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POETRY.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

LIFE.

Life is a changeful, changing thing,
And ebbs and flows in ceaseless ring,
Impatient of delay—
It recketh not of to-morrow's day,
The withered leaf, or pride of Spring,
Life speeds away.

In infancy, apace, apace
Time onward runs the hopeless race,
Nor heeds the prayer of youth—
Leaves but a momentary trace,
Tells Earth, he has no dwelling place,
And tells the truth.

The proud bloom of riper age,
That pleads to tarry on the stage,
For virtue and for friends,
Nerds but a glance—forthwith the page,
And silent, ceases to engage,
For Earth's weak ends.

And thus Life flees upon the way,
As noiseless as the summer ray,
That lingers in the sky,
When proudly sinks the King of day—
Resists, in its nightly way,
As storms on high.

But when old age comes bearing on,
The chariot is but slowly drawn,
Time lingers by the way—
And ere man's transient breath is gone,
He stops himself to kneel and fawn,
Nor courts delay.

This is it—Oh! ye things of Earth,
Learn hence that with your mortal birth,
Time is your bosom friend—
Speeds on with gaiety and mirth,
Lingers with sorrow and with death,
And has no end.

Learn hence that ye are born to die,
That time is immortality,
But ye a short-lived race—
Who struggle for a breath—then lie,
Spurned by the world and memory,
Man's dwelling place.

L. L.

From the Boston Mercury.

DUETT.

TINKLETON.

Immortal Dolly Doublyou,
You lovely little Bubble you,
I want to know if you can show
A man that dare to trouble you?

DOLLY.

Sweet charming Signior Tinkleton,
Your blooming cheek is wrinkled none,
Of men that dare to trouble me,
I do not know a single one!

TINKLETON.

Come, love, shall we be wandering?
The flowers their sweets are squandering,
The idle gales adorn the vales
Are lingering and pondering.

DOLLY.

O, what a charming man you be,
How fanciful, I van, you be,
So very sweet, so very neat,
And kind, and brave, how can you be?

TINKLETON.

How blest you praises render me,
You must the witch of Enfor be,
To strike the heart's sincerest part—
I swear I love you tenderly.

DOLLY.

You know papa he scolded me,
The day you first beheld me,
Because you stood—'you know you would—
And in your arms enfolded me.

(Languishes.)

TINKLETON.

I swear by all above, you know,
That I sincerely love you, though,
You called me then the "best of men,"
And I called you "my dear," you know.

DOLLY.

My name is Dolly—take me now,
Your own forever make me now,
And let us flee—for daddy he,
If he should come, would shake me now.

TINKLETON.

But, Dolly, O, my honey, though,
Just fetch a bag of money, though,
For if you don't—have you I want,
And would not that be funny, though!

OLD MAN, (entering.)

Avant! you ragged villain you,
Or I will be for drillin' you!
Quick leave my sight, for naught but flight
Will hinder me from killin' you!

Exeunt omnes.

Six ounces of sugar won't make it too sweet,
Some salt and some nutmeg will make it complete,
Three hours let it boil without any flutter,
But Adam won't like it without wine and butter.

From the American Traveller.

AUTUMN.

As some fair fading dame,
Whose doubtful age
Sighs o'er her changeless name,
And bleats the page
Whereon the figures of her birth appear,
In hopes to gain the 'vantage of a year—
So Nature—now smiles thro' her wither'd mien,
Like eight-and-twenty mimicking sixteen.

MEMORY.

Fond memory, like a Mocking bird,
Within the wisdom heart is heard,
Repeating every touching tone
Of voices that from earth have gone.

THE MORALIST.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

NATURE.

"Who made me, father?"—"God my son;
The great, the everlasting God!
He made you, me, and every one,
The earth, the heavens, and the flood."
"How great is God, and awful too!
Father! fear him, do not you!"

"And who is God?"—"A being, boy,
Who loveth all things he hath made,
Who giveth all things we enjoy,
Freely, and yet doth not upbraid—"
"How good is God, and gracious too!
I love him, father, do not you!"

"And where is God?"—"In heaven my child,
Beyond the highest star you see;
Where glorious, pure, and undefiled,
He liveth from eternity.
Yes, child, and if we fear and love
This God, so good, so great, so high,
His voice will reach us from above,
And call us to him when we die—"
"Father, dear father, is this true?
Oh, then I'll go to heaven with you!"

PROVERBS.

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things are great.
In childhood be modest, in youth temperate,
In manhood just, in old age prudent.
Virtue maketh men on the earth famous,
In their graves, illustrious; in the heavens, immortal.

Nothing is profitable which is dishonest.
No man is so old, but he thinks he may live another year.

He who lives after nature, shall never be poor;
After opinion, shall never be rich.
He is truly rich who desires nothing; and he is truly poor who covets much.

When a man goes out let him consider what he is to do; when he returns, what he has done.
The three things most difficult are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

Drunkenness is a pleasant poison, and a sweet sin.
Brevity is the praise of eloquence.
Better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.

An orator without judgment, is like a horse without a bridle.
As the graces of man is in the mind, so the beauty of the mind is eloquence.
Friendship is stronger than kindred.
Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.

It is better to decide a difference between two enemies than friends, for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends, but quickly to their misfortunes.
The heart of a fool is in his mouth; but the mouth of a wise man is his heart.
He not too brief in conversation, lest you be not understood, nor diffuse, lest you be troublesome.

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes, and one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak.
Women are sooner angry than men, the sick than the healthy, and old men than young men.
Likeness begets love; though proud men hate one another.

A woman that paints, puts up a bill that she is to let.
An obedient wife commands her husband.
A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.
Beauty in woman is like the flower in the spring, but virtue is like the stars of Heaven.

All women are good—good for something, or good for nothing.
When a man's coat is thread bare, it is easy to pick a hole in it.
Out of three of the best things, three of the worst arise—from truth, hatred, from familiarity, contempt; from happiness, envy.
Some have been thought brave, because they were afraid to run away.

If an ass goes a travelling, he'll not come home a horse.
A man in a passion rides a horse that runs away with him.
A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.
Proud looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.

GOOD RULES AND MAXIMS.

Given by a School-master to his Pupils.

I. When in company the conversation turns on an absent person and you are called to express an opinion—always fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder, and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

II. As far as possible, when you come to be your own masters, avoid contracting debts; try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it.—Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

III. Set a high value on your word in all things—be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform.

The highest compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say—"This word is as good as his bond—you may place implicit faith in what he says."

IV. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

V. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Then you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

VI. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble, and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

[From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.]

EARLY MANUSCRIPTS AND EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

The most ancient and most valuable book is the Bible, and of all others the most deserving our attention, even were it only as a specimen of the earliest literature; but the holy volume has a stronger claim upon us. As the spring from whence flow all the blessed gifts of our Divine Father—as the sacred reference for our guide through paths checkered with perplexities and ills—as the source of inexhaustible consolation and relief, when encompassed by sorrow's powerful arm—as the beacon through which we learn how to live on earth—and lastly, as the ladder to climb to heaven—we must hold its name ever dear to us, and treasure every fact connected with its existence.

The Old Testament was first written in Hebrew, and afterwards translated into Greek, about two hundred and seventy-five years before the birth of Christ, by seventy-two Jews, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. The precise number of the Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament is unknown. Those written before the years 700 or 800 it is supposed were destroyed by some decree of the Jewish Senate, on account of their numerous differences from the copies then declared genuine. Those which exist in the present day were all written between the years 1000 and 1457. The manner in which these MSS. were written is rather interesting.

In the first place, then, the inspired language has been written upon various substances, leaves, skin, vellum, paper, &c. and it is even probable that several of the Prophets wrote upon tablets of wood. (See Isaiah xxx. 8.) Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, "when" required to name his son, asked for a writing table, and wrote, "His name is John." Luke i. 63. In the reign of the Emperor Zeno, (485) the remains of St. Barnabas were found near Salamis, with a copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Hebrew, laid upon his breast, written with his own hand, upon leaves of thyme wood—a kind of wood particularly odoriferous and valuable. In the Library of St. Mary, at Florence, is the whole New Testament on silk, with the liturgy and short martyrology. At the end of there is written in Greek:—"By the hand of the sinner and most unworthy monk; in the year of the World 6840, (that is of Christ, 1332) Monday December the 23d." Some of the Greek MSS. were written all in capital letters—the small letters not being generally adopted until the close of the tenth century.—Numerous curious abbreviations also existed in them—the first and last letters, and sometimes with the middle letter of a word only appearing, and the words not being separated. The following literal rendering of Mat. v. 1, 3, according to the Codex Bezae, or Cambridge MSS. of the four Gospels and acts, will convey to the reader some idea of the manner in which manuscripts were anciently written and printed:

ANDERKINGTHEMULTITUDE HEWENTUPINTO A MOUNTAIN
ANDWHENHEWASSETDOWN CAMETOHIM
HISDISCIPLES ANDPENETRORHISOUTE
HETSAUGHTTHEM SAYING
BLESSAETHETHEPOORINSPITFORTHIRIS
THEKINGDOMOFHEAVEN

English historians mention some part of the Bible to have been translated into the mother tongue in the beginning of the eighth century.

Among the Lansdown MSS. preserved in the British Museum, there is a volume stated to be one hundred years older than Wickliffe's time. (Wickliffe flourished about 1360.) This book has been considered by no incompetent judge, even of a still earlier date, as the first and earliest English translation known. The following extract (the first chapter of Genesis) from this edition, is a highly curious and interesting specimen of early translation:

"In ye beginning God made of nought hevene and erthe. For sothe erthe was idill and void; and darkness werun on the face of depthe; and the apyril of the Lord was born on the waters.
"And God seide liz be made, and liz was made, and God siz the liz it was good, and he departide the liz fro darkness, and he depyde y liz dai, and the darkness nitz, and the eventyde and mornetyd was made on dai.

And (God) seide make we man to our ymage and likeness, and be he souerayn to the fishes of the see, and to the volatilis of hevene, and to unreasonable beastes of erthe, and to eche creature, and to erthe crepige beest which is movid in erthe, and God moide of nought a man to his ymage and likeness. God moide of nought him, male and female."

Several translations having appeared, we now come to the year 1523, when the New Testament, translated by Tindal, &c. was published by Grafton, which occasioned the then Bishop of London to issue a proclamation, remanding under "poine of excommunication, and incurring the suspicion of heresie, all and such bookes conveying the translation of the New Testament in the English tongue." This translation containing according to the decree, "erroneous opinions, perfidious and offensive, seducing the simple people, attempting by their wicked and perverse interpretations, to prophanate the majesty of the scripture, and craftily to abuse the most holy word of God." This prohibition was little regarded, consequently the Bishops and Clergy made great complaints, and petitioned the King. They were however very soon bot

up by Bishop Tunstal and Sir Thomas More, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross.

The ignorant and illiterate monks were so much alarmed when the Testament appeared in our mother tongue, that they declared from their pulpits, "that there was a new language discovered, of which the people should beware, since it was that which produced all the heresies, that in this language was a book come forth called the New Testament, which was now in every body's hand, and was full of thorns and briars."

The vicar of Croydon, in Surrey, together with numerous other monks and priests, were also much terrified when the Scriptures first appeared in a printed volume, and the former thus expressed himself in a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross—"We must root out printing or printing will root out us." As long as ignorance and hypocrisy could stand against the infant strides of knowledge and truth, this doctrine was enforced; but ultimately, as ever must be the case, bigotry and superstition were soon, in this particular instance, torn from their haughty and oppressive throne, and the vicar's prophecy was fully verified.

1532. The first edition of the whole Bible in the English language (the translation by Miles Coverdale) was published by Grafton. It was printed at Paris or Marburg, in Hussia. Six copies were presented to Archbishop Crammer and Lord Cromwell. It was a folio dedicated to the King in the following manner:—

"Unto the most gracious soveraygne lord kynge Henry the eyght, kynge of Englande and of France, lorde of Irlonde, &c. Defender of the Fayth, and under God the Chiefe supreme heade of the churche of Englande.

The right and just administracyon of the lawes that God gave unto Moses and unto Josua; the testimony of faythfulness that God gave to David; the plenteous abundance of wysdome that God gave unto Solo mon: the lucky and prosperous age with the multiplicacyon of sede which God gave unto Abraham and Sara his wife, be given unto you most gracious pryncce, with your dearest just wyfe and most vertuous pryncesse queene Jane."

This dedication is thus subscribed:—

"Your grace's humble subjecte

"and dayley orator,

"WILL COVERDALE."

It appears by what Coverdale says here and elsewhere, that the Holy Scripture was now allowed to be read, and had, in English; but not so always, for in some part of his reign Tindal's Bible was suppressed by an act of Parliament. Indeed, the Bible was absolutely forbidden to be read or expounded in our churches; but the lord chancellor, the speaker of the house of commons, captains of the wars, justices of the peace, and recorders of the cities, might quote passages to enforce their public harangues. A nobleman or gentleman might read it in his house or gardens quietly and without disturbing good order; but women, artificers, apprentices, journeymen, husbandmen and laborers, were to be punished with one month's imprisonment, as often as they were detected in reading the Bible, either privately or openly. "Nothing shall be taught or maintained contrary to the King's instructions." 32 Henry VIII. c. 39. Such, however, was the privilege of a peerage, that ladies of quality might read "to themselves alone," and not to others, "any chapter of the Old or New Testament."

1536. About this time Bibles were ordered to be set up in some convenient place within their churches, so that the parishioners might resort to the same, and read it, and the charge of this book to be "trabaly born between them and the parishioners of one side; that is to say, one half by the parson, and the other half by them."

1539. In this year a large folio Bible was printed, called Crammer's Bible, with the following title:—

"The Bible in Englishse. That is to saye, the content of all the Holy Scripture, bothe the Olde and New Testament, truly translated after the veritie of the Hebrue and Greeke textes by the dylygent studye of dyuerse excellent learned men expert in the foresayd tongues."

By a proclamation this year it was ordained that every parish should buy a copy, under the penalty of 40s. The price of it bound with clasps was 12s.—The popish bishops, two years afterwards, obtained the suppression of this book, and thenceforth no Bible was printed or sold, during the remainder of the reign of Henry.

Edward VI. coming to the crown 1547, Bibles were again permitted to be circulated. Queen Mary ascending the throne, the Bible was again suppressed but was happily restored by Queen Elizabeth, and an edition of the largest volume published before 1562.

1563.—March the 27th, a bill was brought in to the house of commons, that the Bible and the divine service might be translated into the Welch tongue, and used in the churches of Wales.

1566.—The edition published in 1562 having been sold, a new one now appeared.

1568.—A new translation, promoted by Archbishop Parker, came out, called "The Great English Bible," and sometimes "The Bishop's Bible."

1572.—The above edition was again reprinted, and called "The Holy Bible," and had the distinction of being divided into verses, which was the work of different bishops.

1584.—The papists now discovering that it was impossible to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, printed a copy at Rheims, and called it "the Rheims Testament."

1603 to 1610.—The last and best English translation of the Bible was that occasioned by the conference at Hampton Court in 1603. At this meeting many objections were made to the "Bishops' Bible," when, after due deliberation, it was recommended to have a new translation. King James accordingly issued an order to prepare one. "Not for a translation altogether new, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one; but to make a good one better, or of many good ones one best." In 1604, fifty-four learned persons were appointed to this most important task; but they did not commence until 1607, when the number was reduced, by death, to forty-seven. Notwithstanding this diminution in their number, they completed their work in three years, and dedicated it to King James.

After this edition was published, the other translations dropped by degrees, and this became generally adopted. True, it was published by authority, but there was neither canon, proclamation, nor act of Parliament to enforce the use of it. Sciden, in speaking of this translation says, "The translators in King James' time took an excellent way. That part of the Bible being given to him who was most excellent in

such a tongue, and then they met together, and one read the translation, the rest holding in their hand some Bible, either of a learned tongue, or French, Spanish, Italian &c. If any found any fault, they spoke; if not, they read on.

* Townley's Illustration of Biblical Literature. † SPT is contracted for spirit.

† Aldemus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709.

THE ROBBER OF THE WILDERNESS.

The personal security, afforded by the steam-boats, to the adventurer upon the Ohio and Mississippi; can only be appreciated by him, who in returning to his family, was obliged to encounter the hazards of these wildernesses. The country, so denominated, extended at that early period, from a point far within the present limits of the State of Mississippi, near to Nashville, in Tennessee, covering a space of 500 miles; inhabited solely by savages, and a few desperate ruffians more bloody than they, intent on violence and plunder. A well mounted horseman occupied from 12 to 15 days in performing the journey, but pedestrians, forming by far the greater number if they escaped the hand of the robber, and the pestilence of the swamps, required from 20 to 30.

About the year 1802, the wilderness was infested, by a notorious freebooter, who with two sons, and a few other desperate miscreants, were the terror of the peaceful traveller. From the morasses of the southern frontier, to the silent shores of the Tennessee river, the name of Mason and his band, was known and dreaded. Their depredations, became at length, so frequent and daring, that the citizens of the adjoining territories, were driven to adopt measures for their suppression; but the knowledge of the wilderness, possessed by the banditti, their circumspection and enterprise, not surpassed by the savages, among whom they were derived, baffled every attempt, concerted for their capture. One of these incidents, as detailed by a cotemporary, possesses some interest; and some of the individuals composing the party, it is believed, still survive, who will attest the general truth of the narrative, though unimportant errors may be observed. They will at all events recollect the jokes and good sayings occasioned by the result of the expedition.

A robbery and murder, of more than usual atrocity had been perpetrated, and a number of citizens of the then Mississippi territory, united in a determination to pursue the robbers, to bring them to justice or put them to death. Under the command (it is believed) of the late Col. M. the party well mounted and armed commenced their march. Soon after entering the borders of the wilderness, they came upon the trail of Mason and ascertained that he was but a day or two in advance, making towards Pearl river; they pushed on day and night, and did not halt until they came to the river—here they found new evidence of a party having preceded them; and they did not doubt, but that it was he, of whom they were in pursuit—but men and horses were all in need of rest and sustenance, they therefore resolved to strip their horses, repose for a few hours, and again renew the chase.—Those preliminaries being disposed of, two of the party strode to the bank of the river, and tempted by the coolness and beauty of the stream, went in to bathe. In the course of their gambol they crossed to the opposite shore, where they encountered an individual, whose society under present circumstances, afforded them very little satisfaction.

Mason aware that he was pursued, and having ascertained the superior force of his pursuers, determined to effect by stratagem what he could not hope to do by open contest. The path into the forest was here narrow, and much beset with undergrowth and he placed his men in ambush, so that by a sudden onset, the party of Col. B. on entering the woods would be thrown into confusion, and thus be easily dispatched or routed. Chance however, produced a success more complete than any he could have anticipated. No sooner had the two naked and unarmed men reached the eastern shore of the Pearl, than Mason rushed upon them, before they could collect their thoughts, or comprehend their danger. He was a hale athletic figure, roughly clad in the leather shirt and leggings, common to the Indians and hunters of the frontier.

"I am glad to see you gentlemen," said he, sarcastically; "and though our meeting did not promise to be quite so friendly, I am just as well satisfied: my arms and ammunition will cost less than I expected."

His prisoners were thunderstruck, and totally incapable of reply. Having placed a guard over them, Mason walked deliberately down to the shore, and hailed the party on the opposite bank, who had witnessed the scene that had been detailed, in amazement and apprehension.—As he approached, they instinctively seized their arms: "If you approach one step, or raise a rifle," cried the robber, "you may bid your friends farewell.—There is no hope for them, but in your obedience: I want nothing but security against danger to myself and party, and this I mean to have."

"Stack your arms; and deposite your ammunition on the beach near the water. I will send for them. Any violence to my messenger, or the least hesitation to perform my orders will prove certain and sudden death to your companions. Your compliance will ensure their release, and I pledge my honor as a man, to take no other advantage of my victory."

There was no alternative. The arms and ammunition were disposed as Mason directed.—Two of the band were despatched for them, while a rifle was held to the head of each prisoner. No resistance was attempted however, by Col. B. or his party, and the arms were brought across. The banditti were soon in readiness for a march; the prisoners were dismissed with a good humored farewell; and the dreaded Mason, true to his word, was soon lost in the depths of the wilderness. It is hardly necessary to say, that the pursuers, disarmed, discomfited, and a little chop-fallen made the best of their way back to the settlements.

Subsequent to the occurrences just detailed, the violence and depredations of Mason, became more frequent and sanguinary. One day found him marauding on the banks of the Pearl, the next proved fatal to the life and fortune of the trader, in the midst of the wilderness; and before pursuit was organized, the hunter, arrested by the descending sweep of the solitary wood, learned the story of robbery and blood, on the remote shores of the Mississippi.

As it is now so much more fashionable for ladies to make poetry than puddings, I have feared that unless the following were something beside plain prose, it would receive no notice from your readers, although it possesses so much excellence of its own.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

EVE'S PUDDING.

If you want a good pudding mind what you are taught—
Take of eggs six in number when bought for a groat;
The fruit with which Eve her husband did cozen,
Well pared and well chopped, at least half a dozen;
Six ounces of bread, let Moll eat the crust,
And crumble the rest as fine as the dust;
Six ounces of currants from the stem you must sort,
For you break out your teeth and spoil all the sport.

Treachery, however, at last effected what strategical enterprise and courage had vainly attempted. Mr. W. a victim of great respectability, now deceased, passing with his family the wilderness, was plundered by the bandits. Their lives were however spared, and they returned. Public feeling was now excited and the government of the Territory found it necessary to act. Gov. Claiborne accordingly offered a large and liberal reward for the robber Mason, "dead or alive." The proclamation was widely distributed and a copy of it reached Mason himself, who indulged in much merriment upon the occasion. Tired of his band, however, tempted by the large reward, concerted a plan by which they might obtain it. An opportunity soon occurred, and while Mason, in company only with the two conspirators, was counting out and adjusting some ill gotten plunder, a doghawk was buried in his brain. His head was severed from his body and borne in triumph to Washington, then the seat of Government of the Mississippi Territory.

The head of Mason was well known, and recognized by many and identified by all who had read the proclamation, from the head so entirely corresponding with the description given of it and the existence of certain scars and peculiar marks. Some delay however occurred in paying over the reward, owing to the slender state of the treasury. In the meantime a great assemblage from all the adjacent country, had taken place to view the grim and ghastly head of the robber chief. They were not less inspired with a curiosity to see and converse with the individuals whose prowess had deluged the country from so great a scourge. Among these spectators were the sons of Mr. W., unfortunately for these traitors, immediately recognized them as companions of Mason, in the robbery of their father.

It is unnecessary to say that treachery met its just reward, and that justice was also satisfied. The reward was not only withheld, but the robbers were imprisoned, and on the evidence of the W's, condemned and executed at Greenville, in Jefferson county.

The band of Mason being thus deprived of their leader, and two of his most efficient men, dispersed and fled the country. That vast wilderness, though much contracted by acquisition from the Indians, still presents ample haunts to the bandit, but the genius of Fulton has pointed out a mode of transportation so safe, efficient and expeditious, that no inducements are held out to him; and the silent forest is now as safe for the traveller, as the paved streets and crowded walks of the city.

Among the extraordinary occurrences of the times, is the formation, at New Echota, of a CHEROKEE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The rapid advances made by this people in civilization, agriculture and the arts of life are such as must surprise as well as gratify all the friends of human happiness. And yet it is this very advancement, that has excited the spirit of avarice and jealousy of the people in the surrounding country, and urged them on to seek, by the most unjustifiable and unworthy means, their houses lands, and possessions, to force them to abandon all that they have acquired in civilization, and to return to a savage state to become once more hunters, and prowlers of the wilderness, the enemies of white men, and the desperate and sanguinary foes of every thing connected with social life and enjoyment.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The Lynchburgh Virginian says "It is a singular fact that most of the conspicuous advocates of the aristocratical principle of the mixed habits of representation in the Convention were supporters of Jackson during the last election—and claimed to be the exclusive republican party, real patent democrats, people's men &c.—viz. Tazewell, Tyler, Morris, Gilles, Randolph and Leigh, while those who were friendly to Mr. Adams, and who were called the aristocratical party, are showing themselves to be genuine republicans, by espousing the principles of political equality, without which there can be no such thing as republican government—to wit, Johnson, Cooke, Mercer, Dodge, Fitzhugh, Taylor, Pleasants, Powell, Sammers, &c.

The Georgia Enquirer states that Benjamin Marshall, Creek Chief, had just returned from Arkansas, and gives of the soil, climate, and abundance of game, so flattering an account, that all to whom he had made known the true situation and prospects of the country allotted to the Indians had signified their intention to emigrate; and it was Marshall's opinion that half the Creeks would remove before next fall.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Philadelphia National Gazette states that the tolls received on the canal already amount to one hundred dollars a day. On the 16th instant, no less than twenty boats and schooners passed the western locks.

Picture of Mr. Clay.—Proposals are issued for publishing a correct likeness of this distinguished statesman. The drawing is to be made on stone, under the direction of Mr. Childs, by Albert Newsum, a deaf and dumb young artist, of uncommon talent, from an original picture by Wood, executed in the happiest manner, and painted expressly for the publisher. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Childs in Philadelphia.

Accident.—Dea. Thomas Hovey of Newton, was found dead under the wheel of his wagon, on the road leading from Cambridgeport to Brighton, on Saturday last. He was returning from the city with a heavy load of lumber, and is supposed to have fallen from the spire of his wagon. He was 63 years of age.—Bost. Dai. Adv.

MUNCY, (Penn.) Nov. 5, 1829.—Extraordinary Adventure or Putnam matched.—On Friday evening last, as several young men of this neighbourhood, amongst whom were the Messrs. Snyder and Folgerman, were returning from a grubbing frolic, their attention was attracted by the yarking of a small dog in the woods a small distance from the road. They immediately went to where the dog was barking, and found he had something "up a tree." And, being curious to know what the dog was barking at, one of them, a young Snyder, without much hesitation, attempted to climb up, when, coming within a few feet of the object, he was induced to retreat by the growl that proceeded from the animal. It being dark, they could not distinguish the size or nature of the beast, but supposed from its growl that it was too formidable to grapple with in close contact. They then kindled a fire, by the light of which they discovered that it was a large Bear. Having no fire arms to dislodge the gentlemen, they determined that one of them should ascend the tree. Accordingly Mr. Snyder again went up,

and coming in close contact with Bruin, he forced him to come down and make off, but being closely pursued by the rest of the boys, he took up another tree.

Recourse was now had to stratagem. A rope was procured, on which a noose was made, and the same young man again ascended the tree—when on coming to the neighborhood of Bruin he was not disposed to be trifled with, and made battle, by striking at Snyder with his paws, gnashing his teeth and growling most horribly. Snyder however, watching for a favorable opportunity, very dexterously threw the noose around his neck, and cried to his comrades below to "pull." They did so, and down came the bear and his antagonist topsturvey. At first he was disposed to be somewhat turbulent, but by proper chastisement he was sufficiently civilized, to be led to the house of Messrs. Snyders, where he remains in snug winter quarters.—Lynchburgh Gazette.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

TO THE PUBLIC.—NO. III.

The letter from Duff Green, mentioned in my last, is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Having resolved to terminate the partnership between us, it only remains to determine in what manner that can be done, so as to do justice to us both, preserve the same kind feelings which have hitherto existed between us, and prevent, as much as possible, all improper speculations by others, to the prejudice of either.

No partnership is just unless there is a reciprocity of benefits—none can be acceptable to the parties longer than a community of interests. You were introduced to me as a stranger of high literary attainments, and an able and practical political writer. Wishing to give to my eastern friends an earnest of that good feeling, which I sincerely entertain for them, I agreed to take you in as a partner on terms highly advantageous to you. In your literary attainments I have not been disappointed. In your political experience and your capacity to conduct a political paper, at this place, I have been much so. Knowing as you do that the chief inducement to the partnership between us has failed, must it be unpleasant to you as a high minded and honorable man, as I believe you to be, to continue a partner where you must always hold a subordinate station, knowing that your continuing under such circumstances is as unpleasant to me as it can be to you.

In proposing to take charge of the fiscal concerns of the office, you show the same readiness to discharge your duty faithfully, which I have noted from the first time you entered the office. It was not a clerk, but a partner with whom I consented to share my labors. It was not the five thousand dollars, but the mind, the intellectual capital which you were expected to bring into the office, that induced me to accept your proposition. After having said thus much you cannot expect the partnership to continue. You know that upon all occasions I have treated you with frankness and candor, and a desire to save your feelings, and to continue our friendship unimpaired has prompted me to this method of communicating with you on this subject—which I hope you will adopt in reply.

Having resolved on the dissolution it remains for me to suggest the manner. The interest of the great cause (and your own feelings perhaps) may make it proper for your name to continue in the paper until the first of November, I, however, do not desire this unless you prefer it—you have paid me five thousand dollars which I will repay you whenever demanded, and although you have done but little, in aid of the paper, I will also pay the expense of your removal to Washington.

If this proposition be not accepted there remains but one other proposition, and that is to divide the materials in the office and leave it to our subscribers to say who is entitled to take the Telegraph proper. If after we state the case fairly to them, a majority of our subscribers prefer you as an editor, then you shall take the name of the paper, and as many of the subscribers as prefer your paper, and I will find some other name for the paper which I will publish. If on the other hand a majority of the subscribers prefer me as an editor you must relinquish all claim to the name of the paper, and if you resolve to publish a paper, must select some other name. If you accept my first proposition I will pay you the debts due by the firm. It is due to you to say that I believe the first proposition will be best for you. You say that the profits on the books amount to two thousand dollars, one-half of the materials in the office will not be worth half the sum paid by you, and as it is not my wish that you should lose by your interest in the paper, and I cannot suppose that under the circumstances of the case you can expect to retain the title of the paper.

The deep interest which we both have in a friendly adjustment of this matter will be so apparent to you that I hope you will appreciate my motives in adopting this mode of communication, and you will, I hope, rest assured that I still retain for you that personal regard which the interrupted harmony which has subsisted between us is calculated to increase.

Very respectfully yours,

D. GREEN,

P. S. An early answer is desired as it will be necessary for me to make a negotiation to obtain the money necessary to refund the sum advanced by you.

D. G.

It is needless to comment upon the feelings excited by this epistle. But I thought of the cause in which I was engaged, and suppressing them, told him verbally that his propositions to dissolve the partnership was inadmissible; to which he replied by a request that I should reply in writing, to which I assented. Being in no haste, however, I received another letter from him, dated July 10th, as it contained merely a request that I would attentively and amicably consider of his proposition, and give him a speedy answer, is here omitted. On the day following, I replied to both in the following manner:

Washington, July 11, 1828.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 10th inst., I can only say that nothing has occurred, since my verbal reply to your's of the 1st inst. to alter my views. In that verbal reply I stated distinctly, if my recollection be correct, that I did not deem it expedient to dissolve this partnership at present, and that neither of your propositions were acceptable. I will now, in reply to both your notes, endeavor to state my views of the whole subject. A connection with you in conducting the Telegraph and whatever is associated with it, was not originally of my seeking, nor did I of my eastern friends. It was suggested by a mutual friend from South Carolina, who informed my friends in Massachusetts, as I understood from them, that you were desirous of associating with yourself in the Telegraph, &c. a New England man of some political experience and who could advance some capital. It was told you wanted a New England man, an account of regular and economical habits of business which are common at the east. These representations induced a correspondence which terminated in a request that I should meet you in New York, and from your statements there, I was induced to form the connection. In doing this I abandoned my business, separated myself and family from our friends, paid a large

sum of money, incurred the trouble and expense of removal to a climate less congenial, and engaged in a business attended with many and heavy responsibilities. To do this without a valuable consideration could not be expected. That valuable consideration I sought and expect to find in the profits of this establishment, which, with ordinary prudence, may be rendered great. I will here add that in not, indeed of a pecuniary character, the eligibility of the station of conducting, at the seat of government, the leading press of the republicans party. As I never should have formed such connection without great deliberation, and the expectation of great advantages, so, neither could I be expected to dissolve it capriciously, and without a valuable consideration. No proposition yet made by you, offers such consideration. Your proposition to refund the five thousand dollars advanced by me, and to repay my expenses from Boston, is inadmissible; for, besides leaving me in a worse condition than I stood in before the connection, and placing me in an attitude before the public, in which am not disposed to stand, it offers no consideration for the advantages which I am requested to relinquish, and which I consider to be worth much more than five thousand dollars. Your other proposition, to divide the materials, is equally inadmissible, since it offers no consideration for my rights in a subscription list, worth nominally \$12,000, and actually \$10,000 at least, nor for the profits of executing the very jobs in which we are now engaged for the service.

Not according to your propositions, therefore, I will proceed to consider your position, that "the question between us is not, shall our partnership be dissolved, but how shall it be done with a due regard to the interests, character and feelings of both." To this position I cannot assent. With me, the first question is, shall our partnership be dissolved, and until that is settled, all discussions about the manner of doing it would seem premature. The partnership is unlimited in time, and cannot therefore be dissolved without mutual consent. The act of one cannot affect a dissolution. The rights of the partners are equal. I paid a valuable and stipulated consideration for one half of the establishment and whatever belongs to it; of which one-half I cannot be legally deprived without my own consent. The law cannot affect a dissolution for as it gives the parties equal right in under contract, your supposed right to dissolve, if you claim such, is rendered nugatory by my right to continue. As we now stand the partnership is between us. Whenever one party shall attempt to invade the rights of another, it will afford a remedy. By the articles of our partnership, we are required to make an annual settlement of accounts. At the expiration of one year, the law can compel either party to settlement by an action of account, but then, it can do no more; and until then, it can do nothing excepting to protect one party from wrong committed by the other. Such are the legal principles which govern the case, and, applying these principles, I do not consent to a dissolution. Since, therefore, there is no propriety in your requesting me to relinquish my rights and withdraw, then there would be in a similar proposition from me to yourself.

I will now consider the reasons assigned by you for requesting a dissolution, and which are, that I have done but little in aid of the paper, and that my capacity for conducting a political paper at this place, is not equal to your expectations. As to the first, I have devoted my whole time and labor to the establishment, neglecting nothing that came under my superintendence. In all things I have been diligent, laborious and faithful. I have contributed less to the paper than yourself, it has been because you have been disposed to take the lead. I have always been ready, and prepared to contribute whatever, in my own judgment, was necessary or useful to the cause. In point of capacity for conducting a political paper, even at this place, I do not yield to myself, and will venture to affirm that, on a comparison of our respective contributions, mine will appear to be marked with equal talent, equal moderation and less personality. This last, however, is a point on which neither of us is a competent judge.

Having thus replied to the question of dissolution, and to your reasons for proposing it, I will endeavor to state some of the consequences that would ensue from my interruption to a harmonious proceeding in our respective duties. It would injure the cause, the establishment, ourselves, and place our friends here in an awkward position. The administration would say at once, who they have already said, that our party was composed of materials too discordant to be kept together by any thing but a sense of common danger; and that, so soon as this danger appeared to diminish, a spirit of discord arose among us. This press is the organ of the party, and to which it looks for light and direction. While the party is proceeding prosperously, and the press is aiding it efficiently, a disagreement between the editors, which must necessarily throw things into confusion, seems forbidden by duty to that party. It seems needless to dilate upon the injury that would ensue to the cause from such disagreements. They are such as might, by all means, be prevented. It would injure the establishment. It would be impossible for us to give a satisfactory explanation. The administration presses have assailed us both, politically and personally, with no little abuse, and whatever disclosures we made could not repel the impression, that much that they said of us was true. The very fact of disagreeing after a connection of less than a year, which we were on the point of attaining our object, and while we had so many inducements, pecuniary and political, to proceed harmoniously, would create an impression very much to our disadvantage. And if we state our case, how do we stand respectively before the public? You proposing a dissolution of a connection made with great deliberation and of highly important character, on terms very injurious to myself, and for reasons which I do not admit, and I rejecting this injurious proposition, standing on my rights and endeavoring to discharge my duties! How far each would be injured in the public opinion, or which would be injured most, or how much the character and prosperity of the press would be injured in consequence, are points on which I need not dilate. Another consideration is highly important. Disunion among ourselves would create disunion among our friends in congress; and as each has his friends in either house it would not be difficult to predict the loss of what we expect. The Intelligencer is still strong in each house. Division among ourselves would render still stronger, and an addition of a very few votes, which our disunion would give it, would give it all it ever had.

Having then decided against a dissolution, it remains for me to say that, I shall continue as heretofore, to devote all my time, labor and attention to the establishment, omitting nothing of my rights. Upon the feelings which your two communications are fitted to excite, I will say nothing; being resolved to lay all feelings out of the case, and treat it purely as a case of business. I have uniformly treated you, not only with frankness and candor, but politeness; and in neither of them am I disposed to abate. I will have no altercation with you on this or any other subject, for I will not degrade myself by quarrelling with a partner in business. No man has power to disturb my equanimity, when I resolve to preserve it and on preserving it in this case I have resolved unalterably. I will not say that, by the course you have seen fit to pursue,

you have lost a friend, though I must say that such course was unexpected. But I can safely assure you that you have not thereby made an enemy. The consciousness of doing right, is what I would not exchange for any consideration. We can still, however, so far as depends on myself, conduct our business harmoniously, treating each other with forbearance and decorum, mindful of the great cause, and of the interests of the concern.

But while decidedly opposed to a dissolution on terms disadvantageous to myself, I am ready to dissolve on terms that I should consider suitable. The proposition to refund the five thousand dollars and pay my expenses to Boston, you consider eligible for me, or you would not make it. As our rights and property in the concern are equal, it must be as advantageous to you as it would be to myself. I will, therefore, propose to pay five thousand dollars for all your share of the partnership rights and property, including subscription list, materials, work done and to be done, &c. &c., and two thousand more for your relinquishing, for ten years, all right to conduct or be concerned in any paper, or printing within the District of Columbia, you cancelling my two notes to yourself, and I paying all the partnership debts; the whole being one entire proposition. If you deem this ineligible, I will sell all my rights in the establishment for \$25,000 in cash, you cancelling besides my two notes to yourself, and giving me a guarantee against the partnership debts, existing or to exist. The proposition is founded upon your own estimate of the value of the establishment, which in our interview at New York, you stated to be fifty thousand dollars. If you reject both of these propositions, nothing remains for me but to discharge my duties and defend myself, the one faithfully and the other firmly. I agree with you in saying that all communications between us on the subject, should be in writing. Very respectfully yours,

RUSSEL JARVIS.

The remainder of my correspondence shall be given in my next.

Sept. 25, 1829.

LOVE, POISON, AND DESPAIR.

A short time since, a youth employed as an assistant in a respectable shop in High Street, became enamored of a fair and interesting sempstress, to whom he communicated the tidings of his tender passion by the usual artillery of love; namely, "soft looks, sweet smiles, pathetic sighs, and billets doux," which speedily produced the desired effect on the heart of his innamorata, who appeared to make an adequate return to the passion of her sentimental, and love-inspired swain. For some days, nay weeks, joy beamed in the countenance of our Adonis, which seemed also to be reflected in the sparkling blue eyes of his beautiful young mistress; but alas! his happiness was doomed to be but short, for he had trusted to the frail and fickle keeping of "woman's love;" and when he thought himself in possession of "all his soul held dear," his fair charmer proved faithless; first looked coldly on him in her presence—then assumed his society—and finally completed his wretchedness by receiving the addresses of another. This was too much for the sensitive and now broken-hearted youth. The anguish of his mind became insupportable, and all his prospects of a life of happiness and love were changed into the gloomy anticipations of dejection, disappointment and despair. What a life without love! and life itself became accordingly valueless in his eyes, "now that his love was gone." His only study was to end it, and his words at once, and having rejected hanging as ignominious, drowning, as vulgar, throat-cutting, as dirty, and shooting as calculated to disgrace the family, he resolved to wring the bosom of "faithless Emma;" by finishing his miserable career with a dose of poison. Accordingly he sallied forth for to buy the deadly potion, and applied at the shop of Mr. T. Alder, chemist and druggist, for an ounce of arsenic, with which he returned to his master's dwelling, and having mixed it with water, he despatched the whole of it at a draught. Within half an hour the first symptoms of approaching death warned him of the rash act he had committed—his love gave place to repentance and agony of soul; and not being able to play the hero to the end of the drama, he summoned the household, and informed them of the dreadful deed he had committed, which was amply confirmed by the truly horrid appearance of his face, and the violent symptoms that soon became apparent in this victim of disappointed affection. Violent retchings, groans and convulsive throes, terrified all who saw the devoted and unhappy lover, and the alarm of his friends increased on observing the paper which had enveloped the drug lying on the floor, with the words "poison, arsenic!" written upon it in large letters. Medical assistance was immediately called in, and the symptoms, which had previously been so violent became more tranquil. This cessation of agony allowed a medical attendant time to inquire where he had bought the poison. The unfortunate youth replied, at Mr. Alder's. Mr. Alder was sent for immediately; but not being within, a young man belonging to his establishment attended, and his presence brought life, happiness and joy to the house of mourning, for he informed "the love-sick swain, that in consequence of having suspected his intention, he had sold him a powerful dose of cream of tartar, which had evidently been attended with the most beneficial effects. Remorse and repentance soon fled from the breast of the dying patient, who shortly became convalescent, and after thanking his deliverer a thousand times, he assured him in the most joyous tone that he was perfectly cured of love, poison, and despair. However we may ridicule the folly of the young man, we cannot sufficiently commend the prudence of Mr. T. Alder, who has made it a regular custom in his establishment to sell an active emetic or purgative on all occasions, instead of poison unless he was perfectly satisfied that the customer required it for no improper purpose; and if his example were copied by the chemists and druggists generally throughout the kingdom, a great sacrifice of human life might be prevented.—Cheltenham (English) Chronicle.

THE MECHANICAL ART.—A writer in the Edinburgh Review says, "We were required to characterize this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted to call it, not an heretical, devotional, philosophical, or moral age, but a love all others, the mechanical age. It is the age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches, and practises the great art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and calculated contrivance.—For the simplest operation, some helps and accompaniments, some cunning, abbreviating process is in readiness.—Our old modes of exertion are all discredited, and thrown aside. On every hand, the living artisan is driven from his workshop, to make room for a speedier, trinitate one. The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls into iron fingers that ply it faster. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar, and bids a strong, unwearied servant, on vapour wings, bear him through the waters. Men have crossed oceans by steam; the Birmingham Fire-king has visited the fabulous east; and the genius of the Cape, were there any Caribbees now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thoughts than Caribbees. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his

harness, and finds a deaf fire-bronze yoked in his stead.—Nay, we have an artist that harnesses objects by steam—the very brood hen is to be superannuated. For all earthly, and for some unearthly purposes, we have machines and mechanical contrivances, for mincing our cabbages, for casting us into magnetic sleep. We remove mountains, and make seas our smooth highways; nothing can resist us. We war with rude nature, and by our resistless engines, come off always victorious, and loaded with spoils."

The bill authorizing a temporary loan for Canal and Rail Road purposes, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Capt. Struthers of the James Monroe, informs that the day he left Cronstadt, the Emperor of Russia visited that place, and was so much pleased with the ship United States, then loaded and ready for sea, that he immediately purchased her, and took the Captain, Wilson, and young Mr. Barker, up to St. Petersburg to receive the payment. The Emperor pronounced the ship the finest vessel he had ever seen—ordered the cargo to be discharged, intending to make use of her for a model, and then despatch her to the Black Sea.

The United States was built in this city about three years since, by Messrs. Bell & Brown, is of 675 tons burden, and has carried 2300 bales of cotton.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mr. M. Lave, for minister to England, had his first audience, to deliver his credentials, at Windsor Castle on the 12th Oct. He was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Scott.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday says, "It is stated that this distinguished officer has actually acquiesced in the correctness of President Adams's decision in respect to his rank, and has reported himself for duty."—The information affords a sincere pleasure, as there is no longer any danger that so valuable an officer will be lost to the service."

GREAT MORTALITY.—We have seen and conversed with two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 27th ultimo. They state that they had seen and read a printed statement of the deaths in that city, from some time in the last Spring, or early in the Summer, up to the time previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enormous sum of FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED; since which it has again commenced its ravages more violent than before, and will probably add another thousand to its number, unless they have been (as we hope and trust they have,) blest with some of that frost of which we have had such an abundance.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SAM PATCH.—The body of this unfortunate man has been found. It floated ashore, we are informed, a few rods below the tragic scene. The body is said to have been examined before several surgeons, who reported the rupture of a blood vessel. It was observed that he entered the water in a sidling manner, with limbs extended, contrary to his usual way, and that before sinking out, he had taken an immoderate dose of ardent spirits. That he was a man of intemperate habits, appears from the Lockport Gazette, of the 14th inst., which says:—"Sam Patch passed through this city a few days ago—drunk. Nothing extraordinary was discovered in his countenance." Yet, with such a character was the man capable of congregating together, thousands of the populace, within the bounds of the corporation of an enlightened village, to witness his presumption and death!

Sam's Bear, as he was called, was advertised to follow the leap of his master, at a later hour in the day. But the awful catastrophe had slackened the gossip thrill of the good people, so as to give them more care for the life of the bear than they had evinced for the life of the man.—Genesee Intel.

Polly and Betsy.—The former, the wife of Michael P., are advertising in a western paper, as having eloped. Michael will recover Polly, we hope, for though it is not said whether she is P's, she is represented as being P's. Probably if she could tell her own story, she would say that she left her husband for being too frequently P's. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought to be roughly P's.—Camden Star.

The conspiracy of the Janissaries.—The following letter from Constantinople gives an account of the arrest and execution of the conspirators in Turkey.

The new conspiracy of the Janissaries was defeated just before it broke out. The object is said to have been to murder all the great men of the Empire and all the Franks now here and to restore the ancient order of things. They were proceeded against with the firmness peculiar to the present government.

The occupation of Adrianople perhaps heightened the courage of the janissaries, on the supposition that they would be supported by the Russians, as even the heads of the Guilds, who were always connected with the Janissaries positively refused to obey the order for all Mussulmen to take arms. At this critical moment began the arrest and execution of the chiefs of this conspiracy at Daud Pacha, where the Seraskier resides. When they were got rid of, the execution of the others at Constantinople commenced, and there are still daily executions here at the corners of the street and in the market places. Several coffee houses frequented by the conspirators were pulled down. The executions take place in a new manner; I have witnessed several.

Formerly the criminals were beheaded, standing with their hands tied behind them, the executioner holding by the hair of the head; and now they are made to kneel, their bodies bent forward, and the head bare. The executioner puts an olive into their mouths, makes them a speech in their fashion, and flourishes his sabre several times as if he were going to strike. In some instances this is continued some time, probably to prolong the criminal's fear of death; others the speech is very short. The sabre is two feet and a half long, curved towards the point, and the executioner wields it with both hands with such force, that the point

...against the pavement. The head, which sometimes rolled several paces, was placed under the criminal arm with the face towards the feet. The heads of those who were not Turks were placed between their feet.

A table in the form of a heart stated the crime of the delinquent, it was fixed on the body, and both left exposed. Formerly the expositions for three days, but now the bodies are cast into the sea the following morning.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—Mr. Leigh's amendment, restricting the right of suffrage, was the subject of further discussion on Saturday. Mr. Thompson addressed the chair at length in reply to Mr. Leigh, and in favor of general suffrage. When Mr. T. concluded, Mr. Standard offered an amendment to Mr. Leigh's amendment, the scope of which went to extend the right of suffrage beyond the proposition of Mr. Leigh. Some discussion was had on this, in which several members, among others, Barber of Orange, Johnson and Mercer took a part. It was rejected 52 to 37. Another amendment to that of Mr. Leigh, was then submitted by Mr. Standard, and became the subject of some discussion. It proposed extending the rights to all who, 3 months before they offer to vote, had paid a tax. On this Mr. Johnson, says the Whig, addressed the committee at some length, in which he professed his attachment to landed qualification, and discloses his views generally. Mr. Monroe succeeded, and succinctly stated the limits to which he was willing to go in extending the rights of suffrage—namely, to persons for years—and declared his unwillingness to ascertain the qualification of the voter, to depart from the land.—Mr. Randolph in a brief address, expressed his declaration of the gentleman from London, (Mr. Moore), of his determination to abide by the land. At his motion the committee arose, at a quarter past three, and the Convention adjourned.

The Convention has now been in session seven weeks. The Whig observes that, it affords the solitary example of a deliberative body, which in the lapse of nearly two lunar months, has agreed to no one thing—decided on one principle. Although an advocate of due deliberation, the Whig thinks that body ought at least to "hasten slowly." One reason for despatch is, that Congress is about to meet, and twelve members of the Convention are also members of that body. The debates during the last week on the right of suffrage, are stated to have been as well sustained and of as much interest, as those on the basis of representation. The Whig gives the following classification of the house on this question:

"To extend suffrage somewhat is the disposition of nearly the whole Convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps and a very few others excepted. Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and the parties may be thus classed: 1. Those who adhere to things as they are, and who think that the Constitution issued perfect from the hands of G. Mason, as Minerva sprung armed from the brain of Jupiter. 2. Those who wish some extension but are not willing to depart from the land. This party is considerable in point of number, but much less we believe, than a majority. 3. Those who go beyond land, and desire to give every man a vote who being a citizen, resident for a certain time before he offers to vote, in addition pays his share of State tax. This party we are of opinion is the strongest."—*Balt. Pat.*

Extraordinary sale of Stock.—At a sale of the celebrated Durham breeding stock at Chilton, on the 31st of August, and 1st of September, a three year old cow brought one hundred and fifty guineas—a yearling heifer one hundred and fifteen guineas—two months' bull two hundred and ten guineas—a four months' old bull, one hundred and twenty guineas.

From the National Journal.

BEAUTIES OF REFORM.

The Honorable Isaac Hill, quotes the Boston Bulletin as saying, in reference to certain remarks which he imputes to the opposition prints concerning the case of the Honorable Ira Woodman—"Their happy exultation over this one poor, solitary chick, if really enjoyed to the extent which they seem to, evince, is quite pardonable, if not indeed enviable."

Not so fast Mr. Hill.—Mr. Woodman is far from being "the poor solitary chick" that you represent him to be. In his present notoriety, he has many honorable associates who are "Jackson to the back bone." The following list exhibits some of the examples, as yet discovered, of the blessings of Jackson Reform:

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against Ira Woodman, Jackson Postmaster at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, for stealing money from the Mail.—After being committed to jail by the original Court, he was bailed, and reinstated in his office.

Williams, Jackson Postmaster at Woodstock, Vt., died last month, in a fit of intoxication.

A Jackson Postmaster at New London, ran away in consequence of having been detected in robbing a stage.

One of the newly appointed Jackson Postmasters in Yates county (N. Y.), habitually so drunk, that the mail driver had every day through the month of September, to descend from his coach box, and open the mail.

John Ward, Jackson Consul at Chilhuah, in New Mexico, was prior to his appointment, imprisoned for several weeks in the jail of St. Louis, Missouri, for refusing, in order to avoid implicating himself, to give testimony against the keeper of a gambling table, and who is a gambler by trade, and liable, by the laws of Missouri, to be sold as a vagrant.

"Squire Blakeley," appointed Postmaster at Russell, Mass, in consequence of being recommended as "Jackson to the back bone," is admitted on all sides to be thoroughly and ineffably worthless.

More anon.

It is the duty of every Administration, to punish every official delinquent when his misconduct is discovered, and the existence of official delinquency is not in itself a ground of objection to any Administration which performs its duties properly. The purest and most sagacious Administration may sometimes err in their selection, for public trusts; and the misconduct of incumbents may sometimes elude for a season the scrutiny of the most vigilant. But when vacancies are made to accommodate partisans, to whose character and qualifications the appointing power is entirely indifferent, their official misconduct is a ground of objection to the Administration. The individuals whose cases we have cited, were appointed to their respective offices, solely because they were "Jackson to the back bone." Let the Jackson party have the full benefit of its alliance with them.

"The President and Quakers."—From an article which we copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer, it will appear that many of Gen. Jackson's friends in Pennsylvania, rightly estimate his friend and dictator, the Editor of the Telegraph. The Enquirer is grossly in error, however, when it states that the Organ's proceedings "are entirely disapproved by the President." We would advise the Philadelphia Editor, to look at things as they are, and not as he wishes them to be. Let him ponder on the Boston disclosures, especially, "Thinks he to divorce 'his Passions and Quakers?' Impossible! They

grow together. Like to a double cherry seeming parted; But yet a union in partition. Two lovely berries moulded on one stem; So, with two seeming bodies, but one heart; Two of the first like coats to heraldry, Due but to one, and crowned with one crest. And will you rene (their) ancient love asunder, To join with them in scorning your poor friend. H.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, December 3, 1829.

Melancholy Accidents.—On Tuesday evening last, William Still, one of the hands employed on board the Steamboat Wilmington, whilst engaged putting wood on board the boat, accidentally fell into the creek between the vessel and wharf, and not withstanding every assistance was rendered by those who were nearby, he could not be saved, and he sunk to the bottom. His body was not found until Wednesday morning, when it was grappled up about thirty yards below where he fell in.

On Tuesday week, Bartholomew McCanna, driver of the Dover Mail, was by a sudden jolt of the stage, thrown from his box and both wheels passed over his body. The injury which he sustained was so severe that he died the day following at Black Bird village, near which place the accident happened.

Joseph G. Rowland, William Chandler, John Wales, and Samuel S. Grubb, have been appointed by the Abolition Society of this State, delegates to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention which will meet at Washington, D. C. on the 8th inst.

Congress meets on Monday, and from the many notices given of numerous arrivals of Congressmen at Washington, it is believed that a quorum of both houses will be formed without difficulty, on the first day of their meeting. This State will be represented in the House by Kensey Johns, Jr. Esq. of New Castle, and in the Senate by John M. Clayton, Esq. of Dover. No appointment has been made as yet to fill the place vacated by Louis M'Lane, who was taken from the Senate and appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. The Governor, in whose hands rests the power to fill this vacancy, until the meeting of the Legislature in January, is looked to with considerable anxiety. The citizens of this state, aware that there is no obstacle in the way of a full representation in the Senate, confidently expect that the Executive will, without delay, make his appointment early. There is no doubt that the appointments made by the President immediately after the breaking up of Congress, will come before the Senate, as a part of the business first to be acted upon, for confirmation. Many of the appointments for the honor of the Nation and the good of our common country, should not be sanctioned. The very manner in which they were made was sufficient, if no other evidence existed, to excite suspicion and distrust. But another evidence, and one of no ordinary magnitude does exist, sufficient to confirm us in the opinion that they were made, not with a view to the public good, but for the sole and avowed purpose of "rewarding" the "friends" of General Jackson. Who, let us ask, after seeing the appointment of such a man as, for instance, T. P. Moore, (a name connected with all that is infamous,) in the place of William Henry Harrison, as Minister to Columbia, as John Ward, Consul at Chilhuah, in New Mexico, (who was, prior to his appointment, imprisoned for several weeks in the jail of St. Louis, Missouri, for refusing, in order to avoid implicating himself, to give testimony against the keeper of a gambling table, and who is a gambler by trade, and liable, by the laws of Missouri, to be sold as a vagrant,) and of such men as Lee, Van Ness, &c. &c. &c., all Ministers and Consuls—will say that these changes were called for, or that they will tend to elevate the character of this country in the estimation of foreign nations.

These men are palpably deficient in all the essentials which are requisite to fit a man or an ambassador for a diplomatic station. They have been remarkable for nothing in public life but a career of the most bitter persecution against the late administration and all who sided with it, and their fulsome protestations of devotion to General Jackson. For these reasons they have been "rewarded" with the appointments which have been conferred upon them, and which appointments, if it is in the power of the Senate, ought to be annulled. We hope that these things will be considered, and that nothing be left undone on our part to retrieve the character of the nation, and prevent an evil, which must necessarily befall us, if our foreign affairs are entrusted to such hands.

We stated last week that we had awarded a premium of \$20 to Joseph E. Muse,

Esq. of Cambridge, Md. for having produced the last season upwards of one hundred bushels of Indian corn upon an acre of ground. This enterprising and zealous agriculturist has taken, latterly, several premiums by the extraordinary crops that he has raised upon his farm. We publish below his statement of the mode which he pursues in planting and cultivating Indian corn.

Cambridge, Eastern Shore Md.

October 9, 18, 1829.

Within you have a statement of the product of my acre of corn, made under the terms proposed by you. I would have much preferred a larger quantity of land. I have about 18 acres in the same square, which I think when gathered, will yield nearly in the same proportion.

Upon the acre measured, I had here a sweet stalk bet, among several gentlemen near Cambridge, who were present at the measurement of the ground, and at the gathering and measuring of the corn; though the affidavit of the overseer and the surveyor are sufficient.

As to the method of cultivation, proposed by you to be communicated, and the manner used, I will refer you, for brevity's sake, to the 9th Vol. page 257 & 5, of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore—the mode described there, in my letter, as practised by me then, is the same as the present, except that then, I left, generally, two stalks together, but now, I left only one.—The manure used by me on the present occasion was a compost of cotton seed, rotted the preceding winter, and mixed with all the soot and ashes I could obtain. This I strewed heavily in the drills; I will inform you, when it is gathered, how much the whole square has produced.

You will please to write me, when ascertained, the respective crops of my competitors for your proposed prize, (and whether they are) which, if I should happen to be the successful candidate, I would prefer in cash, because I would in such case, add it to the bet I may win here, and make a large piece of plate of them, as I did this former year.

It would give me much pleasure to exhibit to so ardent an agriculturist as yourself, in my house, the prizes which my zeal has won on several occasions: not in vanity, but in a fair spirit of emulation.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Oct. 7, 1829. I certify that I have carefully laid off, marked and bounded, for Joseph E. Muse of Dorchester County, Maryland, one acre of land, on his Appleby farm, growing corn. SAM'L LECOMPTÉ.

State of Maryland, Dorchester County, to wit. On this 7th day of October 1829, personally appeared Samuel Lecompte, Esq. before me, the Subscriber, and made oath, that what is contained in the above certificate is the truth, to the best of his knowledge. JAMES HOUSTON.

Oct. 7, 1829. I certify that from the above acre, measured, marked and bounded in my presence, by Sam'l Lecompte, Esq. I gathered Indian Corn, the product of this year, and of the said acre, amounting to the quantity of one hundred bushels, one gallon, two quarts, and one pint of shelled corn. HENRY JENKINS.

Test, James Houston.

State Maryland, Dorchester County, to wit. On this 7th day of October 1829, personally appeared Henry Jenkins, before me the Subscriber, and made oath that what is contained in the above certificate is the truth, to the best of his knowledge. JAMES HOUSTON.

Maryland, Dorchester County, to wit. I hereby certify to all manner of persons to whom it doth or may concern, that James Houston, gentleman, before whom the within probate was taken, and whose name is thereto subscribed, was at the time of taking said probate and subscribing the same, a justice of the peace for Dorchester County, duly commissioned and sworn.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my Office this 12th day of October, 1829. E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph E. Muse to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Cambridge, Oct. 4, 1827.

Dear Sir, Last winter, some gentlemen, entertaining the same sentiments with myself, of the propriety of cultivating less land with more attention, in preference to more land with less attention, determined on a sweep-stake on 5 acres of corn, free to all the farmers in the county who would throw in \$5 each, to be held out in a silver plate for the victor. Unfortunately only six entered for the race; unfortunately too, my corn was planted four weeks after theirs, and the drought of a month fell directly upon the first shooting, (as it is called,) or earing of mine, which I had planted in a manner novel here, (I once some years ago, saw the mode described, or nearly so.) Upon my five acres I had 12 thousand stalks to the acre. My land was laid off in double drill, 18 inches apart, lands 4 feet apart, and so throughout, and the stalks in these lines about twelve inches apart—making a regular series of isosceles triangles. My ground was most perfectly pulverized by the plough, roller, harrow, and scarifier, before planting. When the corn was six or eight inches high, I barbed it very deep, and let the earth remain untrampled till I supposed the roots had descended under the furrow; which was my object, that in case of drought the depth of the root might supply the moisture, which would be so extravagantly demanded by the excessive number of plants. These are the only peculiarities attending my experiment, and the ground was cultivated in extremes; my corn had reasonable weather and made a growth of twelve feet high, and as large stalks as could be desired; but unfortunately, at the very crisis of fructification, a drought commenced and continued about one month. The effects upon my thick growth you may imagine; my neighbors predicted that I would make none; and

I think I would have made (but for this mishap,) fifty per cent more. As it is, I ought to be satisfied, having swept the stake.

UNITED STATES SHIP HORNET.

Extract of a letter dated New York, New York, Nov. 26, 1829.

"Private letters have been received at this yard to-day, from the officers of the Peacock, at Pensacola, stating that a sloop of war has been sent from Pensacola to bring the Hornet from Tampico to that place, she having been dismantled and made her way into Tampico. Officers and men are all well. I am very happy to give you this information. You may rely upon its being correct."—U. S. Gazette.

James B. Murray, Esq. of New York, has been appointed Portuguese Consul for the States of New York and New Jersey.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.

DEATH OF JUDGE WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday announces the death in that city, of the Honorable HENSON WASHINGTON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.—The following notice respecting this event is copied from the same paper:

"This truly eminent and justly venerated man died at the Mansion House Hotel, Philadelphia, at about 2 o'clock on Thursday, after an illness of somewhat less than two months. He arrived early in October, on his way to Trenton, to open the Circuit Court, and complained the morning following of being unwell. He nevertheless, went to New Jersey, and discharged his public duties with accustomed energy and ability. As soon as the business was disposed of, he hurried back to Philadelphia, to avail himself of the medical advice of his favorite physician, Dr. Chapman. The disorder increased rapidly, and he seemed early impressed with the belief that he should not overcome it. The hope that he would be able to go through the duties of the recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States, was not entirely, however, abandoned, until a week of the time had elapsed. Since then, he has been occasionally thought better, but was never able to quit his chamber, and his strength constantly diminished. For the last three days no prospect of recovery remained to cheer his friends. His family fortunately reached here in time to console his concluding hours, and to give to the final departure from the world one of the important comforts of which it is susceptible.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, convened at the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, on Saturday evening, Nov. 28, 1829, for the purpose of taking into consideration and expressing their sentiments on the subject of the proposition to prevent the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath, or First day of the week."

WILLIAM SEAL, Esq. was chosen President; JOHN HEDGES, Vice President; Samuel Barker, Secretary, and Henry F. Askew Assistant Secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, it was, on motion, Resolved that a Committee of five persons be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, which was according appointed, and having retired for a short time, returned reported the following preamble and resolutions, and after a free expression of opinions by various gentlemen on both sides of the question, and having been first read collectively and then separately, were adopted by a large majority, viz:

Whereas, measures have been, and now are in progress, having for their object the passage of a law by Congress to prevent the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath, or First day of the week, as unconstitutional, and a violation of the rights of conscience, and whereas the advocates of the measure, as we conceive, have failed to establish their positions, and whereas we conceive that the accomplishment of their object would be injurious to the interests of the community, a violation of the rights of conscience, and incompatible with the regular progress of the affairs of government, we conceive it proper for us (although we have no fears that the efforts of the memorialists will be attended with success) to express our views upon the subject in order to give countenance and support to the government in resisting the claims and importunities of the applicants to Congress for the measure;

Therefore, Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves, to our country, and to the memory of our ancestors, to preserve and transmit, unaltered, and uninjured to posterity, that rich legacy for which, to promote our happiness, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the passage of an act by Congress to prohibit the travelling on the Sabbath day, or First day of the week, would be highly improper, and calculated to be productive of consequences greatly injurious to the community.

Resolved, That in our judgment, the views taken of the subject in the report made to the Senate of the United States, during the last session of Congress, by the committee of which Col. Richard M. Johnson was Chairman, were sound and judicious, and such as cannot be successfully controverted.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the country, to hold public meetings for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the expression of sentiment on this important subject.

Resolved, That Editors of newspapers throughout the country, friendly to the transportation of the mails as now directed by law, be requested to give the foregoing an insertion.

On motion, it was then Resolved, that a Committee of 12 be appointed to prepare a remonstrance, and circulate the same for the signatures of the citizens of the State of Delaware, in conformity with the following persons were appointed: Samuel S. Grubb, Henry F. Askew, Samuel Barker, Henry Wilson, Joshua Harlan, Wilson Pierson, Wm. W. Baker, Wm. McCauley, Wm. P. Richards, John F. Gilpin, Benjamin Webb and Edward W. Gilpin.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and a copy forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WILLIAM SEAL, President.

JOHN HEDGES, Vice Pres.

Attent.

SAMUEL HARKER, Secretary.

HENRY F. ASKEW, Assistant Sec'y.

A Stated Meeting of the Academy of Natural Science will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

H. F. ASKEW, Sec'y.

Dec. 2.

Sabbath School Union.

Messrs. BARN and GRAHAM, agents for the Sabbath School Union, will hold a meeting at Mr. GILBERT'S Church this Evening the 3d inst. All Sabbath School Teachers and other friends of the Institution, are invited to attend. It is expected those gentlemen will descend largely on the true objects, benefits, and prospects of the society.

December 1.

MARRIED.

At New Castle, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. N. Danforth of Washington City, Mr. JOHN S. ROBESON, to Miss MARY G. JANVIER, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Janvier.

On Thursday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. JOHN M'LEAH, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. Samuel Bush, all of this Borough.

On Thursday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. John Dembrow, Mr. JAMES S. BURTON, to the amiable Miss ELIZABETH G. DAVIS, all of Dover, Del.

In New York, on Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chase, Mr. WILLIAM M. ANSTROM, Merchant of Newark, Del. to Miss ELIZABETH BIRCH, of the city of New York.

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. WASHINGTON, widow of the late Judge Washington, of apoplexy, at Darby, on her way home from attending the the Judge's last moments.

At his residence in Missillon hundred, Kent County, a few days since, THOMAS STANSON, Esquire, a member elect of the house of Representatives of the State of Delaware—respected and lamented by his fellow citizens, as an upright man, and useful member of society.

At Milford, SWANSON WILLIAMS, Esquire, late Auditor of Accounts, and formerly a member of the legislature of this State—a gentleman highly respected and esteemed for his many virtues.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, DEC. 3, 1829.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	\$5 25
Middling, do	2 75 a 3 00
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.	1 00
Do. red, do do	1 05
Rye per 58lbs.	1 05
Corn, per bushel or 57lb.	45 a 47
New,	37

The above prices are obtained every Thursday morning at the Mills, and may be relied upon as being correct.

WINTER MILLINERY.

No. 1, East High Street, opposite Mr. John M. Smith's Tavern.

L. & I. STIDHAM, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having laid in a fresh and good assortment of silks, ribbons, straws, &c. &c. and obtained the latest Philadelphia and New York fashions, they are now prepared to execute any order that they may be favored with.

Ladies' Silk velvet, Gobs-de-Naples, Gros-de-zan, Gros-de-India and plush Hats will be made to any pattern.

Mourning bonnets and hats made at the shortest notice.

Lithorn, straw and gimp bonnets and hats whitened and done up in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

They also keep constantly on hand a great variety of ladies' and children's hats and bonnets of various patterns and qualities.

Dec. 3, 1829. 12—1f.

TAILORING

BERNARD FISHER & WILLIAM O'DANIEL, having commenced the Tailoring business at

No. 1, West High, corner of Market street, Solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, hoping by strict attention to business to give general satisfaction. Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1829. 12—4t.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

Nov. 25th, 1829. }

Report of the Drawing of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7, for 1829.

9728 (even number) the capital prize, \$10,000	
4447 a prize of	1,000
7604 a prize of	500
3915 a prize of	400
3381 a prize of	200
1283, 9611, 9988, 11392, 11962, prizes of 100	
165, 4764, 7550, 10289, 3066, } prizes of 50	
4863, 9472, 11131, 3108, 5099, } prizes of 30	
30 prizes of \$20; 100 of \$10; 100 of \$5, and 6000 prizes of \$4 each.	

NO. 9728 (EVEN NUMBER.) having drawn the Capital of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the Even Numbers, being those ending with either 2 4 6 8 or 0, are each entitled to a prize of FOUR DOLLARS, and in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

THE holders of the prizes are respectfully requested to present them for payment, as soon as it may suit their convenience.

J. I. COHEN Jr & BROTHERS, Contractors.

Scheme No. 8—Odd and Even. COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, November 26 1829. }

WE have the pleasure to present here-with, Class No. 8, for 1829, of the Maryland State Lottery,

Arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! The drawing of which will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 30th December.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$10,000 is	\$10,000
1 do 1000 is	1000
1 do 500 is	500
1 do 300 is	300
1 do 200 is	200
5 do 100 is	500
10 do 50 is	500
30 do 20 is	600
100 do 8 is	800
100 do 6 is	600
5000 do 5 is	25,000

5250 prizes amounting to \$40,000 Only 10,000 Tickets in this Scheme.

More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Price of Tickets: Tickets \$5 00 Quarters 1 25 Halves 2 50 Eighths 62 cts. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Office No 114, Market street Baltimore.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Directed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

The Register containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

COMPLETE TREATISE ON HORSES

By an officer of the French Cavalry.
Translated from the French, for the American Farmer.

(Continued.)
CHAPTER XVI.

Of repose and action, and some precautions necessary for Managing a horse on a journey.

Sleep suspends the action of the senses, and all the free and voluntary movements—at least sound sleep; for when interrupted by dreams or any other cause of agitation, it ceases to be refreshing, and rather fatigues than restores him. Sleep is a momentary cessation of the functions of animal life; those of organic life are never suspended. Sound sleep soon restores the strength of the whole system; and it may be asserted, is the time most proper for all the functions of the internal organs. Digestion is performed better than when awake—the organs are preserved in the most perfect state.

When the sleep is disturbed it is more fatiguing to the animal than when awake, and a horse should be awake if agitated by any painful dream. The horse sleeps very little, and he should be invited to do it by a good bed. The greater part of them sleep only four hours, and there are many that do not lie down, but sleep standing. The horse from his make is perhaps of all animals capable of standing longest on his legs; this circumstance, however, should not induce us to neglect littering him, because many horses do not lie down for this reason, or that they are in mud.

Precautions to travellers.—Useful information.

When you would begin a journey, it is important to examine the horse's feet to see if his shoes want renewing; but you should not for that wait the moment of departure. The horse ought to be accustomed to his shoes—while they are new they may cause some pressure either on the sole or by the nails that confine the hoof.

The horse ought to be put in wind; that is to say, daily and gradually exercised to the moment of his departure on his journey, that he may not be overcome by fatigue, and should be accustomed to bear the same port-manteau to be used on the journey. He ought not to travel far the first days, but augment the distance gradually and almost imperceptibly. Care should be taken in feeding not to give him too much. The ration of oats ought to be increased, in proportion to the work and fatigue. The journey prosecuted as much as possible without halting, with the precaution of not putting the horse in motion until an hour after eating, and not feeding for half an hour after his arrival. Then the digestion is better made, and the assimilation perfect. If this method, from any motives, be departed from, the oats should be given before the hay; but, except in extreme cases, it were better to adhere to it.

The most favorable hour for departing on a journey, in summer, is sunrise, or even before. By this means flies are avoided, which distress the animal much more than the journey. In the winter on the contrary the journey should be performed, as much as possible, towards mid-day.

In general we should abstain from the barbarous custom of docking horses; but particularly those intended for the road—for what means is left the animal for defending himself against the insects that devour him in hot weather? There is not a custom more fatal to the health of this interesting animal than docking. On account of this ridiculous mutilation, we see the most healthy horses, exposed to the sun without the means of avoiding the flies become lean and fall off daily.

The gait of the horse should be regulated—in what manner.

The first third of the journey ought to be performed slowly—the second third can be done faster; but it is advantageous to finish as we begin, to avoid the dangers of suppressed perspiration, the fruitful source of most of the maladies in horses—perhaps no animal is more subject to it.

On arriving, if the horse be warm, he ought to walk slowly until he ceases to perspire. He can then be unsaddled and covered after being well rubbed down with straw. His legs should not be rubbed—this custom is the most pernicious that can be used; the humors have already sufficient tendency to those parts from the violent motion of the journey. In this case astringents ought to be used; cold water or mixed with acid; bathing is found most beneficial. This prevents the founders, scratches, (crevasses,) warts in the legs (caux aux jambes,) and other maladies occasioned by stagnant humors in those parts.

The eyes, the nostrils, and particularly the fundament and genital parts, either of the horse or mare should be washed, the belly alone excepted.

If the horse has made a long journey a good cordial should be administered an hour after his arrival—old wine with bread to fortify the stomach. Food will be of little use to him then, because the stomach is too feeble to digest well. This cordial restores it at the moment when the animal has most occasion for it. Oats though very good is not the best food under these circumstances.

Manner of producing good digestion. Of littering; its good effects.

On arrival, and when the horse is not eating, undo the curb, and leave the bit in his mouth. This produces the effect of a masticator, making them chew well, and the stomach digests perfectly.

Care should be taken to give fresh litter, after cleaning the place where it is to be put. This excites the animal to urinate often, which is always a good sign of health. He should not be watered until he has eaten nearly half his food.

Great care must be taken of his feet, examine them often, and take out every thing that may lodge between the shoe and the hoof, as well as between the frog and heel; see that the sole is not bruised, and that there are no stumps of nails left; such things are often incurred in the sole, and the horse vigorous or heated, does not limp for a long time after. In this case potter's clay must be applied—or the best unguent for the feet: this is composed of olive oil, yellow wax hog's lard, mixed in equal parts—turpentine, honey and soot may be added.

If the horse begins to limp he must be unshod; this is the means of relieving him; after having examined the foot, a light shoe should be tacked on with a few nails. If he stand on the toes, the founders may be ap-

prehended, which attack principally the fore feet; in which case vinegar mixed with chimney soot, applied as a plaister is a good astringent, the use of which should be recommended; bleeding is also practised.

The bits should often be washed, that they may not contract a bad smell, which will happen if they are impregnated with the saliva—this is unpleasant to the horse. The panel of the housings should be exposed occasionally to the sun, and the former to be beaten with a stick to prevent the hardness which sometimes injures the horse in a part very difficult to cure. In crossing rivers or brooks, the horse may be allowed to drink, if the water has the proper qualities, which we have before described. Good effects can alone result from it; for the blood being heated in travelling, will receive the necessary vehicle for circulation.

But if the water does not appear to be pure, or there is reason to believe it contains substance, in dissolution which would be injurious to the animal economy—in a word if it contains any of the bad qualities which we have mentioned in the proper place, the horse should not be allowed to drink. The same may be said of the source of any water course, however pure it may be. We have given the reasons, which it were superfluous to repeat.

Lavender. Means of remedying it. If the horse appear fatigued after his journey, the extremities should be bathed with cold water, and with bran and water—and some days after blood letting. The most happy effects will generally ensue; and if the horse be young we may be assured that he will be restored in a short time. (To be Continued.)

From the New England Farmer. POTATOES.

Mr. Peasenden.—In your paper November 6, much is said, and many authorities quoted, on the subject of raising Potatoes, but not a word do I find, as to a few things which, after all, are, in my humble opinion, of more importance than all the rest—I mean manure, the form of the hill, and keeping the crop free from weeds. As to the matter whether you plant a large or middle sized, or small potato, or whether you cut them in pieces, or plant the sprouts only,—as a plain practical man, I have only to say, what indeed some of your authorities intimate, that one large potato (quite large,) or two or three of a middling size, (that is a fair size for the table,) are far more likely to insure a good crop. Why should not your potatoes for planting be selected, as well as every other seed? I am inclined to think it bad economy to cut and sprout for planting, merely with a view of saving seed. With particular care, they may sometimes do well; but I apprehend these cases to be exceptions, and that generally the cultivator is disappointed. Some seed is saved by it, but the labor is the same, and so far as regards cutting and sprouting is increased. As to the soil—newly broken up land is no doubt to be preferred—it is not too wet.—A dry soil does badly.—A cool and moist season is found best—but for this we depend on a kind Providence and no precautions, in planting, are of much avail. Of the manner of boiling, I say nothing.—A good cook knows more than I do about that.

And now, Mr. Editor, as respects my important things. 1. As to manure.—I have this year had a little experience that has proven a good lesson to me. The long red potato, which is among the most productive,—the Elam potato from Rhode Island, and the Chenango,—both excellent kinds, and which grow to a good size,—these I planted round my corn field in two or three rows, and some of the long reds in a patch near the centre of the corn had, that is, three ploughings and hoeings; and the same manure, being a compost of about a year old, made up of about one half of clear cow and horse dung, and the other half of best meadow mud; and I may add, I gave them the same sample quantity to the hill that I did the corn. An acre or more—adjoining the corn field, generally the same kind of soil—I planted wholly with the blue nose potatoes, and a yellow potato, which I value much, and which I had from Quebec about four years ago. This acre or patch I had manured with what we call coarse, or long dung; being the moist or newly made manure from the barn yard and cellar with a good mixture of old refuse hay or straw, and nothing else. Now those which I planted with the old compost manure, did not produce one third as much as those with the new. I speak within compass when I say this. The patch with the coarse manure turned out famously—about a bushel for every ten or twelve hills. The others took so many hills to the bushel that I was ashamed to count them.—I impute the difference solely to the dung, and I will take good care how I get caught so again. It could not well be in the kinds of potato for we plant no kind more productive than the long reds. In saying all this about manure, Mr. Editor, I tell nothing new to our good old practical farmers. They understand the thing perfectly. Whether it be better to put the potato under or over the dung, in planting, I offer no opinion, excepting my belief that there is little or no difference. Generally, the manure is dropped first.

2. As to the form of the hill. I have noticed in New Hampshire and Vermont, where they understand this matter as well, and have as fine crops as any where, that, instead of making the hill like a loaf of sugar, they make it of about the shape that the plough makes it where you plough both ways, with the rows about three feet apart.—Indeed I believe they think but little drawing in or hoeing up necessary, after ploughing both ways. In this mode it is evident that, instead of the rain running off, as in the case of hilling up to a cone, the flat hill receives it all, and gives room for the roots to expand, and does not expose a great surface, all around, and near the roots, to be dried up.

3. Keeping the potatoes free from weeds.—Little need be said on this head. Nothing does well, if you let your ground run over to weeds. Now, but sluggards and bad calculators will permit it. In some land perhaps, two ploughings will do, but generally, three are better. This must depend on circumstances. You have only to keep the weeds down, and that ought to be the rule as to the number of hoeings.

I beg you to excuse this simple and hasty account, Mr. Editor. It comes from a plain practical man, who wishes to be useful, but who pretends no skill in writing. I will not trespass on your time any further than just to add, that I mean no disrespect to theorists

in farming.—Experiments, in every kind of useful product I highly prize.—Still less would I deprecate the knowledge derived from books and from the experience of other countries.—On the contrary, I think the common farmers are greatly indebted to such gentlemen as put it in our power from books and otherwise, to improve in our crops, and fruits, and animals. Old "Massachusetts Bay," by these means may, if she will, become a garden; and I for one, feel under great obligation to them for the aid they give us in making the calling of the farmer so respectable, and in placing themselves, as it were among us. I hope in mercy it will induce more of our fine country boys to remain farmers, instead of running into the city, and getting behind the counter. Bless you, Sir! I hope you do not consider it degrading to be a farmer. I know you do not, or you would not make the figure you do, as editor, of the most valuable paper in the country. One advantage the farmer has over other professions—he need never be idle. The farmer's work is never done; and "occupation is happiness"—so says Dr. PALEY.

You are most truly,
A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

DRY GOODS

THOMAS MOORE, JR.,

NO. 79, Market Street, Wilmington.
Offers For Sale, all his Stock in trade, (Wholesale or Retail) consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, and Citron Olive Cloths; Blue and Drab Cassimeres, (fine article) Blue, Steel mixed, and French grey Sateen; Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Marseilles vesting; Hoskins, Woodstock, Silk, Cotton and Wollen Gloves; Cotton, Lamb-wool, and woolen Hosiery; Black, and Blue Black Florences, (superior) Italian Mantua, Stipes and plain Levantines; Gros-de-Naples, Black Nankeen; Linens, Long-Lawns; Shirtings; Muslins; Black Silk Hdkfs, plain and bordered; Flannel, Tickings, Domestic Muslins; Patent thread, Sewing cotton, Needles &c., together with a general assortment of new and plain pattern Calicoes—all which will be sold at the lowest Philadelphia wholesale prices. Country Merchants would do well to call soon, and also those generally who want Fall and Winter Goods, as they may not have another opportunity!!

C.P. S. Any persons wishing to commence the Dry Goods Business, have now an excellent opportunity, as the Store, (which together with the dwelling house attached to it is for rent) is considered one of the handsomest in the Borough with every convenience possible, and one of the best stands for business.

As the assortment of Goods is one of the best, and laid in on purpose to suit the season, it would be desirable to sell the whole stock to any person who might wish to enter the business. To any one who may so purchase, a liberal discount will be made.
November 26, 1829.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Left West-Whitland, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on or about the 12th of April 1819—Mr. RICHARD MERCER, (a plasterer by trade) and has not been heard from since, by his parents or relatives. They all feel very anxious to know, whether he is living in any part of the United States. Any information that can be given, respecting the said Richard Mercer, to his parents or friends, will be thankfully received by his mother, residing in West-Whitland township, Chester County Pennsylvania.

PATTY MERCER.
Nov. 3d, 1829.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES LOWEAL,

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

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Also—HISSES, BOYS & CHILDREN'S DO. Of all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Lasting, &c. Which will be sold at the following prices for CASH, viz:

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

Also
A large assortment of Hair and Leather Trunks, Portmanteaux, &c. &c.
N. B. Liberal deductions and terms easy, to country merchants and wholesale dealers.
Wilmington, August 13, 1829. 48—tf

PAPER.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his Printing Office, No. 81 Market-street, a lot of WRITING PAPER, cap size, which will be sold as low as can be had any where.
W. A. Mendenhall.
Nov. 12, 1829. 9—tf

STOLEN.

30 Dollars Reward!

Was Stolen from the pasture of the subscriber on Sunday night last the 1st inst. A DARK BROWN MARE, about 15 hands high and 12 years old. She has a small star on her forehead, is a natural trotter, with switch tail, shoes on her fore feet, feet and legs dark, and is accustomed to go in a Gig. ALSO,
A Bright Bay Horse,
About 8 years old, and 14 hands high. He is a tight made chunk of a horse, trots naturally and canters; has a switch tail, and it is thought never was shod.—No marks or spots recollected upon his body.
Whoever will return the above property and secure the thief, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges; or fifteen dollars will be given for either, the Horses or thief.

GEORGE CLARK,
Near Delaware City, New Castle County, Del.
Nov. 4, 1829. 8—4t

The Editor of the United States Gazette will please give the above three insertions in his daily, and three in his semi-weekly paper, and send his bill to this office.

BLANK CHECKS,

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

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

COMMENCED AT

BISHOP DAVENPORT,

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

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

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

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

References.—In Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Hoover, Rev. James Patterson, Dr. Thomas Smith, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, in Wilmington, Rev. Robert Adair, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Rev. Isaac Pardee, Rev. J. H. Colt, Rev. J. P. Veckworth, Hon. Willard Hall, Dr. J. F. Vaughan.
Sept. 17. 1—4t

CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

Any person disposed to commence business may with the goods obtain the Store House, either on rent or purchase, together with the fixtures. Terms will be made easy and accommodating. The stand has been occupied for five years, and is one of the best in the place.

In the meantime, he will dispose of any part of the goods at the cost prices, for cash, until the 10th of December, when, if not all disposed of, the balance will be sold at public sale.
GEORGE W. KARSNER.
1—6w.

Delaware City, Sept. 17.

John P. & Charles Wetherill,

Of the late firm of Samuel P. Wetherill, & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 65 NORTH FRONT ST.,

Three doors from the Corner of Arch Street,—East side,—Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Cañon, Red Lead, Red Pr. Apitate, Litharge, White do. Orange Mineral, White V. riol, Chromic Yellow, Wetherill's Ext. Chinoi, Chromic Green, Kerne's Mineral, Chromic Red, Sulphate of Quinine, Patent Yellow, Tartar Emetic, Sugar Lead, Elixer Sulp., do. Nitric, do. Acetic, Aqua Ammonia, Do. Narcotized Opium, Aqua Vitriol, Lunar Caustic, Aquafortis, Soluble Tartar, Muriatic Acid, Violated do. Epsom Salts, Lac Sulphur, Sal Rochelle, Acetate Morphia, Tartaric Acid, Sulp. Morphia, Sulp. Carb. Soda, Nardotine, Corrus. Sublimat.

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

Paints, Drugs, and Dye Stuffs,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE

Chemical and Medicinal Line.

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

To Parents.

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

Ladies, Misses, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

GUM ARABIC, very superior quality; Sulph. Quinine and Pimento with all their compounds. Sulphate and Acetate of Morphium. Black Drops.—Demarcotized Opium and Laudanum; Oil Croton, &c.

Swain's Panacea,

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

Will's Mustard Seed; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Hulle's and Stratton's patent and common Trusses.

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

All other Chemical or Medical articles can be furnished Wholesale or Retail at

JOSEPH BRINGHURST'S,
No. 87, Market street, Wilmington.
9th mo. 3d, 1829. 51—3m.

PRINTING
OF every kind,
Neatly and expeditiously executed,
on moderate terms, at the office of the Delaware Advertiser,
No. 81, Market street, Wilmington.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. City banks, par Ontario do
J. Bankers, no sale, Catskill bank, 2
Albany banks, 1 Middle District bk. 2
Troy bank, 1 Auburn bank, 2
Mohawk bank, Schenectady, 2
Lansingburg bank, 122 Utica bank, 2
Newburg bank, do Plattsburg bank, unc.
Newb. br. at ths, do Bank of Montreal, 5
Orange county bank, do Canada bank, 5

NEW-JERSEY.

State bank at Camden, par Bank of New Brunsw. do
at Elizabethtown, 1 Trenton Ins. Co. par
at N. Brunswick, 1 Farmers' bk. Mount
at Sussex, 1 Holly, 1
at Sussex, 1 Cumberland bank, 1
Banks in Newark, 1 Franklin bank, unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks, par New Hope, new, unc.
Easton, par msa, unc.
Germantown, par Chambersburg, 2
Montgomery, par Form. bk. Reading, par
Chester county, W. Gettysburg, 1
Chester, par Carlisle bank, 1
Delaware co. Ches. Lancaster, 1
Lancaster bank, 1 Silver Lake, no sale
Farmers bk. Lancaster, 1 Northumberland, unc.
York bank, par & Colum. bk Mil-
ton, no sale
Harrisburg, par ton, no sale
Northampton, par Greenburg, 3
Columbia, par Brownville, 3
Farmers' bk. York, par Other Pennsylvania
county, 1 notes, no sale
York bank, 1

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

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

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

Ford & Conaway, Corner of King and Third
Isaac Spear, No 93, Market-st.
James Simpson, No. 106 market-st.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

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

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Watch Makers.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers.

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

Cabinet Warehouse.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINE CARDS.—William Marshall Maker, at the old and new established stand, No. 40, West High st.

Wheelerlighting and Plough making.—Anthony M'Keenolds, in French above Broad streets.

Tobaccoist.—John Barr, No. 181, market-street.

Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.

Machine Cards.—Isaac Peirce, Maker, at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.

Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 132, Market-street.

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

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. III.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 16.

Price of subscription \$2. in advance; \$2.40 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year. A failure to notify a discontinuance will amount to a new engagement.

DECEMBER 31, 1893

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

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



POETRY.

TO A LADY.

When memory fondly lingers near
The silent grave where love reposes,
And sheds with burning eye the tear
On the pale wreath of withered roses—
Some seraph form in brightness clad,
Comes to dispel the gloom of sorrow,
Bids the lone mourner's heart be glad,
And whispers, "she will wake to-morrow."
Thus when beside the cheerless grave,
Of fond hopes perished, crushed and blighted,
The minstrel stood, and sadly gave
His heart, where all his vows were plighted,
Then, lady, then, thy seraph smile
Beamed o'er the heart by sorrow riven,
He blessed thee—for he deemed the while
That form the harbinger of heaven!
He blessed thee—for that angel voice,
In accents soft as mercy's pleading,
Bade sorrow's mourning child rejoice,
And heal'd the heart with anguish bleeding.
He loved thee! but as pure once loved,
To whom celestial thoughts are given—
Thine image he had shrined above,
He knelt, and worshipp'd thee in heaven!
Lad, if prayer can ought avail,
Breathe from the heart, whence hope is ban-
ished,
The brightest of whose sands are run,
The fairest of whose visions vanish—
No broken vow—no tear of sorrow
Shall dim the lustre of thine eyes—
But every hour, from love's shall horror
New bliss, to lend thee as it flies.

ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

No word!—no sound!—and yet a solemn rite
Proceedeth, 'mid the festive lighted hall.
Hearts are in treaty, and the soul doth take
That oath, which unabsolv'd must stand, till
Death,
With lips seal, doth close the scroll of life.
—No word!—no sound!—and still you holy men,
With strong and graceful gesture hath impos'd
The irrevocable vow, and with meek prayer,
Hath sent it to be register'd in Heaven.
—Methinks this silence heavily doth brood
Upon the spirit.—Say, thou flower-crowned
bride—
What means the sigh that from thy ruby lip
Doth escape—as if to seek some element
That angels breathe?
Mute!—Mute!—'tis passing strange!
Like necromancy all—And yet 'tis well;
For the deep truth, which a maiden casts
Her all of earth,—perchance her all of heaven,
Into a mortal hand—the confidence
With which she turns in every thought to him,
Her more than brother, and her next to God,
Hath never yet been meted out in words,
Or weigh'd with language.

So ye voiceless pair,
Pass on in hope—For ye may build as firm
Your silent altar in each other's breasts,
And catch the sunshine thro' the clouds of time,
As cheerily as though the pomp of speech
Did herald forth the deed—And when ye dwell
Where flowers fade not, and Death no treasure
doth
Hath power to sever more,—ye need not mourn
The car sequestered and the tuneless tongue.
For there the eternal dialect of Love
Is the free breath of every happy soul.

PROMENOLOGY.

A writer in the Liverpool Abolition proposes
dispensing with the science of Phenology, for
which he intends to substitute that of Promenology,
or the science of judging of the character
and capacities of men from their mode of walk-
ing. He thus arranges his subject. Some of
our young friends, who are gifted in lecturing,
would better take up the subject. It is always
interesting to know how folks are getting along.

The State Walk.—The walk is slow and mas-
tastic. The head is thrown back, and the eye
is elevated to the clouds, save when a passer-by
is honored with a condescending glance and in-
clination; immediately after which the head is
thrown further back than before, as if indignant
it had stooped so low. The bearing of the
whole man is such that he seems inwardly to say,
"this world is mine, and you, mankind, my crea-
tures!" and it is surprising how the world, that
many-headed monster, will honor a man who
thus holds it in abeyance.

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ton up your pockets and put on an iron visage.
He has a design upon your purse or your patience.
The Street Walk. If you have ever seen a
crow wading in a gutter, you will know what
sort of walk I mean. The knee joints are as
inflexible as those of an elephant. Such a walk-
er is well satisfied with himself, and ever and
anon looks down to see if his shoe strings be
tight, to the end that you may look too, and ac-
knowledge him to possess both shoes and conse-
quence.

The Traffic Walk. The hands are in the pocket-
ets, and the eyes fixed on the ground, as if fol-
lowing an imaginary line, the body slightly in-
clined forward, and the step hurried. He is a
man of business, whose head is stuffed full of
calculations on cotton, molasses sugar and log-
wood.

The Trot Walk. It is between a run and a walk;
the knees are bent forward, and the hands, firmly
clenched, buffer the air as if to help him on.
Such a walker is deficient in cunning, or in clev-
erness, otherwise he might get through the world
without imitating the gait of a horse.—Cheater-
field says, "Never walk fast in the streets; leave
that to apprentices and post boys."

The Hobble Walk. This is effected by an in-
clination of the body from side to side, simulta-
neous with the step. Some people strangely
imagine there is a grace in the motion; if there
be, how graceful is the waddle of a goose!

The Swing Walk. The pedestrian, in this
walk, swings at every step with his body and
countenance, inclining first to one side of the
street and then to the other, the arms, at the
same time, being flung from right to left like
bails.

The Climb Walk. The feet in this walk are
raised six or seven inches from the ground at
every step, as if the owner were making his way
up stairs, or wading through a field of five grass.
Beware of such a man, he has probably been
practising at the tread mill.

The Sneak Walk. The body is bent forward,
the step is long, cautious and silent, the eye rap-
idly advancing from side to side, while the
walker keeps close to the side of the wall; if you
look narrowly, you will perhaps find such a
fellow is carrying off a leg of mutton under his
arm.

The Trail, or Shuffle Walk. This is effected
by rubbing the shoe from toe to heel as the foot
is thrown out, as if to grind out the sole as soon
as possible; the noise this operation produces is
intended to draw attention to the top who makes
it.

The Compass, or Straddle Walk. Take a pair
of compasses, open them out to an angle of 30
degrees, make them walk on a table, leg after
leg; and you have a demonstration of this digni-
fied species of locomotion; the knees must be
kept stiff, and the body, being poised on one leg
as on a pivot, the other describes a lateral arc or
segment. Repeat the operation on the other
side and so on. Military men, particularly dragoons,
are partial to this walk, which is much im-
proved by a pair of long spurs screwed to the
boot heels so low down that they strike the pave-
ment at every pace. A sabre with an iron
sheath, dragging and clattering like a cimeter at
a dog's tail, is also a proper accompaniment. For
the characters of such walkers apply to the 10th
Hussars. You need not fear—the 10th don't
fight!"

The Stride, or Long Walk. When you see a
man measuredly throwing out his legs to the ut-
most stretch, and making a pause at every stride,
as if he wished to reach the end of the street in
as few paces as possible, you may conclude that
he is an economist. I once knew a man who sa-
ved a pair of shoes in the year by taking long,
and therefore few strides—he thereby reduced the
friction on his soles.

The Mining, or Short Walk. is one contrived
with the least. Boarding school Misses and others
often adopt it; splitting as it were, one step into
two.

The Stamp Walk. In this walk the performer,
striking lustily out, brings his foot down with an
astounding thump, peculiarly imposing on a
boarded floor. It is very proper for a stage-
struck enthusiast, who intends to make his debut
as the Ghost of Don Juan.

The Creak Walk. is produced by the creaking
of new shoes; and is in great estimation amongst
those who can afford one new pair in the year—
they think it sounds like "New shoes! new
shoes!" forgetting all the while that
"Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow!
The rest is all but leather, or prunello."

The Picking Stone Walk. When you see a
man, with his eyes fixed, striding along the
causeway in an irregular traverse, with now a
long step and now a short, each being to the top
of a particular stone he has singled out, you may
conclude he is making the best of his way to the
lunatic asylum.

The Sleepy Walk.—In this walk the arms hang
motionless at the sides, the eyes are half closed,
the head as firm as that of a statue, and the pace
noiseless, slow, and slightly staggering. When
you see such a man, give him a slap on the shoul-
ders, or he may fall asleep and be run down by
the next coach.

The Varie-y walk.—When you observe a per-
son now striding slowly and thoughtfully, now
hurrying abruptly on, now pausing, now biting
his thumb, now looking vacantly about him, and
then recommencing the same sort of capers, you
may be assured he has either lost his way or his
wits; that he is either a madman or a poet, which
is much the same; or that he is like your obedi-
ent servant,
AN ODD WALKER.

COCK-FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The following extract is from Abbott's Let-
ters from Cuba.

"After leaving the stable, we saw, a few rods
further on the street, a voluble, orange boys,
men and boys and bustle, as if some extraordi-
nary business was in hand. It was the hour of
cockfighting, and there was the pit or theatre.
As this is a scandalous trait in the Spanish char-
acter, and observable in every town and village,
and seems the passion of this people, it was pro-
posed we should look in. In every point of
view but one, I could detect the thought of leav-
ing a footprint on such ground; but as a christi-
an philosopher, studying mankind, in the Span-
ish species, and this barbarous diversion reflects
a baleful light on the subject, I consented. It
is a round building sixty feet diameter, well cov-
ered, with circular seats and boxes rising from
the area one above another, and though not on
the Sabbath, the day when it was most frequented,
the theatre was well filled. Twice as many
persons I think there were, as I had seen in the
church when it was fullest.—Elevated in a dig-

nified pav or gallery, raised in by itself, and
projecting a little towards the arena, to give
the most perfect view of the combat, sat the
judge. This important officer of justice is regu-
larly appointed by the Governor, or Alcalde,
or otherwise, and from his decision there is no ap-
peal.—The venerable judge was far advanced in
years, to hold so important an office from his
white locks, and wrinkled countenance, and
bending frame, I should think him seventy—ten
years older than Chancellor Kent, when he re-
sided from the bench, but in do his honor justice,
he did not, like Philip of Macedonia, nor like some
of his brethren on republican benches, sleep
while the cause was trying. However, there
was an omission of one thing, he took no notes.
Yet I acknowledge he followed the cause thro'
all windings and up and downs, and not an
argument on either side was disregarded, nor
was there, so long as I observed him for I did
not see the cause through, the least sign of favor
or partiality in his countenance, nor the slightest
relaxation of his gravity.

"In glancing an eye round I should think
there was present a dozen or twenty cocks.—
Tamer birds I never saw. They needed no
confinement, but lay reclining on the band of an
owner or servant, and now and then crowing
from that perch. The shears and tweezers had
cleared away all needless excrescences—the
comb, if they had one, the feathers about the
neck and some about the tail, and other parts
had been probably for months so rubbed and chafed
with aguriente, a species of spirit that they
were of blood color. A pair was soon produced,
one of them by a planter of two thousand boxes
of sugar per annum, and I saw the doubtless
(once they call them) chinking in their hands.
The pit was cleared. The men approached
each other with the cocks, and one bird was per-
mitted to peck the other, to provoke him to
combat. We soon left the ground, but before
we went, both were covered with blood and
much spent, and one of them pierced in the
breast, probably with a mortal wound by his
adversary's beak. I understand they were sepa-
rated for a few moments, to inflame their wounds
with alcohol and to give them spirit internally,
when the combat would be renewed to death or
victory. We had no desire to see the end of the
fray, and returned home with a thousand mel-
ancholy reflections.

"It is to me, matter of astonishment, that a
cock is not given to this barbarous diversion
and open gambling by the Government of a
Christian country. But, it is, in fact, encourag-
ed by it. I will inquire, so as to be certain that
I am not misinformed, but I believe the govern-
ment regulates the sport, and appoints the judge
of the pit, rightly named, and a little emblem of
the bottomless. And I frankly acknowledge, if
this gambling sport is tolerated, and the most
savage and selfish passions are allowed to be
housed, some precluding influence of government
may be necessary, at times, to prevent deadly
strife among the gamblers as well as the cocks.
You would suppose that sport and gambling of
this kind, must be confined to negroes and the
population. No such thing. The Alcalde of this
city keeps ninety trained cocks for the combat,
and men of immense fortunes, and some in their
volantes, probably, therefore, from the country
on this important business, mingle in the pit, and
on the seats and boxes with boys and negroes, in
perfect liberty and equality. Bets from one to
two hundred dollars, (in English from seventeen to
two hundred dollars), are made on the issue of a duel
between two strutting coxcombs of the pit. As
if the passion had infected every man, the most
unfortunate are seen at this diversion, a
deaf and dumb man was there, conversing eagerly
by signs, and a most elegant-looking man of
forty, whom I have often seen in the arms of a
negro incapable of walking, was carried to the
cock-pit."

DELAWARE.

Presuming that there are some among our
readers who are not acquainted with the first set-
tlement of our native State, Delaware, we have
extracted from Dobson's Philadelphia edition of
Encyclopaedia, the following article, which we
have no doubt will be read with much interest
and pleasure.

**Rise and Progress of the State of Delaware, from
its first Settlement to the commencement of the
Revolutionary War.**

"Delaware is situated between 38° 29' 30 sec.
and 39° 40' of north latitude. It extends from
nearly the same longitude with the city of Phil-
adelphia, to about 40° of west longitude from
Philadelphia. It is about one hundred miles
long and forty broad at the southern part, the
northern part being so narrow as to give a mean
width of about 24 miles. Delaware is bounded
east by the bay and river which bears its name,
and the Atlantic Ocean on the south, by a line
drawn from Fenwick's Island due west, until it
intersects the tangent line that divides it from
Maryland, on the west by the said tangent line,
until it touches the western part of the territorial
circle, described by a radius of twelve miles ab-
out the town of New Castle. Contents of area
1,200,000 acres.

"About the year 1497, John Cabot and his son
Sebastian, who were Venetians in the service of
Henry VII. king of England, made a general
discovery of the American coast, which lies along
the northeast of the Continent. This was before
the discoveries of Columbus had extended fur-
ther than to a few of the West India islands. No
settlement appears to have been effected here,
until many years after the discovery of the Ca-
botts. About the year 1608, Henry Hudson vis-
ited this coast, and explored more particularly
the bay of Delaware, and the Hudson River,
(called after his name,) and the adjacent coun-
try. Soon after this, the Dutch are said to have
purchased from the said Captain Hudson, what-
ever right he might have acquired to said terri-
tory, by his discovery, and immediately sent out
a colony to commence a settlement. At what
time they commenced the settlement of Dela-
ware is not known, but it is well ascertained
that they had erected a fortress at Nassau, now
Georgetown, on the east side of the bay, as early
as 1632.

"In 1627, this country was visited by a colony
of Swedes and Fins, under the command of
Wm. Uteling, a respectable Swedish merchant.
They landed, and at first settled Cape Henlopen,
which they called Paradise Point. About the
year 1631, they built a fort near Wilmington,
which they called Christiana, or Christina. There
they laid out a small town, which was afterwards

demolished by the Dutch. The state of opposi-
tion between the colonies, for some time, requir-
ing the erection of fortifications, all through the
country. Soon after the arrival of the Swedes,
they were governed by Peter Minuet, under a
commission from the queen of Sweden. Some
time after this, the Swedish colony was trans-
ferred to the government of John Printz, and on
his being obliged to return home, in 1654, his
son-in-law, John Pappola, was deputed to the
administration.

"In the year 1655, the Dutch, in this settle-
ment were considerably recruited by the arrival
of seven vessels from New Amsterdam, (now N.
York,) having on board 6 or 700 men. In the
year 1672, the town of New Castle was incorpo-
rated, by the government of New York, and
was to be subject to a bailiff and six assistants.
After the first year the four elect were to be re-
moved from office, and four others elected. The
bailiff was President of the corporation, and en-
titled to a double vote. They had power to try
causes, not exceeding ten pounds, without any
appeal from their jurisdiction. The office of
Scout, who had been the chief of the council
of six, was here converted into sheriff, who had
jurisdiction within the corporation, and along
the river, and was annually elected. From this
new constitution the inhabitants had the benefit
of a free trade without being obliged to make
entry at New York as heretofore.

"During the early periods of the settlement
of Delaware, wampum was the principal cur-
rency of the country. Governor Lovelace of
New York, ordered by proclamation, that four
white grains and three black ones, should circulate
for a silver, or penny. This proclamation was
published in New York, Albany, Long-Island,
and Delaware, and the adjacent countries, un-
der the government of the Dutch. Large par-
cels of land had been purchased from the Indian
proprietors, by the Dutch, previous to the con-
quest of Capt. Carr. And after the establish-
ment of the government of the Duke of York,
the governors, deputy-governors, and different
court-officers, granted considerable quantities of
land on the west side of the bay, as far as Up-
land, (now Chester,) reserving a quit-rent of one
bushel of wheat for every hundred acres. In
this situation the government continued until a
war between the English and the States Gener-
al commenced, in which the whole country be-
ing retaken, became again subject to the Dutch;
but their possession was of short duration, for at
the termination of the war in 1667, it was agreed
at the peace of Breda, that the New-Netherlands,
then supposed to include the Delaware colony
should be exchanged for Surinam, a province of
Guiana, in South America, and thus restored
to the English. This article of the treaty was
considered at the time, as very disadvantageous
to the British Government. The value of Surinam
was estimated much higher than all that
tract of country which now includes the States
of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. This
was then viewed as a principal part of the dis-
grace attending the peace of Breda, which closed
a war in which the national character, for
bravery, had shone out with lustre; but where
the misconduct of the government was no less
apparent.

"From the restoration of this country in 1667,
until the administration of Mr. Dennis, in 1682,
the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex,
were held as an appendage to New York; of
course the public affairs of the colony were con-
ducted nearly as they had been previously to
the capture of the country by the Dutch. Sir
Edmond Andross now governed the duke's terri-
tory, and exercised jurisdiction on both sides
of the Delaware. His arbitrary impositions be-
gan to make his government and his character
odious to the inhabitants, who manifested a dispo-
sition to resist his measures, and his conduct,
but their efforts proved ineffectual.

"The title of the Duke of York to the New-
Netherlands depended on a grant from the crown,
dated 12th March, 1663-4. In the duke's settle-
ment of the country, and forming the govern-
ment under his grant, the Delaware colony was
included, as it was then supposed to be, a part
of New-Netherlands. This idea seems to have
originated and to have been continued by a kind
of voluntary deception, or rather from views of
direct encroachment and usurpation. The very
words of the grant are in direct opposition to
such an extension of claim or jurisdiction.—
When William Penn, in 1680, petitioned the
crown for the grant of Pennsylvania, in consid-
eration of a large debt due from the public to
his father's estate, this question naturally pre-
sented itself, and was fully discussed. The pe-
tition was referred to the Lords Commissioners,
or foreign plantations. From the importance of
the subject they chose to submit it, on the 8th
of November, 1680, to the consideration of the
Attorney General, and his report to them, on an
examination of the subject was "that the patent
granted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York,
was bounded westward by the east side of Dela-
ware Bay." In the year 1685, this question re-
ceived a more formal adjudication, when upon
Lord Baltimore's opposition to William Penn's
settlement under his grant, it was brought be-
fore a committee of the privy council a second
time, and after a full argument and examination,
their lordships reported among other things,
"that they did then adjudge the land then called
Delaware, to belong to his Majesty."

"In the settlement of the Delaware colony,
under two deeds of feoffment from the Duke of
York, in 1682, William Penn became involved in
a territorial contest with Lord Baltimore, which
eventually became expensive, tedious and trou-
blesome to the representatives. The dispute
was terminated in 1685, by an order "that for
the avoiding of all further differences, the tract
of land lying between the river and bay of Dela-
ware, and the eastern sea, on the one side, and
the Chesapeake bay, on the other, be divided
into two equal parts, by a line from the Cape
Henlopen to the 40th degree of north latitude,
and that one half lying between the bay of Dela-
ware and the eastern sea, belong to his majesty,
and the other half remain to the Lord Balti-
more as comprised within his charter." The
decision was founded upon the principal that the
king was deceived in his grant; that Delaware
colony came within the exemption to which the
patent was restricted, as that part of the coun-
try was proved to have been previously posses-
sed and settled by the Swedes and Dutch.

"Immediately after the deeds of feoffment
were executed, agreeable to contract, between
the Duke of York and William Penn, the latter
assumed the government of the Delaware colony,
in affairs of legislation, and connected it with
Pennsylvania. After the union of the province
and the three lower counties, the representatives
held their first session at Upland, (Chester) on

the 4th day of the tenth month, 1682. They
enacted a law confirming the same, and delineat-
ing the particulars of the plan, which was
adopted. By this act, all the privileges and ad-
vantages before granted in the province were ex-
tended to the colony of Delaware. They were
from that time to be considered as the same
people, and subject to the same laws. The free-
men, both of the province, and of Delaware,
were summoned to attend this assembly of 40 per-
sons, but they chose to elect twelve members
from each county, making in the whole 72, the
precise number, which by the frame of the gov-
ernment was to compose one house only. The
Representatives were accompanied with peti-
tions to the governor, importing "that the free-
ness of the people, their inability in estate, and
unskillfulness in government, would not permit
them to serve in so large an assembly, and there-
fore it was their desire that the number now re-
turned from each county, might serve both for
Provincial Council and General Assembly, with
the same powers and privileges, which by char-
ter were granted to the whole. The members
were accordingly distributed into two houses;
three out of each colony made a council, consist-
ing of eighteen, and the remaining part formed
an assembly of fifty-four.

"In the settlement of this country, under the
government of William Penn, the lands were
purchased, and not forcibly taken from the na-
tives, with whom it was observable that every
new purchase considerably enhanced the value
of the land; but the practice of contracting with
the natives for lands on which settlements were
made, is by no means peculiar to William Penn,
previous to his coming into Delaware, the Dutch
had practised the same; and large purchases had
been made of the Indians in America, particu-
larly in Massachusetts.

"During the time of William Penn's residence,
in his own province, the administration of the
government was conducted wisely and properly,
the council and the assembly were in harmony,
when his controversy with Lord Baltimore called
him to England, (in less than three years after his
arrival in the province,) it soon lost the benefit
of his personal assistance and the repose of gov-
ernment was of short duration. On William Penn's
leaving the province, we find disorders arising
in every department of government. A certain
Mr. Moore, a chief in the proprietary's adminis-
tration, was impeached by the assembly before
the provincial council. He was represented in
an address to William Penn, "as an aspiring and
corrupt minister of state." Mr. John White, a
representative from Delaware, and who signed
the address as speaker, was soon arrested and
committed to prison, and by a variety of artifices
the granting a habeas corpus was evaded. There-
being no steady hand to hold the balances be-
tween the council and the assembly, they soon fell
into a controversy, in the construction of their
respective powers and privileges, and there had
like to have been a very serious contest between
the assembly and the proprietary, on his requir-
ing from them a dissolution of their frame of
government. At the time of William Penn's
departure, he had committed the administration
of the government into the hands of five com-
missioners of state, taken out of the provincial
council, who were to preside in his place.—
Soon disgusted with their disputes, and with
their mode of conducting business in his absence
the proprietary removed the five commissioners
from office, and appointed for his deputy,
John Blackwell, an officer trained under Crom-
well and completely versed in intrigue. He
condemned his administration in December,
1688, by a display of unauthorized powers, and
endeavored to sow discord among the people.

"Misfortunes now seemed to crowd upon
William Penn, in both his own government and
in England. In about six months after his arrival,
the death of Charles II. brought James II. to
the throne, a prince to whom he had been par-
ticularly attached, and so particularly attached
if not from principle, at least from a variety of
circumstances, that he was almost inconsolable
against the proprietary, such as his taking
lodgings at Kensington, near the court, and
the king's outrageous attack upon Magdal-
en College; his writing a book at this critical
period, on the liberty of conscience, and his de-
fending the Duke of Buckingham, all conspired
in raising a prejudice against him, as a court
sycophant. After the abdication of James II.
in 1688, both the province and its proprietary
fell under the displeasure of the crown; their
laws had not been presented for acceptance,
and the new king and queen had not been pro-
claimed in the province, for a long time after
their accession; but the administration of the
government had been continued in the name of
the exiled monarch. At what time the change
was made is not certain, but in the year 1692,
the government was assumed by the crown, and
Colonel Fletcher, governor of New York, was
appointed to administer the government of both
colonies. In the latter end of the year 1693, on
a hearing before the king and council, he was
acquitted, and his government restored. After
the restoration of the proprietary, William
Markham was appointed lieutenant governor, and
in the time of his administration, in 1696, another
form of government was proposed and adopt-
ed. This continued to be the constitution of
Delaware, as well as Pennsylvania, during the
whole time of their union in legislation, for when
the next charter was accepted by the province,
in 1701, it was totally rejected by the members
of the three lower counties, and immediately a
breach ensued, which eventually terminated in
an entire separation.

"This does not appear to be the result of po-
litical caprice, but the result of an entire change
which had taken place between the principles of
the first constitution and this new charter. The
people had no longer the election of the council;
they were to be named by the governor; and
were to serve upon him. Instead of having
but three voices in seventy-two, he was left
single in the executive, and at liberty to restrain
the legislature, by refusing his assent to their
bills. Other articles also were much to the ad-
vantage of the people, yet they were decided in
their opinion, and thus avoided much altercation
and political disorder. The repose of the coun-
ties of Delaware remained undisturbed for many
years, until the old proprietary controversy was
revived; then the claimants became warm, and
engaged, until the weight of anxiety, expense
and trouble, compelled them to settle and adjust
all their differences by commissioners, May 1732.
From several other circumstances, as well as
delays on the part of the Maryland proprietors,
the execution of those articles and the decrees
thereon, were postponed, until they were super-
seded by another argument between Frederick

Died Baltimore, son and heir of Charles Lord Baltimore, and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, which was made on the 4th of July, 1760, and was likewise confirmed by decree, March 1762. These articles and decrees were immediately put in execution. The commissioners appointed by the several proprietaries, were fully authorized, and surveyed the several lines as mentioned, and described in the agreement, designated those lines by visible stones, pillars, and other landmarks, and made a return thereof under their hands and seals, with an exact plan or map of their work annexed; but, from several causes, there never was a complete change of jurisdiction, until the proclamation of William Penn, for that purpose, on the 8th of April, 1775. This was finally carried into operation, the laws extended, and the boundaries of the counties and hundreds established by an act of Delaware Legislature, passed the second day of September, 1775.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London Nov. 17.
The general state of the manufactures throughout the country is considerably improved, as compared with their condition some months since, and in many places there is something like manufacturing prosperity. The French papers state, there is no doubt that the English government intend to get possession of Madeira, and to keep it as a security for the loans to Portugal.

The Journal des Debates says:—The Ministerial Journals announce an official joy that the Government of the United States has received Don Miguel's Envoy. The Government of the U. S. recognises all the sovereignties *de facto*, as soon as the local resistance that strove against their establishment had ceased. In questions of legitimacy it never interferes. This is a singular precedent to be invoked by men who pretend to be the champions of legitimacy, and who have not feared in the question of Portugal, to violate all the principles thereof outrageously.

TURKEY.—Constantinople 16th October.
—Since my last, more than 200 vessels of different nations have entered our port—among others 18 Russian vessels from the Mediterranean; most of which have sailed again for the Black Sea. They had passed the Dardanelles under the Dutch flag. The Porte, however, informed them, that although the ratifications had not been exchanged, they might hoist the Russian flag, and rest assured of the prompt execution of the firmans relating to the remainder of their voyage.

Several adjutants and colonels of the Sultan, who has been sent to Adrianople, have returned, and cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the friendly reception received. The state of the city with regard to health, as well as that of the environs, continues favorable, and the rather cool weather, which we have lately had, gives reason to hope that we shall not suffer from the plague this year.

October 25th.—Accounts from the frontiers of Russia, represent Count Nesselrode as much occupied with the foreign ambassadors, an exact report of all being made to his majesty. The subject is said to be the friendly representations offered by the English and French Courts, in favor of the Porte, and it is thought it will not be fruitless, in reducing the sum for the expenses of the war, and the military occupation of the Turkish territory. They also wish to effect a change in what has been with regard to the principalities. In every thing, it is thought Russia will exhibit her moderation.

It was thought that the Russians would occupy the principalities and Trebizond, to guarantee the payment of the Turkish debt. The fate of Greece, which is now deciding in the conferences of London, is also debated at Petersburg, and there is no reason to believe, that that nation will speedily celebrate their regeneration, and that the new state will have frontiers proper to secure its independence and prosperity; for the Emperor and all his family earnestly interest themselves in their fate.

In obedience to orders from Count Dietrich, part of the troops on the other side of the Danube will pass to take winter quarters in the principalities.

MADRID, 9th Nov.—In consequence of the obstinacy of our government in refusing to treat with her former colonies, the commerce of Spain is entirely excluded from almost all the markets of America. It is not surprising that they should seek in their despair to support their attack against Mexico. It is announced that a company formed at Barcelona proposes to transport 8000 men to New Spain, on moderate terms. On the other hand, Don Joseph Vellida has just been appointed to succeed Gen. Lorigo, who has died at Havana, and it is said he is to lead 4000 men chiefly volunteers, who are said to be already assembled in Andalusia, ready to embark.

The next thing which occupies attention, is the finances of the country. The resignation of Senor Aguado seems an ill omen, and politicians think that it may perhaps lead to the recall of M. Ballasteros. When he received the portfolio, he confined Senor Erra in a state prison, on account of the part he took in the Gebhard loan; and perhaps his successor may treat him in a similar manner; for his participation in Perpetual Rents.

The name of Rothschild has been mentioned, but it has been received with repugnance among the great, on account of his concern with the Constitutional loans; but perhaps it may be listened to with more favor when it shall be repeated by Senor Medici, who has formerly derived benefit through his co-operation in favor of Naples. The catastrophe of Senor Egula is the subject of conversation every where. The Apostolic party insists upon it that the maker of the Infernal Machine is a Negro. The fact, however, was, that the General was hated by men of every party. However it may be, it is said that he received 11 wounds, he has had his right hand amputated and two fingers of his left, and his condition is still very precarious. In order to console him as much as possible for this misfortune, the king has appointed him Lieutenant General, with the privilege of signing with the seal.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—A report is spread in our capital, that it is intended to choose by drawing lots, some regiments of infantry to be sent to Mexico, and that the King will soon issue a decree for a ballot to complete the army. We learn from Grenada, that in the night of the 19th, three shocks of an earthquake were felt there.

CORUNA, 3d Nov.—The following are some additional particulars concerning the Infernal Machine which exploded in the

hands of Capt. General Egula. His excellency had a part of his finger destroyed, as well as the thumb of his right hand. His overcoat was much burnt, as well as his pantaloons; besides 4 wounds in his legs, he received several others in his stomach and face. As the General opened the packet almost under the table, before which he was sitting, it protected the other persons present from any injury. The packet was eight inches square, an inch thick, and might have weighed seven or eight ounces. Surgeons were immediately sent for. The general gave orders to put his troops under arms, and to double the posts. The authorities, and the inhabitants ran about the streets in great dismay. The surgeons almost despaired of his life.

From the Baltimore American.

BUENOS AYRES.—In addition to the information published yesterday, the editors of the American have received by the schooner *Argo* from their correspondent at Buenos Ayres; the *British Packet* of the 10th October; a file of the *Gaceta Mercantil* to the 20th of the same month, and a letter of the 21st, giving the latest intelligence from that city.

The British Packet of the 10th October states that the effects of the various decrees issued by the government with the view to raise the paper currency, have already been sensibly felt. Ounces, which during the week were done at \$120, are now at \$92.

A communication from the minister, Don Thomas Guido, dated the 8th October, to the Bishop of the Diocese, sets forth the great inconvenience to the country from the numerous holidays, especially at a moment when constant activity is required to redeem the time lost in the late civil war; and requests the Bishops to present a plan of reform in this respect, in order to reduce the number as far as the principles of religion will permit.

A communication was received by the Government of Buenos Ayres from the widow of Manuel Dorrego, late Governor of the Province, in which she states:

"That she had received the decree of the Government authorizing the payment of 100,000 dollars stock, voted by the House of Representatives to her late husband for the services he had rendered the country; that in the short period which had elapsed between the intimation of his death and its execution, on the fatal 13th of December, his country had occupied his thoughts, and desires of alleviating the urgent wants of the province, and rewarding an army just returned from gloriously combating for the right and honor of the country, he enjoined her to place at the disposal of the Government one-third of the 100,000 dollars stock. That an injunction so sacred by reason of the moment in which it was made, and so characteristic of the love which he always bore for his country, makes her heedless of herself and the orphan state of her two daughters, in order to join in a sentiment so pure; and therefore begs the Government to accept the donation which she makes in the name of her deceased husband, Don Manuel Dorrego."

Campeachy.—By the arrival at New York of the ship *Destemona*, a file of Campeachy papers to the 23d of November, has been received, with several proclamations relative to the separation of Yucatan from the Mexican Republic. The act of Separation was concluded at Merida, the capital of the province, on the 9th of November, and signed by all the principal civil and military authorities. The seceders from the General Government have given the name of *Central Republic* to the province.

The national brig *Hidalgo* arrived at Acapulco on the 7th of October, from Acapulco, having on board Senor Mariano de Baltrana, Vice President of the Republic of Central America, and fifty other civil and military functionaries who were expatriated from that Republic.

Awful Death.—On Monday morning, as two ladies were distributing Tracts, in the upper part of maine street, they came to the house of Mrs. Monks. The front door was shut, and no one invited them to come in. A black man standing near, directed them to another door, which they entered. But all was silent. They were about to leave the house, when they noticed that the chimney piece had recently been on fire, and on looking in the hearth, they noticed the appearance, and a few remains of a human being. On closer inspection they were found to be the ashes of Mrs. Monks. Her body had been almost completely consumed by fire. A foot and a part of an arm were the principal remains that identified her ashes, and marked the spot where she was burned. She had lived alone for several months past, kept a little grocery in which the principal article was whiskey, and for some time, had been in the habits of intemperance.—Whether she fell upon the hearth, in a state of inebriety, or in a fit, cannot be determined. The circumstance of her being so entirely consumed, can be accounted for only by her system having become highly inflammable by the excessive use of alcohol.—*Luminary.*

Willard Adams well known in this city as a stage and steam boat runner, jumped from a second story window in South Market street, on Friday, and was so much injured that he could not move. He had been confined for some days with illness, and performed this sad act in a violent delirium. He talked much about Sam Patch, and shortly before he leaped, was heard to say that he could do some things as well as that noted character.—*Albany Adv.*

PORTSMOUTH, (Ohio), November 23.

Execution.—We have been told by one who was present at the execution of the four Negro slaves, at Greenupburg, on Friday week, that they all maintained to the last, the utmost firmness and resignation to their fate. They severally addressed the assembled multitude, in which they attempted to justify the deed they had committed, on the principle acknowledged by all white men, "That it is lawful in the sight of God, and a principle implanted in the breast of every man by nature, to fight for freedom, and slay the tyrant who dares to deprive them of it. This only they had done, and having failed to accomplish the sole object for which they slew their merciless oppressors, traffickers in human flesh, it remained for them to pay the forfeit of that failure with their lives. They were willing to do so. They had done no more than their judges and executioners would have done under similar circumstances; and that too with a solemn appeal to the Judge of heaven and earth, for the integrity of their motives, and the justice of their cause."

One of them while standing upon the cart, just ready to be launched into eternity, exclaimed several times—"Death!—Death any time, in

preference to slavery!" During the whole time they stood under the gallows, not a joint was seen to tremble; nor a sigh heard to escape from them. They joined with great animation in the singing of an hymn; after which they shook cordially, the hands of all who were near them, and were launched off, enjoying what they supposed to be the full triumph of the Christian's faith.—*Western Times.*

The Navy.—The following is a list of the vessels of the U. S. Navy in Commission, and now in service:

Mediterranean Station.—Delaware 74, Commodore W. M. Crane. Java 44, Captain John Downes. Constellation 56, Capt. A. S. Wadsworth. Fairfield 18, Master Commandant, F. A. Parker. Lexington 88, Master Commandant W. M. Hunter. Warren 18, Master Commandant G. W. Skinner. Ontario 18, Captain T. H. Stephen.

Pacific Station.—Guerrero, 44, Commodore C. C. B. Thompson. St. Louis 18, Master Commandant J. D. Sloat. Vincennes 18, Captain Finch. Dolphin, 12, Lt. J. P. Zantlinger.

West India Station.—Tahiti, 18, Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. Erie, 18, Master Commandant Daniel Turner. Peacock, 18, Master Commandant E. B. McCall. Hornet, 18, Master Commandant Otho Norris. Natchez, 18, Master Commandant Alex. Claxton. Shark, 12, Lieutenant Thomas T. Webb. Crampus, 12, Lieutenant W. K. Latimer.

Brazilian Station.—Hudson 44, Commodore Stephen Cassin. Vandalia, 18, Master Commandant John Gallagher.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

The following is a list of the acting Governors of the several States for 1830.

Maine,	Nathan Cutler.
New Hampshire,	Benjamin Pierce.
Vermont,	Samuel C. Crafts.
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln.
Rhode Island,	James Fenner.
Connecticut,	Ebenezer Tomlinson.
New York,	Enos T. Throop.
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom, Jr.
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf.
Delaware,	David Hazard.
Maryland,	Daniel Martin.
Virginia,	William B. Giles.
North Carolina,	John Owen.
South Carolina,	Stephen D. Miller.
Georgia,	George R. Gilmer.
Alabama,	Gabriel Moore.
Mississippi,	Gerard C. Branton.
Louisiana,	H. Beauvais.
Tennessee,	William Carroll.
Kentucky,	Thomas Metcalf.
Ohio,	Allen Trimble.
Indiana,	James B. Ray.
Illinois,	Ninian Edwards.
Missouri,	John Miller.

From the Charleston Courier.

MANIA POTU.

This Latin phrase is a great favorite with all physicians; it occurs in the weekly or monthly reports of deaths and their causes, and is calculated to make a suitable impression upon young sinners against temperance in drinking.—If it were properly understood The plain English of it is this: "*died raving mad, in consequence of hard drinking.*"

By this vernacular title, I trust that drunkards, not too far gone to understand any thing, will be warned against this too common source of outrageous madness.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

The Seducer Caught.—A gentleman in Western, having seen the article in our paper some weeks since relating to the seduction and mysterious absence of a young woman from Westfield, wrote to us last Friday, stating that a man apparently 40 or 45 years of age had lately come to that place with a girl whom he called his wife; but from her delicate situation and other circumstances, (it is said that her first appearance in the place was in men's clothes) it was suspected that they were the persons alluded to in our paragraph. We immediately communicated the information sent us, and two gentlemen of Westfield passed through this town on Sunday afternoon, on their return having in custody the runaways. The man's name is William Johnson, and he has a wife and six children! He is said to be an adept in these crimes. The girl is but about 17 years of age, and appeared much dejected. As the subject will probably come before our next Courts, we forbear remarks.—Johnson, we understand, was committed to jail in this town on Monday evening.—*Springfield (Mass.) Reput.*

Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, has arrived at New Orleans, and is about to commence his journey across the Continent to the Pacific Ocean, for scientific purposes. The New Orleans Courier remarks that he has before been personally known in that city, during a visit he made about six years ago. Since then, he has distinguished himself in the Chamber of Peers in his own country; but, being ardently devoted to the natural sciences, he has resolved to undertake this expedition, with the hope of making discoveries interesting and useful to the world.

During his former visit to America, he penetrated to the Upper Missouri, and was stimulated by a strong desire to proceed farther; but important business called him back to Europe. He will now prosecute his extensive plans, as a mere traveller, under the title of the Baron von Homberg.

He has written a portion of his travels, which he is about publishing in New Orleans, at his own expense, in the German language. The second volume contains the relation of his trip from New Orleans to the Kansas river. The third will contain the description of the upper regions of Missouri.

Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, although born near a throne, is described as entertaining a strong partiality for the institutions of the United States, since he has an opportunity to judge for himself, and to draw a comparison with what he has had an opportunity to see in his travels in other parts of the world. An undertaking like that in which he has embarked, cannot fail to draw the attention of the public in this country, and to excite a general wish that his liberal and enlightened designs may be accomplished.—*N. Y. Daily Advs.*

Slave Trade.—It is stated on the authority of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Nov. 2d, that the last clearance of a slave vessel took place in that city on the 31st of Oct. This is in accordance with the decree of the Emperor Don Pedro, who has at last determined to take a step so impudently demanded by humanity, and so necessary to the true interests of the country. The Pope, it will be recollected, lately sent an urgent

request to the Emperor, that a stop might be put to this inhuman traffic. Whether it has been brought about in consequence of that request, or by other means, it will be equally a matter of sincere congratulation.

The fellow who took two packages from the possession of the keeper of the Marlborough Hotel, in Boston, addressed to Gilbert & Sons, of that city, the one containing \$3,300 in bank notes, and the other 100 Spanish doubloons, has been caught. He proved to be the person who was suspected, Thomas Butler, who was employed by those gentlemen to make the fire and sweep their store. He was taken at Brattleborough, Vermont, by two stage drivers. When arrested, he readily gave his name, confessed the theft and gave up 100 doubloons, and \$149 dollars in bank notes, being the whole amount taken, with the exception of about one hundred dollars. He was immediately sent off for Boston, and when the stage arrived at Milton, N. H. he began to stamp round like a frantic man, and ran into the bushes. He was pursued, but before he was overtaken, he had cut his throat with a razor, and died almost instantly. It is stated in the Boston Patriot, that Butler has a sister in New York very respectably married. It is added that he was formerly a clerk to a house in that city, who failed. He sometimes called his name Ira Butler.

The election of a member of Congress from the district composed of Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver and Butler counties, (Pa.) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins, has caused a considerable excitement in the district, and some feeling throughout the State. The rival candidates were James S. Stevenson and Herman Denny—the latter the candidate of the Anti-masonic party.

Mr. Denny was elected by a majority of about 1500 votes.

CAUTION.—A friend has stated to us that a note, purporting to be a fifty dollar note of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, was received at a broker's office last evening from Lancaster. Upon examination, it proved to be a five dollar note, so very ingeniously altered, that a person not acquainted with the plates of the bank, would have taken it without suspicion. None, other than the five dollar notes, have Penn's treaty for a vignette.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Pope, the new governor of Arkansas territory, having arrived at his Barrataria, has been treated to a dinner. Whether, like his great prototype, the seneschal snatched from the Governor's mouth, the various dishes before they were tasted, we are not informed; but the following toast, it doth appear, was given, and probably drank.

"Our distinguished guest, his Excellency John Pope—eminently conspicuous for talents and legal political information—the territory of Arkansas has been peculiarly favored in obtaining her chief magistrate from among the first statesmen of the republic."

Whereupon the governor incontinently made a speech; from which the two following paragraphs are extracted.

"It is highly gratifying to me to learn, that while many other appointments of the President are condemned, all parties concur in conceding that the office of Governor of Arkansas is well filled."

"Many party friends and political opponents supposed, that my pretensions had not been sufficiently appreciated; and, indeed, I was not such a stranger to my own merits as not to believe that I had a fair claim to one of the first stations in the gift of the President; and when I first saw my appointment announced in the public prints, I was little less astonished than if it had dropped from the clouds."

It is not necessary, we suppose, for a governor of Arkansas to blush—it is sufficient that the people should blush for him.

U. S. Gazette.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

No one can have forgotten the promises of reform that were made before the late election—and the pledges to expunge the extravagance of Mr. Adams' administration by the introduction of a scrupulous system of economy. How have these promises and these pledges been redeemed? Let facts determine.

The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1829, for civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous purposes, amount to \$2,482,415 50

Do, three first quarters of 1828, for do, 2,235,823 97

Showing an excess of expenditure, for the three first quarters of Gen. Jackson's first years administration, over the corresponding quarters of Mr. Adams' last years do, amounting to \$246,591 53

About \$100,000 of this extraordinary expenditure, was occasioned by the recalled for and unprecedented recall of all the foreign ministers of the government, to make room for the General's partisan friends. Where the additional \$146,000 have gone we do not know, and we shall not know until we see the tables accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We must be content, for the present, with the knowledge of the fact that, instead of curtailing the expenses of the government, Gen. Jackson has increased them, in one single department, in six months, more than two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars!

The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year 1829, for military service, including fortifications, &c. amount to \$5,115,256 44

Do, three first quarters of 1828, for do, 4,684,666 81

Making a difference against General Jackson's administration, in nine months, of \$470,589 63

Time will determine for what purposes these \$470,589 63 beyond the expenditures for the same length of time of Mr. Adams' administration, have been made. In the mean time we are utterly at a loss to account for this extraordinary excess of expenditure in this single branch. No increase of the army has taken place—no extraordinary fortifications have been erected—no extension has been effected in the pension list—no unusual arming of the militia has been attended to. No—not one of these objects has been accomplished during the nine months covering this enormous increase of expenditure. And yet Gen. Jackson, who was to correct the extravagance of Mr. Adams' administration, has exceeded in one branch of expenditure in nine months, the amount expended for the same purposes, in the same time, by Mr. Adams, the extraordinary sum of four hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents!!!

Thus have two branches of the expenditures of the government, cost the country, in nine

months, under Gen. Jackson's administration, over four hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixteen cents, more than they did, for the same period of time, under the administration of Mr. Adams.

If these facts furnish any evidence of economy or reform on the part of Gen. Jackson's administration, we do not comprehend the meaning of the terms.

The Two Headed Girl.—The bicephalous girl of whom we have already told our readers, has been in Paris some days. At the last sitting of the academy of sciences, Geoffroy de St. Hilaire placed her portrait before the eyes of the assembly, and gave some explanations of the observations he had already made on this singular phenomenon. This child is double from the head to the hips, her right part has been baptised under the name of Christina, and the left under the name of Ritta. Christina is obviously more developed than Ritta, almost the whole of the upper portion of the body is on the other side. Yet on examining them, with the assistance of the stethoscope, one cannot help thinking that Ritta alone possesses the organ of the circulation, that is the heart. Looking at them behind, the two cerebral columns are seen to continue in a manner very distinct down to the coxis (the big bone) where it is confounded only in the lower part. The rectum is evidently single, though we remark a sort of hollow cut which seems to show a tendency towards doubling. This child was directed to Paris by Professor Rolando, of Turin; but it is singular enough that the police keeps back the license which the father solicits to satisfy the public curiosity. A refusal of this kind on the part of M. Mangin would serve for a pendant to the ordinance of M. de la Bourdonnaye respecting Punch. Whatever it may be, M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, who has so long a time been devoted to the study of monstrosities, and who has even founded on his observations of them a system which has become classical in Europe, cannot believe in this refusal, and hopes, for the interests of science, that the license asked for will not further be delayed from the father of Christina-Ritta.—*Courier Francais.*

Perilous Situation.—During a late gale, the Schoer Fair Play broke from her moorings at Erie, on Lake Erie, and after drifting about the lake for three days and two nights, during the whole of which time it snowed so fast they could not tell where they were, and to add to their distressed situation, being entirely destitute of fire and provisions, drove ashore. To keep from freezing, the crew, (three in number including the captain, one being ashore when she broke from her moorings,) frequently exercised themselves on deck with what is called "rough and tumble."

The Lancaster Gazette states that on Sunday night the 20th, instant, two attempts were made to stop the western mail stage between that place and Harrisburgh. The first attempt was made east of Muncy, and the second about one mile east of Elizabethtown. The first attempt was made by three men, and the second by four. Each time the driver, who was armed with pistols, fired upon them, which so alarmed the horses, that they ran off and left the robbers behind.

Independence of Judges.—The following is a short extract from an eloquent speech of Chief Justice Marshall, in the Virginia Convention, on the subject of independent Judiciary. It was delivered in answer to a gentleman who was in favor of placing the Judges at the mercy of the Legislature.

"The argument of the gentleman goes to prove not only that there is no such thing as Judicial Independence, but that there ought to be no such thing; that it is unwise and unprovoked to make the tenure of the Judges' office to continue during good behavior. That is the effect of his argument. His argument goes to prove, not only that there is no such thing, but it is unwise that there should be. I have grown old in the opinion, that there is nothing more dear to Virginia, or ought to be dearer to her Statesmen, and that the best interests of our country are secured by it. Advert, sir, to the duties of a Judge. He has to pass between the Government, and the man whom that government is prosecuting; between the most powerful individual in the community, and the poorest and most unpopular. It is of the least importance, in the exercise of these duties, he should observe the utmost fairness. Need I press the necessity of this? does not every man feel that his own personal security and the security of his property depends on that fairness. The Judicial Department comes home in its effects to every man's friends; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not to the last degree important, that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to influence or control him but God and his conscience? You do not allow a man to perform the duties of a juryman or a judge, if he has one dollar of interest in the matter to be decided; and will you allow a judge to give a decision when his office may depend upon it when his decision may offend a powerful and influential man? Your salaries do not allow any of your judges to lay up for his old age; the longer he remains in office, the more dependent he becomes upon his office. He wishes to retain it; if he did not wish to retain it, he would not have accepted it. And will you make me believe, that if the manner of his decision may effect the tenure of that office, that the man himself will not be affected by that consideration? But suppose he is not affected by it, if the mere repeal of a law, and the making some change in the organization of his court, is to remove him, that these circumstances will not recur perpetually? It is a circumstance, that in my judgment, the whole good which may grow out of this Convention, be it what it may, will never compensate for the evil of changing the tenure of the judicial office."

A Lady Office-holder.—In the Charleston Patriot we find an extract of a letter from Columbia of the 12th of December, with this information:—"Mrs. Hardewicke was elected Register of Meuse Conferences for Georgetown, an office to which that lady was elected four years ago, and which she has filled with great credit to herself."

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, making special appropriations for the repairs and equipments of the frigate Brandywine, and for the pay of her officers and crew.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—1st session.
 From the National Journal.

Monday, December 21.—In the Senate, various petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and Resolutions submitted.—The bill for the adjustment of Land Claims in Missouri was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a number of petitions were presented and referred. Various bills were then reported by some of the Committees, and were read twice and committed.—The House then took up the consideration of the Resolution relating to a National Army on the Western Waters. A brief discussion took place; all the amendments were rejected, and the Resolution was then adopted in its original form.

Tuesday, December 22.—In the Senate, a joint resolution was adopted to adjourn the two Houses till Monday. A bill to provide for the payment of sundry citizens of the Territory of Arkansas for trespasses committed upon their property by the Osage Indians in the year 1816, 1817, and 1823, a bill for the benefit of Elijah Clark, of Louisiana, and of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Clark, deceased, and a bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, were severally read the third time and passed. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, various petitions and resolutions were presented and referred to appropriate Committees. A bill was reported by Mr. M'Duffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for an equipment for the Frigate Brandywine. A joint resolution from the Senate to adjourn the two Houses until Monday, was read twice and ordered to its engrossment, by a vote of 90 to 70; but the yeas and nays being called on its passage, the resolution was subsequently rejected by a vote of 121 to 62. A resolution was offered by Mr. Storrs, requiring the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the frauds committed on the revenue in the Territory of Arkansas, alluded to in the Message of the President, which resolution was agreed to.

Wednesday, December 23.—In the Senate, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate what funds of the United States, deposited in the State Banks or the Banks of the District of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of Congress of 1820; what sums still remain in such Banks; at what times the transfers were respectively directed; and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

A great many petitions were presented in the House of Representatives. The various Committees then made numerous reports, by bills and otherwise. The joint resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Davis of South Carolina, to extend the privilege of the Library of Congress was referred to the joint committee on the Library. Several resolutions calling for information were then laid on the table, and a number of resolutions were adopted. Three bills received from the Senate were read twice and referred to appropriate Committees. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine, which was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, passed upon nine private bills, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Thursday, December 24.—In the Senate, various petitions, memorials, and resolutions were presented and acted on, and several bills were passed. The Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House of Representatives a variety of petitions and resolutions were offered and referred. The various bills which on the preceding day had been ordered to a third reading were passed; and the House in Committee acted upon a variety of minor private bills. Various resolutions of minor importance were offered and adopted; and the resolutions laid on the table the preceding day, were agreed to. On motion of Mr. Everett, a Committee on Enrolled Bills was ordered to be appointed. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Monday Dec. 28.—In the Senate Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, appeared and was qualified, and took his seat. Memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Two resolutions offered, on Thursday were adopted, and others were submitted. Several bills from the House of Representatives were read the second time and referred. The bill to grant preemption rights to settlers on the public lands was taken up and ordered to be recommitted.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of petitions were presented and referred. Various resolutions were then offered and adopted. Mr. Hunt of Vermont then moved the consideration of the resolution which he had offered some days since on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands for the purposes of education and internal improvement among the several States and the motion was decided in the affirmative. But as Mr. Martin of S. C., who had moved an amendment, was absent, on motion of Mr. Speight the further consideration of the resolution was postponed till to-morrow. The various bills which on Thursday were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time and passed. The House then acted, in committee of the whole, on sundry bills, one of which, to establish a rule for the computation of mileage of members of Congress, caused some little discussion, and was finally reported to the House with amendments. Before any decision was had upon this bill, a successful motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Wickliffe, who desired to take the sense of the House, when more members were present, on an amendment, adopted in committee, to which he was opposed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 14.

GREAT FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

About 6 o'clock, on Friday evening last, a fire broke out at the Southeast corner of Main and Third streets, in the wooden building occupied as a store and auction room by Messrs. J. & C. V. Harris.—In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The buildings on the same square, South and East, for some distance, were also of wood. All on Main street South to the brick house occupied by H. Raguet, as a store, were very soon on fire. By great exertions, the progress of the fire South was arrested at this point.

Very soon after the fire began to rage, a brick wind sprung up from the South, which directed the flame immediately across Third street. The large brick building, at the corner, occupied as a store below by Mr. A. Graham, and above by M. Dawson's printing office, it was supposed could be saved. But a flame building east of it soon caught fire and involved the brick in the destructive element. All the buildings on the East side of Main street, to the U. S. Bank, were abandoned, and efforts made only to save the property. Except two buildings of brick, adjoining the brick corner, they were all of wood, and occupied as stores and milliner's shops.

From the Gazette de France.

Claims by the Porte to Russia.—Without being considerable in themselves, the cities of Asia ceded to Russia by the Ottoman Porte acquire importance by their geographical position. The following observations upon this subject are collected from the most recent travels, and particularly from those of M. Gamba, the French Consul at Teflis.

Situated upon the coast of Circassia, between the 44th and 45th degrees of latitude, Anapa is improperly considered as an Asiatic city. A short distance separates it from the Gulf of Taman, and, consequently, from the sea of Azov and from the peninsula of Crimea. The Turks founded this establishment in 1784, when the Russians had occupied Taman, which before that period was the principal market of the Circassians.

Anapa was the residence of a Pacha. Its situation and its possession was so much the more important to the Turks, as it served them, as a means of communication not only with the Musulman inhabitants of Caucasus, but probably with the Sunnite Tartars of Bukhara, who acknowledged the Sultan for their Caliph or religious chief. From the distance of this communication, it must be taken for granted that between Derbent and Tiflis there existed one or more points of embarkation, and also that the Black Sea was passed over in order to gain the Gulf of Menechlak. One thing at least is certain, that the Pacha of Bokara sent every three years three or four tons in gold to the Sultan, and received an embassy charged to thank him for that service. Now, it is difficult to point out any other route that this embassy could have taken, than that of the interior of Caucasus, which extends in its whole length from Anapa to the Black Sea. The passage by Persia and Kouristan would present much danger. The population of Anapa does not yet amount to beyond 3,000 of which one third are Turks; the rest Circassians, Armenians and Greeks. The last were rigidly watched, and treated as captives.

The fortress of Anapa mounts 80 brass cannons. It was taken in 1807 by the Russians, and it is a fact worthy of observation, that they were headed by two Frenchmen. The Duke of Richelieu commanded the land force, and the Marquis of Traversay the fleet. After the peace of 1812 Anapa was restored to the Porte, a measure so contrary to the interests of Russia, that it could only be excused on the part of General Koutousoff, the negotiator for peace, by the urgent necessity of disposing of the army of Moldavia against the French who were about to attack Moscow. The Pacha of Anapa excited a continual state of hostilities between the people of Caucasus and the Russians. He furnished the former with arms and with ammunition, and purchased the men the women and the children, who were captured in their excursions beyond the Caucasus. The Turks had also established in this place an open market with the Circassians for the supply of the harems at Constantinople. The young women brought from the interior of the country were there exchanged for the merchandise of Europe. "Anapa," says M. Gamba, "might then become an advantageous station for the French, who have establishments on the coast of Azov, or of Mingrelia, especially if this port should pass under the dominion of Russia, who will, no doubt endeavor to civilize by commerce the Circassians, and successively the other inhabitants of Caucasus."

Pursuing the Oriental coast of the Black Sea to the 42d degree of latitude, Poti discovers itself. This city is situated at the mouth, and upon the left bank, of one of the most celebrated rivers of antiquity—the Phasis, better known now in that part of the world under the name of Roon. The possession of this city by the Turks deprived the Russians of the navigation of the river, which was the more severely felt by them, as it closes the province belonging to Russia between the Black Sea and Georgia, where Teflis is in the centre of their government. It was proposed to give a new direction to the Phasis, by opening a canal, which should lead directly to the sea from the fort of Reinskia. This fort was constructed by the Russians, on the right bank, at a league below the mouth, to counterbalance the importance of Poti, but this work presented great difficulties, and the acquisition of Poti rendered it unnecessary. The rich productions of Mingrelia and of Imertia will descend now without obstacles to the sea.

Since Russia, in consequence of her last conquests from Persia, has extended her frontiers to the upper Araxes, the northern part of Armenia is in some measure incorporated in the provinces of Georgia and Imertia. The direct communication is about to be re-established by the construction of Akhalzikia. This place is strong, and from its position on the Kour, which is the ancient Cyrus, it commands the course of that great river to its entrance into Georgia. A part of the territory is to be ceded to Russia, at the same time as the town of Akhalzikia, but this portion is not yet determined on.

The cession of these three important places, some German journal adds that of Akhalzikia, a town belonging to the Pachalik of Akhalzik, and situated 20 leagues to the east of that place on the western frontiers of Georgia. It is possible that it may be included in the portion of territory just mentioned; but as to this nothing certain is known. Akhalzikia, or Akiska, as the Turks call it, was the Capital of Ottoman Georgia. It is situated on a river which bears the same name, and which runs into the Cyrus.—The town is surrounded by ditches and a double row of unroofed walls, flanked by square and round towers. The citadel commands it. The population may be calculated at about 40,000. In this number may be included about 500 Catholic families; and as many scattered about in the rich villages of the neighborhood. In the town there are two Catholic churches attended by six priests, who have obtained permission from the Holy See to celebrate worship in Armenian and English.

How to discomfit a Tiger, and gain a Title.—The York (Canada) Observer relates the following anecdote of a Canadian prelate:

Mr. Dunlop whilst in the East Indies, obtained this title ("Tyger Dunlop,") in consequence of having vanquished a royal tiger with a bladder of Scotch snuff. The Doctor having crossed the Gauges with his quarterly allowance (75lbs.) observed a tiger at some distance. Being without fire-arms, he ordered his men to use their oars as weapons of defence. They formed into close column with their backs to the windward, whilst the Doctor emptied the contents of the bladder, into a piece of canvass, and danced upon it, until it became as fine as dust. The tyger continued winding, and occasionally coughing. When he approached within twenty yards of the party, the Doctor discharged about half a pound of the ammunition, part of which was carried by a strong wind into the tiger's head furiously. The tyger growled, shook his head furiously, and retreated. In a few minutes he returned to the charge, approaching the party cautiously, and rubbing his eyes occasionally with his fore legs. When within about 15 yards of the party he again coughed; and, as he was preparing to make his murderous spring, the Doctor and five of his party lay at him about two pounds of snuff, which told well, for the royal tyger commenced roaring, and sprang into the Ganges, and fled to the opposite shore. For this achievement the Doctor received 2000 rupees, a silver snuff box, and the title of Tyger, from a native Prince.

The Eastern Troop of Cavalry, under the command of James M. Porter, Esq. offered to Mr. Wolf, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, their services as an escort to Harrisburg, when he should go to assume the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Wolf returns thanks for the offer which he felt compelled to decline; he adds

"It has always appeared to me to be impolitic, if not absolutely dangerous, in a republican government, for the people to flatter the vanity of their public servants, before they have been tried or their fidelity proved, by displays of pomp and show which can be attended with no possible good, but which may have a pernicious tendency by awakening in the mind of the individual a security in the public confidence calculated to produce a carelessness and indifference in the discharge of public duties, which under other circumstances would not exist. The same objections do not apply with equal force where the individual is about to retire from a public station in which great and important services have been rendered to the Republic; but even in the latter case the satisfaction arising from an upright and conscientious discharge of official duties should be esteemed by him as his highest reward."

The same plain republican habits, which have marked my course through life, will be carried by me, into the exalted station to which, by the voice of the people of my native state, I have been called; and if, in the course of my administration I shall be so far favored as to become an humble instrument in the hands of an all-bountiful Providence, to advance in some measure the interests of the state or the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, I shall have attained the summit of my most anxious wishes.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MOSKOW.

THURSDAY, December 31, 1829.

In accordance with a custom which time has sanctioned, and our better feelings no less than our judgment approved and endeared, we tender to the patrons of the ADVERTISER our congratulations on the return of this happy season of festivity and mirth, and our warmest wishes for the speedy realization of all their most reasonable anticipations—health in their families, prosperity in their individual undertakings, and a continuance of the ample blessings which we all, in common, derive from the undisturbed possession of civil, political, and religious freedom. And while we are in the enjoyment of those blessings, let us not forget what we owe to a bountiful Providence, who has supplied our necessities and never ceased to extend his protecting arm over us.

The Legislature of this State will meet at Dover on Tuesday next. It is probable that the business of electing a Senator to fill the place of Mr. M'Lane will be the first to come before that body.

As the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is now open and in complete operation, it is of importance to the inhabitants on the different branches of the Susquehanna, to know that the Brandywine Mills, so justly celebrated for the quantity and excellence of their flour, affords one of the best markets for grain and white oak hoghead staves and heading. We are informed that one concern alone has received of the latter articles, in the present season, from the North River, (principally from Albany) one hundred and sixty eight thousand; and the whole quantity received at these mills during the present season is nearly three hundred thousand! Hickory hoghead poles would also be a good article for this market and command ready sales.

Of the article of Wheat, the Brandywine Mills, at the tide water, require from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels weekly.

This information, if it would be well for our brother Editors who inhabit the Susquehanna country, to disseminate widely.

To the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser.

Cambridge, Md. Dec. 14, 1829.

MR. MENDELHALL.
 Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 7th instant, enclosing the badge of victory, which I was an fortunate as to obtain, under your truly patriotic offer "to any one of the subscribers to the Delaware Advertiser," who should make the largest crop of corn, on an acre of land.

The emulation of such contests, and the successful issue, if not so brilliant a feature in history, as that of a political or military exploit, is yet, probably, as beneficial to the human family.

You ask my opinion of fall ploughing, and its efficacy against the corn-grub. I have for many years been in the habit of fall and winter furrowing, as much as I could accomplish, preparatory to my corn crops; and I have never failed to discover, in the practice, unquestionable evidence of its efficacy against the corn grub, which has invariably, and very considerably, injured those parts of my fields, to which it was not extended, and has, in no instance, materially affected the rest.

In justice to that zealous and conspicuous agriculturist, the late Judge Peters, I must assume to him the credit of my first resort to this mode of prevention against the attacks of the corn grub; and though his conclusions were drawn from a belief of an erroneous fact, yet the purpose was fully answered.

The Judge had believed and stated (I am sure from hearsay) that the corn grub was the offspring of the "Scarabous volvens" (tumble bug); and ascertaining the habits of this insect, to deposit its eggs in autumn, a few inches under the surface of the earth, there to undergo the usual metamorphoses, drew the fair conclusion that by ploughing up, and exposing to the inclemency of the winter these insects, in embryo, they would inevitably be destroyed. The following season after the Judge's publication, (about ten years ago) I selected several of the best grown corn grubs, such as would be most likely to effect their natural transmutations, and placed them in clear white glass bottles, that I might occasionally witness their movements; and I gave them a few more corn plants, to enable them to finish their growth, and about six inches depth of rich earth, into which they might descend, to make their toilet, and put on their new robes.

In a few weeks they became "chrysalids," and about the 1st of July they made their final transmigration into the imago, or perfect state: they are a shining jet black bug, long and narrow in form, from one quarter to a half inch in length, and distinctly and infallibly identify themselves with those millions, which are universally found under wheat stacks.

The insect under review, deposits its eggs in autumn, but not so deep in the ground, I think, as the "Scarabous volvens," and will, therefore, be the more certainly destroyed by a fall or winter furrow.

You ask my opinion of the effects of fall and winter ploughing upon the soil. I feel justified in saying that, my experience, uniformly, from my commencement of the practice, ten years ago, has afforded me the fullest evidence of its advantages; and most especially upon those soils where clay predominates; the action of the frost renders them more friable and susceptible of reduction, by, perhaps, half the subsequent labor; and the subversion of the grass sod, in time, for at least its partial decomposition, most considerably assist the powers of the soil, and peculiarly, for the first efforts of the spring corn-crop, which is known to delight most in a coarse, half-rotted food, than in one of more finely prepared materials; which latter, universal experience has proved to be more suitable for the more diminutive, and more delicate seeds.

You ask if I prefer the drill planting of Indian corn, to the usual mode of four and a half feet square.

I believe no doubt can be reasonably entertained, that drill planting will produce incomparably more corn than the usual mode of four and a half feet square; though, perhaps, it is not always to be preferred; as in the case of a recent and heavy dressing of coarse manure, when cross ploughing is essential for its general and uniform dispersion; yet, I must decidedly believe, that with small resources and poor land, the most profitable system, is that of manured drills, alternated in successive years, until the intermediate spaces are filled.

I would not wish to be understood as preferring the double drill, which I have occasionally adopted; for an unusual exertion in this, the labor is excessive, in regard to both the corn and the subsequent wheat crop: it is not so with the single drill, which is a convenient mode; and, with Smith's corn planter, which I have used for a few years, I can easily drill nine or ten acres per day, with one team, and one hand, and with mathematical precision.

Moreover, from an experiment the last season, to try the relative products of the single and double drills, in the square of which I have written to you; I planted in each method, every other circumstance as similar as possible, the double drills were five feet apart; the plants two stalks together, about fourteen inches distant in the drill. From one acre carefully measured, I obtained about the same quantity, as from the double drill, of which I had sent you a report.

Now, Sir, you must perceive how dangerous it is, unless you are strongly fortified with that prime virtue, patience, to ask me questions, upon my favorite theme.

In the hope that you will excuse my inordinate zeal, I am, dear Sir,
 Yours respectfully,
 JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Public Document.—In regard to the report of Mr. Secretary Eaton, is it not without a deep feeling of mortification that we are compelled to publish, as emanating from a department of this Government, a document evincing such utter ignorance, or disregard, of the most ordinary rules of grammar and composition. We hoped on a first perusal, that part of the faults might be laid to the printer;—but upon comparing various copies, we found them alike faithful in error.

The report of the Secretary of War which we publish to-day, cannot but discredit the country in the eyes of all men who think education no disadvantage or blemish to a high station. It is, as it is called, we did not look for, and, indeed, do not admire, in such documents; but grammatical accuracy—some notion of numbers and person—of relatives and antecedents—of those ordinary rules of construction, in short, in to the mysteries of which some four or five hundred thousand children are annually initiated, in the Free Schools of the state of New York—might, at least, without laying ourselves open to the charge of excessive fastidiousness, have been expected.—Hud.

"We have no room to-day for any comments on the report of the Secretary of War. We pray our readers even those who do not generally wade through such long documents, to read the first half column. They will not then think we exaggerate when we solemnly declare our belief, that since the establishment of this government, nothing in the shape of a communication has been sent to the public, whether from whites or Indians, so villainous in style, bungling in expression, and outrageous in grammar. We must defer an exposition of its beauties until another day. It is an affront to the nation; and the author ought to be removed."—N. Y. Commercial.

The fact is, its faults of style are so numerous as almost to defy criticism, unless one were to set down to regular book making.

Balt. Chronicle.

Scepticism. We insinuated, in our last, that the President's message was written by another hand. Fire shall not burn that opinion out of us. A friend at our elbow imagines that Jackson is the author of Eaton's Report, and Eaton the compiler of the message. If so, the latter gains immensely, while the former loses nothing. "We doubt," says the discriminating editor of the Richmond Whig, "either the understanding or the honesty of any individual, who either tries to persuade himself or others, that this message is the production of General Jackson.—Genius of U. Ekan.

Strawberries and Cream.—We understand that a few days since, at a dinner at Mr. Dillon's Hotel, Bedford Pennsylvania, strawberries and cream were served up, having all that fine flavor for which this fruit is so celebrated in June. They were plucked from slips cultivated in the same manner as house plants. We have no doubt that with a little attention the vines could be made to bear through the winter.—Bedford Enquirer.

From Chili.—We learn says the New York Gazette, from a gentleman who left Valparaiso on the 4th of September, that there were apprehensions of a revolution in that country. Two parties had begun form-

ed whose strength was about equally balanced. The division was not founded upon general political principles, but upon predilection for men, there being two candidates for one of the highest offices.—The Governor of Chili, considering his life in danger, had transferred the seat of Government from Santiago to Valparaiso.

Stage Accident.—On the 7th inst, when the Hanover, N. H. stage was passing thro' Boylston, Vt. the horses took fright, and precipitated the coach down an almost perpendicular descent of 30 or 60 feet. Of the five passengers, Judge Dane of Cabot, had three ribs broken and otherwise hurt, so that his life was despaired of; Miss Porter of Hanover, was severely bruised, and Mr. How and the other gentlemen, providentially escaped with but slight contusions.

Fatal Effects of Passion.—Recently a woman in Norwich, displeased with a little girl, her step daughter, attempted to strike her with a brush which he held in her hand, but instead of the meditated blow falling on the object of her vengeance, it alighted upon the head of her own baby, which she carried on her arm and that with such violence as to cause almost instantaneous death.

Expeditious Travelling.—At a parish church, a few days ago, the 14th chapter of St. Mark, containing 72 verses was travelled through in eight minutes; being at the rate of nine verses in a minute. Does not this, in its way, equal the feats on the Manchester and Liverpool railway?—York Courier.

It has been discovered in London that narcotic drugs are often administered to the sailors in their drink, in the boarding houses and taverns which they frequent, for the purpose of plundering their pockets without resistance.

The Georgia Indians.—That the reader may know what measures are contemplated in Georgia, we subjoin a few leading features of a bill now pending in the Legislature of that State, to take effect from and after the 1st day of June next.

"Sec. 8. That all laws, usages, and customs, made, established, and in force in the said territory, by the said Cherokee Indians, be and the same are hereby, on and after the 1st day of June 1830, declared null and void.

"Sec. 9. That no Indian, or descendant of Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the Constitution or laws of this State, to which a white man may be a party."

There are other sections extending the criminal laws over the Indians, apportioning their lands among the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham; another section imposes full taxes upon every Indian 21 years of age and upwards &c. &c.

This act, if passed, and if allowed by the Federal Government to be enforced, will inflict a wound upon our national honor, which all the waters of the Mississippi would be insufficient to wash away. It was our intention to have referred to the special message of President Adams upon this subject, every word of which deserved to be written upon the walls of the capitol in letters of gold. But we have no time.—The opinion of President Monroe upon this great question, however, was no less open and explicit, than his illustrious successor. The following is from his last message:—N. Y. Com. Ad.

"I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States, to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the United States, when it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions, is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to move them by force, would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and in consequence, within the limits of any State, the United States have duties to perform and a character to maintain, to which they ought not to be indifferent."

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 24th instant, by Elder John P. Peckworth, Mr. WILLIAM BIRD to Mrs. NANCY HUBBARD, both of New Castle county, Delaware.

At Philadelphia on Thursday the 24th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. EVAN C. STOVERSBERG of Wilmington, Del. to Miss ANN GALLAGHER of the former place.

On Saturday morning, 12th instant, at New York, by the Rev. Doctor Wainwright, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER of Boston, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Herman Le Roy, Esq. of that city.

DIED.

At his residence on the 11th instant, Mr. JAMES JAMES, a truly honest and respectable citizen of St. Georges Hundred.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, DEC. 31, 1829.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	\$4 50	a 62
Mediums.....	2 50	a 75
Rye,		
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60lbs.....	93	
Do. red, do do.....	90	
Rye per 58lbs.....	43	
Corn, per bushel or 57lb.....	45	
New.....		
Hoghead Staves, W. O. per M.	28 00	
Do. Heading do.	40 00	
Cooper Stuffs, B. O.	11 00	

WINTER MILLINERY.

No. 1 East High Street, opposite Mr. John M. Smith's Tavern.

L. & L. STIDHAM, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having had in a fresh and good assortment of silks, ribbons, straws, &c. &c. and obtained the latest Philadelphia and New York fashions, they are now prepared to execute any order that they may be favored with.

Ladies' Silk velvet, Gros-de-Naples, Gros-de-zani, Gros-de-India and plush Hats will be made to any pattern.

Mourning bonnets and hats made at the shortest notice.

Leghorn, straw and gimp bonnets and hats whitened and done up in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

They also keep constantly on hand a great variety of ladies' and children's hats and bonnets of various patterns and qualities.

Dec. 3, 1829.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Instead of spending a rainy day at dram-shops, as many do, to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending; post your books. Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard. When a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to "Wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "You don't want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual, moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add at least ten years to your life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance; but if important business calls your attention politely excuse yourself, and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum-book, enter all notes, whether received or given; all money received or paid out; all expenses, and all circumstances of importance.

If your domestic animals are not clean, they will not be comfortable; and if they are not comfortable, they will not thrive.

FARMERS.

They sow their fields, and trees they plant; Whose yearly fruit supplies their want; Their race grows up from fruitful stocks; Their wealth increases with their flocks.

If there is any time when we are inclined to indulge in feelings of envy, it is when we get loose from our confined, inactive and sedentary labors, after ten or twelve hours application, and rally forth to observe what is passing around us. It is then that we compare the healthy looks of the Farmer with our own weak and morbid feelings; in autumn, follow him to the field, and see the fruits of his industry ripening before us, and observe the look of good nature, and happiness shining through every feature as he gazes upon the growth of that which his hand has planted; or in winter take a drive beside his family hearth where the voice of health, and joy, and plenty, responds to the cracking of the hospitable fire. It is then that a drowsy sickness comes over our whole frame, and we are almost led to believe that the good things of this life are not equally distributed.

A farmer's is indeed a life of happiness. Could our friends among that class look in upon the cheerless season of winter, when the rain or sleet is driving against the windows, and the wind is piteously howling, and see us as we crouch over our rusty stoves, in which the little fuel we can afford, is sustained hereupon the remains of what was once in our youthful days, and and there, upon a brick, or a half burnt knotty stick of wood, an emblem of our hard condition; with not one near and dear friend to cheer us, without any one that is interested in our welfare, or that would be the less happy if we were in our graves, they would go to their own happy homes, and never again repine at any of the crosses which Providence might send upon them.

It is the truth that mankind are not sensible enough of the superiority of the Farmer's situation, in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, or he who is engaged in active business, is harassed with care and anxiety, their minds are as free and clear as the air that meets them as they go to their daily employment. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home, and enjoy the "luxury of rest." Not so the man of business—he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the "lord of the soil" is dreaming of fat oxen and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon a stretch in an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank, or some such equally unpleasant cogitations.

Professional men have their numerous troubles also. All the professions are crowded and those who have neither great impudence, nor superior talent are in a hopeless condition; and those who do possess these qualities are often in despair at the slow and tedious progress in the path of notoriety and eminence, and suffer most excruciatingly at such times from the horrors.

The mechanic, too, superior as is his situation in point of real comfort to either of the above classes, are continually plagued with capricious and mean customers, pious and lazy apprentices, or perhaps want of employment.

Agriculture has been justly styled the "natural employment of man;" and happy would it be for the community if more would in this respect, as well as every other, follow nature, the "unerring guide of truth." Then, instead of the city being crowded with melancholy and disappointed speculators, every part of the country would smile under the hand of industry, and be filled with a happy and healthy population.

The late distressing times will be a source of much good, and a means of bringing folks to their senses in this particular, and lead many to leave the crowded and uneven walks of speculation, for a life of usefulness and contentment.—*Lancaster Gaz.*

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 30, Market Street, Wilmington, HAS received an addition to his large and general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he will sell at very reduced prices for CASH, Wholesale and Retail, among which are

Blue, Black, Olive and mixed Cloths. Assorted—Cassimeres and Satinets. Habit, Paisley and Merino Cloths. Silk, Tulle and Swansdown Vestings. Levintines, Satin, Florences and Lute-strings.

Gros de India and Gros de Naples, assorted. Merino, and Cashmere, long and square shawls.

Silk and fubby Velvets, Hangup Cord. Glenville, Genoa and fancy do. Bombazine, B. mazzette and Rattinets. Blankets, Flannels, Baisers and Berges. Hoskins, Kid, Beaver and Black Gloves. Fur Collars, Men's and Ladies' Cloaks. Ladies' Travelling Baskets, and Turtle Shell Cumbas.

Kidminster, Venetian and London Carpeting. An elegant assortment of Paper Hanging, and Bordering, of the newest patterns, with a great variety of other shop goods.

N. B. Three Lots on Second Street, near the Four Story House, for Sale or Lease. ALSO, A number of Lots in Hollan's Creek Marsh, near the Bridge, for Sale.

J. P.

Dec. 17.

14—tf.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES MERRILL.

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

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Also—men's, boys' and children's do. Of all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Easting, &c. Which will be sold at the following prices for CASH, viz:

Men's fine corsevan Boots from \$2. to \$3.00
Do. do. calf skin do. 3.50 to 5.50
Do. do. Morocco corsevan 1.50 to 1.75
Do. do. do. calf skin 1.62 to 2.00
Do. do. Shoes & p.p.s. corsevan 1.25 to 1.50
Do. do. do. calf skin 1.50 to 2.00
Women's lasting shoes full trim- med, and of the latest fashion, 1.00 to 1.12
Do. Valencia & Denim's satin do. 73 to 1.00
Do. Leather do. 75 to 1.12
Do. Morocco do. 50 to 1.12
Children's do. do. 35 to 50

ALSO

A large assortment of Hair and Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. &c.
N. B. Liberal deductions and terms easy, to country merchants and wholesale dealers.
Wilmington, August 13, 1829. 48—tf

\$20 Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pa., on the night of the 21st inst., A DARK BAY MARE;

15 hands high; supposed to be about 8 years old; bald face; three white feet, a very short tail, and natural trotter. TEN Dollars will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or TWENTY Dollars for horse and thief, by giving notice to the subscriber.
November 26, 1829. WILLIAM MANLY. 11—4p.

FOR SALE.

The FEMALE HARMONY SOCIETY offer for sale their School room, in Queen street, between Walnut and French; adjoining the church of the Rev. Mr. Adair.

For particulars inquire of
A. M. JONES, Pres't,
or M. A. BOYD, Sec'y.
Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1829. 15—4t.

TAILORING

BERNARD FISHER & WILLIAM O'DAN. IRL., having commenced the Tailoring business at

No. 1, West High, corner of Market street, Solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, hoping by strict attention to business to give general satisfaction.
Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1829. 12—4t.

A Supplement to an Ordinance.

A further Supplement to the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to define more particularly the duties of the Burgesses and Members of Council, and the Superintendent and Constable appointed for certain duties, and fixing their compensation, and for other purposes."

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Borough Council of the Borough of Wilmington, That so much of the Fifth Section of the Supplement to the Ordinance to which this is a further Supplement, as makes it the duty of the Collector of the Borough Taxes, to collect and receive the rent or rents accruing from the public property belonging to the Borough, and provides a compensation for the Collector of the said rents, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, made null and void; and the said rent shall be collected in such manner, and by such person as the Borough Council shall hereafter provide and direct.

Section 2. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Borough Council of the Borough of Wilmington, That the said Supplement to the Ordinance, as amended by the said Supplement, shall be in full force and effect from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of the Water Works shall be chosen by ballot and that the day of election in each and every year, shall be on the first Stated Meeting of the Council in January next, preceeding the period when his term of service commences.

Section 3. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 4. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 5. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 6. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 7. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 8. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

Section 9. And be it Ordained.—That the said Superintendent shall hold his office for the term of one year, if so long he shall conduct himself well, in the opinion of a majority of the Council, the said term commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March, next, succeeding the time of his election, in each year.

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DRY GOODS

THOMAS MCCORMICK,

No. 79, Market Street, Wilmington, Offers for Sale, all his Stock in Trade, (Wholesale or Retail) consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, and Green Olive Cloth, Blue and Black Cassimeres, (fine article) Blue, Steel mixed, and French grey Satinets, Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and

Marseilles vestings, Hoskins, Woodstock, Silk, Cotton and Wollen Gloves, Cotton, Lambs-wool, and woolen Hosiery, Black and Blue Black Florences, (superior) Italian Mantuas, Stripes, and plain Levantine Gros-de-Naples, Black Merino, Kin-Capes, Pongee Cassimeres, Bombazettes, Linens, Long-Lawney, Shirting, Muslins, Black Silk, Hdkfs, plain and bordered, Flag silk Hdkfs, Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Stripes, Domestic Maslins, Patent thread, Sewing cotton, Needles &c, together with a general assortment of new and plain pattern Calicoes—all which will be sold at the lowest Philadelphia wholesale prices.

Country Merchants would do well to call soon, and also those generally who want Fall and Winter Goods, as they may not have another opportunity!

Any persons wishing to commence the Dry Goods Business, have now an excellent opportunity, as the Store, (which together with the dwelling house attached to it is for rent) is considered one of the handiest in the Borough with every convenience possible, and one of the best stands for business.

As the assortment of Goods is one of the best, and laid in on purpose to suit the season, it would be desirable to sell the whole stock to any person who might wish to enter the business. To any one who may so purchase, a liberal discount will be made.

November 26, 1829.

JOSEPH BRINGHURST, No. 89, Market-st. Wilmington. 13—5t.

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