, a man's skull would surely have a very bad chance. I was therefore always very glad when I found myself across them; and, as our lives were insured in London for a large sum of money, I used often to think, that, if the insurers could have looked down upon us, the sight of the steep paths and of these torrents would have given a quickness to their pulses, a flush to their cheeks, and a singing in their ears, very unlike the symptoms of placid calculation.

Shortly after passing this torrent, we turned towards the south, and began to climb the mountain of San-Pedro Nolasco. For five hours we were continually holding on by the ears or necks of our mules, and the path was in some places so steep, that for a considerable time it was quite impossible to stop. We soon passed the limits of vegetation. The path went in zig-zags, although it was scarcely perceptible; and if the mules above had fallen, they would certainly have rolled down upon us, and carried us with them. In mounting, we constantly enquired of the *arriero*, if the point above our heads was the summit; but as soon as we attained it we found that we had still higher to go. At last, gaining the summit, we found ourselves close to the silver lode of San-Pedro, which is situated on one of the loftiest pinnacles of the Andes.

A small solitary hut was before us, and we were accosted by two or three wretched-looking miners, whose pale countenances and exhausted frames seemed to assimilate with the scene around them. The view from the eminence on which we stood was magnificent—it was sublime; but it was at the same time, so terrific, that one could hardly help shuddering. Although it was midsummer, the snow where we stood was, according to the statement made to me by the agent of the mine, from twenty to a hundred feet deep, but blown by the wind into the most irregular forms, while in some places the black rock was visible. Beneath, running through the valley of Maypo, was a river fed by a number of tributary streams, which we could see descending like small silver threads down the ravines. We appeared to have a bird's-eye view of the great chain of the Andes, and we looked down upon a series of pinnacles of indistinguishable shapes and forms, all covered with an eternal snow. The whole scene in every direction was devoid of vegetation, and was a picture of desolation, on a scale of magnificence which made it peculiarly awful, and the knowledge that this vast mass of snow, so cheerless in appearance, was created for the use, and comfort and happiness, and even luxury of man; that it was the inexhaustible reservoir from which the plains were supplied with water,—made us feel that there is no spot in creation which man

should term barren, though there are many which nature never intended for his residence.

A large cloud of smoke was issuing from one of the volcanic pinnacles, and the silver lode, which was before us, seemed to run into the centre of the crater. As it was in the middle of the summer, I could not help reflecting what a dreadful abode this must be in winter, and I enquired of our guide and of the miners concerning its climate in that season. They at first silently pointed to the crosses which were to be seen in every direction; and they then told me, that, although the mine is altogether inaccessible for seven months in winter, the miners used to be kept there all the year. They said that the cold was intense, but that what the miners most dreaded were the merciless storms of snow, which came on so suddenly that many had been overtaken by them, and had perished, when not a hundred and fifty yards from the hut. With these monuments before my eyes, it was really painful to consider what the feelings of these wretched creatures must have been, when, grouping about for their habitation, they witnessed the violence of the storm unabating and irresistible. Friends had huddled together, and had thus died on the road; others had strayed from the path, and, from the scattered crosses, they had apparently died as they were, searching for it. One group was really in a singular situation; during a winter particularly severe, the miner's provisions, which consist of little else than hung-beef, were gradually failing, when a party volunteered to save themselves and the rest, that they would endeavor to get over the snow into the valley, and return, if possible, with food. They had scarcely left the hut, when a storm came on and they perished. The crosses are exactly where the bodies were found; they were all off the road; two had died close together, one was about ten yards off, and one had climbed to the top of a large loose fragment of rock, evidently to look for the hut on the road.

The view from San-Pedro Nolasco, taking it altogether, is certainly the most dreadful scene which in my life I have ever witnessed, and it appeared so little adapted or intended for a human residence, that, when I commenced my inspection of the lode, and of the several mines, I could not help feeling that I was going against nature, and that no sentiment but that of avarice could approve the idea of establishing a number of fellow-creatures in a spot which was a subject of astonishment to me how it ever was discovered. As the snow was in many places fifty feet deep on the lode, I could only walk on the surface from one *bocca-mina* to another; but when I had done this, I took off my clothes, and went down to mine which it was my particular object to inspect. All the rest had long ago, been deserted, but in this there were a few miners, lately sent there, who were carrying on the works on the old system, which had been exercised by the Spaniards, and to which these men have all their lives been accustomed. At first we descended by an inclined gallery, or level, and then clambered down the notched sticks, which are used in all the mines in South America as ladders. After descending about two hundred and fifty feet, walking occasionally along levels where the snow and mud were above our ankles, we came to the place where the men were working. It was astonishing to see the strength with which they plied their weighty hammers, and the unremitting exertion with which they worked, and strange as it may appear, we all agreed that we had never seen Englishmen pass such strength and work so hard. While the *barreteros* or miners were working the load, other workmen were carrying the ore upon their backs; and, after we had made the necessary observations, and had collected proper specimens, we ascended with several of these men above and below us. The fatigue of climbing up the notched sticks was so great that we were almost exhausted, while the men behind us (with long sticks, in one hand, in the cloven end of which there was a candle) were urging us not to stop them. The leading man whistled whenever he came to certain spots, and then the whole party rested for a few seconds. It was really very interesting, in looking above and below, to see these poor creatures, each lighted by his candle, and climbing up the notched stick with such a load upon his back, though I occasionally was a little afraid that one of those above might tumble, in which case we should have all preceded him in his fall. We were quite exhausted when we came to the mouth of the mine; one of my party almost fainted, and as the sun had long ago set, the air was so bleak and freezing—we were so heated—and the scene was so cheerless, that we were glad to hurry into the hut and to sit upon the ground round a dish of meat, which had long been ready for us. We had some brandy and sugar, and we soon refreshed ourselves, and I then sent out for one of the porters with his load. I put it on the ground, and endeavored to raise with it, but could not; and when two or three of my party put it on my shoulders, I was barely able to walk under it. The English miner, who was with us was one of the strongest of all the Cornishmen; yet he was scarcely able to walk with it; and two of our party who attempted to support it were altogether unable, and exclaimed, that it would break their backs. The load which we tried was one of specimens which I had paid the porter to bring up, for me, and which weighed more than usual, and he had carried it up with me, and was above me during the whole of the ascent.

While we were at one end of the hut, drinking brandy and water, seated upon our saddles, and lighted by a brown tallow-candle which was stuck into a bottle, and which was not three yards from a hide filled with gunpowder,—the few miners we had seen at work had been relieved by others who were to work through the night. They came into the hut, and without taking the least notice of us, prepared their supper, which was a very simple operation. The men took their candles out of the cloven sticks, and in the cleft they put a piece of dried beef; this they warmed for a few seconds over the embers which were burning on the ground and then ate it, and afterwards drank some melted snow-water out of a cow's horn. Their meal being over, they then enjoyed the only blessing fortune had allotted to them, which was rest from their labor. They said nothing to each other; but as they sat upon the sheep skin which was the only bed they had, some fixed their eyes upon the embers, while others seemed to ruminate upon other objects. I gave them what brandy I had, and asked them if they had no spirits, to which they gave me the usual answer, that miners are never allowed to have spirits; and with this law they seemed to be

perfectly satisfied. When one contrasted their situation with the independent life of the Gaucho, it was surprising that they should voluntarily continue a life of such hardship.

ESCAPE FROM A BUTTEE.

A correspondent of the Bengal Hurkara gives the following detail of the escape of a woman from the funeral pile of her husband:

Having been informed that a Buttee was about to take place at the Chitpore Ghaut, I left my residence with the intention of proceeding to the spot. On arriving at the Thanna, I learnt the woman who was about to immolate herself, had, after feeling the fire, leaped from the pile, and made her escape. In consequence of this intelligence I sought for my buggy, and entered the Thanna, wishing to make myself better acquainted with the particulars. The *Carogah* informed me, that having received a strict charge from the Magistrate to see that every thing was done at Buttees according to law, he had acted up to his orders, and that, in consequence, he had caused the fire to be put to the pile before the woman ascended it; and that, after she had lain herself upon it, had suffered no one to bind her;—that the woman, as soon as the fire reached her, leaped from the pile, and he had taken her for protection into custody. The poor creature lay on a mat in the Thanna. Her wounds did not appear to be severe, one side of her face and a part of her back were burnt. On being interrogated as to the reason of her ascending the pile, she replied by pointing to her forehead; intending thereby that it was her destiny. She expressed great horror at the idea of returning to the fire. In answer to my question as to what she wished to do in future, she said that she wished to be taken to her house, and that in case her relations would not receive her again she had property sufficient to maintain herself. The probability of her returning home seems to be small, as the universal opinion among the people was, that her family was already much disgraced by her conduct in not burning. By an order of the magistrate, I find this morning that she has been conveyed to the hospital, where, it is hoped, she will soon recover from her wounds.

This fact convinces me, and I have no doubt it will most of your readers, that were the native police officers more generally careful that nothing on these occasions was done contrary to the regulations of Government, which are forwarded to them by the Magistrates, the number of Buttees would soon materially decrease. If the inability of the poor deluded women to stand the fire, the *Brahmins* are well aware; and hence may be traced the brutal custom almost universally practised by them, of binding the widow to the pile, either with bamboos passed over and fastened down on both sides, or by heaping a great weight of wood, &c. on the bodies. Were they allowed to do nothing of this kind, which I believe is contrary to their Shasters, it is not to be doubted that one woman in a hundred would not remain to burn.

From the National Intelligencer.

JACKSON AND BURR.

Gentlemen: The strong doubts expressed by you with respect to the participation of Gen. Jackson in the projects of Burr, in 1806, on the occasion of giving a place in your paper to my queries on that subject, were far from quieting my suspicions; but, on the contrary, have stimulated my inquiries after facts which might throw light on a subject until lately involved in much mystery. These facts, you will perceive, are daily developing themselves; and they will, I trust, ere long, relieve you of all doubt.

It struck me, however, on reading your remarks, that you were so scrupulously fearful of doing General Jackson injustice, that you leaned a little the other way, and seemed to ask for evidence of a more direct and positive character, than the nature of the case admits. It should be remembered that, in all cases of crime the guilty perpetually seeks concealment, and conducts every operation in such a manner as not only to furnish no evidence of its existence, but to seem to furnish evidence of a contrary character. Whoever is at all familiar with the ordinary process of investigation in such cases, need not be told that, in nine cases out of ten, indeed in ninety-nine in a hundred, conviction of guilt is produced by combinations of *circumstances* which, to use a common expression, *leak out* in the course of the transaction, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the guilty to obliterate as he goes along, every trace of his guilt. Yet there must be something more than mere ground of suspicion. Circumstances must exist that cannot, especially when regarded in their combined character, naturally be accounted for upon the supposition of innocence.

I believe, gentlemen, that you are open to conviction, and willing to make your valuable paper the instrument of communicating to the public every fact tending to lead the People to a just estimate of those who are candidates for their special confidence. I therefore respectfully ask you to give a place to the following:

Pending the gubernatorial canvass in Kentucky, in 1820, which resulted in the election of General Adair, he was charged, among other things, with a participation in Burr's conspiracy. To this charge he published a defence, in which he gives a history of his acquaintance with Burr, which he commences as follows:

"In the Summer of 1805, Colonel Burr stepped into the Register's Office, in Frankfort, late in the evening, and handed me a letter of introduction from General Jackson. He remained but a few minutes, and informed me that he would leave town next morning, &c."

Gen. Adair then proceeds to speak of his subsequent knowledge of Burr, and, after alluding particularly to his trial at Frankfort, Kentucky, which he says closed on the 5th of December, 1806, says:

"On the morning of the 9th of December, I left my house for New Orleans. When I reached Nashville, one of my horses became foundered, and I could not travel. I em-

ployed a young man to exchange him for one that would suit my journey. I rode out of town that day, and did not return till the evening. Col. Burr was in the tavern when I returned. We did not lodge in the same room. I, however, saw him and conversed with him freely. He told me the suspicions were so strong against him there, that he believed it would be difficult to get hands to row two boats down the river."

From the foregoing it appears—
1st. That at what was probably the commencement of Burr's operations, when he would naturally be selecting and associating with his choice spirits so whom he could rely, there existed between him and General Jackson, an intimacy of no common character.

[Quere—When and where did his acquaintance with General Jackson commence?]

2d. That Burr's trial at Frankfort, which, of course, attracted the attention, and confirmed the suspicions, of the whole Western country, closed on the 5th of December, 1806, nine days before his arrival at the residence of Gen. Jackson; and of course, allowing ample time for the General to have been availed of all the information touching his designs, which that investigation furnished.

3d. That on his trial at Nashville, near the residence of Gen. Jackson, suspicion had become very general and very strong against him.

I add but two remarks—
Colonel Burr, it will be remembered, reached Nashville on the 14th December, and made the house of Gen. Jackson his home until the 23d, when he descended the river with the boats which had been constructed by Gen. Jackson and his partner, Hutchins, with funds furnished them by Burr. (See copy of the record of the suit, *Blanchard vs. Jackson*, as trustee of Burr, in the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in 1813, recently published.)

Notwithstanding this strong suspicion which, in the opinion of Burr, were likely to prevent him from getting hands to row two boats, he was accompanied down the river by Col. Stokely D. Hayden, the favorite nephew of Gen. Jackson!

Now, Messrs. Editors, I ask seriously how the foregoing facts, taken with the numerous others which recent investigations have disclosed, can be accounted for upon the supposition of General Jackson's innocence?

Let a discerning public judge.

VIRGINIA.

Below, we give extracts of letters from three sections of Virginia. They are, says the Richmond Whig, from men of observation and character. We cannot be mistaken in the fact, that the cause of the Administration never stood so well in Virginia as at this moment.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk.
"We are full of zeal in this quarter, and shall beat the enemy. For Heaven's sake rouse up yourself and our friends. Let us do our duty. It is time for the people of Virginia to shake off their dictators at Richmond. I really think they are as competent as the Editors of the Enquirer, to choose a President."

Extract of a letter from Monroe.
"The cause stands well in this county, Greenbrier, Kenawha, Bath, Pocahontas and the counties from this to Brooke, and the Pennsylvania line. In the south west of us, I understand there are a good many changes."

Extract of a letter from Northumberland County, Va. dated Aug. 26, 1828.

At one time I supposed that the Jackson party had a majority in this county, but business lately leading me through the county, I am inclined to believe that the Administration side is the strongest.

At a renting of land at Harding's Store, Northumberland county, Virginia, on the 23d ult. the vote of the company present was taken on the Presidential election, when it appeared that there was 24 in favor of the Administration, and 2 for the opposition. In justice to the Jackson faction, it must be observed there was about three more of them present, who were so dissipated that they declined voting. A few of the company had also quit, but the numbers were probably in about the same proportion.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The National Intelligencer of Monday last contains an article under the above head, from which we extract the following solemn charge against Mr. Van Buren, of the intention on his part to deprive the people of New-York of all participation in the election of the Chief Magistrate. We give place to it to show the hollow-heartedness of the professors of the Jackson leaders in regard to the rights of the people. We trust that the citizens of New-York will look to it before it is too late—let them rise in the fullness of their strength, and crush the monster before he fastens his fangs on their vitals.

"Yes, we announce to our readers, and we proclaim to the People of New-York, who appear to be yet slumbering in false security, that a scheme is on foot to *sway razza razza*, with the view of accomplishing the purpose of the party that has combined to put down this Administration right or wrong."

Yes, it is intended by Mr. Van Buren and his associates, that, if necessary to the election of Gen. Jackson, the electoral law, solemnly ratified as it has been, shall be repeated, the Legislature taken from the People, and placed by the Legislature in their own hands. We have indisputable testimony of the existence of the design. For we have information, upon which we place entire reliance, that, to encourage the efforts of the friends of Jackson in the West, Mr. Van Buren, has, himself, written to one of them, if not to others, that a certain number of the electoral votes of the State of New-York would probably be given for General Jackson; but that, if it were necessary for his election, he would vote the whole thirty-six."

General JACKSON and Col. BENTON.

We subjoin the letter of Col. BENTON, of the U. S. Senate, giving an account of the furious attack made upon him in 1813, by General JACKSON. The circumstances and scene which it discloses, cannot be too often presented to the public eye, at a moment when such zealous exertions are daily made to elevate the assailant to the highest office in the Union. He, who, for the gratification of revenge, could thus meditate the destruction of a fellow citizen, and the violation of the laws of his Country, will never be selected as the conservator and dispenser of those laws, by a moral and intelligent people.

FRANKLIN, (Tennessee,) 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 proof.

1. That myself and my brother Jesse Benton, arrived in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and knowing of General Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he stayed, on purpose to avoid him.
2. That the General and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up; commenced the attack by leveling a pistol at me, when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.
3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon General Jackson, when he had got within 8 or 10 feet of me.
4. That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by General Jackson at me, two by me at the General, and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing, General Jackson was brought to the ground, but I received no hurt.
5. That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me and gave me five slight wounds. Capt. Hammond and Mr. Stokely Hays engaged my brother, who, being still weak from the effects 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 his thrusts with his naked hands. From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Sumner, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a loaded 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 one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head, at a little more than an arm's length.
7. Captain Carrol was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by permission of General Jackson, as he has since proved by the General's certificate—a certificate which reflects less honor, I know not whether 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. Searcy, had his lodgings! So little are the laws and its ministers respected! nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieutenant Col. 39th Infantry.

From the Kentucky Commentator. THE ELECTION.

We congratulate our friends throughout the Union upon the triumph of truth and constitutional principles in Kentucky. After a long and violent contest, in which Gen. Metcalfe was the advocate, and Major Barry the assailant, of the present Administration, Gen. Metcalfe has been elected by a triumphant majority, and the Major and his friends covered with defeat. Never was a partisan leader more active than Major Barry. He had been selected by the friends of Jackson as the candidate upon whom they might place the fairest reliance for success. His active zeal, his impassioned eloquence, his untiring industry, his large acquaintance with the citizens of our State, the unbounded admiration with which he was regarded by the Relief party in Kentucky, marked him out at once, as the most formidable leader they could procure, and as one who was possessed of every advantage they could desire. When he manifested some reluctance to take the field, he was pressed with solicitation from every quarter of the State, and as he has himself publicly boasted, was particularly and urgently pressed into the contest by the *Old Court Jackson men*. As far as industry, zeal, industry, and activity could avail, he fully redeemed the hopes of the party. Every section of the State echoed with his inflammatory harangues; he assailed the administration with the bitterest invective; he called upon the Relief party to rally around their old and devoted friend; he urged the Jackson men to strain every nerve in favor of "Jackson and Reform"; he entreated the *Old Court Jackson men* not to let their old animosities make them destroy the prospects of Jackson in Kentucky, by voting against himself, and in favour of "Metcalfe," who was a party to the corrupt bargain at Washington. To this, he appealed to every prejudice with consummate address, and allayed all former hostility against himself, by the most solemn assurances that he had ceased to feel any irritation against his former opponents. In the mean time, the Agents and emissaries present, were calling upon an *every Jackson man* to keep a steady eye upon the election of Governor, and not to destroy the hopes of Jackson in Kentucky, by electing Gen. Metcalfe. Such words, they said, would be a vote of approbation for his conduct, during the Presidential election at Washington; and they quoted paragraphs from the Adams prints, both at home and abroad, in which the Presidential election was staked upon the choice of General Metcalfe as Governor. John Pope also threw all his weight into the scale of Major Barry. His influence with the *Old Court party* was great, and he moved through the country, calling upon them to rally round the standard of Major Barry. He told that although an old court man himself, he looked upon Major Barry as the best choice that could have been made, next to himself; and urged them with all the powers of his eloquence, to support him. But all this would not do. Barry had taken up a hopeless cause and was defeated.

Gen. Metcalfe, on the contrary, commenced the contest under manifest disadvantages. He was but partially known throughout the State and his personal acquaintance extended but little beyond the district he represented in Congress. He was unable to leave Congress until late in May, and when he arrived, Major Barry had already taken the field, and raised a large

portion of the State. He was marked out by the Jackson men as a corrupt man, who had sold the vote of his State, and disobeyed the instruction of her legislature. Every act of the General Government, about which there could be a cavil, was laid at his feet, and he was held responsible for the same. He was charged with being "Mr. Clay's man," sent out from Washington to drag the people of Kentucky into submission, and secure their vote for Adams. In a word, he was assailed on the ground of his having voted for Adams and supported his measures, and the question before the people of Kentucky was, whether they would approve that vote, and sanction those measures, by voting for him? In a rapid visit throughout the State Gen. Metcalfe defended his vote and congressional course, and staked his election upon that and upon his avowed and continued partiality for Mr. Adams. He was assailed boldly, and he met the question boldly; the result is, that he has been elected. Can any man of candour now say, that the election of Metcalfe is not a fair test of the feelings of Kentucky? and yet the Argus pretends that Barry did not run within several thousand votes of the strength of his party! The facts we have above stated, are conclusive upon the subject, and require no additional argument. Every man of reflection must be satisfied. But it is really strange, that after they chose Major Barry as their strongest and most able champion, and after he was unwearied and indefatigable in their cause, they should now say, that he was one of their *weak men*, and did not run up to the question.

War, Pestilence, and Famine.—The opposition editors, and many of the 4th of July toast-makers have been endeavouring to make the public believe that Henry Clay did actually pray for War, Pestilence and Famine to scourge our country, rather than Gen. Jackson should be elected President. We shall give entire the sentiment uttered by Mr. Clay in his eloquent and patriotic speech at Baltimore:

"If indeed we have incurred Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore his mercy to visit our favoured land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any other scourge other than military rule, or a blind and headless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

Let any honestly disposed person read the foregoing sentiment, and compare it with the answer David gave the prophet Gad; 2d Samuel, 24th chap. 13th and 14th verses, and we are much mistaken if they will not be convinced of the entire correctness of the sentiment. "So Gad came to David, and told him, and said unto him, shall seven years of famine come unto thee in thy land? or wilt thou flee three months before thy enemies, while they pursue thee? or that there be three days pestilence in thy land? Now advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. And David said unto Gad, I am in a great strait; let us fall now into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great, and let me not fall into the hand of man."

For the Delaware Advertiser. NEW CASTLE

HICKORY NUT MEETING.

At a very large and truly respectable meeting of the second class of *Mut-crackers* in the town of Newcastle, convened by private notice, at the lower caucus shop, on Friday evening the 29th ult., his honor Judge RAT-TAIL QUEE, was named, and without a dissenting voice *magnanimously* called to the chair, and *Sergeant SKEAR*, appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated to the chair, the following resolution was submitted to the meeting and read by the Secretary, viz:

Resolved, That our much respected political friend, *Farmer Bluff*, has thus far evinced his zeal and persevering attachment to the cause of the *Turner of Tennessee*, as to present us with a tall and elegant hickory sapling to be erected as a permanent monument to the once Hero of New Orleans, but now (as we are instructed to call him), the unambitious and virtuous *Farmer of Tennessee*—that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, to select a proper site in the most public part of the town to plant the monument.

The Chairman appointed for that Committee, *Blue-ruin, Cleaver and Bel-pot*.

The committee, after imbibing each a small horn of *obedient*, retired, and in due time returned, and having again moistened their clay, reported to the meeting that having carefully viewed the grounds generally, they were unanimously of opinion, that in front of the court house and public offices, was the most eligible spot whereon to erect their idol.

It was then moved by *Grocer Grease*, seconded by *Young Snapper*, and half a dozen others, that the Report of the committee should be adopted.

The Secretary then rose, and after divesting his mouth of a *true American*, begged leave to make a few observations previous to the adoption of the report. It might (he said) not only be prudent but at first respectful to consult our friends of the first class at the upper caucus, on the propriety of the measure previous to any further proceedings. "For you know, gentlemen, our proceedings ought to be entirely governed by their approbation, and in my humble opinion, subservient to their control. And 'by the by,' I don't wish to take any step that might implicate our worthy directors, or lead to a suspicion that either of them were in any manner concerned; or knew any thing at all of the transaction. As for myself, gentlemen, although I am willing to go through with the object of our meeting, I have publicly said that I disapprove the measure."

Grocer G. in reply to the gentleman last up, observed that he had no objection, to the proposition of consulting the friends of the *upper House*, and hoped that the honorable Chairman would name a suitable person to wait on them for their opinion.

Chairman Rat-tail—As our Secretary has provided himself the most popular man in the county, (though he never learned the language) I consider him the most proper person, and I therefore appoint him for that purpose.

Sergeant S.—I humbly thank our honorable chairman for the high compliment he has paid to my popularity, and shall, without delay, proceed to fulfill the appointment.

After a short absence, the Secretary returned so highly elated, that his seat had actually gone out, and hoped that he might be permitted to set fire to another before he made his report: Granted, unanimously. Having given it two or three puffs, merely to keep it alive, he then made the following report:

"Gentlemen—I am happy to inform this respectable meeting that I have had a conference with our political friends of the upper house on the subject of my mission, and that they unanimously agree that we may erect (and even worship it if we please) our hickory idol on any spot in the town we may think proper—on this condition, however, that it shall not be placed immediately in front of either of their dwelling houses; and that neither of their names shall be made known as having done, acted, advised, or taken any part or concern in the transaction whatsoever."

Chairman Rat-tail—Gentlemen, you have all heard the report, and the conditions under which we are graciously permitted by our *masters* to proceed. Are you all agreed to these terms, Gentlemen? All—agreed, agreed, agreed!

It was then moved by *Blue-ruin*, seconded by *Cleaver*, that this meeting, collectively and individually, after taking a small horn, proceeded *instantly* to raise Old Hickory near the Court House—the question being put it was carried all hollow.

The members of the meeting having well primed, (and many of them loaded) adjourned to the spot where the inoffensive sapling had been deposited, and then laying prostrate on the ground, surrounded by a congregated mob of all sizes and colors, where at a very late hour, after much disputation and cabal, it was discovered that many of their heads had become too light for the butt end of their wooden G—D, the worshippers agreed to abandon it for the night, and staggered homewards to meet again at a more convenient season.

Saturday, Aug. 30, 1828.

The meeting was re-organized—present as yesterday, with the addition of some other members from the country.

Chairman Rat-tail, having called the meeting to order, it was moved by *Grocer G.* seconded by *Young Snapper*, that the Chairman shall appoint a person to wait on the labouring part of the people of color, and employ as many of the wood sawyers, grave-diggers, &c. as may be inclined to assist us in our laudable undertaking—which was accordingly done.

And very soon a sable committee appeared, armed with pick-axes and spades, who proceeded to perforate the public pavement near the court house, but from the timely interference of a gentleman present they thought it prudent to desist from their labors, and report progress to their employers.

The meeting having again assembled, and the interruption of the sable mechanics reported to them—*Sergeant S.* rose in much warmth, and after bestowing many imprecations on the d—d Adams men, made the following eloquent speech: "Mr. Chairman—I have no idea of being hanged, or of disappearing in this business, and 'blow my shirt to Halloo,' if Old Hickory shall go up this night. There are enough of us, with the negroes, (who being Saturday night) will be in the country, but must if they get to hear that Jackson is a negro trader, they won't come near us) to remove the tree, and erect it in the public market square, immediately opposite the door of the Presbyterian Church, where it shall remain as long as hickory wood can last, not only as an emblem of our patriotism, but an ornament to the town, as well as the church, from whence some of our neighboring farmers, while gazing on it from their pews, are reminded of the Farmer of Tennessee, affording them the pleasing idea, that as soon as he is seated in the Presidential chair, their grain will rise in price. A very different ornament, by thunder! gentlemen, from the infernal whipping post which formerly occupied the place, where many a time and oft, I have played the slight-of-hand, on a poor culprit's bare back—and with your votes and interests, connected with my acknowledged popularity, (bravo, bravo, all!) to

have it in my power to employ perhaps one of yourselves as my deputy to do such for me—I therefore now move that this meeting adjourn, and proceed in solid column to the procession, and in defence of all the d—d Adams men in the State, raise our patriotic memento in honour of the Farmer of Tennessee!"

Grocer G.—Gentlemen, as I cannot conveniently be present at the work, before we adjourn, I would just remark, that as the business will be laborious and require a drop of the creature, you've nothing to do at all, but just send down to my shop—I keep the best *Ugubough* in town, and you'll get it much cheaper with me, than any where else.

Cleaver—I move we buy what whiskey we want of our neighbor *Grocer G.*

Blue-ruin—I second the motion. The question being put it was carried nem. con.

The following resolution was submitted by the chairman, and after being read by the Secretary, was on motion seconded, unanimously adopted—*to wit*:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy citizen and political author "*Cramploe*," for his very learned, able, and edifying essay, lately published in "*Pee Wee's*" Gazette, so humorously descriptive of the Administration meeting lately held at F. Sawdon's Inn—and that he be waited on by the Chairman, as the most proper person, and respectfully solicited of friend "*Cramploe*" a continuance of his scientific and entertaining lucubrations until after the first Tuesday of October next—and to request the *Gazetteer* to send his subscribers a few extras to be circulated by our Chairman.

The meeting was then adjourned—*Chairman Rat-tail* reserving to himself the privilege of communicating to the caucus of the *upper class* (where latterly for certain purposes he is permitted to intrude) the proceedings of this meeting—and also to keep at a reasonable distance from the pole-raising, in order that he may safely say that he knew nothing about raising the nut tree, until he saw its top branches waving with the breeze from his own door on Sunday morning.

The members of the meeting, with their party colored assistants, now marched to the hallowed spot for the purpose of raising their idol, and after many attempts and failures, and a continuance of the most noisy and riotous scene imaginable, (to the great annoyance and distress of a very worthy inhabitant, supposed to be dying within but a few paces from the tumultuous and disorderly scene, from which they would not desist, although respectfully solicited by a neighbor to spare the feelings of the sick, and perhaps dying man,) they at length, having considerably encroached upon the Sabbath, succeeded in getting their foolish and dumb idol to stand erect. And (as might very naturally be supposed the whiskey jug had ran dry) some time between moon and daylight disappeared—believing by this wonderful exploit, they had insured the little "*breaches pocket*" State of Delaware for the General—as the Adams men would certainly be frightened from the polls of the election, as easily as crows from the Tennessee Farmer's cornfield, if the skeletons of the Six Militia men were hung up in it on hickory poles.

Q. in a Corner

Administration Meeting. NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the YOUNG MEN of New Castle County, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, held at *Sawdon's Tavern*, on Saturday, the 6th September, 1828, JOHN HIGGINS was appointed President of the meeting, and E. H. THOMAS, Vice-president.

On motion, Samuel S. Grubb was appointed Secretary, and Levi Cooch, assistant Secretary.

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the President to retire and prepare business for the consideration of the meeting.

The President appointed the following persons, viz: W. A. Mendenhall, James H. Briscoe, John F. Gilpin, John Allen, William Magens; who after having retired, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

When the framers of the glorious Constitution of these United States had ceased from their labours, carefully as they had adjusted its various parts, and beautiful and harmonious as they had succeeded in rendering it in theory, its successful practical operation, they were aware, would, at all times, greatly depend on the person whom the people should choose for their Chief Executive Officer. So far, the selections have been most judicious, and have gained for us throughout the world, the character of a wise, intelligent and reflecting people;—a people, not to be dazzled by the mere glitter of talents, which are generally found to want in weight, what they exceed in splendor, but, having the sense to discern, appreciate, and reward that merit, which has been long tried and fully tested in the Council, and in the Cabinet.

At the present interesting juncture two distinguished and meritorious citizens are candidates for the suffrages of the people, for the station of Chief Magistrate.—The one, has spent the prime and vigor of his life, either in important and difficult diplomatic stations abroad, or in the councils of his country at home. He enjoyed, when but a youth, the esteem and friendship of that keen and judicious appreciator of merit, the illustrious Franklin; and won for himself, as his talents and worth became more clearly developed, the regard and entire confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; all of whom enjoined on him important and delicate duties, which he discharged with eminent ability, and unsullied integrity. For many years he has been employed at the head of our Executive Department;—is intimately and thoroughly acquainted with our widely ramified foreign relations, and with the whole range of our domestic concerns; and since he has been Chief Magistrate, he, and his cabinet, have faithfully pursued the course first marked out, and earnestly recommended by Washington, of promoting internal improvements by roads and canals;—encouraging domestic industry, and fostering, by a duty on foreign productions, our infant manufactures;—thus bringing into full development the vast and multifarious resources of our country, many of which, had otherwise, remained latent and inert.

A policy so happily begun by our first illustrious President, and so steadily pursued by all his successors; a policy, to which we are mainly indebted for an increase of population from four to eleven millions;—and from provinces weak, poor, despised and insulted, to have become a nation rich, formidable and flourishing; occupying a high

station, and possessing an important influence among the great powers of the earth.

Of the other candidate for our suffrages, we wish not to speak unworthily. That he possesses splendid military talents;—that he has exhibited decision, energy, promptitude in emergencies;—skill, tact, and all those qualities which go to constitute an accomplished military commander, we willingly concede;—but, in the several civil stations which he has been called upon to fill,—as a Judge, a Senator, Commissioner, or Governor of a territory, that he has ever displayed more than bare mediocrity of talent; we most confidently deny. Twice, at remote periods, was he chosen United States Senator, and at neither of the Sessions in which he served, did he rise higher than the third or fourth grade, either as a *business member*, or as a debater. It is for his military achievements *exclusively* that his claims to the Presidency are preferred, and, as his candid advocates must admit, had he never fought the battle of Orleans, or had he slain but five hundred or a thousand of the enemy, he had no more been proposed for that high and responsible station than a Brown or a Scott, a Ripley or a Macomb.

It is to be expected that the warm and generous feelings of youth would be enlisted on the side of a successful warrior, and the undisciplined imagination, before it has been chastened by mature judgment, be captivated by splendid military exploits; many of these have formed their opinions from this view, of the present question, and are reckless of every other. But it excites our special wonder, that so many of our elderly, sober, staid and reflecting fellow-citizens are found advocating the elevation of a man to our highest civil office, who has played no talents but those *purely military*. They point to the example of Washington.—But is it forgotten, that throughout the momentous contest of the revolution, he was no less the Legislator and the Statesman, than Commander-in-chief of the army? Is it not known that he was incessantly called on for his opinion and advice on questions of both foreign and domestic concernment, and that his opinion had a weight scarcely to be resisted? Is it not notorious that to the onerous duties of the camp, were superadded the laborious examination of plans of finance and the details of diplomacy? In moments of gloom and despondency the power of a Dictator was twice conferred on him, yet was he ever tender of the lives and the property, and the liberties of his fellow-citizens, and his whole conduct was marked with a moderation and forbearance above all praise. Infinite, was the *President's* defects of the thirteen States from the commencement of that eventful conflict, till the adoption of the present Constitution. Could there then be any hesitation as to who should be the first President under that Constitution? If there were, it could be solely on the ground of the precedent it thus furnished, of a choice which might be supposed so be founded on military desert.

We would not be understood to prescribe a citizen on the ground that he had been in the Army, or had won distinction there.—We ask only, that, now and for all future time, those selected for our Chief Magistrate, shall have been qualified by the kind of habits and experience indispensably requisite for the station. We earnestly deprecate the exaltation of any one to that highest of office, who has nought but the achievements of his sword to plead his title. We cannot too sedulously guard against the rock which has wrecked all the Republics that ever existed before our own, and is at this moment, threatening to make shipwreck of the fortunes of some of our sister Republics of the South.

But there is another aspect in which this question is to be viewed, in comparison with which, the contest for individuals, sink into a degree of insignificance. The settled policy of this country;—the system of protective duties, which, as we before said, was adopted by the first administration of the general government, and adhered to by every succeeding one, down to the present,—a policy which was recommended by the wise and patriotic of past generations, and has at length obtained the highest sanction,—that of *experience*;—is now ruthlessly attacked, and herculean efforts are made to prostrate it. Clear to us it is, satisfied we are that if a certain one of the two candidates for the Presidency, now before us, is elected, every exertion will be made, every argument used, every means adopted, by a large portion of his partisans, to modify materially, if not entirely to repeal the recently revised scale of duties. As, therefore, we love our country and its institutions, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon to uphold with all the means in our power, the doctrine so clearly established, but, strange as it appears! so pertinaciously disputed, that the *Protective Duties System* is the true policy of the Nation; that it is the great bulwark of our domestic industry; the protector of our infant manufactures; the talisman that is diffusing and will not fail to diffuse prosperity and happiness to every portion of our country; the foundation, on which, it is no extravagance to say, may be erected the most stupendous superstructure, for power, wealth and greatness, that the world ever saw.

1st. *Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in the honesty, integrity, ability and experience of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS;—and that in advocating his re-election as President of the United States, we testify our approbation of the principles on which he has administered the government.

2d. *Resolved*, That in Henry Clay, we recognize the agent, enlightened and consistent patriot, the constant friend of civil liberty and the great advocate of internal improvements;—like gold seven times tried, he has come forth from the fire of party persecution, pure and unsullied.

3d. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Richard Rush for Vice President of the Union; an experienced and enlightened Statesman and zealous friend of domestic manufactures and the whole American System.—We pledge ourselves to promote his election by all honorable means in our power.

4th. *Resolved*, That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of KENNEY JOHNS, Jr. Esq. as our Representative to Congress;—and will promote his election as far as may be in our power, by all honorable means.

5th. *Resolved*, That we admire the wisdom and sound judgment which has marked the career of the present administration of the general government. The hour with which it has sustained our relations abroad; its economy in its disbursements at home; its ability in husbanding our resources and discharging so large a share of our public debt; and its moderation and

dignity as evinced in a recent collision and controversy with one of the states of this confederacy; all entitled it to the applause, support and confidence of every lover of good government.

6th. *Resolved*, That in giving a candid examination to the charge of Bribery and Corruption so boldly urged against John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, we believe it to be utterly false and slanderous; that it was not, nor can it be sustained by any evidence that was, or could be adduced; that it had its origin with disappointed, and therefore desperate aspirants to office, and has been industriously echoed by their adherents; and in waging an opposition unparalleled in our country, for ferocity and disregard for all the charities of life, they have been entirely consistent with their original declaration, that "they would put down the present administration, even if they were as pure as angels."

7th. *Resolved*, That we feel grateful to Gen. Andrew Jackson for the services he has rendered his country, and hold such services in high estimation; but gratitude does not require that we should place him in the station to which he aspires, and for which he is palpably unfit, any more than it does that we should surrender our personal freedom to any one who has rescued our property, or even our lives from destruction.

8th. *Resolved*, That we view with indignation and disgust, the late inflammatory and disorganizing proceedings of certain of our Citizens at the South. That a small minority should arrogantly assume to dictate to a large majority, is as preposterous as it is anti-republican; subversive of two of our fundamental principles, that of equal rights, and of the majority governing the minority. And that whatever we might grant in the spirit of conciliation to mild remonstrance or dignified request, we will never yield an iota to demands for insolent mastery. We hold ourselves pledged as good citizens, to support and resist the government in the constitutional exercise of its powers to maintain inviolate, the laws of the land.

9th. *Resolved*, That it is hereby recommended to the Young Men throughout the county, (and the same is respectfully suggested to the co-laborers in Kent and Sussex,) that they meet in their respective hundreds and devise and adopt such modes as will be most efficient to bring, on the ensuing election days, every voter to the polls that is favorable to the great cause in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the administration papers of the State.

JOHN HIGGINS, President.
E. H. THOMAS, Vice pres.
S. S. GAVIN, Secretary.
L. W. COOPER, Secretary.

From the Democratic Press.

COL. BENTON'S STATEMENT.

As the partisans of Gen. Jackson seem to consider 'all fair in politics,' it becomes the duty of the friends of morality and good government, to engage in the task of exposing their tricks and neutralizing, as far as possible, their venom. The baseness of the opposition presses has ceased to astonish any one. They are determined to stop at nothing—but that a gentleman, a man of such high standing as Senator Benton, of Missouri, should go so far as to disavow a statement (if he has disavowed it) given to the public under his own hand, for the purpose of shielding the Hero, is "passing strange." That Gen. Jackson, aided by a party of his friends, did attempt to assassinate T. H. Benton and his brother, in Nashville, is a fact too generally known, from the publication alluded to, from Col. B's letters, and from his verbal declarations; as well as his brother's written and verbal statements, to be now obscured from view.

He, Senator Benton himself, detailed to me the leading facts, *previous to the announcement of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency*, in the following decorous terms:—"I directed that the main efforts should be turned against the old dog, for I knew that if we succeeded in bringing him down, the curs would slink off. In the fight, General Jackson's arm was broken by a pistol ball. He fell, and remained, during the rest of the fight, apparently lifeless. I had never before heard of a brave man being totally disabled by a broken arm!" Yet this same Gen. Jackson, who was thus accused of cowardice, is now the sworn brother of Colonel Benton, who seems to consider personal courage as a complete substitute for all the moral virtues.

SERGEANT HALL,
Formerly of Missouri.

Interesting train of Incidents.—The following account is given by the Reverend Leigh Richmond as having been related by a minister, in a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A drunkard was one day staggering in drink on the brink of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father, conscious of his poverty, and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage, occasioned by his intemperance and despair, hurled the little innocent into the sea, and made off with himself. The poor little sufferer, finding a floating plank by his side on the water, clung to it. The wind soon wafted him with the plank into the sea. A British man of war passing by, discovered the plank and the child, and a sailor at the risk of his own life, plunged into the sea and brought him on board. He could inform them little more than that his name was Jack. They gave him the name of Poor Jack. He grew up on board the man of war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He became an officer of the sick and wounded department. During an action in the late war, an aged man came under his care, nearly in a dying state. He was all attention to the suffering stranger, but could not save his life. The aged stranger was dying, and thus addressed that kind young officer: "For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this only treasure that I am possessed of," presenting him with a bible bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society. "It was given me by a lady; has been the means of my conversion; and has been a great comfort to me. Read it, it will lead you in the way you should go." He went on to confess the wickedness and profligacy of his life before the reception of his bible, and among other enormities how he once cast a little son three years old into the sea, because he cried to him for needful food! The young officer enquired of him the time and place, and found here was his own history. Reader, judge, if you can, of his feelings, to recognise in the dying old man, his own father, dying a penitent under his care! And judge of the feelings of the dying penitent, to find that the same kind young stranger was his son; and the very son whom he had plunged into the sea; and had no idea but he had immediately perished! A description of their mutual feelings

will not be attempted. The old man soon expired in the arms of his son. The latter left the service, and became a pious preacher of the gospel. On closing this story the minister, in the American Bible Society, bowed to the Chairman, and said, "Sir, I am Poor Jack."

A meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, S. Carolina, on the 10th ult. (Mr. McDuffie being present.) Col. Speer offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That all Tariffs and taxes for the purpose of protecting one branch of national industry at the expense of all the others, are a violation of the Constitution, a gross assumption and usurpation of undelimited power, a direct infringement of the inherent and absolute rights of States, and well calculated in their effects to destroy the permanency of this Union, by producing towards it a spirit of hostility instead of affection.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Southern States in particular, have been made the victims of this odious transfer of the hard earned profits of one citizen into the pockets of another; and that our rights and property have been disregarded and sacrificed in a manner not exceeded, and scarcely paralleled, by the most relentless despotism of any age or country.

3d. *Resolved*, That to counteract as much as possible the ruin intended us, and to make our oppressors the victims of their own iniquitous schemes, we will avoid purchasing any of the articles produced or manufactured by the States which have imposed this tax upon us; and for this purpose, by precept and example, will recommend our fellow citizens in their own families to manufacture the clothing they wear, and on their own plantations to raise every article of stock and provision they may need.

4th. *Resolved*, That if a Chinese policy is to be the order of the day, and we are to be members of the confederation merely for the purpose of being tributary to the North, and without deriving any benefit, we will draw a wall around us, and resist by every means in our power, the efforts of those who, to fill their own pockets, are drawing from us the profits of our labor.

5th. *Resolved*, That taunts and reviling that have been heaped upon us, because, after being injured, we have dared to complain, are hurled back into the teeth of our oppressors with scorn and contempt. We prefer open enemies to those who, with their characteristic cunning can smile in our faces and slide their fingers into our pockets to filch from us the means by which we support our children.

6th. *Resolved*, That not only our own delegation in Congress, but also all those of our sister States who united to oppose the passage of the Tariff through that body, have the unfeigned thanks of this meeting, for their firm though unavailing efforts, and that they carry with them our best wishes for their future welfare.

Jackson losing ground.—In Duff Green's Extra Telegraph of 10th May, we find a calculation as to the result of the Presidential Election, made out with "that strict regard for truth which has marked all his statements." This calculation gives Jackson 213 certain—Adams 34 do.—and leaves 14 doubtful votes. In a calculation published in the last Mail from Duff's Telegraph, he claims but 134 for Jackson and concedes to Adams 127. Thus, according to Duff's own account, Jackson has lost in three months 97 votes, and Adams has gained 93. If this course of loss and gain continue two months longer, Adams must have an overwhelming majority. In his last estimate he claims 2 votes in Maine for Jackson. If he does not withdraw this claim, we shall set up a claim to 4 for Adams in Tennessee—then good bye to the election of his "Farmer."

It is natural that those who commence with *Forgery* should continue in *Falsehood*. Several of the Heriot papers have for their first lines the following words, which they ascribe to Mr. Jefferson, and apply to their idol:—"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

This is a forgery—as much as it would be to change a one dollar bank note into one for an hundred dollars. It would, indeed, still be a bank note, but not less a deliberate fraud upon the public. Mr. Jefferson's toast was—

"Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's glory," and applied no more to Gen. Jackson than to Gen. Brown—our venerable statesman Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, or Commodore Hull. It was general, the heroites thinking that Jefferson was incapable of expressing himself intelligibly, have "just taken the liberty" of forging words for him.

A JEFFERSONIAN.

Gen. Jackson dropt!—Heretofore in the Jackson papers nothing could hardly be seen but Gen. Jackson—the Hero of Orleans, &c. in staring capitals—all at once, I observe, Mr. Editor, these Military titles are dropt, as the Military executions of the Hero and his Duels having at last become so fully understood, the dear People are now saluted with the plain Republican "Tennessee Farmer."—Pray would you vote for the "Tennessee Farmer," asked a shy Jackson politician of his neighbor yesterday. I like "Farmers" very well answered the old gentleman, but not the lordly nabob who deals in human flesh! I see Dr. McNairy and Mr. Erwin charge Gen. Jackson, your "Tennessee Farmer" with negro trading, and furnish the proof—\$10,000 in one purchase. He don't deny it. This is a "bargain and sale" that I can't tolerate. I went vote for the "Tennessee Farmer" Here the Jacksonite scratched his head, bit his thumb and went off grumbling.

LUKENS.

Gen. Jackson's friends held a meeting on the 4th inst. in Newbury Court House, South Carolina, at which they resolved that the Tariff was unconstitutional, and that the meeting "do form themselves into a society, which shall be called the Newbury Anti-Tariff Society."—Notwithstanding the daily accumulating evidence from the South, Gen. Jackson's friends here say that he, and they, are friends to the Tariff, and to the "American System" of which the Tariff is a part. Can national men be guided by such evident misrepresentations?

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH.

J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.

He has spent his life, fighting man. He is a his country, without doing one act which even his political foes have cause to censure.

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

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

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinions of General JACKSON'S claims to the Presidency.

"My faith in the self-government of the people, has never been so shaken as by the efforts made at the last election to place over their heads ONE, who in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, has made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own ambitious will as the guide of his conduct."

"One might as well make a fiddler of a Kock, or a Soldier of a Goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—Jefferson's letter to T. W. Gilmore.

"The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic; he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida; in a word, there are one hundred men in Alabama county better qualified for the Presidency."—See Governor Cole's Letter, Nov. 1827.

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." "The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected."—Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."

[Mr. Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817.

Chief Justice MARSHALL'S opinion—addressed to the Marylander.

In a letter from this gentleman, he expressed himself as friendly to the present Administration of the general government; and that he intends voting (an act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to dis-regard, in consequence of the "injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State," by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

"MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828.

"Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair."

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Gen. JACKSON'S opinion of Mr. ADAMS. In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. Jackson alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, in the following language:

"I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction."

To Correspondents—"Verbum Sat" comes to us in a very questionable shape. We received it by the way of *Cook's Bridge*, which, together with its temper, has induced us to fear that it may be a trick of the times.

The poetical communication of "Ketch me that fellow," cannot appear in its present shape. It is objectionable on account of its profanity.

"X. Z." shall appear next week.

We understand that our paper has been treated with some indignity by a gentleman down street, of the Jackson school, who was not long since ordered out of a certain store not many miles below Wilmington, for his abusive language in regard to the present administration. We advise the gentleman to keep cool. The best and only way for him to get rid of the obnoxious Advertiser, will be to pay up the arrears which have

for several years been standing against him, and then we will thank him for the kindness he will do us by withdrawing his name.

In this world, where we so often see the favours of fortune bestowed on the worthless, it is cheering to find, that owing to her blindness, they sometimes fall on the honest and deserving. Thus when the affairs of that paragon of purity and patriotism, Stephen Simpson, Esq. were made known to the world, it appeared that Senator Eaton had generously presented him with fifteen hundred dollars—and Senator Eaton had no more to do with Gen. Jackson than a jackall has with a lion. And again, when Amos Kendall, of the Kentucky Argus, had his hands on the fence, deliberating whether he ought not to get him to the other side—whack! down came twenty-five hundred dollars; nobody could tell from whence; but as to that, it was nobody's business. This windfall fully convinced him that it was his duty to be the virtuous enemy of every species of bargaining, bribery, prostitution, and corruption, and should labour diligently to "bring back the government to its original purity," by getting all his good friends into office!

Administration Meeting.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

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

GEORGE CLARK, Chairman.
DANIEL CORBITT, Secretary.
EVAN H. THOMAS, Secretary.
August 26, 1828.

The friends of the Administration will bear in mind that the County Meeting of the 14th June last, stands adjourned to Saturday, the 13th instant. It is hoped that a punctual and general attendance on the part of the friends of the glorious cause in which we are engaged—the cause of order and civil government—will be given on that day, as the county ticket to be supported at the coming election will then be formed.

The writer of the letter relative to the domineering conduct of a certain Jackson Major of White Clay Creek Hundred, cannot condescend to notice the Editor of the Patriot. The case as stated, is strictly true, and if any reputable gentleman is anxious to learn the names of the parties, we will give them.

Our readers will perceive that we have again presented before the public the letter of Thomas Hart Benton, giving an account of one of the most disgraceful outrages that has been, perhaps, ever recorded, between him and Gen. Jackson, the man who is now at the head of a political faction opposing the present administration, with a view to be made president himself. We cannot, too often, lay this letter before the public, and we hope every person who reads it will ponder well before he gives his vote to Jackson.

Extract of a letter dated Lexington Kentucky, 25th August, 1828.

My Dear Sir—"I congratulate you and the friends of civil liberty throughout our beloved country, on the important and triumphant victory achieved by the friends of the Administration in electing Gen. Metcalf Governor of this State. The majority is small but decisive, so much so that all candid Jacksonians no longer lay claim to the electoral vote of this state, they acknowledge they have been fairly and honorably beaten—they also acknowledge that Major Barry received more support from the old court party with John Pope at their head than Gen. Metcalf did from the new court party, a fact acknowledged, (be not startled) by our old friend, Capt. T. I repeat, and you are at liberty to give me as authority, that the FOURTEEN votes of Kentucky, are as certain for John Q. Adams and Richard Rush, as are the votes of either of the New England States."

To the Editors of the N. Y. Statesman:

Gentlemen,—For two days, as I walked the streets, I have been accosted by my fellow citizens, children, women, and men, what could be the meaning of a star appearing in the day time?

I wish you to inform them, that the planet Venus, while in her perigee, sometimes shines so bright as to be seen at noon day. The public enquirers may consult, if they please, Halley, De La Lande and Weidler, on the subject.

The phenomenon every eighth year to wit, since I have attended to it in 1788, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1820, and now in 1828, is before them.

Tell them so, and inform them of the exactitude of Nature's laws, and of the good feeling of your friend,

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

New-York 6th September, 1828.

(COMMUNICATED.)

On this day, I measured a finely flavored Peach from Col. S. B. Davis' orchard, about a mile from this Borough, which was 9-7-8 inches in circumference; and saw a number of others, from the same orchard, nearly as large.

Wilmington Del. Sept. 3, 1828.

Attention, Riflemen!

Parade, in full uniform, with arms, &c. in complete order, on Saturday, the 13th inst. at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., in front of the Arsenal.

A. HAMILTON, Captain.

Sept. 2, 1828.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, SEPT. 11, 1828.

Flour, superfine, per barrel.....\$5 50
Middlemings.....\$3 75
Rye.....\$3 50
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60 lbs.....1 08
Do. red, do do.....95
Corn, new bushel or 57 lb.....70

Musical Party.—The London papers notice the recent publication of a very beautiful volume of vocal pieces, entitled "The Lyrics of the Butterflies," the music composed by Alexander Lee, and the poetry by T. H. Bayly. The talents of these gentlemen are said to have produced a work of fanciful and lively character, which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to Amateurs of the lighter style of music. The following is a specimen of the poetry.

ROUND MY OWN HEARTY ROSE.
Round my own pretty Rose I have loved all day,
I have seen its sweet leaves one by one fall away;
They are gone, they are gone, but I go not with them,
No, I linger to weep on the desolate stem.

They say if I rove to the south I shall meet
With hundreds of Roses more fair and more sweet;
But my heart, when I'm tempted to wander,
Replies,

Here my first love—my last love—my only love lies.

When I sprang from the home where my phoebus was nursed,
'Twas my own pretty Rose that attracted me first;
We have loved all the summer, and now that the chill
Of the winter comes o'er us, I'm true to the still.

When the last leaf is withered and falls to the earth,
The false ones to southern climes may fly forth;
But truth cannot fly from his corner—he dies
Where his first love—his last love—his only love lies.

OBITUARY.
DIED, in this Borough, on Wednesday morning the 10th inst. after a severe indisposition of two weeks, in the 33d year of his age, Lieutenant SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, (34 Artillery.) A. B. Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the West Point Academic Staff.

DEATHS AND INTERMENTS.
Within the Borough of Wilmington,
From the 1st to the 31st of August, both days inclusive.

Under 1 year,.....	1	Coloured persons under 1 year,.....
From 1 to 5.....	2	der 1 year,.....
5 to 10.....	1	From 1 to 5.....
10 to 20.....	4	10 to 20.....
20 to 30.....	1	20 to 30.....
30 to 40.....	1	30 to 40.....
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		990 to 1000.....

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on the 10th October next, a valuable Lot or parcel of ground, situated, lying and being in, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, seven or eight of which is woodland; bounded by lands of Moses White, Abel Jaene, and the road leading from Christians to New London M. Roads. The improvements are a good two story stone dwelling house, a frame barn, with stone stabling underneath; a good stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a young apple orchard of grafted fruit and other fruit trees. The whole well watered, and combining many advantages; being a half mile from the lime quarries, 10 from Wilmington, and convenient to mills and places of public worship. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

JONATHAN SWAIN.

Sept. 10. 52—ts.

The importance of Wealth.

Experience daily demonstrates that wealth is esteemed a kind of fine qua non of respectability; or how is it that individuals, not otherwise gifted perhaps with any one sterling quality, should be all the time. It cannot be accounted for on any other ground, than our heading—albeit not by any means advocates for overgrown fortunes, we must give our vote for a moderate share of wealth; for without it, Janus says, no man can be honest, let alone happy. If this be true, and we believe it is to a certain extent, then have we gained our object, by proving the importance of wealth. It only remains to point out the temple, and the mode of entrance, for when once in, you may set down in measureless content.

WHERE IT IS.

Union Canal Lottery,
Of Pennsylvania—class No. 10, for 1828—to be drawn on Saturday, September 12, 1828—45 Number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.

Scheme—1 prize of \$12000; 1 of 4000; 1 of 1500; 1 of 1362; 4 of 1000; 6 of

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For August, 1828.			
Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind	
29 66 88	fair and warm	SV	
30 74 94	do	do	
31 72 92	foggy do	do	
September,			
1 72 94	do	do	
2 72 76	rain	NW	
3 68 72	rain, thunder & lightning	do	
4 62 64	rain	do	
Temperature, Coolest morn- Greatest deg.			
73. ing 62. heat 94.			



SEPTEMBER

Be most exceedingly careful to gather all the apples, pears, cherries, &c. which fall prematurely from your trees, and technically called windfalls, and boil them for your swine, bury them a little this side of the centre of gravity, or so dispose of them as to destroy the worms they contain; otherwise the plague of wormy fruit will, for aught I know to the contrary, be entailed on you and your heirs for aye. Your hogs will fatten the faster, if you give them every day or two a little charcoal. They will take quantum sufficit of it as a medicine to neutralize the acid of their stomachs, and you have only to place it where they can get at it, and every hog will be his own doctor, and charge nothing for his fees. If you feed your hogs with old corn, you will soak, boil, or grind it, otherwise a part will not be digested. Their food will go the further if permitted to ferment till it has a sweetish taste, but should be given to them before it becomes decidedly sour. You may as well have a hole in your pocket for your money to escape from, as a drain to lead away the wash of your barn-yard. True it may spread over your grass land and do some good, but it will give a flood of manure to some parts, a scanty till to other parts, and some will go to enrich the highways, &c.—*A. G. Farmer's Almanac.*

From the New-England Farmer. HAY—FODDER.

Mr. Feasenden—As the mowing season draws to a close, it becomes a matter of regret that the result is likely to disappoint the early expectations of a great abundance. It is a fact, that in general the barns are filled, and that many small stacks make their appearance in the yards, but the quality ought to be considered as well as the quantity; and there is no doubt but a considerable proportion of the English hay got in this season, has been greatly injured in the making, by the continual showers, and that there is but a small portion of the general crop, which can be esteemed of a first rate quality; even the best is inferior to the hay raised in common seasons; having grown on a soil continually soaked with rain, it is less substantial and nutritious, and will not go so far either in feeding cattle or horses. In regard to the produce of the meadows, it is very materially injured; even the most favored lots have suffered greatly from a superabundance of water, which has checked the growth of the better grasses, and encouraged that of the coarse, broad grass, which when dried is hardly fit for any purpose but that of a poor litter. The lower meadows have been so long under water, that the best grasses have perished, and where in good seasons the eye is delighted to contemplate a thick and rich mixture of pipes, yellow weed, blue and red, and other valuable grasses, nothing at present is seen but a dreary waste, the swath being laid down and in a state of decay. It is probable that the most of it will not be thought worthy of the labour of mowing, poling and bringing to the barn.

All these matters fully taken into consideration, the hay produce of this year will be found, I apprehend, not to exceed an average crop; yet the impression of a great abundance is gone abroad, and has brought down the market to an unaccountable state of depression. If we consider that the exuberant vegetation of this season, has been owing to an unusual quantity of rain, aided by heat, and by frequent thunder (electricity), we must acknowledge it to be the result of powerful stimulants, which after their effect is over, will leave the swath in an exhausted state, threatening great sterility, the first coming season of a dry or otherwise unfavourable nature. The reflecting, experienced farmer will see, therefore, that although the precise time is hidden, "the lot is far from coming," and he will prepare accordingly. Under that impression it would seem, that although much degraded, the produce of all meadows unmowed yet, may be, if ought to be, gathered and secured. A good salting will give some relish to poor fodder. It would assist to save the English hay for a better market, and towards the coming time of need, where barn room is wanting.

The time for cutting the stalks of Indian corn is near at hand, and I shall improve this opportunity to point out the manner of curing them, practised by many careful farmers, and which will not fail to prove satisfactory to those who have not adopted the same. After cutting them by fair weather, they should be gathered the next or following day, tied in small bundles, at the upper end, and set immediately, not too close, on poles fixed in the barn across the beams, taking care to have the doors opened in the day time, that they may dry and season. In January those which remain, ought to be taken down and packed close together, to prevent their getting too dry. The usual method of making small stacks of them round the fields, exposed for weeks to the wind, the dew, and the rain, is a dreadful waste of this article, which cured as above, makes a sweet and excellent fodder.

TO SAVE ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

When the seed heads whitens, and when shook the seed drops, cut it with the

cradle; handle grips or swaths as little as possible; therefore, neither bind them or shock them, but let them be gently gathered and carried into the barn floor in a sheet by hand, or in a cart on sheets spread in the bottom of the cart; beat it out by grips, by striking the grips against any instrument; for instance, a narrow plank, fastened either perpendicularly or horizontally, or by any other contrivance; four strokes, generally, will take out all the seed without the chaff; riddle it; the seed will go through the stalks, &c. will remain in the riddle to be thrown away; lay down the beaten grips in a pile till you clean up the floor, with the butts even; bind them in sheaves, to be cut and mixed with chop, bran, shorts, &c. for feed to stock. By this process, the hay is not lost, which would be the case by thrashing, instead of beating out the seed. Two men will clean fifty bushels a day.

The quickest and most certain Mode of raising the Mulberry Tree, is from cuttings of the old branches. Take a branch in the month of March, eight or nine feet in length; plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, and produce fruit the following spring. This I have witnessed in several instances.—*J. Youell.*

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, KENNETH JOHNS, JUNR.

KENT COUNTY.
Senators,
Presley Spruance, Jr.
Joseph G. Oliver, (in lieu of John Brincklor, deceased.)

Representatives,
John Raymond,
Doct. William W. Morris,
Matthias Day,
Samuel Virden,
Peter L. Cooper,
Doct. James P. Lofland,
John Booth.

Levy-Court Commissioners.
Alexander Peterson, D. C. H.
Merritt Scotten, D. H.
Bliss Fleming, Mis. H.

SUSSEX COUNTY.
Senator,
Purnal Tindal.

Representatives,
John Tennent,
Caleb S. Layton,
Kendal Mr. Lewis,
Thomas Davis,
Doct. John White,
William Dunning,
George Truitt.

Clergers,
David Holland,
George Hazzard.

Levy-Court Commissioners.
Samuel Ratcliff, C. C. H.
George Frame, I. R. H.
Spencer Phillips, D. H.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, September 4.

NEW-YORK.			
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	1	Hudson	2
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	2
Mhauk bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	2
nectady.	1a2	Geneva bank	2
Leisingsburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.
Newb. br. at Utica	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5
Ontario	do		

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

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new e-	unc
Easton	par	mis	unc
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	2
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	par
Westchester county, W.	par	Gettysburg	1
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	1
Delaware co. Ches-	1	Swatara bk.	no sale
ter	1	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers Bk. Lancas-	1	Northumber. Union	1
ter	par	& Colum. bk. Mil-	1
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' Bk. Bucks	1	Other Pennsylvania	1
county	1	notes	no sale
York bank	1		

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

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

Notice is hereby given.
That in consequence of the conduct of my husband, *Joseph Cochran*, I intend applying to the Legislature of this State at their next session, for a bill of divorce from the said *Joseph Cochran*.
FRANCES L. COCHRAN.
Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 50—

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of *SUSANNAH HAMILTON*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are required to present them for payment.
CALEB STARR, Executor.
Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

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

WANTED.
A LAD to attend in a Lottery Office, to whom a reasonable compensation will be given; apply at No. 28 Market street Wilmington.

Tickets \$2 25 only.
FIFTH CLASS STATE LOTTERY of MARYLAND, to be drawn in Frederick, on Tuesday, 16th September, (next month.)
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.
By which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three!

HIGHEST PRIZE \$2,000.			
SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$2,000	50 prizes of \$20		
1 do 1,000	40 do 10		
1 do 500	100 do 5		
1 do 200	150 do 4		
5 do 100	150 do 3		
5 do 50	5000 do 2		

3484 Prizes.
17,000 Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets—Not one blank to a prize.
Whole Tickets, \$2 25 Quarters, \$50 56
Halves, \$1 12 Eighths, \$20 56
To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

114, Market-street, Baltimore.
Where the Great Capital Prize of 10,000 dollars, drawn on Wednesday last, was sold in shares; and WHERE ALL THE CAPITALS WERE SOLD IN THE THREE PREVIOUS CLASSES.

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

Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1828.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 7, 1828.
NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above mentioned act, that a half yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being, on that day, in full life.

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

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

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

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time. It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state, that although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet owing to the number of applications, and the investigation necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been, to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

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

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

I, —, Clerk of the court of the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, —, for the said county, and duly empowered to administer oaths. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.

Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

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

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

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

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

LOST CATTLE.

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

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

JOSEPH PERKINS,
One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred.

Aug. 2d, 1828. 49—4tp.

FASHIONABLE

Best Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL.

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of *V. M. Neal & Son*, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

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

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Sk. do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

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

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

AUGUSTUS M. SCHEP, Printer, Del.
Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor, and advance the interest of the craft, by deterring other boys, by inserting the above in their papers.
A. M. S.
Dover, Del. July 28, 1828. 46—

A NEW AND CHEAP

Retail and Wholesale

GROCERY STORE,

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

Sugars, Coffee, Teas,	Life of Man, Perfect
Pepper, allspice, cloves,	Love, cinnamon, pepper-
nutmegs	mint and aniseed
Mustard, ginger, Ben-	Sugar House Molasses
gals and Spanish Indigo	W. India do
Chocolate, of 1st and	Winter strained oil
2d quality	Summer do do
Sweet oil, in bottles &	Common do
flasks	Coarse salt
Rhode Island, Fine Apple	Ground do
and Sap Sago	Fine do
Cheese	Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and
Cognac brandy, & Holland gin	3, in barrels and half
Jamaica spirits, and American brandy	barrels
N. East rum and American gin	Rice and barley
Madeira and port wine	Almonds and raisins
Lieban & Tenerife do	Spermaceti, mould &
Sherry and Malaga do	common Candles—with an assortment
N. B. Country produce taken in barter and sold on commission.	of brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

GEORGE LOCKYER.
Wilmington, August 14. 49—3m.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

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

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & I. Stidham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

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

Watch Makers.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.