

Dep. of State

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PROOFS & ILLUSTRATIONS GOV. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION IN FLORIDA.

The Forms of Judicial Process in a "Jacksonian Commonwealth."

The temper with which the imprisonment of Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, was viewed by Spain, may be seen from the following extract from a remonstrance, concerning their expulsion; the whole of which deserves the attentive perusal of every American who values the peace or honor of his country:

The Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated 18th Nov. 1821.

"Sir: General Jackson—not satisfied with the outrages which he practised against Col. Calava on the 29th of Sept. last, has published in Pensacola, a proclamation, in which, on the most frivolous pretexts, he has ordered that D. Marcos de Villiers, D. Bernardo Preto, &c. &c. all in the service of his Catholic Majesty, should quit the above named city on or before the 3d day of October, following."

"If General Jackson, as Commissary for receiving the Floridas, believed it his duty to fulfil to the letter, the 7th article of the treaty, how deficient was he in that duty in permitting those officers to remain in the Province more than a month after the expiration of the six stipulated. His consent and silence, during this time afford evident proof that his opinion was that the treaty was in no way infringed by the remaining of eight individuals after that time had elapsed; and in truth, it being the spirit of the said 7th article, to secure to the United States the peaceable possession of these Territories, it is difficult to imagine how so small a number of subjects could endanger it. Besides, if the proclamation had for its object the fulfilment of the article, why was it confined to the eight officers by name, and not extended to all those who were likewise in both Floridas?"

"With regard to the writing, which he cites, the officers were free to consider themselves at liberty to publish it, since they could not but have been persuaded that they were in a country where the liberty of the press was their justification for doing so."

"In vain will it be pretended that the object of this writing is to arouse the minds of the inhabitants. It only relates what took place before them all, and what has since been publicly confessed by one of the agents of Governor Jackson himself. [H. M. Brackenridge.]—There is no doubt, in fact, that the hearts of the Floridians were overwhelmed with sorrow and pain to see those outrages committed against one who had so long been their superior, and had known how to gain their affection. No doubt but that seeing the violence committed against him, and against those who were, a few days before their fellow countrymen, they were alarmed the more, because they believed they were passing under the pleasant yoke of a Power, the asylum of liberty and justice, and yet had witnessed proceedings seldom practised in the most despotic countries. But who ought to bear the reproach of effects so natural? He who caused, or they who deplored them?"

"I believe I have answered the accusations contained in the proclamation. But in order to make the irregularity of General Jackson's proceedings more evident, I will grant for a moment, that the accusations are certain and proved. I will admit the officers have been deserving of the chastisement and dishonor which they have suffered. But, yet, nobody will deny, that before it was inflicted, they ought to have been cited before the proper tribunal, heard the charges, and allowed both liberty and time for their defence. These are fundamental principles of the laws of Spain, of the United States, and of every civilized country. Yet, what has been the conduct of General Jackson. Without giving them the least information, he publishes, in a language foreign to them, a proclamation expelling them from the province, giving them scarcely time to arrange their affairs, and authorizing all officers, civil and military, to apprehend them and bring them before him!!!

"If I forbear making reflections upon a fact of such a nature, and it would be doing an injury, sir, to your sense of justice, to dwell on its odiousness."

"In fine, either General Jackson has expelled the above mentioned officers because he believed them criminal, and in this case ought to have had them judged according to the laws, or he thought proper to do it as a political measure, in which case he ought to have executed it as the relations between the two countries demand, either by giving them notice in writing, or verbally, with that urbanity which a person of his grade ought never to forget. In place of this, he was wanting either to the laws, or to the respect which was due to the officers and subjects of a Power friendly to his Government. I consequently feel it to be my duty to request that you will have the goodness to lay this note before the President; not doubting that he will give his Catholic Majesty the satisfaction which the above mentioned conduct of Gov. Jackson demands."

"Whereupon, I renew and &c. &c.
JOAQUIN DE ANDUAGA."

[G.]

Proofs of vulgar epithets and personal invective.

The instances of departure from that propriety of language which is becoming to all, and more especially in those who, according to Cicero, are clothed with the dignity of the State, are so numerous as to subject us to the necessity of giving a few examples as specimens of the rest:

Gov. Jackson to Judge Fromentin.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 3, 1821.

"Sir: I have this moment received your second note of this day. The first created my astonishment it is true, but the second my indignation and contempt; for I did not suppose, until your note now before me, furnished conclusive evidence, that you were capable of stating a wilful and deliberate falsehood."

Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of State.
Pensacola, Aug. 26th, 1821.

"I have reason to believe that Calava would not have presumed to have stood out in contempt of my Order; but that he would have delivered the papers, had he not been urged to this obstinate resistance by some of our AMERICAN CITIZENS."

"By the influence and acts of this man [Inerarity], and as some have it at his heels, the final attempt was made secretly to carry away the papers."

"I have to regret that [the conduct of] some of our officers, on this occasion, was highly reprehensible, and that, in particular of Judge Fromentin, uncontrollable, indecorous, and unjustifiable."

"He [Fromentin] did not know that opposition by force had been threatened by Calava and his Spanish Officers to my authority, aided as they had a right to believe, by some of my Officers"—[referring to Fromentin, and implicating more.]

"The conduct of the Judge was such an act of indecorum and contempt of my authority, displayed such ignorance of his duty, to say the least of it, as caused me to notify him to appear before me, and show cause why he had attempted this improper interference with me, in the exercise of my Judicial Powers. This you will discover, I put down, as it ought to have been; and the lecture I gave the Judge when he came before me, will, I trust, for the future cause him to obey the spirit of his commission &c."

"I enclose the copy of the paper he calls a writ of Habeas Corpus, &c. If it be not sufficient to strike him from the roll of Judges, I must say that ignorance of the law is no objection against any one's holding a judicial station."

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor, &c."

Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of State.
September 30, 1821.

"The moment they attacked with their gross falsehoods the dignity of the court, and its officers, it became my duty to act with promptitude. I enclose for your information, and that of the President my opinion, and that of my legal associate, (1) on the question [extent] of my Judicial Jurisdiction and powers." [i. e. on the extent of his own usurpations.]

Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of State.
Nov. 13, 1821.

"This exposure furnishes a satisfactory view of the whole ground in dispute, and incontestably proves that Judge Fromentin has been guilty of wilfully and wickedly fabricating the most palpable falsehoods. The evidence of such unblushing depravity and corruption should be placed in the possession of the President, &c.—When an officer of such high responsibility, under the Federal Government, manifests such baseness and obliquity of heart, it ought to stimulate the proper authority to apply the most speedy and efficient remedy. [Quere. Hang or shoot without trial!]

"I can assure you, so far as I have been enabled to collect an expression of public sentiment relative to the conduct of Judge Fromentin, it has evidently rendered him so odious and contemptible that his name is only mentioned, in gentle circles, to be deprecated and despised. It is considered so flagrant and flagitious a departure from Justice and propriety, as seriously to affect his standing."

"Situated as Judge Fromentin was, I did not believe that he would have had the hardihood and temerity to revive this transaction. [The Judge was in his power.] Good sense, as well as his best policy would have dictated a different procedure."

"After his concessions, &c. it could not have been expected that the most abandoned and profigate could have denied the facts, &c. &c. The man who could thus prostitute his signature, &c. evinces an effrontery almost without a parallel, and a restitution of principle, very incompatible with the character of one selected to administer the laws. I regret to say that he has displayed a want of honesty and candor only becoming an Apostate Priest, and which is enough to suffice the cheek of depravity itself, with a blush."

Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of State.
September 30, 1821.

"It will not do to permit a band [Bright!] of Spanish Officers, to keep the public mind in a state of excitement and alarm, and, thereby weaken, that allegiance of the Creoles of the country to the General Government, which is enjoined by my proclamation; and which I have every reason to believe they were disposed to yield had it not been for the undue influence of these turbulent men, moved by others who work unseen."

"Instead of Judge Fromentin aiding me in the administration of the Government, I have strong reasons for believing he is exciting the course that has been pursued by these Spanish Officers."

We see from the above, the PECULIAR DELICACY with which Gov. Jackson has been accustomed to write of individuals, in his official correspondence, heaping upon them gross epithets without their knowledge; catering slanders from genteel circles, for the instruction of his Government; accusing upon rumor, Calava of having been corrupted by the gold of Inerarity; Inerarity of having been impelled by fraudulent intentions; Spanish Officers of plotting mutiny and insurrection; American citizens of conspiracy with Creoles in insurrectionary movements; "others" of working at the plot unseen, and Fromentin of exciting the whole to REBELLION and TREASON.

The following will exhibit the peculiar moderation and excellent temper with which he might be expected to conduct a correspondence with a friendly Power, which we would not willingly provoke to a war:

Gov. Jackson to the Secretary of State.
Nov. 23, 1821.

[Containing a reply to the temperate remonstrances of Mr. Salmon, the Charge, and acting minister of Spain.]

"Mr. Salmon, (the Charge) as well as Col. Calava (former Governor) has asserted what, in this respect, is not the fact. The language of Mr. Salmon, throughout, is exceptional and insolent."

"The misrepresentation of which he (Gov. Calava) complains, will be explained (by the documents submitted to you) to be falsehood, invented and propagated by himself. Indeed, his

protest throughout, is a tissue of wilful and corrupt misrepresentations and falsehoods; and being sworn to, are absolute and premeditated PERJURIES."

[The candid inquirer, who will take the trouble to shift the testimony, will find that these documents were not only unbecoming his station, but unmerited.]

[H.]

His Temper on the Bench.

Judge Brackenridge, formerly his Secretary, protegee and interpreter, now his friend and advocate, thus describes his conduct when an interesting trial was pending, and a witness was under examination:

"This observation [of Mr. Brackenridge, merely explanatory of his interpretation] drew from the Governor [Jackson] an expression of displeasure. In a strong tone of voice he asked, 'Why, then, sir, were you [Mr. Brackenridge] not more cautious?'—words which only proceeded from the irritation of the moment."

The representation by Mr. Brackenridge, having been intended as a defence, is sufficiently descriptive. That of Col. Calava partakes less of the submissive courtier.—Let him be heard:

"Don Andrew Jackson proceeded to speak for a considerable time, looking at the people, but speaking furiously and in the countenances of the by-standers, I perceived fear and surprise, caused by what he said."

"I had hardly begun to write, agreeably to permission, when Don Andrew Jackson took the paper [snatched] he says subsequently] from before me, and with much violence and various gestures spoke for some time."

Colonel Calava, after relating the proceeding which terminated in the Order for his imprisonment, proceeds:

"I begged the interpreter to ask him if he did not shudder with horror at insulting me, and

(1) A mere instrument, appointed by himself, pronounced a solemn protest at his proceedings. The interpreter informed him; and he replied, that he had no account to give but to his Government, and he told me I might protest before God himself!!!"

The Declaration "of many respectable witnesses," signed by Marcos de Villiers and thirteen others, the most of whom were afterwards proscribed and banished, corroborates the statement of Calava:

"The Governor Don Andrew Jackson, with turbulent and violent actions, with disquieting reasons, blows on the table his mouth foaming, and possessed with the furies, told the Commissary to deliver the papers as a private individual."

"The Governor, Don Andrew Jackson, &c., did not permit the Interpreter to translate what the Commissary answered; that the by-standers, as it appears, might not understand it."

"Lastly, the Governor, Don Andrew Jackson, after having insulted the Spanish Commissary with atrocious words, took out an order, already written; it contained the order for his imprisonment."

"The Spanish Commissary said he obeyed, but protested solemnly against the violations of justice."

"The Governor, Don Andrew Jackson, answered that it was of little importance to him, that he might even protest before God himself!!"

[I.]

Order for the liberation of Villiers and Guillemard.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Walton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington 23d February, 1822.

Sir: I have received from General Jackson, a letter, enclosing an extract of yours to him, of the 7th January last, relating to the case of the two Spanish officers, Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, under arrest at their houses, for returning to Pensacola, in disobedience to the proclamation of General Jackson.

As it appears by their memorial that they returned for the settlement of their private affairs, and the care of their families, and that they pledged themselves to pay due respect to the laws and the constituted authorities of the Territory, the President directs me to instruct you to discharge them from arrest, and permit them to remain there.

I have the honor &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
GEORGE WALTON, Esq.,
Secretary and Acting Governor of West Florida.

ANOTHER LIE REFUTED. From the National Journal.

A day or two since, we referred to an article in the Charleston Mercury, alleging that the Administration papers had circulated a slander against the mother of Gen. Jackson, which we have no disposition to repeat.—We showed that this slander originated with, and has been exclusively circulated by the Jackson papers. It would seem as if the editors of those prints having exhausted all their stock of calumnies against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and seeing no prospect of the Administration papers inserting any slanders, had, in obedience to their irresistible instinct, resolved to assail their own leader, and to endeavor to throw the odium of the act upon us, they have succeeded to admiration.—Like well practised calumniators, they have skillfully touched the strings whose vibrations give the most exquisite torture to the heart, and have pushed the probe until it has been forced back by the violence of the convulsions it has produced. But in their attempts to throw the odium of the act upon us, they have miserably failed, not because they have suffered conscience or any refined delicacy to stand in the way; not because of any stumbling blocks of lies; but because the falsehood is too palpably writ on their own records.

The indiscreet zeal of the Editor of the Mercury has led him into a difficulty. Some of his readers seem to have looked on his attempt to persuade the people of the South that this gross slander originated with the

Administration papers, as gratuitous and likely to be injurious. They have therefore called on him to publish the calumny as circulated by the friends of the Administration. And how has he complied? In the only way, it is true, in which he could comply; and this is by giving the statement of a Jackson editor in Xenia, that Mr. Hammond, of Cincinnati, had in his possession certificates on which he intended to found such a charge. Intended! In law, the intention is to be inferred from the act; and no intention can be presumed. Where was the act in this case? It is true that Mr. Noah, whose practical definition of truth is falsehood boldly advanced, published the following very bold declaration:

In Charles Hammond's paper, a bosom friend of Mr. Clay, we find the following horrid and gross attack:

"General Jackson's mother was a COMMON PROSTITUTE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY BY THE BRITISH SOLDIERS!—She afterwards married a MULATTO MAN with whom she had several children, of which number Gen. JACKSON'S ONE!!!"

To suppose an editor capable of making so direct an assertion without any ground whatever, is to suppose the existence in that responsible station of a man destitute of honesty, and insensible to shame. It appears that application had been made to Mr. Hammond, and a reply given by that gentleman, which we subjoin from the Cincinnati Gazette, of which Mr. Hammond is the editor.

To Mr. G. Fleming.—I have just received your letter inquiring whether the following language was ever used by me:

"General Jackson's mother was a common prostitute, brought to this country by the British soldiers. She afterwards married a mulatto man, with whom she had several children, of which number Gen. Jackson was one."

I answer you promptly, that I have used no such language with respect either to Gen. Jackson or his mother.

By omitting the first and last paragraphs, Mr. Noah obtained the charge which he has circulated; and it is for the reader to decide whether Mr. Noah has not thus exhibited qualifications which entitle him to almost as enviable a distinction at that which would belong to one who had altogether invented the story.

The Xenia editor alleges that Mr. Hammond intends to publish a slander which he describes: Mr. Hammond is applied to, to state if he ever has used the language imputed to him; Mr. Hammond repeats the words, and explicitly denies that he ever used them; Mr. Noah quotes the words of slander as repeated by Mr. Hammond, and declares this is "a horrid and gross attack" by Mr. Hammond; and the editor of the Charleston Mercury and other Jackson editors take the cue, and exclaim that this is a new slander which the administration editors have invented against General Jackson, and which they, the Jackson editors, feel themselves called on by honor and duty to expose. Honor and duty in the mouths of such men! Truth and principle from editors who hate the former, and cannot understand the nature of the latter. Were General Jackson the most able and unsullied of men, such agents and such means would be sufficient to destroy him.

MR. ADAMS NO UNITARIAN.

No article is left unpractised by the Jackson party to injure the standing of Mr. Adams in the eyes of the religious part of society. His character, opinions, habits and propensities are described so as to excite against him the prejudices of those particular sections of country on which it is thought desirable to operate. Every statement looks to effect, not to truth. The columns of the Jackson papers are thrown open to every one who has ingenuity and malignity enough to invent a slander; and stubbornly closed against every effort at contradiction or explanation.

The following letter sufficiently explains the subject to which it refers. We have been requested to give it insertion in our columns, in consequence of the evident disposition or inability of the Editors of the Telegraph to take any course which has the slightest tendency to a just or magnanimous mode of action; and we readily comply with the request.—Nat. Jour.

Washington City, Sept. 24, 1828.

Messrs. GREEN & JARVIS—

Gentlemen: Observing that the following paragraph appeared in your paper of last evening, I have to request that you will do me justice by republishing the same with the correct statement of the conversation which took place between the person alluded to and myself:

"A gentleman now in this city, seeing the certificate of Mr. Handy, called upon him, and asked to know whether he was to understand him as certifying that Mr. Adams was a Presbyterian. Mr. Handy (believing him to be an Adams man) said, that although the certificate was calculated to produce that belief, he regretted to state that Mr. Adams was not a Presbyterian—that Mr. Adams was known to be a member of, and communicant in the Unitarian Church."

A few days ago, a gentleman calling himself Clows, a resident as he stated of Sussex county, Delaware, called upon me at the office, and requested a little private conversation. I retired with him, and he then asked me if Mr. Adams was not a Presbyterian. I told him that Mr. Adams was not a communicant in the Presbyterian Church, but he was regular in his attendance at the Second Church at least one half of every sabbath, and that he had done much for that Church in a pecuniary point of view, to which last he assented, and then produced the Meadville paper with my statement. He asked me if I knew whether Mr. Adams was a Unitarian; that in his part of the country he had been charged with being one, and that an effort was making against him on that account; and that it was a pity that such a charge should lay against him if false. My reply was that the Unitarians claimed him, and that they even asserted that he had communicated in that Church, but that I did not

believe it, for when he was first selected, as a trustee in the Presbyterian Church, I was one of the committee appointed to inform him of his election, and that he then said he was not a Unitarian, but did not profess to be a Presbyterian, and that it was my opinion that he was neither the one nor the other.

It is true that I did think this Mr. Clows a Administration man, because it was evidently designed to make me believe so.

As regards the certificate referred to, it was only a certificate of facts in relation to the munificence of Mr. Adams to that particular Church and its design was not to induce the belief that he was a Presbyterian, but that he was liberal to the Presbyterians, as he certainly has been to all other denominations.

Now, gentlemen as you have brought my name in question, I have to request that you will do both Mr. Adams and myself justice by publishing, with this communication, the statement as it appeared in the Meadville paper, a copy of which I herewith send you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. HANDY.

The following is a copy of the statement referred to above:

"Mr. Adams rented a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Washington City, the 1st Oct. 1822, at the rate of \$50 per ann. and continued at that rate until the 1st of April, 1825, when he purchased the pew for \$225, subject to the annual rent of \$30—and the pew is now his property in fee simple."

On the 27th of May, 1823, he was elected by the congregation, one of their trustees, in which capacity he served until May, 1825, being two years, during which time he was one of the most attentive members of the Board; During the period Mr. Adams was a trustee, the Church was involved in debt, and frequent meetings of the Board were necessary to devise ways and means to relieve it. On one occasion, when the Treasurer stated to the Board that the carpenter was in much distress for his money, and would be compelled to sue the building committee, Mr. Adams said—"Gentlemen, I will loan \$600, if the other members of the Board will loan an equal sum"—to make \$1200, the amount due to the carpenter on the contract. The other members required time to consider (their means being limited)—Mr. Adams said, "If the treasurer will call on me he shall at once have the \$600." The pastor of the church, feeling a lively interest in the concerns of the church, called, himself, on Mr. Adams for the money, who asked where the other \$600 was to come from, and on the reply of the pastor, "that he did not know," Mr. Adams immediately drew a check for the whole amount, \$1200. This sum has been reduced from time to time, by the payment to Mr. Adams of small sums. The treasurer has several times expressed to Mr. Adams that the Board of Trustees feared he would think unfavorably of them for their delay in payment, but Mr. Adams has always said, "gentlemen, make yourselves easy—pay me when you can." The last time this subject was mentioned to him, he told the treasurer "to pay the other debts first."

On the 1st of July, 1820, he made a donation to the church of \$50 00
And on the 21st of April, 1823, another donation to the church of 50 00
On the 1st of December, 1823, he subscribed for himself and Mrs. Adams, in the monthly contributions to the church of 1 dollar pr. month—which, from the 1st Dec. 1823, to the 1st of August 1828, is 56 months. 56 00
Pew rent from the 1st of October, 1822, to the 1st of July, 1825, 225 00
Cash paid for purchase of pew, 225 00
Amount paid for support of 2d Presbyterian church from 1st of July 1820, to 1st July 1823, 600 00
Add amount loaned to the church, 1200 00
Making the amount of Mr. Adams's munificence to the church, 1806 00
The amount of Mr. Adams's contributions to the church in addition to the regular collections taken up on the Sabbath for the contingent expenses, charitable and Presbyterian purposes, cannot be obtained; but from his known liberality to such objects, there can be no doubt, but that they were considerable.

It may be observed, that Mr. Adams was amongst our most attentive hearers, until our late pastor left us—No weather kept him from church on Sabbath afternoon. On Monday, 7th of July current, an election took place in the church, for a pastor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Barkey. Mr. Adams was present, and gave his vote, and after having expressed a deep interest in the matter, remained until the votes were counted, when it appeared the Rev. Luther Hauley was unanimously elected.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of facts, most of which are recorded on the books of the church.

JAMES H. HANDY,
Late Treasurer, now Secretary of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Washington City.
August 15, 1828."

MR. ADAMS AND THE BIBLE:
The following is an extract of a letter, written by John Quincy Adams while he was Minister to Russia, to his eldest son.

"In your letter of the 20th January, to your mother, you mentioned that you read to your aunt a chapter in the bible or section from Dr. Doddridge every day. This information gave me great pleasure, for so strong is my veneration for the bible, so strong is my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good, wise, and happy, that the earlier my children begin to read it and the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country, and respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their parent."

"I advise you, my son, in whatever you read, and most of all, in reading the bible, to remember that it is for the purpose of making you wiser and more virtuous. I have, myself, for many years, made it a practice to read through the bible once in every year. I have always endeavored to

ad it with the same spirit and temper of mind that I recommend it to you; that is, with the attention and desire, that it may contribute to your advancement in wisdom and virtue. My desire is indeed but imperfectly successful for like you and St. Paul, find a law in my members, warring against the law of my mind. But as I know it is my duty to aim at perfection, and deploring my own frailties, I can only pray Almighty God for the aid of his spirit to strengthen my good desires and subdue my propensities to evil; for it is from him that every good and perfect gift descendeth.

"My custom is to read four or five chapters in the bible every morning, immediately after rising from bed. It employs me about an hour of my time, and seems the most suitable manner of beginning the day. Every time I read the bible, I understand some pages which I never understood before.

"It is essential, my son, in order that you may go through life with comfort to yourself and usefulness to your fellow creatures, that you should adopt certain rules and principles for the government of your conduct and temper. Unless there be such rules and principles, there will be numberless occasions on which you will have no guide for your government but your passions. It is in the bible you must learn these rules and principles."

From the National Journal. A DECLARATION By the Freemen of the United States, July 4, 1828.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the people to withdraw the favor once extended to a man who had rendered them important service, and in lieu thereof to stamp his pretensions with the seal of their reprobation, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and for the claims of gratitude, require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the measure.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, and not to reward successful military chieftains, the highest civil office in the government was created. That whenever the ambition of a military despot, however splendid his military services may have been, shall affect that high and delicate trust, it is the duty of the people to reject him, and to prefer other servants who shall seem more likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that public favorites, long tried and approved, should not be discarded for light and transient causes. But when a long train of wrongs and usurpations evinces a total disregard of every law, human and divine, it becomes their duty to provide other guards for their security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of this people, and such is now the necessity which constrains them, to discard their former favorite. The history of Andrew Jackson's public life is a history of accumulated usurpations and outrages upon the constitution and laws of his country; most of them tending directly or indirectly, to the establishment of a military despotism in these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

By proclaiming martial law at New Orleans; and suspending the law of the land.

By depriving citizens of the benefit of trial by jury; and trying them by court-martial.

By annihilating the liberty of the press at New Orleans by a military order; and prosecuting the gallant Lousillier capitally before a court-martial, for the breach of it.

By banishing certain citizens of New Orleans by a mere military order, and without the form of a trial.

By suspending the writ of habeas corpus by military force, and imprisoning the Judges who did their duty in issuing it.

By turning the legislature of Louisiana out of doors, and suspending their functions by a military order.

By compelling the militia to serve three months longer than the term prescribed by law.

And after mock trials by court-martial, on charges false, frivolous and illegal, inflicting on them infamous punishments and death for asserting their freedom.

By issuing a general order forbidding all officers within the southern department to obey the orders of the President, unless they had passed through him.

By raising an army in Tennessee, and appointing the officers, by his own authority.

By making war on the territories of Spain without authority, and in violation of the orders of the President.

By billeting his troops on our citizens (at New Orleans) without their consent, and without warrant of law.

By usurping when Governor of Florida, all the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, and exercising them in a spirit of tyranny and oppression unparalleled in a free country.

By an attempt to invade the Senate chamber, and to do violence to the members for inquiring into his usurpation.

By officially proclaiming that when he (Andrew Jackson) was "in the field," the Governor of a State "had no right to issue an order to the militia of his own State."

He has violated the law of Nations:—

By putting to death, after a sham trial by Court Martial, on the most frivolous pretences a prisoner of war, (Ambrister,) and a non-combatant, (Arbuthnot);

By invading, without authority, the territories of a friendly power in a time of profound peace;

By insulting and imprisoning the representative of a friendly power, (Spain);

By murdering, in cold blood, without even the ceremony of a trial, four Indians whom he had decoyed into his power by false signals.

He has outraged the laws of war:—

By butchering, in cold blood, nearly one thousand Indians, men, women and children, at the bend of the Tallapoosa river;

By massacring sixteen unresisting Indians who had escaped that butchery.

He has violated the laws of humanity:—

Neither does the history of his private life and sentiments present a more attractive picture. He has, in his connexion with Aaron Burr, been engaged in a treasonable project to sever the Union of these States. He has taken the life of the unfortunate Dickerson in a duel in violation of every rule of single combat.

He has assaulted Thomas H. Benton and Samuel Jackson, with intent to murder them.

He has been a trader in human flesh.

His rapacity in extorting from the Creek Indians a grant to himself of ten miles square of land, in the treaty with them, is unparalleled in the annals of negotiation.

He has been guilty of the meanest duplicity and prevarication in regard to the tariff.

He has been guilty of the foulest calumny against his successful rival for the Presidency.

The intemperance and violence of his character are illustrated in his letter to Gen. Scott; in his letter to G. W. Campbell, threatening to burn the Indian Agent in the Agency House; in his letter to Mr. Monroe, solemnly protesting that he would have punished the members of the Hartford convention with death, by sentence of a court martial under the 2d section of the rules and articles of war; but especially by his criterion of fitness for the Presidency, to wit: "the ability 'to look on blood and carnage with composure.'"

The proof of these matters is afforded by documents; but, in most cases, by his own letters also.

Such is a faithful but candid epitome of the public and private history of Andrew Jackson.

On every occasion of these his errors and enormities, we have lamented his disappointment of our partiality, and have charitably endeavored to cast over them the mantle of oblivion. Our repeated indulgence has been answered only by repeated outrage. Infamy, which was the mere boon of excessive kindness, has emboldened the culprit to demand of us to make him supreme conservator of those very laws which he has so often and so wantonly violated.

Presumption such as this, has, at length, convinced us that further indulgence would well deserve the reproach of imbecility and folly.

A man, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant and a barbarian, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Mr. Sullivan's Statement.
From the Baltimore Patriot.

The following is the statement of John Sullivan, Esq., of this city, to which we alluded in yesterday's Patriot:

To the Editor of the Marylander:

Sir: As I have seen a recent publication of the life of General Andrew Jackson, (Philadelphia edition,) in which I am referred to as having heard the General threaten certain Senators of the United States with personal violence, such as cutting off ears, &c., I deem it proper to state what I heard and know in relation thereto.

When General Jackson arrived in Baltimore, on his return from a tour to Philadelphia and New York, on the 27th February, 1819, I called to see him at the Fountain Inn, Light street, where he had taken quarters for himself and suite. On entering his room I was introduced to him, and the customary salutations over, he, in a few minutes after, addressed himself to Dr. Brodhead, and one or more of his suite, respecting the report of the committee of the U. S. Senate, of which it appeared he had just then heard, and of which Abner Lacock, of Pennsylvania was Chairman—which report was strong in reprehension of the General for his arbitrary conduct in the Seminole War, and to which he made the most vehement exceptions, swearing most furiously at Mr. Lacock, whom he denounced as a DAMNED SCOUNDREL, who was concerned with the contractor at Fort Scott, by which he lost money, and which was the cause of his (Lacock's) hostility to him; and that BY GOD, HE would cut the SCOUNDREL'S EARS OFF. On the next day, Sunday, 28th February, the General attended worship at the Unitarian Church, and dined with a party of gentlemen at Mrs. Durden's boarding house, Hanover-street, where I heard him REPEAT the same, or similar threats of violence against the person of Mr. Lacock. At that dinner party, there were present Mr. John F. Poor, Mr. Andrew Hall, and my brother, Jeremiah Sullivan, since deceased, of this city, and Mr. May Humphreys, now of Philadelphia, and several others, whose names I do not recollect. The gentlemen first named, as well as the last, are now living and can also bear witness to the truth of what I have here stated. I was not at the public dinner given to the General on Monday, 1st of March, and therefore I can say nothing of my own knowledge of his sayings and doings there, although I understood at the time, that he repeated the same threats.

JNO. SULLIVAN.
Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1828.

THE ELECTION.
To the Voters of Delaware.
Fellow Citizens,

"Choose you this day, whom you will serve; if Mars be your God, serve him;—if you love war and famine more than you love peace and plenty, then choose a man of War for your President. But if you prefer 'Peace on earth, and good will towards one another,' then choose a man of Peace. Our former Presidents have been statesmen of the very first order with great experience, and long practice in the science of government, and they have done honor to the nation and where is the man better qualified for that high office, than the present incumbent? The rival candidate has been a great General:—and, 'as he was valiant, we honored him; but as he was ambitious, and has not the talents of a statesman, we will not have him for our President. The victory at New-

chievement, and so was the victory over the Guerriere: that victory did indeed raise our country's fame, and carried more terror to the heart of the British Lion, than the death of ten armies would have done.—Yet, who has ever talked of rewarding Captain Hull by making him President? In that victory, he brought down the colors of a proud English man of War: thereby setting an example to his brother Captains, equally brave, and who were all ready to follow suit. They all did their duty, and what has Gen. Jackson done more? Some of our commanders on the Canada line, performed services much more daring, more severe, and equally meritorious. But Jackson is your favourite. True, true, 'he has rewarded the State some service'—but do not make him President—he is not qualified for the office, and by such a choice our country would be degraded. If a mere fortune-hunter who happens to be expert with his sword, can, by the help of his Janazaries, be placed at the head of the nation, then how are we any better off than the Turks? Think of these things, my respected fellow-citizens. Think of the fatal consequences of such a rash measure. If the Military, should by any turn whatever, rise superior to the Civil Power, then 'farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness.' Our liberties once gone, and we sink to the level of other nations. But Jackson is the favourite 'he has done the State service, and he must be rewarded.' If he has not been rewarded, let us take shame to ourselves! But every one knows that he has been amply rewarded. All honours that could be lavished on an individual he has received.—cordial thanks of Congress, and of other Legislative bodies have been showered down upon him. Places of great honor and profit have been prodigally extended to him, and the people have shouted in his praise. Now, if all these have not been sufficient to reward his services, give him more gold! But do not think of feeding his ambition and avarice, by making him President. We have now a President who understands his business; and shall we exchange him for one who knows nothing about it? If you were to send a valuable ship to sea, would you not choose an experienced Captain? A mere land lubber who knows nothing about navigation, would not do. Then why would you risk what is infinitely more valuable in the hands of an agent who does not understand your business. One who sets at nought the laws of Nature and of Nations, and tramples on those of his own country, may be a good horseman, or a good hunter; but he is not fit for the Chief Magistracy of a great nation.

Choose you now whom you will serve. If Mars be your god, serve him: As for me and my house, we will try to cultivate 'Peace on earth and good will to man.'

POULSON.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, dated

"Buenos Ayres, July 12, 1828.

"Of political events here, nothing worthy of note has occurred since my last. The Commissioners appointed to repair to Rio, and open negotiation for peace, or perhaps with more propriety, to conduct those which have been already commenced, with the Brazilian Emperor, are to set sail in a few days for that court; and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of their mission. They are but two—Gen. Ramon Balazares and General Thomas Guido.

The Republic of Guatemala or Central America, has lately undergone two changes in its government within a very brief period, and the civil war rages with unabated fury. About the first of March, a general and bloody engagement took place between the armies of the cities of Guatemala and San Salvador, in which the latter was completely routed. The loss on both sides is computed at 5000 men.

The last Peruvian mail has brought us intelligence of revolutionary movements in the Republic of Bolivia, which is surprising, as all our latest previous accounts have represented that country to be in a state of the most perfect political tranquility. On the 19th of April, the insurgents, who had collected in a body to the number of 80, in Churupillas, the capital of the Republic, were vigorously attacked by President Sucre in person, at the head of only ten *gen d'armes*. In the conflict his Excellency's sword was broken, and his horse being struck violently with a halberd, took flight, carrying his distinguished rider from the 'scene of blood.' In his involuntary flight towards the Government house, the President received a wound in the arm by a ball from a carbine, and in the act of precipitately entering the stable through a low door, was knocked with such violence from his horse, that he was thrown on the ground, and

on gradually recovering, found himself a prisoner in his own house, two armed men being stationed at his bedside. News of these events reaching Potosi, a strong division marched from that place, under command of the Prefect Lopez, who surprised and defeated the seditious party. An intrepid volunteer, Balaguer by name, who had accompanied Lopez, entering the palace suddenly and alone, found the President guarded by the two soldiers as mentioned, who had received orders in case of surprise, instantly to dispatch his Excellency. Balaguer, with the quickness of lightning, sprang upon one of the assassins, but at the same instant, received a thrust from the other and was killed. At this moment Lopez, with others of his followers, entered, and President Sucre was rescued from his perilous situation. The whole country is represented to be in the greatest state of alarm, and troops are dispersed to all the principal points for the suppression of any ulterior seditious movements which may be attempted. These manifestations of discontent seem to take their rise in the disaffection of the people towards the constitution presented to them by Bolivar. In its features, like that given to, and recently rejected by, the people of Peru, and that, also, framed for Columbia—and of which features, one the most prominent, and monarchical, is the hereditary character of the Executive branch—*la Presidencia vitalicia*—the President being declared so for life, with the power of naming a successor. Might I be allowed to put forth an opinion, I would say that peace and order cannot be restored in Bolivia until, like Peru, she shall have rid herself of this most noxious and odious system. It is not surprising that the great influence of Bolivar in those countries, should now be so rapidly on the wane—it is only so that he should have ever obtained so great a degree of it. His power there was almost absolute, such was his unlimited popularity among all classes of the people, who seem to hold him in a kind of idolatrous veneration. Three years ago, being then in Bolivia, he freely offered with the Colombian army, to co-operate in the war then just declared against Brazil, and would willingly have visited this capital. The Government, however, were too well aware of the pernicious influence his presence would have created here, and thought they saw too clearly, even at that early period, into his 'perfidious plans,' to permit his slightest intervention in the affairs of this Republic—and, from such motives of policy, the proffered aid was *courteously rejected*. I know not in what light his more recent political course and measures are viewed in foreign countries—but in this, they speak of the 'Founder of three Republics' as of the most accomplished tyrant which has ever yet trod the soil of any part of America.

In Chile, the Congress are occupied exclusively on the subject of a Constitution, and the committee have at length reported a form or project of one which it is generally believed will be adopted without any material variations. It is framed on the general basis of the Unitarian or Consolidated system of government, in preference over the Federal form—in favor of which latter there is so strong a party throughout the Republic, that even should the Congress think proper to adopt and promulgate the present project, it is feared it will not be received without some strong manifestation of the popular disapprobation. It abolishes the law of primogeniture—it prohibits the exercise of any other religion in the State than that of the Holy Catholic Church. At the same time, persecution on account of private opinions is forbidden. There will be two legislative bodies, and a *Permanent Committee* during their recess; a President, whose term of office will be five years. The Provinces, divided into three districts, will have the right of proposing to the government those who are to be appointed as Intendants and Judges of the First Instance. Individual rights and guarantees are well delineated, and their protection and inviolability provided for. The Judicial System remains on the same old, absurd and Gothic footing as heretofore—but it has been recommended that it undergo a revision by a *Grand Convention*, to have its meeting within the term of ten years. So soon as the constitution shall be promulgated, the Congress will divide itself into two Houses and remain in session until the end of January next, for the purpose of forming an electoral law.

Three days after the promulgation of the new Peruvian constitution, which, it is said, was coldly received, a military conspiracy was detected, the chief of which has fled to Santiago de Chile. Four subalterns, who were implicated, have been arrested and shot in the public square. In consequence of these events, President La Mar went in person to the Congress and requested an act for the expatriation of Mr. Vidaurte, then confined in prison, and whose trial was to have taken place within a few days.—Congress acceded to the President's solicitation, and Mr. Vidaurte has sailed for North America. This and other acts of despotism, have excited universal indignation, and the whole population are clamorous against the President and his *lateres*, Mr. Luna Pizarro, Speaker of Congress. The popular voice would seem to call for General Santa Cruz to fill the Presidency, a man who once formerly occupied that office, and who appears to possess the esteem and confidence of all parties.

In Central America, after the battle of the 1st of March which took place between the troops of the National Government and those of the city or province of San Salvador, in which the latter were defeated, it appears, by later accounts, that at the beginning of April, they were closely besieged by the former, and were reduced to the principal square alone of their city, having abandoned all the fortifications in the outskirts as they became gradually pressed and hemmed in by the Government party. Slight skirmishes daily took place, and it was presumed the square could not long hold out against the besiegers. It was also feared that probably the whole city would be reduced to ashes: nay, the work of devastation had begun—more than forty houses were already burned. In fact, the present war in Central America, waged by her citizens against one another, is conducted in a manner so cruel that it must soon put an end to itself—should it thus continue but for a few months longer, it will result in the absolute extermination of one or the other contending parties.—The Salvadorians, in contempt of the rights of nations had ordered the arrest of the Chilean Consul, which that gentleman only escaped by flight, and by that means, perhaps, also saved his life.

HUMANITY OF BONAPARTE.
The Duke de Rovigo gives some singular traits of Napoleon but little in accord with his general character. At Jena and at Austerlitz, we are told, that after the victory was gained, he rode around the field of battle to inspect the unhappy objects who remained on it. 'He often alighted,' says Savary, 'from his horse to give a little brandy to the wounded; and several times I observed his hand put into the breast of a soldier; to ascertain whether his heart beat, because, in consequence of having seen some slight appearance of color in his cheeks, he supposed he might not be dead. If he found a greater number of dead on one part of the field than on another, he looked at the buttons to ascertain the number of the regiment; and it was his custom, at the first review in which he saw that regiment, to ask questions as to the manner in

der to discover the cause of the loss he had observed. While thus making the tour of the field of battle, I saw him two or three times discover, in the manner I have mentioned, men who were still alive. On these occasions, he gave way to joy which it is impossible to describe, but which was quickly followed by a melancholy expression occasioned by the reflection that there were many others in the like situation whom he could not hope to find.'

DELAWARE ADVERTISER
THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1828.

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

J. Q. ADAMS. **A. JACKSON.**

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

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

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

He is a brave, a hard fighting man. He is a professed duellist. One bet of 5,000 dollars, on a horse race caused him to kill one of his neighbours.

The prominent acts of his life are acts of rashness, and a temper ungoverned has led him to a disregard of law human and divine.

His private life forms an example which every father advises his son not to follow.

RICHARD RUSH. **J. C. CALHOUN.**

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

[Who by his casting vote blotted out the best provisions of the Tariff bill in 1824-25.]

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

"The supporters of the Hero of New Orleans, hold fidelity to him, under all circumstances, as paramount to every other consideration."

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.
Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinions of General Jackson's claims to the Presidency.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

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

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

[Mr. Monroe's Letter to Gen. Jackson, in 1817, Chief Justice MARSHALL'S opinion—addressed to the Marylander.]

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

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

"MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828.

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

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Gen. JACKSON'S opinion of Mr. ADAMS.

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

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

The Certificate.—Most of our readers, and particularly those in the vicinity of Newark, have no doubt seen the certificate of Philip Wilson as published in the Delaware Patriot of the 2d ult., palliating the conduct of Major John Herdman, who was accused by a correspondent of the Advertiser, of having attempted to coerce Mr. Wilson into the support of the Jackson party, by an intimation that no man who did not support the Jackson ticket could hold an office in White Clay Creek Hundred. The following extract of a letter which we have received from W. Creek, not only confirms

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what manner that certificate was obtained. We are authorized to say that a certificate from the hand of Mr. Wilson has been voluntarily given, which corroborates the statement before made. Similar acts of persecution by the opposition, are circumstances of such every day occurrence, that we deem it unnecessary to say much upon the subject; but if there should be any who are not yet convinced, we shall endeavor to satisfy them by publishing a certificate from Mr. W.'s own hand. We but a few days ago saw a gentleman from New Ark who is intimately acquainted with the supervisor, who told him that he did not read the certificate presented to him by Major Herdman, or he would not have signed it.

To the Editor of the Advertiser.
"Dear Sir—I have been to see Mr. Wilson this morning respecting his certificate which appeared in Mr. Clement's paper a few days since. Mr. Wilson says that Major Herdman called on him about two weeks ago for the purpose of getting his signature to a piece of writing in the form of a certificate, which he (W.) understood was merely intended to convey the idea that the expressions or those to the same amount contained in my letter, were not directed particularly to him, but to Thomas Holland, in his presence. Mr. W. states, also, that the writing of the certificate being bad, he did not read more than two lines, and that he observed nothing of the words base and slanderous in connexion with any contradiction of the facts contained in my letter. His confidence in the Major's statements was so implicit that, that he did not think it worth while to read the certificate, and without hesitation, put his name to it, and at the same time receiving the assurance of the Major, that the paper should be an increased noise about the affair. Now, sir, it appears that the Major has practiced deception in this matter, and that Mr. Wilson does not nor will not deny what has already been stated by me, but acknowledges the same to be substantially correct. The Jackson men in this neighborhood, are exulting in their successful overthrow (as they suppose) of the charge. But I hope we shall be able to convince them of their mistake. If they should require further testimony from us, I will produce a certificate from Mr. Wilson, both written and read, and perfectly understood by him, and from Mr. Kennedy, of New Ark, who has had the same representation from Mr. W. as myself.

As regards his vote, I am satisfied it is as safe for the Administration as my own, for he assured me to-day, that he would do all he could against the Jackson cause."

Colonel Puff is trying all his might to puff himself into notice, as the champion of the American System, notwithstanding the many facts upon record, which go to prove him decidedly the reverse. The truth is, he does not know what to be at, and in attempting to fasten upon both parties, he will fall between.

Not long ago, we heard this afflicted tariff man admit that Jackson was unfriendly to the encouragement of American manufactures, and also admit as a proof, the fact of his being supported for the Presidency by the Southern or anti-tariff States. We now see the Colonel puffing Jackson as the friend of Manufacturers, and, cutting his way thro' truth and reason and established facts to the contrary, insists that he is friendly to the whole American System!!

Another illustration of the Colonel's consistency. We have heard him say that he had nothing against Mr. Adams or his administration—that he was satisfied with both the man and his measures; and his object in opposing Mr. A.'s re-election was only to put down the precedent which had been established, of cabinet succession. Notwithstanding this avowal, we see his paper filled every week with the most base and slanderous falsehoods, that the mind of man can conceive of, against Mr. Adams and his measures. He has fallen in with the political pack, and is not outdone by any of them in the invention of calumny and misrepresentation.

Before we issue another paper, the citizens of this State will have decided for which of the two candidates for the Presidency, Delaware will give her vote—Adams or Jackson. That our State will give her voice for Jackson, we do not expect, but that she will give both her voice and vote for the present virtuous, enlightened and patriotic Statesman, who now sits at the head of the Government, we do expect and believe.

Under a Jackson dynasty, Delaware has nothing beneficial to hope for; but under a system of government such as has heretofore been administered, she has every thing that will tend to improve her present condition, to expect. We are ranked among that class of states, whose interests are involved in the success of the American System. Internal Improvements and Manufactures, but more particularly the latter, constitute the wealth of our State, and it therefore becomes us to support that man, for President, whose measures are known to be friendly to this great system. After much argument, in which no little proof has been adduced, it has become a settled fact that the policy of Mr. Adams tends to the prosperity of the Farmer, Manufacturer and every other branch of public industry; whereas that which we are given to understand will be the system to be pursued by Gen. Jackson, should he become our President, will tend directly to the reverse. Gen. Jackson is known to be decidedly opposed to the present beneficial tariff—the very plog among others, which has of late, given such a spur to internal trade and the great rise in the price of flour. His friends in the Southern States have declared that if this tariff was not repealed, they would be driven to take up arms and put it down.—Mr.

by Jackson's friends for the Vice Presidency, in a letter to the editors of the Washington Telegraph, declares that "the Tariff is unconstitutional, and MUST be repealed." Mr. McDuffie, another prominent character in the Jackson party, in his report as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, at the last session of Congress, says "the progress of the American System must be arrested." Mr. Coleman, the editor of a paper in New-York, friendly to Jackson, says "the election of General Jackson is necessary to secure the repeal of all the laws granting protection to Manufactures." When facts like these, stare us in the face, can we longer doubt that Jackson is unfriendly to the tariff. Our Manufacturers on the Brandywine, have wanted protection to enable them to go on in their business—that protection has been in a measure extended to them by the present tariff—every loom and spindle is now employed, and there are no idle hands hanging about them unable to procure employment. Enjoying as we now do such a happy state of affairs, would it be politic in us, to give our votes for a man who would, as soon as he came into office, recommend the adoption of laws that would in their operation stop the spindles and looms of our factories and turn the industrious working people out of employment? By no means—and we will not do it. We will support that man for office whose measures will promote our trade. We have now as much as we can do, and we will be content, rather than run the risk of losing by any change at present, the object of which we have been so long in pursuit. Then, fellow citizens, when you go to the polls on Tuesday next, remember that "Agriculture and Manufactures" is our motto—vote for KENSEY JOHNS, jr. and you will support the men that will support you; vote the Administration Ticket, and you will promote not only your own interests but the happiness and prosperity of the country.

The remarks of Mr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, on the Silk Worm, having been unavoidably crowded out of our paper to-day, shall appear next week.

The Election.—We hope our friends throughout the county will take the earliest opportunity to furnish us with the result of the respective elections, as soon after the polls have closed as they can make it practicable to send them. We wish to publish a full and official statement of the votes given throughout the State, in the Advertiser of Thursday next.

For the Delaware Advertiser.
TO JOSHUA V. GIBBONS.

The first thing that struck me, on looking over your reply to "Brandywine" in the Patriot of Tuesday, was, that your anger had not only betrayed you into the use of the most intemperate language, but that you had laid yourself open to the very same charges which you displayed against the writer of that article. How trifling it is for a man to make himself so unhappy, and to commit himself so grossly as you have done on this occasion! An anonymous writer, a kind of nobody, comes forward and asserts that such and such reports are in circulation, without pretending to support any of the charges contained in them.—And this, forsooth, makes him "a base and presumptuous liar," and many other terrible things.

Now, though I have not the least knowledge of the offending author, I am prepared to substantiate every assertion which he made on his own authority; and that was simply, that certain rumours were abroad respecting yourself and another individual. And I am prepared further, to bring the same charge of misstatement against you, which you have preferred against "Brandywine," though, by no means, to adopt the language used by you towards him.

I am the person to whom you admitted that the paper sent amongst Dupont's men, was calculated to have some indirect influence on their sentiments with regard to the election. I am the one to whom you spoke so freely of Bayard and the other "eleventh hour" Jackson men—and I am a sincere and well wishing friend to you, who wishes you to abate a little in political zeal. If you have any curiosity to know who else I am, Mr. Mendenhall will direct you to the residence of one who is in part, both by nature and feeling,

[COMMUNICATED.]
Delaware Bible Society.
(CIRCULAR.)

At the last Anniversary of this Society, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, the punctual attendance of the officers and members of this Society at the Anniversary is intimately connected with the vital interests of this institution; and whereas it is to be feared many of our friends deprive us of their company, through mere forgetfulness, therefore

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to all the Ministers of the Gospel in this County, on the Sabbath immediately preceding the Third Tuesday of October of each year, to notify their people of the approaching Anniversary; and to request all the friends of the Bible to give their countenance and aid to this important association; and to urge on all who can conveniently, to attend the annual meeting.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary be requested to forward a Circular to the different Ministers, on this subject, one month before the next anniversary."

give notice to every Minister of the Gospel in Newcastle county, that the next annual meeting of this Society will be held at Newark on the Third Tuesday (21st) October next, at 10 o'clock A.M. The different Ministers are hereby respectfully requested to give notice of the same to their respective congregations, and invite an attendance of all the friends of Christianity on that occasion. The Meeting will be opened by a Sermon or Address from the Rev. J. N. Dauforth. In case of his absence, Addresses are expected from the Hon. Willard Hall, and the Hon. Kensey Johns, and others.

The Resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting, to explore the County and offer a copy of the Scriptures to every destitute family, has been nearly accomplished. In some Hundreds the work is completed.

The shortness of the time which the Agents could spend in this business prevented their completing the tour of the County, and a part of Christiana Hundred was left to be explored by others. Something has accordingly been done, but a small portion of Christiana and also of Brandywine Hundred is yet to be examined.—We hope it will be attended to before the anniversary arrives. The more minute details we reserve for the Annual Report, but it may be well at this time to state, that the number of families visited, with the number of destitute, and the sums collected in the various Hundreds, were as follows:

	Families visited.	Destitute.	Collected.
Brandywine	239	38	\$18 15
Christiana about	600	101	29 87
Millcreek	not reported	89	20 00
Whiteclay Creek	287	59	N. Ark 65 25
Newcastle & R. Lion	272	33	Christa 20 17
Pencader	301	112	12 31
St. Georges	379	125	62 01
Appoquinimink	430	180	4 64

The result of the whole is, that 737 families, after all that has heretofore been done, have been found destitute of the Holy Scriptures, (when the census is completed, the number will be increased to at least 750). Besides the sums collected, (\$212 40) considerable sums have been subscribed, particularly in Brandywine and Mill Creek Hundreds, which are not yet collected.—Let us hope that these will be collected and forwarded to the Treasurer in time for the Annual Report.

To supply the destitute, 800 bibles were purchased from the American Bible Society, at an expense of \$594 83 cents, of this \$150 have been paid, leaving a balance of \$244 83 still due. To defray this expense, we depend on voluntary contributions through the county; and it is hoped that the respective Hundreds will at least have sufficient public spirit to supply their own destitute, if they do nothing for other parts of the county, or for the general fund of the Society.

It only remains to request those to whom bibles have been forwarded, to see that they are actually distributed to the destitute; and to apply to Robert Porter, No. 97, Market Street, Wilmington, for any additional number of bibles wanted in their neighborhood.

E. W. GILBERT,
Secretary Delaware Bible Society.

ELECTORAL ELECTIONS.		
States.	Time of Election.	No. of Electors
Maine, by districts	3d Novem.	9
New-Hampshire, gen. ticket	3d do.	9
Massachusetts, do	3d do	15
Connecticut, do	3d do	8
Vermont, do	not known	7
Rhode Isl-nd, do	19th Nov.	4
New York, by districts	3d do	36
New-Jersey, by gen. ticket	14th & 15th do	8
Pennsylvania, do	28th & 29th Oct.	28
Maryland, by districts	10th Nov.	11
Delaware, by Legislature	10th do	3
Virginia, by gen. ticket	3d do	24
North Carolina, do	13th do	15
South Carolina, by Legislature	not known	11
Kentucky, by gen. ticket	10th Nov.	14
Ohio, do	31st Oct.	16
Illinois, do	3d Nov.	3
Indiana, do	not known	5
Missouri, do	3d Nov.	3
Tennessee, by districts	13th & 14th Nov.	11
Mississippi, do	not known	3
Georgia, do	do	9
Alabama, do	do	5
Louisiana, do	do	5
		261
Necessary to make a choice		131

THE TAILOR'S FIRST LOVE.

Just after I was put to my apprenticeship, having made free choice of the tailoring trade, I had a terrible stound of calf love. Never shall I forget it. I was growing up, long and lank as a willow wand. Browns to my legs there were none, as my trowsers of other years too visibly affected to show. The long yellow hair hung down, like a flag wig, the length of my lantern jaws, which looked, notwithstanding my yapiness and stiff appetite, as if eating and they had broke up acquaintance. My blue jacket seemed in the sleeves to have picked a quarrel with the wrists, and to have retreated to a tail below the elbow. The haunch buttons, on the contrary, appeared to have taken a strong liking to the shoulders, a little below which they showed their brightness. At the middle of the back, the tails terminated, leaving the well worn rear of my corduroys, like the full moon seen through a dark haze. Oh! but I must have been a bonny lad. My first flame was the minister's lassie, Jenny, a buxom and forward queen, two or three years older than myself. I used to look at her in the kirk, and felt a droll confusion when our eyes met. It dirdled through my heart like a dart, and I looked down at my palm book sheeping and blushing. Fain would I have spoken to her, but it would not do; my courage aye failed me at the pinch, though she whiles gave me a smile when she passed me.—She used to go to the well every night with her was stoups, to draw water, after the manner of the Israelites, at gloaming; so I thought of watching to give her two apples which I had carried in my pouch more than a week for that purpose. How she laughed when I slapped them into her hand and brushed by without speaking! Stood at the bottom of the close listening, and heard her laughing till she was like to split.—My heart flip-floppit in my breast like a pair of fanners. It was a moment of heavenly hope, but I saw Jamie Croom, the blacksmith, who I aye jealousous was my rival, coming down to the well; I saw her give him one of the apples; and hearing him say, with a loud guffaw, "Where is the tailor?" I took to my heels, and never stopped till I found myself on the little stool by the fire side, and the hamely sound of my mother's wheel, hum-humming in my lug like a gentle lullaby.—Autobiog. of Manic Waugh.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

Trial for Murder.—A trial took place at the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Springfield, Mass., last week, which excited a deep interest in the county of Hampden.—A year ago, on the 29th of September, a man named Robert Bush, residing in Westfield, killed his wife under the following circumstances:—The parties had been married 7 or 8 years, and had several children. They had, however, been separated for some time before the fatal transaction, from causes not disclosed at the trial. Both of them, it was proved, were solicitous to obtain a divorce. Bush frequently applied to counsel for this purpose, but no measures were ever taken to procure it. In the mean time, he appears to have cherished a spirit of deep malignity against his wife, partly prompted, as would appear from some parts of the testimony, by jealousy.—In September last, his wife was residing with two children, in the house of Mr. Jared Noble, at Westfield. On the day above mentioned, Bush purchased powder and shot and thirty grains of opium, at a store. The opium he said was to kill rats, and being asked, when he loaded his gun, what he wanted to kill he said it was a dog.

He then went to Noble's house, where, standing about two feet from the outer door, he rested the gun against his hip, and shot his wife who was sitting within. The shot took effect in her arm and in her side, and she expired four hours after, at 11 o'clock. The wretch was immediately seized by a young man who came up at the moment, upon which he swallowed the opium. Emetics were immediately administered, and the poison thrown up. Bush offering no resistance. The excitement produced by this occurrence, so rare in that district, was such that the prisoner was not brought up for trial until after the lapse of a year. Able counsel were assigned, who attempted to show that he was insane. It was in proof that though not an habitual drunkard, he drank more ardent spirits than were good for him, and occasionally took opium. He was found guilty, after two hours consultation by the jury. The sentence was pronounced by Chief Justice Parker, in a most impressive and eloquent manner. The day of execution is appointed by the Governor and Council.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Administration Meeting.

A Meeting will be held at the Mermaid, ON SATURDAY the 4th of October at 2 o'clock, where all who desire correct information on the great leading measures of the present Administration, are earnestly requested to attend, as several able addresses are expected.

By order of the Hundred Committee.
Sept. 30th, 1828.

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
KENSEY JOHNS, JUN'R.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Senators.
Edward Tatnall, B. H.
John Walker, Farmer, M. H. (in lieu of Joseph England deceased.)

Representatives.
Eluthere Irene Dupont, } C. H.
Washington Rice, }
Benjamin Watson, W. C. C. H.
Thomas Janvier, N. C. H.
John Higgins, R. L. H.
Daniel Corbit, St. G. H.
Alexander Crawford, A. H.

Levy Court Commissioners.
James Thompson, M. H.
James M'Cullough, (F.) N. C. H. (in lieu of Benjamin Marley, deceased.)
Cornelius Naudain, } A. H.
John Ginn, }

KENT COUNTY.

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

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

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

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senator.
Purnal Tindal.

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

Coroners.
David Holland,
George Hazzard.

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

A Stated meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 2.

H. GIBBONS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
The Board of Directors of the Delaware Bible Society, are requested to meet at the house of Robert Porter, Wilmington, on the 2nd Thursday of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to prepare an Annual Report.

E. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 9th day of October next, at the late residence of Alexander Briscoe, dec. in the Village of Christiansa—

The Personal Property.

Consisting of an excellent set of Farm Horses, a first rate Gig Mare; three yoke of Oxen; eight or ten head of Milch Cows, some of which are fresh; Farming Utensils, such as Ploughs, Flukes, Harrows, good substantial Ox and Horse carts; patent field Rake, &c. Also, a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of cider and vinegar—a number of empty hogheads, barrels, boxes, &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, when conditions will be made known by

Prices of Country Produce.	
WILMINGTON, OCT. 2, 1828.	
Flour, superfine, per barrel.....	\$6 50
Middlings.....	4 00
Rye.....	1 20
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....	1 20
Do. red, do.....	1 15
Corn, per bushel or 57lb.....	45

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.
SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of

Patent Gilling Twine,
2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.
October 2, 1828. 3—3mop.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity:

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach.

He shall be the Rector of the Academy. The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their department, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department, and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms. Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.
H. T. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

Next Saturday,
113,520 DOLLARS!!
Will be drawn in the

Union Canal Lottery,

Of Pennsylvania—class No. 11, for 1828—to be drawn on Saturday, 4th October—Yates & M'Intyre, Managers—45 Number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$25000	39 Prizes of 100
1 of 6000	39 of 80
1 of 3000	39 of 60
1 of 2000	39 of 50
1 of 1160	39 of 40
5 of 1000	78 of 30
5 of 600	312 of 20
5 of 400	4446 of 10

4051 prizes.
9139 blanks.

Price of Tickets.
Whole tickets..... \$10
Halves..... 4
Quarters..... 2 50
Eighths..... 1 25

Next Wednesday.

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery,

3d class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1828. 34 number lottery—8 drawn ballots.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$6000 is \$6,000	
1 of 3903 is 3903	
2 of 1000 is 2000	
5 of 400 is 2000	
5 of 300 is 1500	
5 of 200 is 1000	
12 of 120 is 1440	
25 of 100 is 2500	
138 of 27* is 3726	
1150 of 6 is 6900	
8280 of 3 is 24840	

9624 Prizes.
15180 Blanks

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket..... \$3 00
Halves..... 1 50
Quarters..... 00 75
Eighths..... 00 18

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS For September, 1828. Table with columns for Date, State of Weather, Wind, Temperature, and other meteorological data.

Bank Note Exchange. Thursday, September 18.

Table listing bank notes and exchange rates for various banks including N.Y. City banks, Albany banks, Troy bank, and others.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks, will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasions, and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 5 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers, J. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers, Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828.

FOR SALE. 13 Shares of Farmers' Bank Stock. For particulars, apply at this Office. July 31, 1828.

SIX CENTS REWARD. HAN away from the Subscriber, living in Brandywine, on Sunday evening last 14th inst. a bound girl named MARY ANN LEDDEN, about 15 years of age. Her dress at the time of absconding is not precisely recollected, but it is known that she had a blue striped domestic dress, and new lead boots—no bonnet. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, to any one who will return said girl to me. All persons are cautioned against harboring her or assisting her.

Young Ladies' Boarding School, At Wilmington, Delaware. THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee, were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT, WILLARD HALL. August 15, 1828. Terms of Boarding, 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 and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery or instructions in Psalmody. The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pender Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings. The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto. Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON, Administrator D. B. N. New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828.

NO BLANKS

In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.

Maryland Grand State Lottery.

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved Mode secured by Letters-patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

Table showing prize amounts and sub-schemes for the Maryland Grand State Lottery, including prize amounts of \$10,000, \$5,000, \$1,000, etc.

Sub-Schemes Nos. 2 and 3, same as No. 1.

1 prize of \$2,000 1 do 1,000 1 do 500 5 do 100 9 do 50 20 do 20 30 do 10 35 do 6 200 do 4

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore.

September 17, 1828. The sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on Wednesday, the 22d October. The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

114, Market-street, Baltimore. The whole of the prizes payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn. Full schemes, containing the mode of drawing, will be forwarded with tickets, to distant adventurers, and to whom, after the drawing, the Register, containing the official lists, will be sent, if desired.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore. Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the New Castle and Pocomoke Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or before the 24th Sept. instant.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on the 18th of October next, a valuable Lot or parcel of ground, situated lying and being in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, seven or eight of which is woodland, bounded by lands of Moses White, Abel Stern and the road leading from Christians to New London Roads. The improvements are a good two story stone dwelling house, a frame barn, with stone stabling underneath; a good stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a young apple orchard of grafted fruit and other fruit trees. The whole well watered, and combining many advantages; being a half mile from the lime quarries, 10 from being a half mile from the lime quarries, 10 from Wilmington, and convenient to mills and places of public worship. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale by JONATHAN SWAIN. 52—15.

Notice is hereby given.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of S. ANNAN HAMILTON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are requested to present them for payment. CALEB STARR, Executor. Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morocco Manufactory.

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON. N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac. Wilmington, July 10, 1828.

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

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

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

Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County. Newcastle Aug. 6th, 1828.

LOST CATTLE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on Saturday the 3d of August, inst. Two Milch Cows, one a lightish brown, with the letter D branded on her rump; the other, red and white, with a star on her forehead and a long crooked hoof on the right leg, and the time she was missing forward with calf. A liberal reward and reasonable charges will be allowed to any one who will return said cattle to me, or give such information as shall enable me to get them again.

JOSEPH PERKINS, One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred. Aug. 21, 1828.

FASHIONABLE

Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL.

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

JAMES M'NEAL. Wilmington, May 16, 1828.

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

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

A NEW AND CHEAP

Retail and Wholesale

GROCERY STORE.

Now opened by the subscriber, at the North East Corner of Market and High Streets, where may be had at the lowest current prices, the following articles, with all others, kept at any establishment of a similar character. Life of Man, Perfect Love, cinnamon, pepper, nutmegs, Sugar House Molasses, W. India do, Winter strained oil, Summer do, Coarse salt, Ground do, Fine do, Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, Rice and barley, Almonds and raisins, Spermaceti, mould, common Candles, with an assortment of brooms, brushes, &c. &c. N. B. Country produce taken in barter and sold on commission.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 market Street. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. John W. Tatum, 82 Market street. James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st 3 doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street. Millinery and Fancy Stores. L. & I. Stidham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel. Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

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

Carpenters.

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

Watch Makers.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st. Emmor Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House. Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers.

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

Cabinet Warehouse.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts. Tobacconist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts. Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st. Machine Cards—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts. Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street. Plough Making and Wheelwrighting. Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st. Iron and Coal Merchant—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 39, Shipley-st. Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st. Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tatnell and Orange-sts. Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street. James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales. Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets. Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets. Iron Foundry.—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts. Morocco Manufactory—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st. Conveyancer.—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets. Paen Hay and Grain Rake. Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills. Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Sec streets, No. 43. Livery Stable—Kept by Huson Swaync, in Shipley st. above Queen. China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smyth, 68 market st. Druggist & Chemist.—Joseph Bringham 85 market st. Druggist—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

GIBSON & MATHER,

Plumbers.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 18, North Side of the Lower Market; where they keep constantly on hand HYDRANTS, of all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses; which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

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

Wilmington, June 18, 1828.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street. Near the Hay-scales; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, complete Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL. 4mo. 8th, 1828.

NOTICE.

received from W. Creek, not only for the

DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 4.

Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$3.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

OCTOBER 9, 1826.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. BARNES, No. 41, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

MORNING.

By R. Montgomery.

The Sun is seated on his throne
Embraced with his court of clouds. Around,
Billows of damask and of orange light
Evolving roll, as from a cauldron heav'd,
While, from the midst, red bars of splendour
shoot,
And travel fiercely to the midway skies;
There, cover'd awhile, they swell to wizard
shapes,
Advance, and, like battalions in array,
Mingle their hues, and make a shining plain
Of crimson on the skies.

Beneath, the waves,
Shivering and gleamy, lie, like ruffled scales
Of liquid steel, and lo! awaking now
With the white dews of slumber, on her breast,
The earth! all fragrant, fresh in living green,
And beautiful, as if this moment sprung
From out her Maker's hand: Athwart the trees
A brassy lustre shines; where a din beads,
Like drops of light, have diamonded the boughs;
And here and there, some crisped and glossy
stream,
Lit by a peeping ray, laughs through the leaves.

The flowers are waking too, and ope their
eyes
With hoary incense steam: and list!
The buzz of life! Myriads of insects now
Creep from their green wood caves and mossy
domes;
And wind their way, to glitter in the sun,
While from yon hurdled hills the sheep bells
shake
Their tinkling echoes down the bushy dale.

And is creation's heir in sleepy calm
Unmindful of the morn? Ah! no, its beam
Hath glanced upon the cottager's clean couch,
And call'd him up. And see!—the lattice ope'd
He spies along the landscape's glittering view,
And looks to Heaven, and feels the toying
breeze
Upheave his locks: and then angelic thoughts
Gush through his soul; instinctively he owns
The presence of a God, and sends his heart
To him, upon a sigh of fearless love
And praise, because another day is born.

LINES FROM THE GERMAN.

It is said,
And truly I have found it—in our being
Is something, that unmastered of our will,
Blindly draws and reels. Like that which calls
Lightning to metals, iron to the wondrous stone:
Felt and unknown—a strong coercion flows
From human breast to breast. It is not Form,
Nor the soul's winning Grace, nor Virtue Right,
That knits or can unknot the magic bands,
Invisibly is spanned the enchanted bridge
Of inclination—many have trod
Seen it hath none—what pleases thee, must
please,
This nature works—but, if not thine to bid
The affection, 'tis of thee to follow—there
Will sunny realms begin—and I will not.

STANZAS.

I would not be the one to break
A merry heart,
For any wealth that I could take
From such a part.
I would not be the one to wound
A trusting friend,
If worlds of fame might there be found
'Neath such an end.
For what were wealth, and fame, and pride,
And nodding plumes,
If memory painted by their side
A row of tombs?

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

When a fine young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony: a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is resorted to with increasing interest every time it is brought on the tapis. When she grows a little older, she ceases to smatter about matrimony and thinks more intently on the all important subject. It engrosses her thoughts by day and her dreams by night, and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret, but consuming flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and as it generally tells a "flattering tale," she turns from it with a pleasing conviction that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that, whoever else may die in a state of single sadness, she is destined to become ere many years roll by, a happy bride.

From the age of eighteen to twenty is "the very witching time" of female life. During that period, the female heart is more susceptible of the soft and tender influences of love

than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination alone, were consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place during that ticklish season, than in any by which it is preceded or followed. It is the grand climacter of love, and she who passes it, without entering into the state matrimonial, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth, is that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty. The giddiness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway. The cares and the anxieties of life press themselves more on the attention; and as its sober realities become more palpable, they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipations of unmingled felicity in the marriage state which the mind has formed in its youthful day-dreams. In short to use a common phrase, women, after twenty-one "look before they leap."

Matrimony, however, though not so ardently longed for by the damsel who has passed what we have styled the grand climacter of love, is never lost sight of either by the youngest or by the most aged spinster in his Majesty's dominions. It is a state on which the eyes of the female world are turned with the most pleasurable anticipations; and the spinster of forty is as full of hope of one day being married, as the damsel of twenty-one. But, sorry as we are to utter any thing which may tend to damp the hopes or to cloud the prospects of a fair lady, truth compels us to say, that when once she has crossed the line, which on the map of love, is marked thirty, the chances are fearfully against the probability of her obtaining a husband even of the sedate age of forty or fifty. If she pass many degrees beyond the line, her state becomes almost hopeless, nay desperate, and she may reconcile herself to live and die an old maid. All experience confirms this lamentable truth. No wonder, therefore, that women make a mighty secret of their age, and that they occasionally tell a pardonable fib, in the attempt to induce the men to believe that they are seventeen, younger than they really are. Who can blame them for practicing a little finesse on this awful subject, seeing that their age, if divulged, might utterly annihilate the chances of their enjoying the blessings of wedded love!!!

Experience, we have said, confirms the lamentable truth, that females who have passed the line, seldom reach the harbor of matrimony.—Lest any of our readers should lay that "flattering unction to their souls" that though they have crossed that awful point in the voyage of life, they shall yet escape the rocks on which, if they strike, all hopes of wedlock must be forever abandoned, we shall present them with a table, which, whilst it will exhibit to females their many chances of marriage at various ages, it will prove the truth of the positions which have been already advanced on the subject.

The table to which we are about to draw their attention is extracted from the "report of the select committee of the House of Commons, on the laws respecting friendly societies." It was drawn up by Dr. Granville, a physician and accoucheur of very extensive practice, connected with several public institutions in the metropolis. The doctor, whose attention had been directed to the statistical questions of the increase of population among the poor, thought that the public institutions to which he belonged might be made available in obtaining the information which he wanted. For this purpose he put questions to the females who, from time to time came under his care, to ascertain the earliest age at which women of the poorer classes marry.—He submitted to the committee the registered cases of 876 women; and the following table derived from their answers as to the age at which they respectively married is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, three married,

Years of Age.	Years of Age.	Years of Age.
at 13	at 13	at 27
11	14	28
16	15	29
43	16	30
45	17	31
76	18	32
115	19	33
118	20	34
86	21	35
85	22	36
59	23	37
53	24	38
36	25	39
24	26	

It is to be borne in mind, that the females, whose relative ages at the time of their marriages are above exhibited were all of the lower classes. Among an equal number from the middling or the higher classes, we should not probably find so many as 195, or more than one-fifth married under the age of 19; or so few as 1-16th part after 28; or only 1-30th part after 30.

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgement of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we may say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love. They ought always, however, to remember, that such of them as, independently of personal charms, possess the more powerful recommendation of property, will be deemed eligible as wives whatever may be their age.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

INVENTION OF THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

The following statement respecting the invention of the Cherokee Alphabet, may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers. I have it from a particular friend of Mr. Guess, who lived near him at the time he made his invention.

Mr. Guess is, in appearance and habits, a full Cherokee, though his grandfather on his father's side was a white man. He has no knowledge of any language but the Cherokee, consequently in his invention of the alphabet, he had to depend entirely on his own native resources. He was led to think on the subject of writing the Cherokee language, by a conversation which took place one evening at Sauts. Some young men were making remarks on the superior talents of the White People. One said, that white men could put a talk on paper, and send it to any distance, and it would be understood by those who received it. They all agreed that this was very strange, and they could not see

how it could be done. Mr. Guess, after silently listening to their conversation for a while, raised himself, and putting on an air of importance, said, "you are all fools: why the thing is very easy; I can do it myself;" and picking up a flat stone, he commenced scratching by it with a pin, and after a few minutes, read to them a sentence, which he had written, by making a mark for each word. This produced a laugh, and the conversation on that subject ended.—But the inventive powers of Guess's mind were now roused to action; and nothing short of being able to write the Cherokee language would satisfy him.

He went home, purchased materials, and set down to paint the Cherokee language on paper. He at first thought of no way but to make a character for each word. He pursued this plan for about a year: in which time he had made several thousand characters. He was then convinced that the object was not attainable in that way, but he was not discouraged.—He firmly believed that there was some way in which the Cherokee language could be expressed on paper, as well as the English; and after trying several other methods, he at last conceived the idea of dividing the words into parts.

He had not proceeded far on his plan, before he found, to his great satisfaction, that the same characters would apply in different words, and the number of characters would be comparatively few. After putting down and learning all the syllables that he could think of, he would listen to speeches, and the conversation of strangers, and whenever a word occurred with a part or syllable in it, which he had not before thought of, he would bear it on his mind until he had made a character for it. In this way he soon discovered all the syllables in the language. In forming his characters he made some use of the English letters, as he found them in a spelling book which he had in his possession. After commencing upon the last mentioned plan, I believe he completed his system in about a month.

During the time he was occupied in inventing the alphabet, he was strenuously opposed by all his friends and neighbors. He was frequently told that he was throwing away his time and labor, and that none but a delirious person, or an idiot, would do as he did. But this did not discourage him. He would listen to the expostulations of his friends, and then deliberately light his pipe, pull his spectacles over his eyes, and set down to his work without attempting to vindicate his conduct. After completing his system he found much difficulty in persuading the people to learn it. Nor could he succeed until he went to the Arkansas and taught a few persons there, one of whom wrote a letter to some of his friends in this nation, and sent it by Mr. Guess, who read it to the people. This letter excited much curiosity. Here was much talk in the Cherokee language which had come all the way from Arkansas sealed up in paper, and yet it was very plain.

This convinced many that Mr. Guess's mode of writing, would be of some use. Several persons immediately determined to try to learn.—They succeeded in a few days, and from this it quickly spread all over the nation, and the Cherokees, (who, as a people, had always been illiterate,) were, in the course of a few months, without school or money, able to read and write in their own language.

This astonishing discovery certainly entitles Mr. Guess to the warmest gratitude of his country; and should the Cherokee language continue to be spoken, his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

From "Sad Tales and Glad Tales."

EXECUTION OF ANDRE.

"We now return to our unfortunate captive. The wise and the brave had sat in judgment upon him. His case had been the subject of high and deliberate and affecting consideration. The circumstances of his capture—his unqualified confessions—his earnest, though dignified requests, had been maturely but sternly weighed. The nobleness of his nature, the lofty disinterestedness of his demeanor, the winning arguery of his manners, the importance of his rank, were all appreciated as they should be by soldiers—tried soldiers—when sitting under the severe sanctions of a war-council.—When they issued from that council, the desolate doom of the prisoner was irrevocably fixed. He was to die. Before another sun should go down, his ties on the earth were to be severed. Meanwhile the subject of this melancholy decision was awaiting the result with all the calm and elevated feelings of a generous and undaunted soldier. He was ignorant of what might be the issue: but his knowledge of the rules of war led him so far to anticipate it, that he had in some degree become reconciled to his probable doom; from the very hopelessness of escaping from it. The agitation consequent upon the suddenness of his arrest, had subsided; and though his saddened mind reverted again and again to the scenes and associations we have seen him cling to from the beginning, yet there was less poignancy in his recollections, and less acuteness in the trials of his high and masculine sensibilities. The thought of death was a vain thought to him. He was prepared to meet it, in every honorable shape, in which a soldier expects and hopes some time to meet it. It was the stigma upon his fame—the memory he should leave with man, that preyed upon his soul. It was this that paled his cheek and drew his brow—it was this that made his heart beat till he could hear it, in his solitude. If sometimes his sad, glistering eye rested again on that precious gem, which before had absorbed, as it seemed, his very life, the kindest and bravest heart would spare him there, if a tear was seen to drop upon it, and the thought, possibly, of sacred and devoted passion—of long and holy love, with all its blessed hopes, and all its desolate bereavements, would accompany it as it fell, and hallow it for ever.

There was yet one consolation that bore upon the prisoner, even when he thought upon the memory he should bequeath to the world and to posterity. He hoped and trusted that he should meet an honorable death, and that his country would never blush at his epitaph. He had asked—he had besought, with a bursting heart, that if he must die, he might die like a man of honor. He had addressed the American chieftain, in proud petition, for this last, little boon of the condemned soldier. He had addressed him in all the beautiful eloquence of his lofty mind, urged by a heart almost bursting in the intensity of its emotions. Need it be said that he roused all the sympathies of a thousand, kindling with godlike purposes, and alive to

every heavenly charity that can sanctify our nature? Can it be said, that the heart he appealed to would not have bid him God speed, even with a father's blessing, to the arms of his country and his home, did that heart beat alone for himself, or did the fate of the victim involve only the single destiny of that great and devoted being? But there were stern duties arrayed against the kind spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. The voice of his suffering land was imperious with him who guarded her in council and led her in battle. That voice now called for justice, and demanded that the crisis should not be forgotten. It was the cry of Liberty, and the sacrifice must not be withheld; it was the summons of Justice, and his death must accord with the crime of which the prisoner stood convicted.

During the days of his confinement, not a murmur escaped the captive, in the presence of his guard. A dignified composure distinguished his deportment—and the serenity of his mind was depicted in the tranquillity of his countenance. The last hours of his solitude were employed in those holy offices which friendship claims of us when the sands of life are running low. There were a few words to be said—a few prayers to be uttered for those who were now dreaming of him in his path to glory. There were a few sad, sacred words to be breathed to a fond mother—to sisters that loved him—to some, perhaps, for whose sake alone life was yet desirable, and to whose bosom he would now, as a last duty to himself, commit the reputation that was dearer to him than the air of Heaven.

It was in the midst of this latest and holiest occupation, that the prisoner was interrupted by the entrance of the guard officer. He came to announce the hour of execution. The young soldier looked up hastily from the paper. His eyes were fixed a moment upon his visitor—then slowly fell again—and he passed his hand across his brow, without betraying the least emotion—"Is it indeed so soon?" said he, "then I must hasten." He finished the letter in perfect calmness, and having made all the little arrangements that he had anticipated, previous to the important event, he declared to the officer his readiness to attend him at the moment of his summons. He was then left once more alone.

Firm in the belief that he was now to die like a soldier, he felt the weight of his misfortune passing from his spirit. As he was relieved of his iron load, an unnatural elasticity seemed to be imparted to his bosom. His heart beat almost to suffocation; and the tumultuous motion of that fountain of his system, certainly manifested an extraordinary degree of excitement. His last wish had been granted—his last hope was about to be realized—he was to find an honorable grave! Even that was enough to be thankful for! A few years, at best, and the same destiny would be his. "The pang," thought he, "is but the common one that awaits his kind."

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin—

And if my young existence must be thus hastily sealed, thus severed forever, let fate do her worst, and finish her work with speed—and he paced the apartment with an unflinching step, and a lofty and unbending air.

The silence that had been observed by the commander-in-chief towards the respectful but ardent solicitations of the prisoner, had led him to augur favorably of his success. His requests had not, indeed, passed unheeded; they had sunk deep—they had touched the finest and tenderest chords that ever vibrated in the bosom of virtue and bravery—they had appealed to the master feeling of a great heart, and they wrought upon it with a living power! The solicitation was listened to with a deepening interest—but that noble delicacy that actuates and animates some but elevated minds, forbade the answer—"To grant the prayer was impossible—such was the iron law of those who came up to battle—to deny it, was a sorrowful duty; and it was equally a trial to the soul of a generous enemy to throw back a solitary denial, or to wound the spirit of a devoted prisoner by recapitulating the story of his dishonor in justification of his sentence. It was ordained, therefore, that he should remain in ignorance of his doom. From that very uncertainty, the unfortunate victim was now drawing his last and only consolation. The guard officer had now returned to accompany him forth, and we shall leave them together while we join the scene of preparation in which the spy was so soon to become conspicuous.

It was deep in the afternoon, when shadows threw themselves along over the earth, and the sun was about to sink into a tick dull mass of clouds, when movements preparatory to the execution, began to manifest themselves within the post. There was hurrying to and fro along the lines—and sad faces went by continually; and downcast looks were seen there—and every countenance wore the livery of deep and sorrowful feeling. It was evident that something mournful was about to transpire. The soldiers paced along the esplanade with low words and rapid steps—and now and then a tear might be seen to glisten—it was but for a moment—in the eye of the veteran. A large detachment of troops was paraded, and many of the general officers were already on horseback. Great multitudes of people flocked in to witness the melancholy spectacle—but a wide silence pervaded the immense collection. With slow and struggling steps the confused and intermingled crowd of citizens and soldiers bent their way towards the appointed place, just beneath the brow of a green hill that sloped towards the river. There clustered around the dim spot devoted to destruction, or sauntering over the adjacent ground, they awaited the approach of the unhappy victim.

When the prisoner was led out, each arm looked in that of a subaltern, his step was uncommonly firm, and his expression unusually calm and even exhilarated. The eloquent blood glowed to his temples, and a bright smile of satisfaction beamed from his countenance on all whom he recognized. The thought of death was dealing powerfully but kindly with him; for he saw that an honorable end was to be his—that his dying prayer was about to be granted. He thought—and the reflections sent yet new vigor into his throbbing arteries—he thought that he saw some pledge of a kind and heroic memory in the sympathy that was breaking all around him, in the gaze of admiration that was fixed upon him in the tearful eye, the agitated countenance, the respectful salutation, the sad farewell, and the low suppressed murmur as he passed on, as though something went by which

it was sacrilege to disturb in its course through the thronging multitude. He saw the high tribute that was paid to his fortitude, in the silent look with which he was regarded; and he felt that his premature fate was not unwelcome even for his foes. Enraptured by these lively demonstrations of feeling, he flung himself a martyr in the cause he had undertaken to advance, and pressed forward with mounting emotions, as though in haste to seal his pilgrimage here, and commence the saintless career of his future fame. "The report," thought he, "that says me low will send forth an echo that shall never die."

The detachment, with their prisoner, had now reached the summit of the hill, and came suddenly in view of the multitude which had been occupied by a galloway. With the rapidity of light, every eye was turned upon the victim.—His face was fixed in frenzy on the dismal object that rose portentously out of the multitude.—He spoke not a word—some powerful, rending emotion had taken possession of his burning bosom. His hand fled to his heart—one look of anguish passed like a shadow over his face, and he fell lifeless into the arms of his guards.—There was no voice heard in that immense crowd—but a confused trampling as of a vast concourse of people when they are rushing together.

The clouds had now cleared off from the horizon, and the sun was about going down, when the last rites were performed over the departed soldier. There was no pomp, or noise, or show. A small escort of troops marched quickly over the gravel and stood before the door of the stone building from which the remains were to be carried. A single drum beat out a hollow note at distinct intervals, and the life sung sharp and mournfully. The coffin was at length borne out, and with slow steps, inverted bayonets, and downward eyes, the procession moved on. Many who cared not to join, stood behind in silent contemplation; and many, out of idle curiosity, lingered round scarcely knowing why they were there. Behind some low, desolate buildings, which would scarcely shelter it from the storms of winter, the solitary grave was dug. Round this the soldiers crowded in silence. On either side they leaned upon their muskets, and hardly a breath was heard, as the book of prayer was opened, and the fervent supplication went up to Heaven. The scene was singularly impressive. Immediately round the grave, in the rear of the soldiers, some stood wrapped in gloomy attention; others, still behind, were seen eagerly gazing over the shoulders of those who had closed up before them. Every cap was off, and every eye fixed. Still beyond, the sick were seen peeping out of the half-opened doors; and women and boys stood, with arms crossed upon their bosoms, before the miserable huts from which they had just issued. There was no moving—no sound—no roving of the looks—all were bent upon the speaker, who stood upon the brink of the cold grave, with his eyes raised in adoration to Heaven, and calling on the Father of Spirits with an eloquence so full, so powerful, so commanding, that his very soul seemed to mount up with his words. He ended. Then came the hurrying of the ceremony. At the quick command of the officer, the coffin was lowered—the guns were brought down—the steel rung—and in a moment it glittered again in the last sun-beam. At a word, the death-volley was fired off in the air—another followed—and then another—and the last was discharged into the grave. It was all over—the smoke curled slowly among the wet gravel, and settled down upon the coffin—twice the war-songs embalm the soldier! The drum beat merrily—and the files wheeled into the lines, just as the sun went down in his glory.

AN AMERICAN DRAWING ROOM.

The evening of the day of the election was one of those on which Mrs. Monroe opens the doors of the White-house to the motley assemblage I have already described. Great anxiety was felt by every one to be present because it was known that the principal personages of the question which was just decided, were in the habit of paying their respects on those occasions, to the wife of the first magistrate. We went at ten. Perhaps the company was a little more numerous than on the preceding drawing-room. It was composed of the same sort of visitors, and it was characterized by the same decency of exterior and deportment. We found the president and Mrs. Monroe in their usual places; the former encircled by a knot of politicians, and the latter attended by a circle of women, or rather brilliant appearance. Most of the sectarians were near, conversing cheerfully, like men who had got rid of an irksome and onerous toil; and I thought by the placid air of the venerable Chief Justice, that he was well contented that the harassing question was decided. The assistant Justices of the Supreme Court were also present, near the person of the President; and a group had collected in the same room; in the midst of which I discovered the smiling features and playful eye of Lafayette. The Speaker was known to have favored the election of Mr. Adams, and I thought I could trace secret satisfaction at the result in a countenance that his height elevated above those of most of his companions. There was no coarse exultation on the part of the victors, nor any unmanly dejection on that of the defeated. Several of the latter spoke to us, and in reply to the condolences of my friend they made but one remark—"We shall see what the next four years will do." "How do you do, Gen. Jackson?" said Cadwallader, as we passed out of one drawing-room into another. The unsuccessful candidate returned the greeting with his usual mild and graceful mien. I watched his manly and marked features narrowly, during the courteous dialogue that followed; but with all my suspicions, it was impossible to trace the slightest symptoms of a lurking disappointment. He left us laughing and conversing cheerfully with some ladies, who induced him to join their party. A minute before, he had been seen congratulating his successful rival with great dignity, and with perfect good nature. We now entered the last apartment of the suite, with the hope of finding a cooler atmosphere. A group of men among whom perhaps a dozen women were intermingled, had collected about some object of common interest—Drawing near, I caught a glimpse of the cold air, which in contrast to an uncommonly fine and piercing eye, forms so remarkable an expression in the countenance of Mr.

Adams. He was certainly in good spirits, and we did not know his recent victory, it is probable that his manner would not have been at all remarkable. He soon extracted himself from the crowd and spoke to two or three of us who stood together. "Why have you not been to see us lately?" he enquired of a member of Congress from Virginia. "Mrs. Adams complains that you were not at her levee last evening." "I have been there so often this winter, that I thought it necessary to be absent for the sake of form." "In this etiquette?" "We must ask that question of you," returned the Virginian, laughing, in allusion to the secretary's well known strictures on the subject. "You are our authority in all matters of etiquette." "Well then," returned the President, elect, with great good humor, and with the tact of a courtier, "I pronounce it to be always etiquette for Mr. Adams to visit Mrs. Adams."—*Notions of the Americans, by Cooper.*

Gen. Jackson in favor of a standing Army of 100,000 MEN!!

The following correspondence, which we extract from the Philadelphia papers received yesterday, affords another exemplification both of Gen. Jackson's mildness and his republicanism. One of the standing maxims in our policy is to keep the standing army within the narrowest limit which

opinion of General Jackson is directly opposed to this maxim, and to all the opinions professed even by his own supporters in Congress. When Congress legislated him out of rank and pay, and the army from 12,000 down to 6,000, then broke out the vehemence of his temper, in language such as this:—"the Government ought to be damned—instead of reducing the army, they ought to have increased it ten fold."—Then also, in a letter to Major Humphrey he ridiculed our constitutional force, the militia—the bone and muscle of our country—the very men who are now called on to vote for him, and who, if they do vote for him, merit all his ridicule and contempt—as not to be depended on, as insubordinate and inefficient: "In this feeling he libelled the Kentucky militia as cowards; and in this feeling he has slandered the whole of the national militia. This contempt of the militia was not without its influence upon him when he ordered Harris and five other citizen soldiers to be executed in the midst of general joy for the victory of New-Orleans. Put Gen. Jackson in office, and give him the standing army, which according to his language,—"the Government ought to be damned," if it does not give, and what becomes of that free republic which is held up as the hope of the earth, and the model for unborn men?"

The introductory note from the Administration Committee is addressed to the Editors of the Democratic Press, and United States Gazette, in Philadelphia. Not J.

GENTLEMEN: We send to you for publication the enclosed correspondence, exhibiting features in the character of Gen. Jackson, which ought to be known to the citizens of the United States. We need only remark that the law for reducing the army, passed on the 2d of March, 1821, and the reduction was from about 12,000 men to 6,000. There was a great majority in Congress in favor of the reduction, and we believe no law was ever more generally acceptable to the people.

We are, respectfully, your ob't. svt's,
SAMUEL WETHERILL,
RICHARD PETERS,
D. W. COXE,
JOHN JENNINGS,
JACOB MAYLAND,
EDWARD INGERSOLL,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1828.

Dr. GIBSON HUMPHREY,

Sir: As members of a committee of the friends of the Administration in this city, we take the liberty to address to you, very respectfully, the following enquiry.

We have been told by a gentleman of respectability, who is one of your personal friends, that you have, or lately had, in your possession, an original letter from General Andrew Jackson, which furnishes additional evidence of his real disposition and character.

As we are informed, the letter is one of several that were written by Gen. Jackson to your late brother, Major Humphrey, of the Artillery, and contains the following passage respecting the reduction of the army by Congress, viz:—"the Government ought to be damned—instead of reducing the army, they ought to have increased it ten fold."

The letter as quoted to us contains other phrases of similar tenor, but not so particularly recollected.

The people of the United States are deeply interested to know if such are the actual sentiments of a candidate for the chief magistracy.

We trust, therefore, that you will appreciate our motive in asking that you will communicate the precise language of the letter referred to,—and we venture to add the request that if the letter is still in your possession, you will allow us to obtain an authentic and certified copy of it.

An answer at your earliest leisure will much oblige us. We are, &c.

Signed, Samuel Wetherill, Richard Peters, D. W. Coxe, John Jennings, Jacob Mayland, Edward Ingersoll, Clement C. Biddle, Samuel Mifflin.

September 29, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: Your favour of the 23d inst. was duly received, and although I cannot but regret that the private correspondence of my deceased brother should ever have been made a matter of public discussion, still, I conceive it my duty under all the circumstances of the case, and notwithstanding the sacrifice of private feeling, to give you all the information on the

subject, of which I am possessed. Some time since, in the course of private conversation, at my house, I stated that I had a letter in my possession written by General Andrew Jackson to the late Major Enoch Humphrey of the United States Artillery, containing sentiments highly disrespectful in their character towards the General Government of the United States. This was done inadvertently, and without the most remote expectation that the information would ever be used for political purposes; however, since such is the case, it becomes my duty to substantiate the assertion.

The letter alluded to was written about the time when the last reduction of the army took place; it is at my command, and although I do not feel justified in placing it before the public, I will mention some of the most striking features which it presents. Among other expressions, he says, in express terms, "THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE DAMNED—INSTEAD OF REDUCING THE ARMY, IN A REPUBLIC LIKE THIS, IT SHOULD BE INCREASED TENFOLD;"—he ridicules the idea of depending upon our militia, speaks of reducing them to a proper state of subordination as an impossibility; and their utter inefficiency in cases of emergency! He dilates on the extent of our frontier; and the extreme impropriety of leaving our remote posts with the inadequate garrisons to which they are necessarily reduced in consequence of the diminution of the army; in fact, the general tenor of the letter is that of decided and bitter animadversion upon the measures pursued by the general government. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

G. HUMPHREY.
To Messrs. Samuel Wetherill, Richard Peters, D. Coxe, John Jennings, Jacob Mayland, Edward Ingersoll, Clement C. Biddle, and Samuel Mifflin.

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship Florida, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 1st September, inclusive. Our extracts are made from the N. York Daily Advertiser, Gazette, Mercantile and Commercial.

The anticipations of short crops in England, which our previous advices were calculated to encourage, are not realized. A more favorable state of weather had succeeded the incessant rains in the beginning of August, and an average crop was confidently expected. The change had produced a consequent diminution in the price of wheat, corn, &c. Extracts on this subject will be found below.

The Liverpool Albion of the 1st September, says—"Since this day week the weather has continued uninterruptedly favorable for the completion of the harvest, which also appears to have been the case generally, throughout this country and Ireland, and will tend much to lessen the effects of the late rains. No transactions had taken place in bonded grain. All accounts from all quarters of England, Ireland and Scotland, concur in stating that the crop will be an average one."

There were no official accounts at London from the armies of Russia, later than the 29th of July; but reports were in circulation, both in England and in France, that the Russians had been defeated before Choumoula, with serious loss. It is said, that after several days' severe fighting, the Russians were compelled to fall back, with a loss of 40,000 men in killed and wounded. The English Government papers do not credit the stories; and it would seem that there had been time enough for the official account to have been received before the latest dates from London. On the 20th of July an attack was made on the Turks before Choumoula, headed by the Emperor Nicholas in person. After a good deal of hard fighting the Russian bulletin says, being repulsed on every side, the Turks withdrew under the walls of Choumoula. After this the Emperor left the army for Odessa. On the same day, there was some fighting at Varna, the Turks having attacked the right wing of the Russian army besieging that place. In the Russian account it is stated, that the Turks were driven into the fortress in great disorder, and with much loss. But it is added, as they "had taken in front of Lieut. Gen. Usakow a favorable position, the latter would not expose his corps to any danger, and he retired behind the village of Derwent, to join the first brigade of the 10th division of infantry, under Adjutant General Benkendreff, as that brigade is on its march to reinforce the corps besieging Varna."

The London Sun of Aug. 30th says—"The French papers say, on the authority of a letter from Jassy, that a false estimate was formed of the amount of the force which the Belligerent Powers were able to carry into the field, and that the Sultan had really more troops than the letters from Constantinople assigned him. Thus it is explained how the operations of the Russian army, which were calculated for a long resistance, are now paralysed. The Turkish infantry, which preceded accounts rated at 60,000 men at the utmost, is now said to exceed 200,000; the cavalry, estimated at 10,000 is now stated at 30,000. Their artillery,

too, appears to be much more numerous than was supposed, and the partitions of the Turks affirm that there are above 500 pieces of cannon, perfectly well served in the camp of Shumia alone. We cannot now be surprised if the Russian Army, meeting at length with real obstacles, must wait for reinforcements before it undertakes any thing more serious. Besides, the national spirit of the Ottoman is roused, and it is affirmed that in the second fruitless attempt on Varna, it was principally the inhabitants who repelled the attack, and by a well directed fire from the batteries alone, hindered a landing from the fleet. All the Russian troops in the interior are now in motion; and it is thought that those of Poland may very likely be summoned, as they wish to take part in the campaign."

We are assured through the English papers, that the Russians have determined not to wait for the surrender of Comla, but to mask that fortress and proceed. This is also stated to be their design in a letter from Constantinople, which adds that they intend to march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople, towards which city Turkish troops are constantly proceeding. It is asserted that the Turks hazard a battle, it will be on the plains of Adrianople. The levy en masse continues, but the government seem to think that a desultory warfare will be the best. Old men unfit for the field are to be put to the fortresses. It is supposed that the red banner will not be unfurled until the Sultan repairs to the army.

The Berkshire American, says that the loss of pumpkins has been so great by the fresh in Connecticut, that he fears the people will not be able to celebrate "Thanksgiving."

There is a corn grist mill, on the railway principle, now in operation in Charleston. Wheat was selling in Rochester, New York, on the 23d ult. at \$1 25 per bushel, on the 24th, at \$1 50.

The anniversary of the Monroe County Sabbath School Union, was celebrated in Rochester, New York, on the 23d ult. which was attended by about 1,600 children, and 250 teachers.

On Thursday afternoon last, Warren Bridge, forming another communication between Boston and Charlestown, was opened for travellers, and a salute of 26 guns was fired at Charlestown on the occasion.

The United States ship of war Concord, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 24th ult. The Alabama, 74, and Santee, 44, are on the stocks. These included, fifteen ships of war have been launched in that port. The first was the Falkland, 54, in 1690.

General William H. Harrison, appointed Minister of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, arrived in Washington City, from Ohio, on Thursday last, and will remain there for a few days.

They are changing the style of painting their houses in Cincinnati "the Athens of the West," formerly they were dingy red—now they are cream, straw and lead colors.

Beautiful insects designed for preservation, ought to be killed in atmosphere of ether. This preserves their colors. Why would not this plan do for putting a dandy to death?

At a regimental review at Balton, Massachusetts, on Wednesday last, one man was instantly killed and another dangerously wounded, by the bursting of a cannon. The accident is attributed to gross negligence in loading the gun.

The public houses in New Bedford Massachusetts, were all closed on Sunday, 21st ult. The determination not to open a bar on Sunday, originated with Colonel Nelson, who carried it into effect at his Hotel several weeks since.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Lisbon, visited the prison previously to his departure, when one of the prisoners informed him that he had not been able to get any sleep for three nights, on account of the dreadful screams heard at different periods of the night, supposed to proceed from prisoners under torture, in order to induce them to confess.

M. Broussais, one of the most fashionable physicians of Paris, pretends to cure all diseases by bleeding and leeches. One of his patients, however, was unconscionable enough to die, lately, notwithstanding the application of 1800 leeches.

Two men, Hattaway and Brown, have been tried for the murder of one Abrams, in North Carolina. The murder grew out of a drunken frolic at the elections. They were found guilty of manslaughter, fined \$10 each, and imprisoned 60 days.

Among the several nuisances complained of in Charleston, S. C. is serenading the fair at night and sun rising.

We learn from the Circleville, Ohio, Olive Branch, that an unusual degree of sickness and mortality prevails in that part of the country. The paper does not name the prevailing disease, but from its enunciation of the supposed causes, it is presumed to be the bilious fever.

In Amherst, and some of the neighboring counties of Virginia, the late drought has been so extensive, that forest trees of the largest growth have died. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a season of similar severity.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Sept. 22:—You will see by our Quebec papers that we have English dates to the 10th of August.—In consequence of the advance of grain in England, flour is now selling at \$9 per barrel at that place.

On the 24th ult. the able and honest John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States' Supreme Court, entered upon his seventy-fourth year, with faculties as fresh and vigorous as at fifty.

An eastern paper calls cattle shows and fairs, "Farmers' Trainings." Attended as they have already been, with many benefits to the agricultural interest, these periodical assemblages might well be substituted for the useless and injurious militia musters, which now hold so many temptations to irregularity and vice.

Lorenzo Dow is now travelling through the State of Tennessee. It is announced that he would preach in Nashville on the 30th ult.

Such is the anxiety of the British public at the present moment, with regard to the actual state of things in Ireland, that the Morning Herald has sent an able correspondent to travel through that country, and report the result of his observations.

A riot took place in Charlestown, Mass. on Saturday evening, the 20th ult. A score of brickmakers, feeling rather frolicsome, cut drivers capers, taking away a truckman's Sunday dinner, which he was carrying

home, attacking a barber's shop, &c. They set the constables at defiance, and were not neutralized until near 12 o'clock, when the truckman returned with some of his friends, and after some effervescence the mass became settled.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the last week were 91,—viz: 45 adults and 46 children, of whom 19 were under one year of age.

The deaths in Baltimore last week amounted to 28—35 males, and 13 females. The City Inspector of New York reports the death of 127 persons, during the last week, viz:—40 men, 25 women, 35 boys, and 27 girls.

Mauch Chunk Railway.—One of the editors of the Savannah Georgian who has been on a tour to the North, thus describes the railway leading from the Coal mines to the Lehigh river.

The Coal mines at Mauch Chunk and the country for miles around, all mountainous, belong to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who have expended immense sums upon the works connected with them. From the Lehigh river to the summit of the Coal mountain, is near nine miles, over which space a Rail Road has been laid for the transportation of coal. The mountain is oblong, its extreme height being about 1000 feet, and the rise of the road on an average, 1 foot in 70. A road is first cut along the side of the mountain, on which billets of wood are laid transversely (like our swamp causeways) and on them, parallel with the road, the rails of pine 6 by four inches thick are placed. On the upper surface and inner edge of these rails, narrow bars or plates of iron are screwed for the wheels to run on. The cost, \$4,500 per mile. The cars for carrying coal are made of sheet iron, with strong wheels about two feet in diameter, and carry a ton each. They weigh when empty, near 1500 lbs. and three of them are drawn up with ease by one mule; but in descending, from 10 to 14 fully loaded, are linked together, passing over the road with great rapidity by their own gravity, with a noise that may be heard for miles. The speed is regulated by a lever to each car, which stands up between the wheels of one side, and by using it a pressure is applied to them which lessens or prevents their revolution at pleasure. One man guides the whole line with a rope tied to the ends of the levers of the first six cars; he sitting on the seventh. Immediately after the coal cars, the mules to drag them up after being emptied, are sent down in cars three in each, and it is ludicrous to see the poor animals riding by at the rate of 15 miles an hour, unconcernedly munching their corn, and quite indifferent to their novel situation.

Non Consumption of the South.—The resolutions which have been entered into by the Citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, to avoid the consumption of articles the produce or manufacture of Kentucky, and other States friendly to the Tariff, seem to be put in practice, so far, with persevering firmness. The following instance of it, we copy from a late Charleston Mercury:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Camden.

"You may be perhaps amused to hear that, some days back, a wagon from Kentucky, loaded with bacon, arrived at Camden. No inducement could prevail upon the inhabitants to purchase a single pound of it. They were told that they could have it at four cents, if they would take it. They would not take it upon any terms. The waggoners said they should be ruined, if they were compelled to take their bacon back. They then drove all the way to the Bradford Springs, and offered their bacon to Mr. C. who would not purchase upon any terms."

The Rev. Mr. Scoresby, formerly Captain Fishery, in the Greenland Whale Fishery, has expressed the opinion, that the failure of Captain Parry, in his attempted discoveries at the North, ought not to be considered as conclusive proof against the practicability of success in a future enterprise. He thinks the boats used by Captain Parry were too heavy, and that his failure, in a considerable degree at least, may be ascribed to that fact. There seems to be no such thing as discouraging adventurers, in pursuit of discoveries of this description.

The north west passage has been an object which has occupied the attention of governments and called forth the exertions of individuals, for a long course of time; and yet the existence of such an opening remains as much a disputed point as it was a hundred years ago. The interior of Africa has been a favorite point of research with Englishmen for many years past, and attempt after attempt has been made by the most resolute, intelligent, and adventurous men, to explore this unknown portion of the globe; but Tombuctoo is still a geographical secret, and the course of the Niger unknown, though much money has been spent, and many valuable men have been sacrificed in the undertaking. A great deal of important geographical knowledge, has, indeed, first and last, been collected by enterprising individuals, but it has been dearly purchased by the loss of many lives. It is probable that Tombuctoo will some time or other, be ascertained and described; but we very much doubt whether the North West passage will ever be discovered, or the North Pole visited.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Boring for Water.—An agent of Mr. Disorow has been boring for water at Providence R. I. with complete success. In one place, at the end of a wharf, some hundred yards from the original shore, the workmen penetrated through the "made land," then through 20 feet of mud, then a bog meadow from which excellent peat was brought up, then a stratum of sand, pebbles, and quartz gravel, and plenty of water impregnated with copperas and arsenic; and lastly, 3 or 4 feet further, and 35 feet below the bed of the river a "vineyard," furnishing vines, grapes, grape-seed, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burrs, and the seed of a variety of unknown fruits, with a spring of pure water. Much speculation is excited among the curious by these discoveries.

New Music.—A young lady of high accomplishments, and no pride, in the absence of her servant, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell. On entering, the beau, glancing on the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, "I thought I

heard music—on which instrument were you performing, Miss?" "On the grid-iron, Sir, with an accompaniment of the frying-pan!" replied she, "my mother is without help, and she says I must learn to finger these instruments, sooner or later, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons."

Cheap and valuable Manure.—Raise a platform of earth on the head-land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length, according to the quantity wanted. On the first stratum of earth lay a thin stratum of lime fresh from the kiln, dissolve, or slake this, with soft brine from the nose of a watering-pot, add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed. This compost has been used in Ireland; has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be far superior to stable dung.

A SELF MADE MAN.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents; the business marked out to him for life was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in this humble, though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighbouring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise, and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him, and those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied; the rapids nigh—
To pause but for a moment, was to die."

Neither at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself, and he resolved that the power of those resources should be tried; and, in the strength of this resolution, he rose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and, when there, he took his place with the first. For powers of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes, this was the man whom Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, for he always voted right. This is the man, too, of whom the late illustrious Jefferson declared, that he never said a foolish thing in his life; and yet this same man was a self-made man. Prof. Newman.

The moral influence of Oysters, at Home.

"Moral!—physical, you mean," says some one, who has found oysters nourishing and medicinal. No, I mean moral, in the best and strictest sense of the term; not, however, to the exclusion of their physical influence upon a weak stomach, or a husky chest. Indeed, it was their medical virtues which first made me acquainted with their moral influence. It happened in this way: I was once in the habit of supping out, oftener than was quite agreeable to a "certain person" at home.—Not that I kept bad company, or bad hours; I did not, nor was I intemperate; but she maintained that she had too little of my company. There was some truth in this; but, as no other fault was imputed or implied, it had no effect. I was expected in a wide, though select circle; and she was welcome to accompany me, if it so pleased her. It did not please her. Well, I went on as usual, until a long succession of hot or heavy suppers deranged my stomach. However, she did not upbraid me, but hinted, gently, that supping at home was the only remedy. Sup on what? said I. Why, on Oysters, said she. I don't like them, said I. Try them, said she. I obeyed, and found I slept better that night. I shall have oysters again, said I.—You shall, said she. Well: home I came between eight and nine o'clock. I shall never forget it. The night was cold and stormy. But there was she, smiling in all her loveliness, in the snug parlor, my slippers were waiting within the fender; my own arm chair was in its place, and the fire was beaming, as with conscious pleasure. The parlor never struck me before, as being compact in beauty. It now seemed a little sanctuary, calm and holy. This is home! thought I. She saw the effect and rang for the Oysters. There was no table set out; but a tray was set upon her work table. On the dish lay eighteen unopened oysters, and a new oyster knife. I can't open them, said I. Try, said she. I did, and laughed at my own awkwardness.

"Next night, 'twas the same.
And the next, and the next."

The Oysters were sadly mangled, but they were so sweet in their own liquor! However, I soon became a capital hand at opening them, and got proud of my dexterity. What was the effect? Why, a confirmed habit of supping at home, an improved stomach, and perfect happiness.

Now, as there are many bad stomachs, which arise from supping out, and many good wives who regret both the cause and the effect, I have thus "done into English" my own experience, for the good of both parties. Let the ladies adopt the experiment in the spirit of my wife, and I will answer for the success.—*London Paper.*

Particulars of Mr. Green's ascent on the Shetland Pony.

The spot selected for the ascent was the Eagle Tavern, City road; and the promised performance of a feat which seemed incredible, had the effect of attracting a number of people to the gardens, who of course paid for admission. The hour fixed for the ascent was five o'clock, and for an hour or two previous, the pony amused the company by walking round the bowling green, bowing to the ladies, offering his foot to the gentlemen, and going through a variety of tricks, at the command of his trainer, Mr. Green. At six o'clock he was led out prepared for his aerial excursion, equipped with a new bridle and saddle, and his head and tail alike streaming with blue ribbons. The apparatus by which he was to be attached to the balloon was now produced, and the doubts of many who half suspected the affair was a hoax, were removed. It consisted of a round wicker platform, covered with green cloth. Its diameter was just

received from W. Creek, not only confirmed

large enough to permit the pony to stand in it, and the feet of the animal were fastened to the bottom by means of straps, which buckled round the upper part of the hoofs. It had a ledge round it about five or six inches high, and six strong chords, at equal distances from one another, suspended it to the usual strong ash hoop to which the cord net spreading over the whole balloon is fastened. Some ballast was fastened in it to keep it steady; and other ballast at Mr. Green's command, as well as his grapples, and the rope communicating with the valve of the balloon, were fastened to the ash hoop. The platform on which the pony was placed was slung very little more than his own height, below this hoop, so that the upper part of Mr. Green's body, when seated on the pony, rose through the hoop. The horse did not appear to like his situation, and pranced a good deal, while the ballast and other appendages were attached; however, at 25 minutes past 7, every preparation being completed, the word, "let go," was given, and the machine rose slowly and beautifully amidst the acclamations of assembled thousands. Mr. Green in his account of the ascent, states, that when he was released from the earth, the horse made several plunges backwards and forwards, and trembled violently, evidently alarmed at the shouts which he distinctly heard, till he had passed the Thames. The horse, however, in a few seconds, became quite passive, eating some beans from Mr. Green's hand, which, by leaning forward, he could easily give him. Mr. Green then hung out a grapple to be prepared for a descent, and he goes on to state—"I then dismounted to arrange some ballast, but finding that my weight on one side threw the platform off its perpendicular, and considerably discomposed my little companion, I resumed my seat, and discharging a little ballast attained the elevation of about a mile and a quarter. Here I was visited by a descent of snow of the finest texture, which had from the reflection of the direct rays of the sun from above, and the oblique rays from the clouds beneath, the appearance of silver dust. On descending a little, the snow appeared changed to rain; but on a still further descent, neither snow nor rain was to be felt or seen—a circumstance not to me unusual. During these gradations the little animal appeared quite at home, and finished his bag of beans. Having been in the air upwards of half an hour, I began to prepare for a descent, and which I effected at Beckenham, in Kent."

The weight taken up in the balloon, was as follows:—The balloon and appendages, including grapple, platform, cables, ballast, &c. 502 lbs; weight of the pony 250 lbs; weight of myself, 148 lbs; total, 906 lbs.—The next day he made another ascent from Beckenham, with the remainder of the gas, and descended on Bromley Common, about five miles off.

From the Alexandria Gazette. MORE JACKSONISM. Gen. Floyd, Disunion and Proscription.

Allen B. Powell, Esq. a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Georgia, in a letter to the editor of the Olive Branch, Milledgeville, gives a statement, which if it does not move the hearts of the people of this country, there is nothing on this earth that can.—He states that Captain Grandison, the editor of the Darien Gazette, and Intendant of that city, informed several persons there, that as Gen. Floyd passed through Darien to his residence in Camden county, he (Gen. F.) observed in his store, that the friends of both Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson at Washington city were sanguine as to the result of the election, though his (Floyd's) opinion was, that Mr. Adams would be re-elected; and, in that event, there would be a separation of the Union, and that men's heads would fall faster than ever did chickens' heads; and that he was sorry that an Administration meeting had been held in Darien for the persons composing that meeting would be the first marked for vengeance!

In further confirmation of the abominable doctrines avowed by General Floyd, Anson Kimberly, Esq., further informed others, as well as Mr. Powell, that Gen. Floyd spoke to him warmly in favor of a separation of the Union, and observed the sooner it took place the better; when Mr. Kimberly observed, if a separation of the Union took place, a monarchy would be the result. General Floyd replied, he was perfectly aware of that fact.

Mr. Powell says, when he first heard of these observations, he took little notice of them, supposing them the result of excited but momentary feelings. But he became aware of their turpitude when he was again informed that General Floyd reiterated the same, or similar observations, and that he called on Mr. Keating, the foreman of the office of the Darien Gazette, and got a list of the names of the persons who attended the administration meeting there on 14th June.

It was on the receipt of this second edition of Gen. Floyd's conduct, that he began to fear a plan was in contemplation for a division of the Union. Mr. Powell concludes his letter as follows:

"I thus give you all the information I possess, as to Gen. Floyd's declarations in this place; and I have submitted this letter to the inspection of a gentleman who was present when I heard what I did, and his recollection and mine coincide as to the words communicated to us."

We submit the above narrative without a single word of comment.—It speaks for itself.

Disaster and Death.—On Wednesday of last week, the bridge across the Genesee river, near Genesee village, was broken down by the weight of passengers, when two men, with four oxen and a loaded wagon, fell into the river from a height of forty feet. But little injury was sustained by any thing, excepting Mr. Joseph Utter, of Warsaw, who was taken out of the water in about ten minutes, a lifeless corpse. Other people were near, but fortunately out of the reach of the broken part. The bridge, although but seven years old, was found to be much decayed, and great inconvenience will be sustained before it is rebuilt.

CURIOUS FACT.

Richmond, Va. October 1.
We have before us the MS account of a remarkable fact which has recently transpired in Buckingham county. In working the James River Slate Quarries, a piece of pine bark, eight inches in length, five inches

in width, and 4 of an inch thick, was brought out of the solid mass of rock. The pine was as perfect and sound as if it had just been taken from the tree, with the exception of its being a little scorched, smelted, and with an ashy appearance on the inside, as if from coals or embers, or perhaps occasioned by the blast of powder. It was embedded in the rock about 12 feet below its top, and the rock itself was covered with eight or ten feet of solid earth and clay, never probably disturbed by man before. It has somewhat of an antique appearance. The proprietor attempted to preserve the bed of rock in which it reposed—but the rock was too solid and hard to be separated in any other way than by the explosive force of gunpowder, in the application of which unfortunately the bed was entirely shattered and destroyed.

As with toads which have been found imbedded in the solid rock, a question may be more easily asked than answered. "There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamed of in our philosophy."—*Comptel.*

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.
THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1828.

The writer of the article in our last number, addressed to Joshua V. Gibbons, requests us to state, that he did not intend in the least degree, to impeach the motives of that individual; which, he acknowledges, were justifiable. The ground of difference between them rests upon the assertion of "An Irishman," that Mr. G. had conceded that the paper in question might have had some indirect influence on certain of the workmen. The truth of this charge is not admitted by the person implicated, and this denial of it is attributed, by the author, entirely to want of recollection on the part of Mr. G.

We congratulate our friends throughout the State, upon the triumph of the cause of truth and correct principles. Delaware is now safe. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The last effort of the opposition was like the mighty struggle of the victim of death; but the arrow of truth was true to the mark, and Jacksonism in Delaware is defeated.—Peace to its ashes, we war not with the dead.

Pennsylvania.—The Jackson men here are exulting loudly at the success of their party at the late election for Inspectors in the City of Philadelphia. In one little week more however, we shall see them laugh, as the saying is, "the other side of their mouths". It is a well known fact, that the Administration voters do not turn out at such elections, but when the day of general election comes round, we shall see quite a different account.

An election took place in Maryland, on Monday last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of that State, and as far as we have been enabled to ascertain, has resulted much more to the satisfaction of the Administration friends than it did last year.—In Baltimore City and county, Jackson Delegates have been elected, but by so small a majority, that our opponents have nothing to boast of, but a great deal to fear, from the increasing strength of the Administration party. Last year, the average Jackson majority in Baltimore City and county, was, as near as we can ascertain, about 900, and at the late election it does not, according to our accounts exceed 376! This great increase of strength on the side of the Administration party, gives us every reason to believe that at the approaching election for Electors, which takes place in Maryland by Districts, on the 10th November, the Administration ticket will succeed by a handsome majority.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN ANNAPO. LIS.

Administration men. Jackson men.
John N. Watkins 153 Richard J. Crabbs 158
George Wells, Jr. 149 Thomas Anderson 148
At the last Presidential election the Jackson elector had a majority of 49 votes.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Aggregate returns from 3d, 4th and 6th districts.
Jackson. **Adams.**
Warfield 608 Hood 577
Linchicum 582 Stuart 558
Sellman 576 Kent 516
Matthews 554 Stocket 490

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Administration. **Jackson.**
Gaither 1008 Peters 769
Gittings 1017 Lansdale 761
Lee 970 Dunlop 730
Hughes 973 Griffith 704
Average Administration majority, 250.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Administration. **Jackson.**
Semmes 765 Somerville 716
Gantt 748 Peach 701
Duvall 731 Snowden 682
Beall 692 Brooke 638
Average Administration majority, 30.
Giving a majority of at least 300 in the electoral district formed of those two counties.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Administration. **Jackson.**
Kemp 3291 Thomas 2980
Bowles 3285 Shriver 2977
M'Pherson 3282 Snyder 2946
Shriver 3281 Lorentz 2969
Average majority for the Administration, 317.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Administration. **Jackson.**
Neill 1506 Yeo 1540
Udable 1428 Shafer 1626
Bowles 1438 Beatty 1556
Gabby 1461 Miller 1590
Average Jackson majority, 122.

It will be remembered that Washington last year gave a Jackson majority of about five hundred and seventy. The majority is now reduced to 122. These two counties, with Alleghany, compose the electoral district which may now be regarded as safe for the Administration.

Mr. Clay has returned to the city of Washington. We are pleased to learn from the Washington papers that his health has been considerably improved by his late excursion to the West.

A General election for Representatives to Congress, and members of the General Assembly took place throughout this State on Tuesday of the present week. In Wilmington, the canvass was warmly contested, and the Jackson men with their accustomed domineering spirit, tried hard to frown the friends of the Administration from the polls; but they failed as freemen should, when their liberties are at stake, and with a united effort, were successful in disappointing our opponents in their expectation of obtaining a large majority. It will be seen by our statement below, that although there were 94 votes more polled at this election than at the last, their majority does not equal that of last year by 14; which plainly proves that our strength has increased, instead having diminished, as has been boasting but falsely proclaimed by the opposition papers.

The badges which were exhibited by the two parties on the day of election were peculiarly striking. That of the Administration was a transparency representing a female, plainly attired, sitting upon a bale of cotton, with a sickle in her hand and a sheaf of wheat by her side—on her right, she leaned upon an escutcheon, on which was painted a Ship, a Mill and a Plough, representing Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture. On the hotel which was the headquarters of the General's party, was exhibited a large sheet of canvass with "Jackson and the People" inscribed upon it—on the sign post, was a flag bearing again the beloved name of their adored General, the flagstaff tipped with a sprig of hickory. In front again, was a transparency representing the "Tennessee Farmer" in a very imposing attitude; such a one as we do not generally find farmers placed in—he stood at the mouth of a cannon in complete military costume, and with a drawn sword raised above his shoulder, as though he were about to cleave to the earth, a Dickerson, a Benton, a Jackson or sixteen defenceless and inoffensive Indian women and children. His hands and face, as well as his deadly weapon, appeared to be deeply stained with blood. This admirable painting, which good judges pronounced to be to the life, we understand was imported from Philadelphia, and will be returned after the result of the election in the lower counties has been ascertained. The last article which caught our attention, though by no means the least, was the adored emblem of the object of their adoration, the Hickory, a tree of which they planted opposite the polls, to remind his devoted worshippers that Jackson expects every man to do his duty.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Official Returns of the GENERAL ELECTION, 1828.

Adams.	Jackson.
Brandywine Hundred, 95	
Christiana, 112	
Mill Creek, 21	
Whiteley Creek, 87	
Newcastle, 75	
Pencader, 3	
Red Lion, 6	
St. Georges, 25	
Appoquinimink, 34	
	68
	390
	68

JACKSON MAJORITY, 322.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Adams.	Jackson.
Hundreds.	
Cedar Creek, 164	
Broad Kill, 94	
Lewis and Rehoboth, 1	
Indian River, 117	
Dagoborough, 121	
Baltimore, 110	
Little Creek, 133	
Broad Creek, 79	
Nanticoke, 122	
N. West Fork, 65	
	278
	278

Majority for Adams, 450
Kent majority for Adams, 294

Jackson do. Newcastle 322

Total majority in the State 422 Administration

It is with pleasure we learn that the "Marylander," an able advocate of the measures of the present administration, hitherto published at Baltimore, semi-weekly, will be issued daily. Frederick Pinckney, Esq. brother to the late lamented editor of the Marylander, will conduct its editorial department.

(Communicated.)

A Manager of Wilmington Union Colonization Society, in the absence of the Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Society, viz:

From Mrs. Susan Boulden,	\$5 00
Miss Susan Shields,	10 00
Miss Martha Shields,	10 00
	\$25 00

SILK WORMS.

To the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser:—Sir—I noticed in your paper of the 25th inst. a communication on the subject of Silk, signed "Agricola in Delaware," on which I am permitted to offer a few remarks. I have been for several years attending to the subject of the Silk culture, during which time I have raised worms every year. I mention this that your readers may not consider me merely theoretically informed on the subject.

The general scope of Agricola's communication appears to be intended to inculcate the idea that the experiments now making by individuals for the purpose of introducing the culture of silk among their agricultural pursuits, must result in failure, and that this important branch of agriculture can never be successfully adopted in this country without the aid of the General Government, State Legislatures, and incorporated Societies. This is, without doubt, an important error; and it is to the general prevalence of this idea that we may attribute the tardiness of the American people in adopting the culture of silk. Pray, sir, does it require any of these hot house aids to produce apple orchards? And yet the planting of mulberry orchards from which to obtain an abundant supply of leaves for silk worms, is not more difficult than this. Indeed the same process is required. One dollar will obtain mulberry seed enough to produce two or three thousand trees. They may be planted in the spring in a seed bed, and the next spring transplanted in the orchard where they are to stand.—On the third year, they will afford a few leaves, and in

five or six they will be in full bearing, and supply food for as many silkworms as the farmer will be able to attend to. What mystery, what art, what expense is there in this? The rearing of the worms is equally simple, and equally independent of extra aid. Agricola also inculcates the idea that the cocoon now produced in this country is of an inferior quality, and he is willing to admit that sewing silk and cloth of an inferior quality, may be made from it, but that it requires the aid of Congress, Legislatures, and Societies, to produce the finer qualities. To this I am able to remark, that he knows little about the quality of our or any other cocoons, who supposes those we produce to be inferior to any produced in the world. Finer, stronger, or more brilliant silk never was produced than that which is made in this country. I have now in my possession silk worth fourteen dollars a pound, which was made last spring by a young lady who never saw a silk worm before. The evil caused by such remarks as Agricola's, is very great. They convey the idea that individual means are inadequate to the production of silk, and hence individuals will not attempt it.—But the truth is, societies would do more harm than good. In the first place, so little capital is required, that it would not be an object for a society's attention—they would have nothing to do. In the second place, individuals would not attempt that which they supposed required the means of corporations to accomplish. Bounties offered by legislatures for the production of silk by individuals, might do some good; but experience proves that individual enterprise is alone to be relied upon. In the first settlements of Virginia, every land-holder was compelled, by the terms of his purchase of land, to plant a certain number of mulberry trees, and the King gave a bounty for silk, but what did it avail? The fact is that forcing any branch of industry produces a hot bed growth and certain decay. The only object in forming societies for the prosecution of any business, is the concentration of capital and information to an extent that individual means are incompetent to; and as the culture of silk does not require any other capital or information than that which every individual who can raise corn, possesses, or may obtain with ease, societies for the cultivation of silk are entirely unnecessary.

I beg the farmers of Delaware not to be led into error by the remarks of Agricola, on the quality of the cocoons and silk now produced, and that can be produced by every farmer in this country. Our cocoons and silk are equal in quality to any ever produced in France, Italy or China, and I am constrained to think that Agricola does not possess the information on the subject to which he pretends. There are remarks in his communication, such as no practical silk cultivator would make; for instance, "But suppose, that after a trial of several years, on the present plan, a few adventurers should succeed in producing something better than this cocoon," &c.

Had he ever produced cocoons by worms fed on the white mulberry in this country, and been acquainted with the cocoons produced in France and Italy, from which the finest silk is made, he would not have made this remark; because, as I have before said, ours are equal to any ever produced anywhere. Can Agricola tell us who or what description of people produces the silk of Europe? Is he to be told that the common peasantry of France and Italy are the growers of silk? Such is the fact at all events. The common peasantry of these countries attend to their silk worms in their hovels—in the same room where they eat, sleep and live. Societies and Legislatures have nothing to do with it. And shall it be said of the American people they are incompetent to perform what is done by the peasantry of Europe?

To conclude, should any person wish for information, practical information, on this subject, by addressing a letter to me they shall be gratified. To any one who will send me five dollars, I will send by mail from five to ten thousand silk worm eggs, accompanied with directions for the whole process of cultivating silk and preparing it for market. I am unable to do all this for nothing, but it is presumed that any person who wishes to enter into the cultivation of silk would be willing to give five dollars to be enabled to do so. The eggs I will send him by mail, and they will be abundantly sufficient, to give him a practical knowledge of the business, and to supply him with a stock of eggs for another year's use, sufficient for an establishment of any extent he may desire.

Respectfully,
GIDEON B. SMITH.
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1828.

Attention! Delaware Rifleman!

Parade in full uniform, with arms &c., in complete order, on Saturday next, the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock P. M. A. HAMILTON Capt. Oct. 8.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, OCT. 9, 1828.
Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$6 25
Middlings, 4 00
Rye, 3 00
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60 lbs., 1 15
Do. red, do do, 1 12
Corn, per bushel or 57 lbs., 45

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of Patent Gilling Twine, 2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.
October 2, 1828. 3—3mop.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach.

He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the

commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.
H. W. WHITE, Secy.

Managers' Office, No. 28, Market-st. 7
October 8, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 3d class, viz: 16. 2. 4. 6. 20. 42. 40. 10, which gave to the patrons of Robertson & Little's Office several handsome prizes.

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 30th October, 1828. 54 number lottery—8 drawn balls.

YATES & MINTZ, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7500 is \$7,500
1 of 2403 is 2408
2 of 1000 is 2000
5 of 400 is 2000
5 of 300 is 1500
5 of 200 is 1000
12 of 120 is 1440
25 of 100 is 2500
138 of 27* is 3726
1150 of 6 is 6900
8280 of 3 is 24840

9624 Prizes.

15180 Blanks

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

That ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of \$7500.

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 2403 Those two tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 8th, or 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th, each 400

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th, each 300

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; each 200

Those 12 tickets having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th, each 120

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 25) each 100

Those 138 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d, the 3d and 4th or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each a book prize valued at 27

All others having two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1150,) each 8

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 8280,) each 3

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

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

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$3 00
Quarters, 00 75
Halves, 1 50
Eighths, 00 25

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)—Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 5000; 3000; 1500; 1000; &c.

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

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

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington. (Advertisements in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS									
For September, 1828.									
State of Weather.				Of Wind					
26	50	70	fair and do	S	W				
27	46	66	cool	N	W				
28	54	60	cloudy and rain	N	W				
29	54	62	rain at night	N	W				
30	50	66	fair						
October.									
1	56	66	cloudy rain at night	S	W				
2	50	66	fair	N	W				
Temperature.				Coolest morn-		Greatest deg.			
57.				ing 46.		heat 70.			

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, October 9.									
NEW YORK.									
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2						
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2						
Albany banks	1	Hudson	2						
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	3						
Mahawk bank, Sche-	1	Auburn bank	3						
nectady	1a2	Geneva bank	2						
Lenoxburg bank	do	Utica bank	2						
Newburg bank	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.						
Newbr. bk. at Ithaca	do	Bank of Montreal	5						
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5						
Ontario	do								
NEW JERSEY.									
State bank at Cam-	par	Bank of New Bruns-							
den	par	wick							
at Elizabethtown	par	Protection and Lom.	anc.						
at N. Brunswick	1	bank	anc.						
at Patterson	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par						
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	1						
at Sussex	1	Holly	1						
Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank							
Banks in Newark	unc.	Franklin bank	unc.						
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new e-	unc.						
Easton	par	mis	unc.						
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	1						
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	par						
Shickler county, W.	par	Gettysburg	1						
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	1						
Delaware co. Ches-	par	Swatara bk.	no sale						
ter	1	Pittsburg	1						
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale						
Farmers bk. Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union							
ter	par	& Colum. bk Mil-							
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale						
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4						
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4						
Farmers' bk. bucks	1	Other Pennsylvania							
county	1	notes	no sale						
York bank	1								
DELAWARE.									
Bank of Del.	par	Farmers' bk. & br.	par						
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	par						
dywine	par	Laurel bank	no sale						
MARYLAND.									
Baltimore banks	1	Conococheague bk.	1						
do city bank	1	at Williamsport	1						
Annapolis	1	Bank of Westminster	1						
Dr. of do. at Easton	1	Havre de Grace	1						
Do. at Frederick-	1	Elkton	unc.						
town	1	Carolina	unc.						
Hagerstown bank	1								

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Newburg bank	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.						
Newbr. bk. at Ithaca	do	Bank of Montreal	5						
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5						
Ontario	do								
NEW JERSEY.									
State bank at Cam-	par	Bank of New Bruns-							
den	par	wick							
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at N. Brunswick	1	bank	anc.						
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at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	1						
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Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank							
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Germantown	par	Chambersburg	1						
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	par						
Shickler county, W.	par	Gettysburg	1						
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	1						
Delaware co. Ches-	par	Swatara bk.	no sale						
ter	1	Pittsburg	1						
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale						
Farmers bk. Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union							
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Do. at Frederick-	1	Elkton	unc.						
town	1	Carolina	unc.						
Hagerstown bank	1								

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Elliott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks, will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.
 Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion, and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.
 Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.
 By order of the Board of Engineers,
 S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers.
 Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
 Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 2-2t.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.
 WILLIAM HOLLAND,
 Worcester County, Md.
 Sept. 25, 1828. 2-4t.

Worthy Attention.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm, situated in Christians Hundred, Newcastle County, and State of Delaware, within 3 miles of Wilmington, and one from the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, containing 150 acres, of which a sufficient quantity is Woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields with good fence. The improvements comprise a good and substantial Stone House, Stone Kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door; Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. This property is well calculated for grazing, or for a Dairy, being so very convenient to market, and situated as it is, in a high and healthy neighborhood. There has been no Farm in the market, in this district, for many years, so desirable to the Agriculturist or Capitalist who wishes to invest his funds in real property. Terms &c., by application to
 JOHN KINSEY,
 One Mile East of Brandywine Chalybeate Springs
 Sept. 25, 1828. 2-4t.

FOR SALE.

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.
 For particulars, apply at this Office.
 July 31, 1828. 42-3m.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Brandywine, on Sunday evening last 14th inst. a young girl, named MARY ANN LEDDEN, about 16 years of age. Her dress at the time of absconding is not precisely recollected, but it is known that she had a blue striped domestic frock, and new faced boots—no bonnet. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, to any one who will return said girl to me.
 All persons are cautioned against harboring her at their peril.
 EZRA COMFORT,
 Brandywine.
 1-4t.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee, and were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.
 E. W. GILBERT,
 WILLARD HALL.
 August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, 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 and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.
 The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present week, the 25th of November.
 B. DAVENPORT.
 Sept. 25, 1828.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.
 The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob H. Evans, living near thereto.
 Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by
 BENJAMIN WATSON,
 Administrator D. B. N.
 New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1-1st.

NO BLANKS.

In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.
 COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 3
 September 17, 1828.

Maryland Grand State Lottery.

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved Mode secured by Letters-patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$10,000	is	\$10000	
1 of 2000	is	3000	
4 of 1000	is	4000	
5 of 500	is	2500	
20 of 100	is	2000	
37 of 50	is	1850	
100 of 20	is	2000	
202 of 10	is	2020	
105 of 6	is	630	
4000 of 5	is	20000	
6000 of 4	is	24000	

10479 prizes amounting to \$80000
 The sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d October.
 The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2,000	
1 do 1,000	
1 do 500	
5 do 100	
20 do 50	
34 do 10	
35 do 6	
2000 do 4	

2106 prizes.

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$10000			
1 of 3000			
1 of 2000			
1 of 1000			
2 of 500			
5 of 100			
10 of 50			
40 of 20			
100 of 10			
4000 of 5			

4161 prizes.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25
 Halves, \$2 50 Eighths, 62 1/2
 To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at
 COHEN'S
 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

The whole of the prizes payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

Full schemes, containing the mode of drawing, will be forwarded with tickets, to distant adventurers, and to whom, after the drawing, the Register, containing the official lists, will be sent, if desired.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as is given on personal application. Address
 J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
 Baltimore.
 Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company; for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.
 JAMES COOPER, Treasurer.
 Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2-6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II. DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 10]

Price of subscription \$5, in advance; \$2 50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

OCTOBER 16, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY.

Thou hast burst from thy prison,
Bright child of the air,
Like a spirit just risen
From its mansion of care.

Thou art joyously winging
Thy first ardent flight,
Where the gay lark is singing
Her notes of delight;

Where the sunbeams are throwing
Their glories on thine,
Till thy colors are glowing
With tints more divine.

Then tasting new pleasure
In summer's green bowers,
Reposing at leisure
On fresh-opened flowers;

Or delighted to hover
Around them, to see
Whose charms, aye river!
Bloom sweetest for thee,

And fondly exhalting
Their fragrance, till day
From thy bright eye is failing
And fading away.

Then seeking some blossom
Which looks to the west,
Thou dost find in its bosom
Sweet shelter and rest;

And there dost betake thee
Till darkness is o'er,
And the sunbeams awake thee
To pleasures once more.

REFLECTIONS.

BY THE LATE MRS. JANE REVE.

Whilst others lured by joys of sense,
Parade and splendour prize,
Be mine to learn a lesson thence,
To mark them and be wise:

To look on titles, wealth, and power,
As gifts dispensed by heaven;
As blessings, wisely understood;
As curses often given.

For not the titled equipage,
Nor arms of ancient date,
Can add one virtue to the soul,
Nor change the dower of fate:

Can yield one pure domestic joy;
Or heartless bliss impart,
Unless the force of virtue's power
Be seated in the heart.

Not all the vain displays of wealth
Can gild one conscious hour,
Can shield us from the dart of death,
Nor save us from its power.

Be mine to search for joys secure,
More solid, though less fair;
The joy to raise a drooping heart,
And save it from despair.

To seek and find domestic peace
By curbing passion's sway,
To give the sympathetic tear
Where misery leads the way.

To cherish and improve each thought
That leads to love and peace;
To conquer every rising wish
Which threatens others' ease.

Let me inspect and mend a heart
For social duties given;
Return to fellow-creatures part
The bounty lent by heaven.

Here let ambition take its flight,
With fullest vigor bent;
The titles of heaven now ask,
Are—virtue, love, content.

LONDON FASHIONS

For September.

Walking Dress.—A petticoat of *Gros de Naples*, with a very broad hem at the border, finished by a row of embroidery in a Greek pattern, in white florize silk. A white muslin *canazeau* spencer, buttoning behind; the body made plain, and surmounted at the throat by a double ruff. Sleeves *a la Marie*, confined only a little above the elbow with a cambric embroidered band; cleft *manchons* fall over the shoulders, and are edged by a triple row of lace, set on full. Stiffened guantlet cuffs, which are very broad, surround the wrists, and over them are worn gold bracelets, splendidly enlaced and fastened with a cameo head. The bonnet is of Leghorn, trimmed with two differently colored ribbons, each plain; these are ethereal blue and pink, with one string of each color floating loose. A bouquet, formed of pink stocks and a few sprigs of "forget me not," are placed in front of the crown, towards the right side, in the centre of a bow formed of blue and pink ribbons. Lapis-colored boots, of kid buttoned on one side, with

mother-of-pearl buttons, are worn with this dress.

Evening Costume.—A dress of turquoise-blue scarcel, with two rows of points round the border, set on, flouncewise; these points are trimmed at the edge with a narrow, full *ruche* of blue crape; and between each point is a scroll of blue *crepe-lisse*, edged by a very slight and delicate pattern in embroidery; the scrolls are gathered full at the top under the points, and depend *en fichus*. The body is *en gerbe*, with a pointed zone round the waist. Long white sleeves of crape are surmounted by those which are short *en balloons*, of the same color and material as the dress; at the termination of the short sleeves is a bow of blue ribbon at the back part of the arm and another below is placed on the left side of the tucker, in which bow is mingled a portion of white ribbon. The white sleeves are terminated at the wrists by English, antique pointed cuffs of blue scarcel, and a bracelet of white and gold enamel, with a white *agate* brooch, encircles the wrist next the hand. A dress hat is worn with this costume, of white chip, with bows of blue and white ribbons under the brim, and a very beautiful plume of white feathers, edged and tipped with blue, is tastefully disposed over the crown.

MAXIMS.

Human virtue is like the dying dolphin, exhibiting its most beautiful colors in distress.

A toper's eye is like the moon, shining in borrowed radiance from the nose. Hence a dab in the proboscis darkens the peepers.

When I see a young man possess no more honor than to be dunned, I guess he will never make a man of respectability.

When I see a man quit work because he has three of four hired men to oversee, I guess he will have to go to jail to pay them.

When I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt at a store to whatever she fancies, I guess he will soon wish he had never been married.

When I see a lady possess a large portion of pride and affection, I guess she lacks of delicacy and sense.

When I hear a woman using profane language, I think it time for swearing to be out of fashion.

When I pass by a house, and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops, and broken wares, I guess the man is a horse jockey and the woman a spinner of street yarn.

THE DEMON OF DESTRUCTION.

As I was travelling through the wilderness of this world, I fell in company with a sage looking man whose name was Sobriety. After we had travelled together for a while, he led me to the top of a hill, called Discontentment; where he showed me several rarities of the place, and then told me to look around me on every side. I did so, and beheld a multitude of people of every age, sex, and complexion. I saw a huge monster, in human shape, making great havoc among the people: his feet were "swift to take life," his waist was bound round with living snakes, denoting his subtilty, his face red and bloated, his eyes fiery, his hair stiff with blood; and in his hand he held a *cup of poison* with which he destroyed the nations of the earth. I perceived that he was continually offering his poison to every one, telling them "it was an excellent stimulus for the stomach, and a good medicine in all diseases." I saw several people "tasting" of his poison and as soon as they had drunk the intoxicating draught, they were inclined to follow the monster, and the more they drank of his cup, the more they resembled him in his looks and actions; and they were continually striving to seduce others, by saying "Come let us take a *social glass* together." In this way they soon enlisted a large army that followed the monster down to everlasting misery, unless "snatched like a brand from the burning." After viewing this miserable group as they passed along, I turned my eyes to another quarter, where I saw a multitude of people wringing their hands and making bitter lamentations: I asked them the cause of their grief. The first that answered was a poor old man who said, "I had once a kind wife and obedient son; but now they are both gone after the devouring monster, and I am left without any one to comfort me in my old age." The second said, my father has been dragged down to the grave—a third had lost a mother, a sister, and brothers. The last one I questioned was an amiable but disconsolate young widow, who said, I once had a kind husband, but now he has gone from me and given himself up to the monster and I am left here with a large family of small children without a kind father to feed them when they cry. Their cries would melt a heart of adamant. The sight was too much for a philanthropist to behold, so I turned from it.

My guide, Mr. Sobriety, then addressed me thus. "Young man, I have showed you a monster whose name is Intemperance: you have seen the effects of his alluring cup upon mankind, therefore I warn you to be on your guard. Listen not to his enticing words; touch not, handle not the intoxicating draught. Many have tried to defend themselves against his attack, with a spear called *Prudence*; but nearly all have been overcome by him. The weapon is good, but there are but very few who can wield it. But here is a sword called *Abstinence*, that I now give you, and as long as you hold fast to this sword; you will be able to keep this demon at a distance; but as soon as you let this sword fall from your hand, you are in danger; therefore, beware and hold fast."

INCOGNITO.

THEODORE COLOCTRONI.

The last advices from Greece mention the arrest, by order of Capo d'Istria, of this Chief, together with twenty-five accomplices, for a conspiracy. From Dr. Howe's Sketch recently published, we learn that this individual had been formerly much at variance with the Greek Primates—the reason of which may possibly be discovered in the following memoir extracted from the work above mentioned.

"Coloctroni is the son of a Kleft, or mountain robber, who became so renowned for his cunning and courage with which he committed his depredations upon the Turks, that a large band collected themselves under his command, and he became the terror of the Morea. He died as he lived,—in war with the Turks; and his name preserved in the memory of the Klefts, and handed down in their wild songs, gave a reputation to his son; who from his youth followed his father's profession.

The Turks succeeding pretty well in clearing the Morea of these freebooters, Coloctroni was obliged to seek another occupation, and we find him serving in a regiment of Albanian Greeks, organized by the British in the Ionian Islands, in which he held some subordinate office; until the regiment being disbanded he found himself out of employ. The breaking out of the insurrection opened to him a new career; he hastened over to the Morea, and his name and reputation at that moment, when he had few competitors, gained him the highest influence among the wild soldiery. He is about fifty years of age; has a huge clumsy figure; to which is united, by a brawny bull neck, an immense shaggy head; with a face strongly, but coarsely marked indicating cunning, presumption, and dogged resolution; which are, in fact, the attributes of his character. Enjoying a high reputation for courage, he seemed to think any demonstration of it unnecessary; and there is hardly any instance known of his exposing his person during the war. As profoundly ignorant of politics as of letters, he seemed disregarding of his reputation, and his actions have been uniformly directed by his ruling passion, avarice; and as subservient to this, a desire of military supremacy in the Morea."

An intelligent correspondent of an Edinburgh paper, who had witnessed the *chairing* of the great Irish *Liberator*, O'Connell, after his election to Parliament, draws the following portrait of him—

"He is a tall man, of gentlemanly appearance, somewhat inclined to stoop, and, as I thought, between fifty and sixty years of age. His face is pleasing, I would almost say handsome; and his oratory is of a fluent, easy, confident sort, which bespeaks in him a perfect consciousness of his own powers, and creates in his auditors a feeling that they are listening to a man of talent, and a gentleman. O'Connell may err—Irish enthusiasm may carry, as it has already in many instances carried him, too far, but he is not a man to be sneered at, nor one who is to be regarded as nothing more than a violent declaimer. Let any one see him and hear him in the Four Courts, and in the Association Rooms, as I have seen and heard him this week, and he will confess that O'Connell is a talented as well as an elegant orator, ingenious and imaginative, and gifted with the extraordinary tact of suiting his efforts, in an instant to the feelings and intelligence of his auditory. It was such a man that took his seat in the decorated chair at Ennis, and it is such a man that now directs the energies of the Catholic population of Ireland."

Local Memory.—Magliabechi, the Florentine Librarian remembered every book, in every collection of which he had seen a catalogue; and when he had seen a library, he remembered the place of every book, in every case. In regard to books he had read, his memory was such, that in more than ten thousand volumes he could refer to the particular volume or page where any subject, argument, or suggestion was to be found; so that at last he was constantly referred to by learned men, as a kind of index to the stores of almost every library in Europe.

THE DRAKUL OF WALLACHIA.

The conqueror of Constantinople had scarcely returned from the expedition which had put an end to the sovereignty of the Comnenes at Trebizond, when he was compelled to take the field against Wlad, the Wolwade of Wallachia, Mahomet's competitor both in craft and cruelty. The peculiar endowments of this ruler may be gathered from the several cognomens by which he was distinguished in the pages of history. In the first he is designated under the genuine name of *Drakul*, or the Devil; in the second, under that of *Tekepepusch*, or the Hangman; and in the last, under that of *Kasikla Woda*, or the Snake Worshope. A few extracts from the memorabilia of his career will attest the merits of his claim to these titles. His favorite spectacle of being the martyrdom of the stake, the chosen spectators of his public banquets consisted of a circular phalanx of Turks, who were breathing their last sighs on lofty stakes. When any of this nation fell into his clutches, he had the skin stripped off from the soles of their feet: the naked flesh was then saturated with salt, and, to refine upon the torture which the sufferer endured, goats were made to lick the excoerated part. Whenever a Turk refused to salute him by doffing his turban, he afforded him an excuse for any similar omission in future, by ordering the turban to be made fast to his head by three nails. On one occasion, he invited all idlers and beggars to a splendid entertainment, and when they had well feasted, set fire to the apartment and burned them all alive.—But his greatest delight was derived from executions by wholesale: four hundred youth, who had been sent from Hungary and Transylvania, to acquire the Wallachian language, were burned to death at one time; seven hundred traders were impaled in the open market; and the same fate befel five hundred Wallachian bailiffs and nobles, whom the monster suspected of refusing to render a true account of the actual population of their districts. But these were trivial cruelties compared with the enormous slaughter he perpetrated on the inhabitants of Bulgaria, in his campaign against the Turks.

Mahomet had assisted him to acquire the sovereignty of Wallachia, on which he endeavored to strengthen his hold by devoting nearly 20,000 men, women and children, to destruction. But it was not on account of any such barbarities as these, that the Ottoman fell to blows with him. The cause of quarrel was his refusal to send Mahomet agreeable to stipulations, his yearly tribute of ten thousand ducats, and five hundred youths. In order to make himself master of the Wolwode's person, the wily Turk despatched the governor of Widin, on a mission to him, in the year 1461 under the ostensible pretext of arranging their differences by a conference during which he was to seize upon the refractory Wlad. The latter, however, anticipating his purpose captured the governor and his suite, and having deprived them of their hands and feet, impaled them alive, with Hamsha-Pasha, their leader, mounted on a lofty stake than his fellow-sufferers.

Drakul now burst into Bulgaria, laid the country waste, in every direction, burned its towns and villages to the ground, and returned home with five and twenty thousand captives in his train. When Mahmud Pasha, the Grand Vizer, brought him master the tidings of the murder of his ambassador, and the devastations and depopulation of Bulgaria, in the first ebullition of

his rage, the Sultan struck him to the ground; not that "blows," as Chalcondylas observes, "are any disgrace at the Sultan's Porte, for slaves whom he has raised from the dust to the enjoyment of the most distinguished honors." Mahomet's next act was to hasten the assembling of his forces, whom, to the number of 250,000 men, he despatched to the banks of the Danube; whilst he himself entered its mouth with a fleet of a hundred and seventy-five vessels, and ascended that river as far as Widin.—Here he disembarked to superintend the work of universal destruction. Drakul having removed his women and children to places of safety, set out to meet his antagonist, with a force of seven, or the most, ten thousand horsemen; and after he had personally explored the Turkish camp in disguise, fell upon it in the night, in the full confidence that his foes would observe their usual custom, and remain immovable on the spot where the decline of day had found them. The Wallachian horse, being provided with lanterns and pans of tar, rushed into the camp, and, at first, found the assailed so completely transfixed with alarm and panic, as to be incapable of resistance. The night was passed in a chance needle, rather of horses and camels, than of human combatants; and the morning dawn having shone upon the accumulating array of his foes, Drakul lost no time in withdrawing his followers, of whom, however, one thousand were brought in prisoners, and put to death upon the spot. One of these, being pressed to reveal the hiding place of his commander, replied that he was ready to die but not to speak. Mahomet ordered him for instant execution, dryly remarking, that "the man would have made the world ring with his exploits had he been at the head of an army."

The Turkish host then advanced to the Wolwode's capital, left it behind them without attempting to besiege it, and in their march beyond it entered a beautiful valley, where a spectacle of horror met their eyes, which the pen almost refuses to depict. Let the reader conceive to himself a whole forest of poles, two miles and a half long, and more than a mile broad, and each pole bending under the weight of one of the twenty thousand impaled or crucified Turks and Bulgarians, over whom the ruthless Drakul had reigned, on a stake, elevated above all the rest, Hamsha Pasha, attired in silk and purple.—Children had been ranged around their mothers, and the fowls of the air had built their nests within their breasts! Mahomet, the tyrant, contemplated this dreadful scene with looks of amazement, and exclaimed, "A man, who can do so great a deed as this, need stand in little fear of losing his domains, and the less so, as he knows how to make so admirable a use of his subjects and his territory.—yet," he added, as if recoiling at the desperate recklessness of his own feelings, "a man, who is capable of going to such a length as this, has slender claims to our esteem."

Wlad, after annoying the outskirts of the Turkish army, directed his course into Moldavia, and of the six thousand men whom he left to observe Mahomet's movements, the heads of two thousand were set on pikes, and brought trophies to the Ottoman camp. Having converted Wallachia into a desert, and commissioned Alibeg, the leader of his runners to support Radol as its governor, the conqueror returned to Constantinople with a booty of two hundred thousand heads of cattle and horses. Drakul, on the other hand, had taken refuge in Hungary, where he was immured within the dungeons of Belgrade or Ofen, until after Mahomet's death, when he contrived to make his escape, resumed his savage career, together with the sovereignty of Wallachia, and for the space of two years, ruled it with a demon's sway. His death proceeded from the dagger of one of his slaves; and his head having been paraded by the Turks in the towns which had been witnesses of his enormities, Wallachia was finally incorporated with the Ottoman dominions.

CONSTABLE'S MISCELLANY, VOL. 27.

VICTORY OF TOULOUSE.

This is a very interesting volume. It contains the "Journal of a Soldier of the 71st regiment; Dr. A. Neale's account of Sir John Moore's Retreat, and Mr. John Malcolm's "Reminiscences of a Campaign in the South of France." The latter, which is original, is beautifully written, and paints the hardships of war to the life. Mr. Malcolm is a gentleman well known in Glasgow, and was an officer in the 42d regiment.

"I was standing at the side of one of the batteries, which we had just taken, along with some of the regiment, and a young officer, one of the tallest and finest looking men I ever beheld. This was the first time he had ever been under fire, but he behaved like a hero, and had snatched up a musket belonging to some soldier who had fallen, with which he was firing away upon the enemy like the most practiced veteran. I happened to turn my head about for a moment, and when I looked back again, he was lying stretched on his back, the blood swelling from his breast, and his feet quivering in the last convulsions of expiring nature. He had arrived from England only a short time before; and in his march from Passage through France to join his regiment had been taken prisoner by a marauding party of French in our rear.—He had escaped from his guard during a dark night, and concealed himself in a wood until they were gone. When almost famished with hunger, he proceeded on his march, and luckily met with a British officer of rank, who supplied him with the means of reaching his regiment. He had joined us only two or three days previous to the battle, and was standing close beside me in the flush of youth, and health, and hope—in the very moment of victory—the proudest one of his life, his eye but twinkled once, and he lay a corpse at my feet!

"What art thou, Spirit undefin'd,
That passes with man's breath away,
That giv'at him feeling, sense and mind,
And leav'at him cold unconscious clay?"

"While I was yet gazing upon him in a kind of stupor, I received a blow from a huge club, on the elbow. A musket ball passed through the upper part of my arm, and splintered the bone; I felt stunned, and in a few moments became faint and dizzy, and fell. The first sensation which I was conscious of after my fall, was that of a burning thirst, universally felt after gunshot wounds. I observed our men still falling round me, in consequence of the fire from the two fortified houses, but at last the firing sud-

denly ceased, and a dead silence ensued. Faintness now beginning to wear off, I raised my head, and through the clouds of smoke were clearing away, I observed that the road covered with troops in blue uniforms. At first I supposed them to be Spaniards; but was undeceived, and discovered them to be French. Out of about five hundred men, which the regiment brought into action, scarcely five reached the fatal redoubt from which the ene had fled.

"As soon as the smoke began to clear away they discovered how matters stood, and advanced in great force in order to regain their strongholds. The 42d regiment immediately moved back upon the 79th, and some other corps, moving up to their support. Of these circumstances at the time, however, I was quite ignorant, and as escape was impossible, I quietly where I was on the road side, hoping to avoid being noticed among the wounded as the dead.

"The enemy marched past me in great force, keeping up a tremendous fire, and having drawn beating in the rear. The main body had passed without taking any notice of me, when I was seized upon by two stragglers who had loitered behind. They immediately began to rifle my pockets, and one of them was in the act of tearing off my epaulet, when an officer came, sword in hand, and drove them off, to my great relief. My situation, however, became extremely uncomfortable, as I was exposed to the fire of our own troops, who were advancing upon the French to retake the batteries. Believing that the enemy would soon be driven back, and fearing that they might carry me off along with them; I got up as soon as they were fairly past, and supporting my wounded arm with the other, began to make the best of my way over the ploughed field, in order to gain some place of safety, but I had not proceeded far when I fell myself seized from behind by two French soldiers, who had been loitering in the rear, and who most unceremoniously marched off with me towards Toulouse.

The issue of this last attempt of the enemy to retake their redoubts is well known: they were a second time repulsed with great loss, and their whole army driven into Toulouse. But I proceed with my personal narrative.

As soon as my conductors and I were out of range of the fire from the British, they allowed me to rest a little, and one of them only remained with me. He presented me with his canteen of wine, and asked me if the French were not a very brave people; which leading question I thought proper to answer in the way he wished. As we proceeded along the road we met a tall grim-looking soldier, who eyed me with a ferocious look, and threw a bundle of ball cartridges at me, by which I received a severe blow in the head. My attendant was abundantly wroth, and after abusing the ruffian, proceeded with me towards the town.

It was a bright, beautiful evening, as we approached Toulouse. About a hundred yards from the entrance into the town, upon the high road, set Marshal Soult and his staff on horseback.—He was looking earnestly towards the heights, from which he saw his troops beaten back in all directions. I passed close by the Marshal and his Generals, who eyed me with a look of grave curiosity.

At last I arrived in the town, which exhibited such a scene of confusion as I never witnessed.—Almost the whole French army occupied the streets; the house tops were covered with crowds, and the windows were bursting with the population. All was terror and excitement; for Soult seemed determined to make a stand even in the town, and Wellington commanded a position from which he could reduce it to ashes. I had no sooner entered the streets, than I became so faint and exhausted from fatigue and loss of blood, that I sunk down upon the ground. In a few minutes a French surgeon made his appearance and examined my wound, which he laid open with the knife at both orifices, but so much was my arm deadened by the ball that I scarcely felt the operation. As soon as it was over, I was escorted by a file of *gens d'armes* to an hospital prepared for the reception of the wounded. As we passed along the streets, crowds of ladies rushed out from their houses, and presented me with wines and cordials, and being much exhausted and parched with thirst, I drank largely of every thing they offered me.

Upon arriving at the hospital, I was ushered into an immense room which was crowded from end to end with the wounded and dying officers of the French army. I was then given in charge to two fat rosy sick-nurses, who, without any coy delays, or the slightest attempt at a blush, stripped of my clothes and put me to bed. In a short time afterwards, I received a visit from an English physician, who had been long resident in Toulouse. He informed me that the French army would be obliged to retire, and that the inhabitants of Toulouse were well affected towards the English. I expressed a fear that, in the event of the French army retiring they might carry me along with them; but he set my mind at ease by informing me that he possessed sufficient interest with the medical department to prevent any thing of that sort; and after promising to repeat his visit, he took his leave.

Towards night I began to fall into a slumber, but was every now and then startled out of it by the cries of the wounded, especially of such as were undergoing amputations.

In the bed next to me, lay an English officer, who had been wounded and taken prisoner; but he was then speechless, and died during the night. On my other side lay a German, an officer in the French service, whose skull had been fractured. He sung and conversed to himself in the wildest manner possible; and about midnight, started out of bed, and marched up and down the room in a state of delirium, quite alarming to the rest of us. He also died in a short time.

Sleep came upon me at last; but it was a sleep of horrors. The various scenes of the preceding day, mixed up with the phantoms of imagination, passed in dire review before me.—My friends seemed falling around me; the thunders of battle were in my ears; and we seemed retreating and closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry. From these imaginary horrors a return to real pain was a relief. I awoke towards morning with a burning thirst, and the taste of sulphur in my throat, in consequence of the smoke which I had breathed the preceding day. I was amply supplied with lemonade; but my fair attendants allowed me scarcely any

to eat, for fear, as they informed me, of
out ten o'clock at night I observed several
men enter the hospital and bid adieu to their
comrades, by which I guessed the
army were about to evacuate Toulouse.
Shortly afterwards there were symptoms of
panic without—the movement of a great
infantry, cavalry, and artillery, through
narrow streets, with the confusion attending
a scene, produced a great noise, like the
of the sea after a storm. I listened to the
sound for hours, till at last it began to wax
and die away through the night, when I
sank into a slumber. On awakening on
morning, I observed a number of priests in
act of administering extreme unction to the
men by whom I was surrounded, and
momentary any of them expired, he was car-
ried out to make room for some other wounded
by whom his bed was immediately occu-

ied even in that house of mourning, there oc-
curred one circumstance which I still think of
with peculiar pleasure. About mid-day, a young
man entered the hospital, probably to see some
one or acquaintance among the wounded. In
proceeding along the room, he paused oppo-
site to the place where I was lying, and being
addressed by one of the sick nurses in attendance
I was an Englishman, he stepped up to my
bedside, and gazing on me with a look, in which
rapture was mingled with pity—all at once, al-
luding to the impulse of his feelings, she bent
over and throwing her arms around my neck,
kissed my cheek to mine. It was a burst of na-
tural affection, but the action of a moment, for she
had herself hastily, guided away, and I never
saw her again.

Yet, trivial as this circumstance may seem, it
mines fair and fresh in my recollection, while
lighter matters have been long forgotten; and
there are times, even yet, when in the silence
of the night, and far away amidst the dreaming
of the land, my couch seems spread in the hos-
pital of Toulouse; and when amidst that scene
suffering, my ear is tortured with the shrieks
and agony, and my sealed eye bleated with heart-
rending sighs—then, too, smiling away these
visions, the vision of the young French girl
rises upon my dreams, and in all the vividness
of reality do I behold her, like a ministering
angel, bending over my couch, till once more
feel her dark tresses clustering over my brow,
and the pressure of her soft warm cheek to
mine.

The following is an estimate of the quantity
of the various kinds of provision used
in London. It is from an English paper.
The number of oxen annually consumed
in London has been estimated at 110,000,
calves 50,000, sheep 70,000, lambs 250,000,
pigs and pigs 200,000, besides animals of
other kinds. The total amount of butcher's
meat sold at the principal market, which
is Smithfield, is estimated at 8,000,000 lbs.
annually. There are, on an average, annu-
ally brought to Billingsgate market, 2,500
barrels of fish, of forty tons each, and about
20,000 tons by land carriage; in the whole
190,000 tons. The supply of poultry being
inadequate to the demand, the prices are
consequently high, and that article is most-
ly confined to the table of the wealthy. The
consumption of wheat in London may be av-
eraged at 900,000 quarters, each containing
3 Winchester bushels; of porter and ale,
2,000,000 barrels, each containing 36 gal-
lons; spirits and compounds, 11,000,000
gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000-
000 pounds, and cheese 26,000,000 pounds.
The quantity of coal consumed is about
1,200,000 chaldrons of 36 bushels, or a ton
and a half to each chaldron. About 9,600
cows are kept in the vicinity of London, for
supplying the inhabitants with milk, and
they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000
gallons every year; even this great quantity,
however, is considerably increased by the
dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-
fourth, with water, before they serve their
customers. The difference of feeding cat-
tle about the year 1700 and at the present
period 1823, is strikingly illustrated by the
following comparison:—In the year 1700
the average of oxen sold in the London
market was 470 lbs. of calves 50 lbs.; of
sheep 23 lbs.; and of lambs 18 lbs.; the pre-
sent average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs.; of
calves 140 lbs.; of sheep 30 lbs.; and of lambs
30 lbs.

Temperance Societies.—In several parts of
the union, we perceive, with satisfaction,
that societies are established for the promo-
tion of temperance. Such societies are lau-
dable—they are humane and amiable—they
levy no contributions for the hundred sec-
tarian or personal objects; they associate, if
not to reclaim the confirmed drunkard, at
least to impress upon the rising generation
the horrors attendant on drunkenness, and
to snatch from ruin the hope of a family—
probably an ornament to society. A re-
claimed drunkard is like a man risen from
the grave. We should unite to check the
progress of this besetting vice of our coun-
try, and it can be done.—*Noah's Inquirer.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We have received the third number of the
Foreign Review, which, among other articles,
has one on "Turkey—its Clergy and Military Re-
sources," that contains information on the sub-
ject of which it treats, which we have not met
with elsewhere, and which, at the present time,
is more than ordinarily interesting.

To give a precise idea of the Ottoman
clergy, they begin with the Mohammedan
students. There are schools established in
all the imperial mosques at Constantinople,
Adrianople, and Broussa, in Bithynia. None
but a clerical Musselman, whatever his
rank or condition may be, is entitled to ad-
mission among them. They study gram-
mar and Arabic, and Persian poetry. When
considerably advanced in the Arabic, they
read the Koran, and its commentators, and
books on the civil law; and finally they study
logic, natural philosophy and metaphysics,
in Arabic works, written by the Saracens.
They entirely neglect mathematics,
but study judicial astrology. History and
Geography are totally neglected. The
most learned Turks are very ignorant of
these subjects. Such is the amount of in-
formation possessed by the clerical students.
They come chiefly from Syria and Asia Mi-
nor, and are the most savage, fanatical, tur-
bulent, and the worst subjects among the
Turks. Their number is large. Constanti-
nople alone, contains ten thousand of them.
They perform the service in the mosques,
their sustenance is furnished from the reve-
nues of these temples, and they are lodged
in the cells annexed to them. Their chief
is the great Mufti; and from their order, all
the Ulemas, or members of the high priest-
hood, must be drafted, from the degree of
professor to that of Mufti. Few of them
possess the highest abilities. It requires

eminent merit, and very favorable circum-
stances, to exalt a simple student to the
posts of Kazaskeres and of Mufti. The
greater number reach only the ranks of
simple cadets or judges of Naib, or sub-de-
legates of the judges in the towns and villag-
es. After many examinations, during four-
teen years the students become professors,
and the eldest are promoted to the rank of
molla, or superior judges. The posts of
the molla are at Galata and Egoub, suburbs
of Constantinople, Scutaria, Smyrna, Thes-
salonica, Larissa, (the capital of Thessaly),
Haleb in Syria, and Jerusalem. Their
function lasts a lunar year. After four
years, they are promoted again, when they
obtain, by seniority, the tour superior de-
grees of molla, which are those of Adrian-
ople, Broussa, Damas and Cairo. Of these
four, the two senior become molla of Mecca
and Medina; and of these, one is promoted
to the rank of Istanbul-effendi, or master
of the police at Constantinople. He has
the inspection of provisions, fixes the prices,
&c. The step from this rank is to that of
kazi-asker of Natolia, then to that of kazi-
asker of Roumily, or European Turkey,
and at last to the rank of Grand Mufti.—
The Grand Mufti bears the title of Dean of
Islamism. He is generally called master of
the Graces, and his post the Sanctuary of
Sentences. When the Dean of Islamism
presents himself to the Sultan in his Seraglio,
he is always accompanied by the Grand
Vizier. The Sultan rises to receive them,
makes them sit on carpets, and they are
served with coffee in his presence. On the
death of the Sultan, he performs the func-
tions of Mahomedan priest, and recites
prayers for the dead on his death bed. A
simple student cannot arrive at the post of
Mufti, under twenty-five years; but the
sons of viziers, rich lords, and grand ulemas,
by means of their credit and influence, pro-
cure for their children from their birth, va-
rious degrees without having ever filled
them. The Sultan also orders diplomas to
be given to favorites. Thus the greater
number of the ulemas have no personal
merit, and their presumption is equal to
their ignorance. Having passed their youth
in indolence and excess, they retain their
vices to advanced age. Being surrounded
from their youth by flatterers, they become
audaciously vain, and in the end plotters,
and foment revolutions, under the banner of
religion. "All the revolts of the Janissaries,
without exception, were the work of the
ulemas. All the deposed Sultans owe
their misfortunes to the intrigues of the
high clergy. Such are the institutions, the
functions, the influence, and the abuses of
the ulemas."

With a great deal of industry, and with a
view to present to the public in detail the
various votes taken in the House of Repre-
sentatives, at the last Session, on the Tariff,
Mr. Niles has prepared and published in
his last number of the Register, tabular
statements, admirably adopted for elucida-
tion and reference. The Newbern (N. C.)
Sentinel, a Jackson print, stated, on the 13th
instant, that "the loss of our West India
trade, effected by the additional duty of ten
cents on the gallon of molasses, which we
were in the habit of receiving for our lum-
ber, has completely prostrated that profit-
able and active branch of our commerce."
The Jackson editor, by reference to these
tables, may find that to his own party he is
indebted for this increased duty; the whole
strength of that party in the House, with
the exception of ten members, being oppo-
sed to the motion to reduce the duty.

After the tables, Mr. Niles gives a succinct
recapitulation of their results, which we
subjoin for the information of our readers.
Out of those tabular statements we con-
dense the following facts:

1. **Mallory's amendment.**
In the affirmative—friends of the
Administration 78
Gen. Jackson 2—80
In the negative A—14 J—100 114
In the affirmative there was only one
vote South of the Potomac. In the nega-
tive were all other votes south of that river,
with 44 from N. York, Pennsylvania, and
Kentucky.

2. **On recommitting the bill for amendment**
In the affirmative A—72 J—6 78
In the negative A—15 J—96 111
Among the yeas there was only one vote
from the South of the Potomac—among the
nays all such votes, that one excepted, with
4; from New York, Pennsylvania and Ken-
tucky.

3. **Sutherland's amendment.**
In the affirmative A—10 J—90 100
In the negative A—79 J—20 99
In the yeas were all the votes south of the
Potomac, eight excepted, with 35 from N.
York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

4. **On coarse wool.**
In the affirmative A—78 J—2 80
In the negative A—78 J—101 102
Among the yeas were only four votes
south of the Potomac—in the nays all the
rest of the southern votes; with 41 from N.
York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

5. **To reduce the duty on molasses.**
In the affirmative A—72 J—10 82
In the negative A—19 J—95 114
In the affirmative only eight votes from
the south of the Potomac—six of which
from North Carolina; in the negative all
the rest of the votes from the south, with
48 from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ken-
tucky.

6. **On the previous question.**
In the affirmative A—11 J—99 110
In the negative A—80 J—11 91
In the yeas forty-three from New York,
Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

7. **Passage of the bill.**
In the affirmative A—61 J—44 105
In the negative A—35 J—59 94
In the yeas, only three votes south of the
Potomac; with 52 from New York, Penn-
sylvania, in Kentucky; in the nays, 23 from
the New-England States, with all the south-
ern votes, three excepted. It was on this
question only that a large majority of the
members from New York, Pennsylvania,
and Kentucky, was not found in union with
those from the anti-tariff south; which lat-
ter had assisted in rendering the bill so of-
fensive to the eastern members, that a large
majority voted against it—but not so many
by six as was to have been forced, and so
the bill was passed—molasses and all.

From the article which we insert below,
from the Rochester, N. Y. Enquirer, of
Sept. 30; it would seem that the inhabitants
of the country adjoining Lake Ontario, are
reduced to a most miserable condition by
the prevailing fevers. In many parts of
our own neighborhood, the epidemic has
been the highest. It requires

spread to an alarming extent, but its effects
have been by no means comparable to those
here related.—*Phila. paper.*

"Our citizens were engaged the whole of
Saturday, in a 'labor of love.' The ex-
treme unhealthiness of the people residing
near the shore of the Lake, had reduced
many of them to a condition upon which hu-
manity cannot look but with compassion.—
A village meeting was called on Friday
evening, by which active relieving and dis-
tributing committees were appointed. The
appeal for relief was answered by immedi-
ate and abundant donations. Wagon loads
of nourishment and provisions started off
early on Saturday. We accompanied one of
these 'messengers of charity,' and saw,
during the day, relief administered to more
than hundreds of helpless, and in some in-
stances, famishing sufferers. Whole fami-
lies were found not only sick, but destitute
of medicine, food or attendance. A few in-
stances will give some idea of the misery
to be found prevailing all along the lake
shore. In one family nine were down, one
had died, and the only person to assist the
sick was a daughter who had the ague every
other day. At one house the mother had
died, leaving eight small children, most all
sick, to the sole care of the father. At a
house containing two families, not an indi-
vidual could rise from their beds, but an old
man, 70 years of age, who had gone three
miles to work for provisions, of which they
were entirely destitute. An old man whose
family were all sick and destitute, had been
to Rochester (9 miles) with a load of green
staves which he could not sell. Just after
he returned, with a heavy heart and wear-
y limbs, without help or hope, to his per-
ishing family, the well stored wagon of our
benevolent citizens drove up to his house!
Between a father and mother, confined to
the same bed with a burning fever, was an
infant, whose sources of nourishment had
dried up! On the floor under the same
roof, lay a boy, by whose head was a crust
of dry bread and a cabbage, upon which he
subsisted.

We learn from a gentleman who went
into the north part of Brighton, that the
condition there, was, if possible, even worse
than Greece. Sixteen families, (principally
Swiss emigrants) most of whom were as
wretched as poverty and sickness could
make them, were relieved. One woman
died on Saturday in child-bed, without med-
ical aid, or even the necessary assistance
of her own sex. These evidences of dis-
tress are deemed sufficient to justify the
steps which have been taken to relieve the
sufferers. It is to be regretted that the
wants of those people had not been sooner
made known to our citizens. Rochester
never gives with a stinted or reluctant hand.
Ample supplies are ready for all within
reach; and the visits to our unhappy fellow
citizens will hereafter be neither 'few nor
far between.'

A medical gentleman, who generously at-
tended the committee, rendered every assis-
tance to those who required his aid. Flour,
bread, meat, fish, wine, coffee, tea, sugar,
butter, &c. &c., were furnished. Many
families, though sick, refused aid, but urged
the committee to seek out those who were
more in need. The sickness is generally
confined to new settlers, most of whom are
ill prepared to provide for themselves.

The greatest object of curiosity, just now in
Philadelphia, is a 'huge Coach,' construct-
ing by Mr. J. Gleason, and intended for the Cit-
izens' Line, to run between Bordentown and
Washington, N. J. This enormous vehicle is
divided into two apartments, one above the
other, with seven seats in each. The whole
number of passengers to be carried is fifty-six; twen-
ty-eight below, and the same number above.—
The body of the carriage is thirteen feet long,
five feet wide, and ten in height. When placed
on the wheels, the roof will be about fourteen
feet from the ground. There are to be no more
than four wheels; those before about three feet
in diameter, and the others something less than
six. The breadth of the wheels is eighteen in-
ches, and each has a double set of spokes. The
whole is to be drawn by twelve horses, three a-
breast, the driver to be aided by two postillions.
In the stages now in use, the same number of
horses, with three men, instead of a man and
two boys, would be able to carry but twenty-
seven passengers. It is calculated that the rate
of travelling, as to speed, will be about the
same as in the four horse coaches. This carriage,
it is expected will be finished in about three
weeks. It is now at Mr. Gleason's work-shop,
in St. James' street, back of St. James' church.
Phila. Chron.

From the Louisville Focus.

COMING OUT.

We are gratified to find that the REAL
"bargain, intrigue, and management" of
the last presidential election will shortly be
laid before the public. It is well known,
that the office of Secretary of State was dis-
tinctly held out as a bait, or in plain terms
was offered, to Henry Clay, by James Buch-
anan, on the part of Andrew Jackson, in the
presence of Robert P. Letcher. The
prompt reply of Henry Clay told Mr. Buch-
anan that he had mistaken his man—that
Henry Clay would not understand him—and
consequently would consider it an in-
sult, if obliged to understand him as mani-
festly intended—and there the matter ended.

But it appears from the following state-
ment, with a responsible name to it, that
there were other members from Kentucky,
who were not quite so slow at taking a hint,
nor so unwilling to be parties to an intrigue
and a bargain. This business was all ar-
ranged, Elect Jackson, and Col. R. M.
Johnson will be made Secretary of War, and
your Mr.— (a gentleman who had a vote
to give, may get a vacated seat in the Sen-
ate! Truly Kentucky would have been well
provided for, if her representatives would
have consented to go for the hero—Mr.
Clay Secretary of State, Col Johnson Sec-
retary of War, &c.

"To the Public."—The public have witness-
ed the progress of a controversy which has
been going on between Maj. Moore and my-
self for several weeks past. They have seen
him attempt to turn a political difference
into a violent personal quarrel, and to direct
their attention from a calm and sober in-
vestigation of his conduct, as a public man, to
the tissues of ribaldry and abuse which he
has thrown out against me. The character
of the controversy is certainly very unpleas-
ant, and some of my friends are of opinion I
ought to take no further notice of his writ-
ings, but treat them as the productions of a
self-degraded man. It must, however, be
recollected, as simple Thomas P. Moore,
he is the veriest Jackdaw that ever strut-
ted in borrowed feathers, yet, as the Rep-

resentative of a respectable District in the
Congress of the United States, and more
especially as the Frankmaster General of
the Jackson party, he is a man of some con-
sequence.

His libel, number second, against me, ap-
peared on the eve of the Lincoln Court,
which I am now attending—as the first did
on the Saturday before the election. I can-
not neglect my professional duties to give
that reply which it merits, but will certain-
ly devote to it the first leisure moment. In
the mean time, I request my friends to be
assured that I can prove all I have hereto-
fore stated in relation to Major Moore—and
that neither denials or equivocations will avail him.

The public are further informed that I
have come to the knowledge of an addition-
al fact, which, while it goes to explain the
cause, manner and instrument of Major
Moore's sudden conversion to Jacksonism;
also gives the clue to the why and where-
fore that this "administration must be put
down although as pure as the Angels of
Heaven."

Shortly after Major Moore arrived at
Washington City in the winter of 1824, he
was informed, and so stated the fact to be,
that in the event of General Jackson being
elected President, Col Richard M. Johnson
of the Senate, (Major Moore's particular
friend,) would be appointed Secretary at
War. This communication was made by
Major Moore to a Member of the House of
Representatives from Kentucky, and the al-
luring prospect of filling the seat in the Sen-
ate was held up to the gentleman as a pos-
sible event, should it be thus vacated!!

I received a detail of these facts last win-
ter from a gentleman not a member of Con-
gress. Since that time I am authorized to
say they are true. This card is published for
the express purpose of calling the attention
of Major Moore and the public in gener-
al to the facts here stated—and I cannot
but hope that Major Moore will, for once,
curb his natural propensities so far as to give
a decent answer to a grave charge.

JOHN GREEN.

Lincoln, Sept. 1, 1828.

Our readers will, on a perusal of the sub-
joined extract, from a reply made by Mr.
Metcalfe, the present Governor of Kentucky,
under date October 6, 1826, to a letter from
Mr. David Trimble, perceive that it suc-
cinctly corroborates the whole statement of
Mr Green:

"It was not long after the meeting of Con-
gress, and I think about the time or a little
after the news reached us at the city, of Gen. Jack-
son's journey through this State, and of the din-
ners given him, &c. that J. P. Moore made to
me, in substance, the following communication:
'He stated that he had just received a letter
from Col. M'Affee, informing him—and I think
he said requesting him to inform me—that in the
event of Jackson's election to the Presidency, I
might be elected to the Senate, and that I would
receive the vote of my friends. I was at a loss
to perceive how the election of Jackson could
bring me so near the Senate! and I asked him
how such an event could happen, as no vacan-
cy could occur for several years in Kentucky?'
His answer was—'If General Jackson is elected
President, Col Johnson will receive the appoint-
ment of Secretary of War.' I then asked him
how it could be understood? He replied with a
significant nod, that in passing through Ken-
tucky, the friends of the General, or the Gen-
eral himself—I am not certain which—had
given the intimation to the friends of Col. John-
son.

"These are the facts in the case—facts which
I made known to some of my friends immedi-
ately after the communication was made to me, and
to others with but little reserve since that time.
And if circumstances should hereafter make it
necessary, the foregoing statements, and some-
thing more on the same subject, shall go forth
to the world—for in the face of all the world, and
of Him that made it, am I willing to depose to
these truths; and I am not willing to believe that
Moore is depraved enough to deny them. If he
does, however painful the decision, the world
must judge between us; and if the decision is a-
gainst me, I will take an appeal, with the most
perfect certainty of success, to that unerring tri-
bunal which is beyond the verge of this fleeting
existence."

THOMAS METCALFE."

It thus appears that the charge of Mr.
Greene is borne out in every particular, and
that Mr. Metcalfe was himself the Repre-
sentative to whom the communication of
Mr. Moore was made. With his hands un-
washed of this charge, we think Major
Moore will be discreet enough to say no
more respecting bargain and corruption.

GLEANNINGS.

David Paul Brown, Esq. of the Philadel-
phia bar, has published a pamphlet of about
sixty pages, forming a review of the cele-
brated speech of Mr. Brougham on the
present state of the British laws.

A young man who was released from the
N. York State Prison, last July, was com-
mitted to prison for stealing seventy dollars
from a lady's trunk. He confessed it, said
that he could not keep out of trouble and
wished to be sent to sea.

By the survey of the Boston and Hudson
Rail Road, it will pass through Berkshire,
Massachusetts at an elevation of 1,440 feet
above the Connecticut, and 1477 above the
Hudson. The friends of the work are san-
guine of success.

It is said by travellers, that the deserts
of Peru are as frightful as those of Africa.—
The Peruvian deserts extend 1500 miles
along the coast of the Pacific, and back to
the Andes.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock was
launched at the navy yard, New York, on
Tuesday, under an appropriate salute. It
will be recollected that this vessel is intend-
ed to be employed by government on a voy-
age of discovery.

A society for the promotion of Agricul-
ture and Industry has been commenced at
Mexico, by some French gentlemen—the
capital to be \$300,000, in shares of 100.

Bolivar has sent Roman Catholic Mis-
sionaries among the Indians, in the interior
of South America.

In Connecticut, a law makes it the duty
of town authorities to cause the inhabitants
of their towns to be vaccinated. The town
of Chatham has employed the celebrated
Dr. Faucher, to vaccinate the inhabitants of
that place.

present Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud, is not
unworthy the best days of the house of Ot-
man; and that the defensible strength of
Constantinople is far greater than that of
the whole Persian empire.

There was a cattle show at West New-
bury, Mass. on the 25th ult. Some speci-
mens of native silk were presented. There
was a ploughing match, in which one quar-
ter of an acre was done in 60 minutes.

A Farmer in South Carolina, during the
last year sold wine to the amount of two
thousand four hundred dollars, the produce
from four acres of land.

Several large islands of ice have been
seen lately, near the Cape of Good Hope; a
circumstance considered somewhat remark-
able. They appeared however to be in a
state of rapid dissolution.

The New York Mercantile Adviser, says,
the ship Washington has cleared at this
port for Quebec, with a cargo of 3000 bar-
rels of flour.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the regular Liverpool packet, of the
8th of September, the Birmingham, Capt.
Harris, arrived at New York, we have, says
the Statesman, our files of London papers to
the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult. 3 days
later than before received.

The accounts from Constantinople, Var-
na, Shumla and Odessa, are brought down to
the latest dates. The military operations of
the Russians had not advanced with that
decisive rapidity which had been expected
by some. There were indications of a de-
sign to reduce Shumla by famine, rather
than by the sword. The resistance of the
Turks, it is admitted, has been greater than
was anticipated, although no doubt of the
result of the campaign was indulged. The
great preparations for reinforcements on the
part of the Russians, favor this opinion. In
the month of October, however, it is sup-
posed all would be settled—the Russians
would be under the walls of Constantinople,
or have abandoned all designs on that ancient
capital.

In the meanwhile, the Emperor Nicholas,
at Odessa, was surrounded by the ministers
of the great European powers—assembled,
without doubt, for the purpose of interfering
in the dispute between Russia and the
Porte, and advising such measures, we pre-
sume, as might be necessary for the preser-
vation of the balance of power on the East-
ern Continent. The emperor was to de-
part for Shumla on the 15th of August.

The Russian bulletins, though admitted to
be entirely authentic, must be deemed sub-
ject to considerable allowance for colouring.
When they speak of desperate conflicts and
obstinate defence, sorties and attacks, with
the loss of four men killed, or some twenty
or thirty Russians destroyed, while the
Turks are two days in burying their dead,
we must doubt somewhat in their numerical
accuracy.

Of the Greeks, we find no particular ac-
counts. A Constantinople article considers
their affairs as settled, and the Grecians as
having obtained an established rank among
the other nations which have promoted their
independence, and will protect it at the
mouth of their cannon.

From Portugal, the letters are to the 20th
September. Lisbon had rapidly declined in
commercial importance. When the Sand-
wich packet left there, not a single British
flag remained flying in that port. The rig-
our of the new government continued. The
dungeons were filled with prisoners. The
Spanish emigrants in Lisbon previous to Mi-
guel's usurpation, were treated as prisoners
with great inhumanity. From the silence
of the accounts, Sir John Doyle and Mr.
Young are both understood to remain in
prison.

Madeira, by the aid of arms and ammuni-
tion from England, was expected to retain
its sovereignty against the usurped power
of Miguel.

Of the expedition from Toulon, a letter
of August 28, gives some particulars of the
second part. All the blacksmiths in the
town were employed very actively in mak-
ing iron works for the tents. Sixty merchant
vessels had been engaged at Marseilles, and
such was the urgency, that though many of
them had taken in cargoes they were oblig-
ed to discharge them.

The crops, by an account from Carmar-
then, of August 30, in the long line of coun-
try from London to that remote place, were
more productive than had been expected.—
Fine weather had prevailed. The wheat
had recovered from the effect of the rains;
the barley was backward and light; beans,
peas, turnips and potatoes, abundant. The
apples had entirely failed in Herefordshire
and Monmouthshire.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

From the Gazette de France, dated Septem-
ber 3d.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.
"Hussein Pacha has asked for reinforc-
ments, which the Grand Vizier in person is
going to take to him. The Porte has pub-
lished a bulletin, in which it affirms that the
garrison of Silistria made on the 21st a sally
in which the Russian corps besieging the
place was beaten. The Turks are said to
have lost but few men, while the Russians
had lost 2000 killed. The garrison has re-
ceived new cloaks as a reward.

"Eighty-four Russian prisoners, one of
whom is a staff officer, have been brought to
Constantinople. It was proposed to send
them to the galleys; but the Austrian Inter-
nuncio interceded in their favour, so that
they have been lodged in a barracks, where
they receive daily rations. The Reis Effendi
was indisposed for some days, and could
not give audience, but he is now recovered,
and is very busy.

Nuremburg Correspondent, Aug. 28.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

At a late hour this afternoon we received
three bulletins of the Russian army. The
first is dated Choumla, Aug. 7, and contains
an account of the operations which are car-
rying on against that fortress. Nothing re-
markable had, however, taken place since
the departure of the Emperor, with the ex-
ception of a cannonading between the tirail-
leurs of the Russian advance posts, and the
Turkish tirailleurs. The Russian position
had been completely fortified. The Turk-
ish position had been reconnoitred, and it
was found that they had, upon a chain of
heights which touched their left flank, vast
entrenchments flanked by bastions. It is re-
marked that Choumla was in want of pro-
visions, and especially of forage for the cav-
alry, which had not quitted the fortress.—
The second bulletin is dated Varna, Aug.
11, and it details the operations of the Rus-

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For September, 1828.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind
1	42 60	fair and cool
2	42 60	do
3	52 60	cloudy and rain
4	42 60	fair and cool
5	46 70	fair and warm
6	50 75	do
7	50 76	do

Temperature, [Coolest morn.] [Greatest deg.]
56, [ing 42.] [heat 76.]

From the New-England Farmer.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following miscellaneous particulars, respecting smut, and the means of preventing it, merit attention:—1. The same water should never be used but once in washing wheat; even when brine is employed; it is safest to have fresh liquor to each parcel. 2. Lime is not only of service to the dry seed, but by its caustic and antiseptic qualities, it tends to destroy putridity, and the animalcule of every description. 3. If smutty grain is not threshed till the June or July succeeding the year it was reaped, the dust, it is said, will become too volatile to attach itself to the grain when threshed, particularly when threshed by a mill; nor is old seed wheat so liable to occasion smut, which by age loses the power of reproduction. 4. Notwithstanding the violence of threshing mills, they do not bruise the smut balls so much as the flail. 5. Great care must be taken not to thresh wheat on a floor where smutty wheat has been threshed, nor to convey the seed in a sack in which smutty wheat has been formerly put.

On the subject of steeping, it may be proper to add, that it would be well to extend that operation to other grains besides wheat. Every sort of seed should be steeped enough to promote a quick vegetation, and to secure a more uniform growth, which would greatly improve both the quantity and quality of the grain; and if the seed of barley and oats; as well as wheat, were clothed with saline and caustic particles, it would either preserve it entirely from the attacks of vermin, or destroy such as may venture to eat of it.

We have been informed that unslacked lime answers an excellent purpose for preparing wheat for seed. A gentleman states, that he put four or five pounds of quick lime into a sufficient quantity of water to soak a bushel of wheat; then added the wheat, and permitted it to remain about twelve hours. The lime by slacking raised the temperature of the water to about blood heat, and the wheat became soft and parboiled. On sowing it, however, it sprouted much sooner than usual, flourished remarkably, and produced an excellent crop, entirely free any appearance of smut.

The following has been recommended by a farmer in Vermont:

"My method is this:—I take three quarts of stacked lime to each bushel of wheat, put them into a barrel, a layer of wheat and a layer of lime alternately. Then pour in water till it is all covered. In this condition let it stand from two to four days, as the case may require; and the morning before sowing the wheat, tap the barrel, and draw off the liquor."

In preparing wheat for grinding it is often made too dry, especially after it has been washed to free it from smut and other impurities. When the wheat is dried too much the outside of the kernel, which should be separated from the flour by the bolt, is ground so fine that it passes through the bolt with the flour. An experienced miller advises to moisten wheat which is in this situation, by sprinkling it with a little water about ten or twelve hours before grinding. But if this is neglected, a slight sprinkling of the wheat in the hopper during the time of grinding it will be of service; taking care not to wet it too much, and by stirring the grain, to distribute the moisture as equally as possible among the whole mass.

ASHES.

Leached ashes are much used, in some parts of the United States, as a manure. Great quantities are annually taken from the city of Philadelphia to Long Island for the purpose. They cost here forty cents per one horse cart load, and commonly bring one dollar fifty cents when delivered. From a paper in the first volume of the *New York Agricultural Society Transactions*, by M. E. L. HOMEDREU, it appears, that ashes are found to succeed best on dry loamy lands or loam mixed with sand. It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure, on poor land, will produce ordinarily twenty-five bushels of wheat, which exceeds by \$5, the expense of the manure; and the \$5 pays for the expense of labour in raising the crop. The land is then left to a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two and two and a half tons per acre, which it will continue to do for a great number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes.

[In New York State, the back country farmers pay all the expense of clearing the land by the ashes of the wood burnt on it.—One bushel of field ashes of oak, is worth 12 cents. Of hickory, 18 cents. One bushel of house (hearth) ashes of oak, is worth 18 cents; of hickory, 25 cents at this day, 1828. A bushel of good oak ashes yields about 4 pounds of potash; of hickory, about 6 pounds.

It is surprising all new planters do not pursue the same economical plan. The ashes are mixed with one-fourth of good lime, and leached. The ley is evaporated into potash in large cast iron boilers.—*Domestic Economy.*

The ship Canada which lately arrived at New York, from Liverpool, brought out 545 tons of rail road plates, for the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Rail Road Company. The John Jay brought 8256 plates for the same company. We have heard that a locomotive engine for this rail road had previously arrived.

Job Printing neatly Executed.

Manager's Office, No. 28, Market-st.

October 8, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 3d class, viz: 16. 2. 4. 6. 20. 42. 40. 10.

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

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 30th October, 1828. 54 number lottery—3 drawn ballots.

YATES & MINTRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7500	is	\$7,500
1 of 2403	is	2403
2 of 1000	is	2000
5 of 400	is	2000
5 of 300	is	1500
5 of 200	is	1000
12 of 120	is	1440
25 of 100	is	2500
138 of 27*	is	3726
1150 of 6	is	6900
8280 of 3	is	24840

9624 Prizes.

15180 Blanks

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

That ticket having on it a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of \$7500.

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 2403

Those two tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 8th, or 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th, each 400

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th, each 300

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; each 200

Those 12 tickets having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th, each 120

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 25) each 100

Those 138 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d, the 3d and 4th or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each a book prize valued at 27

All others having two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1150,) each 6

All tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 8280,) each 3

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

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

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$3.00 | Quarters, .00 75

Halves, .00 50 | Eighths, .00 25

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

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

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

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

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of

Patent Gillnet Twine,

2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.

October 2, 1828. 3—3mop.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND,

Worcester County, Md.

Sept. 25, 1828. 2—4tp.

NOTICE.

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

CALEB STARR, Executor.

Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

JAMES COOPER, Treasurer.

Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2—6t.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

Advertisements in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

Job Printing neatly Executed.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent, to the confluence of the north and south Forks, will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion;—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers,

S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers.

Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,

Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 2—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on the 18th

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

JONATHAN SWAIN.

Sept. 10. 52—ts.

NO BLANKS

In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, September 17, 1828.

Maryland Grand State Lottery,

No. 6 for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved Mode secured by Letters-patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are complete;—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10000

1 of 3000 is 3000

4 of 2000 is 8000

4 of 1000 is 4000

5 of 500 is 2500

20 of 100 is 2000

37 of 50 is 1850

100 of 20 is 2000

202 of 10 is 2020

105 of 6 is 630

4000 of 5 is 20000

6000 of 4 is 24000

10479 prizes amounting to \$80000

[The sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2,000

1 do 1,000

1 do 500

5 do 100

9 do 50

20 do 20

34 do 10

35 do 6

2000 do 4

2106 prizes.

SECOND SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000

1 of 3000

1 of 2000

1 of 1000

2 of 500

5 of 100

10 of 50

40 of 20

100 of 10

4000 of 5

4161 prizes.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, .12 50

Halves, .25 | Eighths, .06 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

The whole of the prizes payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

Full schemes, containing the mode of drawing, will be forwarded with tickets, to distant adventurers, and to whom, after the drawing, the Register, containing the official lists, will be sent, if desired.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

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

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828.

Notice is hereby given.

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

FRANCES L. COCHRANE.

Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 50—

FOR SALE,

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

A NEW AND CHEAP

Retail and Wholesale.

GROCERY STORE.

Now opened by the subscriber, at the North East

Corner of Market and High Streets, where may be had at the lowest current prices, the following

articles, with all others, kept at any establishment of a similar character.

Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Life of Man, Perfect

Pepper, allspice, cloves, Love, cinnamon, pepper

nutmegs, Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo

Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality

Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks

Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago

Cheese Cognac brandy & Holland gin

Jamaica spirits and American brandy

N. East rum and American gin

Madeira and port wine Lisbon & Teneriffe do

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

GEORGE LOCKYER.

Wilmington, August 14. 49—3m.

FASHIONABLE

Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M'Neal & Son,

and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends

devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

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

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

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

JAMES M'NEAL.

Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 6.]

Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$2 50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

OCTOBER 23, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.

TO GENEVIEVE.

When midnight scatters o'er the skies
Her thousand orbs of silver light,
Still must some radiant star arise,
The brightest one among the bright;
And while in passing brilliancy
That lovely sister twinkles on,
The rest may shine, but not for me,
My gaze is constant to the one.

The garden bears a thousand flowers,
The fairest which—where all are fair?
But wandered I in Paestum's bowers,
Some favorite bud would greet me there.
All would gain beauty in decay,
If blighting fell on her alone,
And all the rest might fade away,
If death still spared that tender one.

The world of fairy forms is full,
To wake the heart, or wake the lyre;
How many cheeks are beautiful—
How many eyes are lit with fire!
How many lips sweet music breathe—
A strain of bliss in every tone—
But raise the song—the chaplet wreath—
The cheek, lip, eye and voice of one!

BOTANICAL EMBLEM.

Amaranth—Emblem of Virtue.

The fadeless treasure of the mind, the distinguishing attribute of our nature, in its state of primeval goodness, is emblematically represented by the amaranth, whose flowers, on the authority of poetry, are endowed with the quality of perennial bloom. Though autumn's chilling wind assails its leaves, or wintry tempests bend the slender stem, yet still its purple flowers unfold their beauties to the light, unblighted by the passing blast—uninjured by the lapse of time: lasting and bright as the rays which surround the hallowed fane where virtue is enshrined. The moral of this poetical allusion has been thus rendered by an anonymous writer:—

Though chilling winds may blow,
And blossoms meet their doom,
One lovely flower will grow,
And live in fadeless bloom;
When summer hues are fled,
And wintry blasts deform,
'Twill rear its gentle head,
Unhurt amidst the storm.
Thus virtue ever shines,
When worldly cares surround;
As life's bright sun declines,
Its lustre still is found:
'Tis bright in pleasures hour,
And glads dark sorrows day;
Like amaranthine flower,
It blooms amid decay!

THE CHURCH YARD.

You have sauntered, perhaps, of a moonlight evening, out of the precincts of the living, moving world, to linger and contemplate among the grass-grown memorials of those who are gone—

"The body to its place,
And the soul to heaven's grace,
And the rest is God's alone."

An appalling chill shoots through the current of life, at the undisturbed and universal silence of the scene—the stars tranquilly shining on the white marble, and freely illuminating the name, which friendship had carved for the slumberer beneath; here the grass waving in rank luxuriance, as if to hide the triumphs and the trophies of death, and there a human bone unearthed from its time-worn sepulchre, a ghastly visitor to the realms of day; a wooden tablet marking the repose of the humble; a cross, the sign of the believer, and lofty and magnificent memorials over the mortal relics of the wealthy and the great. Ah! who in such an assemblage as this, can be accounted as great? What gold survives the crucible of death?

We can learn nothing from the living which the dead do not teach us. Would beauty be modest and unpretending, let her quit the hall and the festival for a moment, and carry her toilet to the tomb. Would the proud learn humility; the penurious charity; the frivolous seriousness; the bigoted philanthropy; would the scholar ascertain the true objects of knowledge, the man of the world the true means of happiness here and hereafter; and the ambitious, the true source of greatness, let him retire awhile from the living and commune with the dead—We must all come to the mournful and silent grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass. Our affections should travel in the same path; for they must terminate in one fearful issue. Life is full of facilities of virtue and of happiness; and when you would abuse them, go purify your affections, and humble your pride, and leave your hopes at the tomb of a friend, when the stars are shining upon it like the glorious beams of religion on the mansion of death.

LADIES, Will you take a Morning Walk?
Will you rise at the early hour of five "and brush with hasty foot the early dew?" See with what splendor the King of Day looks forth "from the chambers of the east," with a smiling countenance he invites you to commence with him your diurnal course, already has he infused a genial warmth into the ambient air, and given brilliancy to every dewy pearl, which decorates the carpet of nature. Already have "the fresh

flowers" exhaled their choicest fragrance; and from each leafy orchestra the winged choir chaunt in melodious strains of gratitude their early matins. All nature seems to rejoice in its emancipation from the chains of darkness, and looks forth with a brightened visage from amidst the dews of the morning, and mingles her smiles with those of the playful sunbeams. I love to leave the confined and oppressive air of the chamber and seek for health among the refreshing and invigorating breeze of the newborn day. First impressions are said to be most durable, and those impressions which are made upon the mind, at the commencement of the day, by the contemplation of the lovely works of nature cannot fail to soothe and tranquilize the feelings, to elevate the soul, to prepare us for the cares, the trials, the pleasures, and the business of the day, and to inspire us with the purest sentiments of devotion. Whilst we gaze upon the wide-spread and variegated beauties of creation, we almost unconsciously "rise from nature up to nature's God." We contemplate the Creator in his works; and wherever we turn our admiring eyes, we see his wisdom and his goodness inscribed in living characters; and even the humblest flower which we crush beneath our feet, testifies to the benevolence of the Being by whom it was formed.

Children of affliction, let your pallid cheek and wasting strength remind you of the necessity of repairing the waste places of your dilapidated systems by means of air and exercise—much is to be gained by a proper attention to these invaluable remedies; every thing as it regards health, may be lost by a neglect of them. Secure, if practicable, those portions of health which are breathed from the sunny lips of the morning. And you who are rejoicing amidst the roses of health, come, add to the brilliancy and durability of their bloom, by bathing them in the dews of the morning, and fanning them with the early breezes. A little exertion will enable you to cast off the fetters of Morpheus, and to leave the downy pillow; and so rich will be the pleasure, and so abundant the benefits which will flow from this pure fountain, that you will feel almost disposed to elude that spirit of procrastination which has prevented me from inviting you at an earlier season, to participate in my enjoyments.

A SOJOURNER.

THE FLOWER GARDEN OF PARIS.

Some writer describing the flower garden of Paris, relates the following tale:—

How long before our young ladies will be so far adepts in Botany as to maintain a correspondence in the same way, even when prompted by the grand impulse? yet what more pleasing than the study of flowers?

"Not long ago a young officer, who had made the campaign of Egypt, fell in love with a young Parisian, and, in the Spanish fashion began to walk under her window. The lady was under the guardianship of her brother, who being a married man, and wishing to secure his sister's fortune for his own family, was of course much averse to her marrying. The lover, unable to open a correspondence in the usual way, but learning that his Rosina was fond of flowers, and had traffic with the bouquetiere several times a week, bethought himself of turning to account the knowledge he had acquired in the east of the language of flowers, and forthwith established his headquarters in the market. The bouquetiere was gained, and by her means, he conveyed to his mistress a carnation, the emblem of ardent passion. Some days after he received in return a honey-suckle, the symbol of friendship; he replied by a heliotrope, which means love in sadness, and added the amaranth as a postscript to signify constancy. For a long time he received only the eternal honey-suckle; but at last a rose-bud appeared, the avowal of a mutual affection, and then a veronica, which says, as plainly as a flower can speak, 'The more I see you, the more I love you.' The captain was enchanted; and although his mistress was hardly yet of age, he resolved to bring the romance to a conclusion and carry her off. This he explained in a very complicated bouquet; but unfortunately the young lady was not equally proficient in the language of flowers.

Wishing to make a longer reply than usual, she so embroiled her ideas that the astonished lover found among the flowers a picadillon (coquetry), the monkhood, (millery) and at last a superb cackle-weed, the doleful emblem of strife and indifference. The despairing lover, when he abandoned his position in the flower market, was almost tempted to throw himself over the parapet. Believing that he had received his leave from Love, he petitioned also for that of Mars; and in this double retirement, like a true night of romance, added to his coat of arms the scapular, the token of widowhood and grief."

From the London Literary Gazette.

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Narrative of the Expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1825-6, and 7. By John Franklin, R. N. F. R. S. &c. Including an Account of the Progress of a Detachment to the Eastward. By Dr. Richardson, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 477. London, 1828.

Having in several numbers of the Literary Gazette, (particularly in No. 547) gone over the ground traversed by Captain Franklin, we may be absolved from the task of minutely following him again in that course. We will merely recall to memory, that in June 1825, the Expedition set out from the Methy River, (lat. 56° 10', long. 108° 35' W. which is almost at the head of the waters that flow from the north into Hudson's Bay,) crossed the long portage, and thence for the Mackenzie River, descended it to the sea, and returned to the Great Bear Lake in the first week of September, where the winter-quarters were established. In June, 1826, the Mackenzie River was once more navigated to the sea; and amidst various adventures, with thick, foggy and dismal weather, the coast was explored to the westward, in the hope of meeting Captain Beechey; which hope being baffled the Expedition returned. To this Dr. Richardson's journey formed an episode. He took the eastern channel of the Mackenzie, and having almost reached the sea, proceeded in an easterly direction along the shore to the Copper Mine River, which he ascended, till obliged to abandon the boats and stores. He then crossed over land, the Copper Mountains, and happily rejoined Captain Franklin and his companions. A

second winter was spent at Bear Lake; and in June, 1827, our countrymen commenced their homeward route. During the whole time it should be noticed, Mr. Drummond and the assistant botanist diligently pursued their inquiries in several quarters, and made great additions to the natural history of the country; adding not rare but new species of quadrupeds, birds and plants, to our preceding stock in this important branch of scientific desiderata. The collection amounts to about 1500 plants, 150 birds, 50 quadrupeds, and a considerable number of insects.

With this broad outline of the transactions, we shall revert to such parts of the Narrative as may best serve to gratify the curiosity of our readers; and we find no extract to begin with more suitable than the description of the struggle with the Esquimaux near the mouth of the Mackenzie, on the second descent, in July, 1826.

"While the crews were stowing the boats, (says Captain Franklin,) I obtained an observation for latitude 64° 33' N., and having walked towards the mouth of the river, discovered on an island, which formed the east side of the bay into which the river opened, a crowd of tents, with many Esquimaux strolling amongst them. I instantly hastened to the boats, to make preparations for opening a communication with them, agreeably to my instructions. A selection of articles for presents and trade being made, the rest of the landing was closely covered up; the arms were inspected, and every man was directed to keep his gun ready for immediate use. I had previously informed Lieutenant Back of my intention of opening the communication with the Esquimaux by landing amongst them, accompanied only by Augustus; and I now instructed him to keep the boats afloat, and the crews with their arms ready to support us in the event of the natives proving hostile, but on no account, to fire until he was convinced that our safety could be secured in no other way. Having received an impression from the narratives of different navigators, that the sacrifice of life which had occurred in their interview with savages, had been generally occasioned by the crews mistaking noise and violent gestures for decided hostility, I thought it necessary to explain my sentiments on this point to all the men, and peremptorily forbade their firing till I set the example, or till they were ordered to do so by Lieutenant Back. They were also forbidden to trade with the natives on any pretence, and were ordered to leave every thing of that kind to the officers. On quitting the channel of the river, we entered into the bay, which was about six miles wide, with an unbounded prospect to seaward, and steered towards the tents, under easy sail, with the ensigns flying. The water became shallow as we drew towards the island, and the boats touched the ground when about a mile from the beach; we shouted and made signs for the Esquimaux to come off, and then pulled a short way back to await their arrival in deeper water. Three canoes instantly put off from the shore, and before they could reach us others were launched in such quick succession, that the whole space between the island and the boats was covered with them.—The Esquimaux canoes contain only one person, and are named *kaiyacks*; but they have a kind of open boat capable of holding six or eight people, which is named *omiak*. The men alone use the *kaiyacks*, and the *omiaks* are allotted to the women and children. We endeavored to count their numbers as they approached, and had proceeded as far as seventy-three canoes and five *omiaks*, when the sea became so crowded by fresh arrivals, that we could advance no farther in our reckoning. The three first canoes were paddled by elderly men, who most probably had been selected to open the communication. They advanced towards us with much caution, halting when just within speaking distance, until they had been assured of our friendliness, and repeatedly invited by Augustus to approach and receive the presents I offered to them. Augustus next explained to them in detail, the purpose of our visit, and told them that if we succeeded in finding a navigable channel for large ships, a trade highly beneficial to them would be opened. They were delighted with this intelligence and repeated it to their countrymen, who testified their joy by tossing their hands aloft, and raising the most deafening shout of applause I ever heard. After the first present, I resolved to bestow no more gratuitously, but always to exact something, however small, in return; the three elderly men readily offered the ornaments they wore on their cheeks, their arms, and knives, in exchange for the articles I gave them. Up to this time, the first three were the only *kaiyacks* that had ventured near the boats, but the natives around us had now increased to two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons and they all became anxious to share in the lucrative trade which they saw established, and pressed eagerly upon us, offering for sale their bows, arrows, and spears, which they had hitherto kept concealed within their canoes. I endeavored in vain, amidst the clamor and bustle of trade, to obtain some information respecting the coast; but finding the natives becoming more and more importunate and troublesome, I determined to leave them, and therefore directed the boats' head to be put to seaward. Notwithstanding the forwardness of the Esquimaux, which we attributed solely to the desire of a rude people to obtain the novel articles they saw in our possession, they had hitherto shown no unfriendly disposition; and when we told them of our intention of going to sea, they expressed no desire to detain us, but on the contrary, when the Lion grounded in the act of turning, they assisted us in the kindest manner by dragging her round. This maneuver was not of much advantage to us, for, from the rapid ebbing of the tide, both boats lay aground; and the Esquimaux told us, through the medium of Augustus, that the whole bay was alike flat, which we afterwards found to be correct. An accident happened at this time, which was productive of unforeseen and very annoying consequences. A *kaiyack* being overtaken by one of the Lion's oars, its owner was plunged in the water with his head in the mud, and apparently in danger of being drowned.—We instantly extricated him from his unpleasant situation, and took him into the boat until the water could be thrown out of his *kaiyack*; and Augustus seeing him shivering with cold, wrapped him up in his own great coat. At first he was exceedingly angry, but soon became reconciled to his situation, and looking about, discovered that we had many bales and other articles in the boat, which had been concealed from

the people in the *kaiyacks* by the coverings being carefully spread over all.

He soon began to ask for every thing he saw, and expressed much displeasure on our refusing to comply with his demands; he also, as we afterwards learned, excited the cupidity of others by his account of the inexhaustible riches in the Lion; and several of the younger men endeavored to get into our boats, but we resisted all their attempts. Though we had not hitherto observed any of them stealing, yet they showed so much desire to obtain my flag, that I had it furled and put out of sight, as well as every thing else that I thought could prove a temptation to them. They continued, however, to press us so closely, and made so many efforts to get into the boats that I accepted the offer of two chiefs who said if they were allowed to come in, they would keep the others out. For a time they kept their word, and the crews took advantage of the respite thus afforded to endeavor to force the boats towards the river into deeper water.—The Reliance floated, but the Lion was immovable; and Lieutenant Back dropped astern, and again made his boat fast to the Lion by a rope.—At this time one of the Lion's crew perceived the man whose *kaiyack* had been upset, had a pistol under his shirt, and was about to take it from him, but I ordered him to desist, as I thought it might have been purchased from the Loucheux. It had been, in fact, stolen from Lieutenant Back; and the thief perceiving our attention directed to it, leaped out of the boat and joined his countrymen, carrying with him the great coat which Augustus had lent him. The water had now ebbed so far, that it was not knee deep at the boats; and the young men wading in crowds around us, tried to steal every thing within their reach; slyly, however, and with so much dexterity, as almost to escape detection. The moment this disposition was manifested, I directed the crews not to let any one come along side, and desired Augustus to tell the two chiefs, who still remained seated in the Lion, that the noise and confusion occasioned by the crowd around the boats greatly impeded our exertions; and that, if they would go on shore and leave us for the present, we would hereafter return from the ship, which we expected to meet near this part of the coast, with a more abundant supply of goods. They received this communication with much apparent satisfaction, and jumping out of the boats repeated the speech aloud to their companions. From the general exclamation of *teymna* which followed, and from perceiving many elderly men retire to a distance, I conceived they acquiesced in the propriety of the suggestion, and that they were going away; but I was much deceived. They only retired to concert a plan of attack, and returned in a short time, shouting some words which Augustus could not make out. We soon, however, discovered their purport, by two of three chiefs who were on board the Reliance jumping out, and, with the others who hurried to their assistance, dragging her towards the south shore of the river. Lieutenant Back desired the chief who remained with him to tell them to desist; but he replied by pointing to the beach, and repeating the word *teymna*, *teymna*, with a good natured smile. He said, however, something to those who were seated in the canoes, that were along side, on which they threw their long knives and arrows into the boat, taking care in so doing that the handles and feathered ends were turned towards the crew as an indication of pacific intentions. As soon as I perceived the Reliance in moving under the efforts of the natives, I directed the Lion's crew to endeavour to follow her; but our boat remained fast until the Esquimaux lent their aid, and dragged her after the Reliance. Two of the most powerful men jumping on board at the same time, seized me by the wrists, and forced me to sit between them; and as I shook them loose two or three times, a third Esquimaux took his station in front to catch my arm whenever I attempted to lift my gun or the broad dagger which hung by my side. The whole way to the shore they kept repeating the word *teymna*, beating gently on my left breast with their hands, and pressing mine against their breasts.

As we neared the beach, two *omiaks*, filled with women, arrived; and the *teymnas* and vociferations were redoubled. The Reliance was first brought to the shore, and the Lion close to her a few seconds afterwards. The three men who held me, now leaped ashore, and those who remained in their canoes taking them out of the water carried them to a little distance. A numerous party then drawing their knives, and stripping themselves to the waist, ran to the Reliance, and having first hauled her up as far as they could, commenced a regular pillage, handing the articles to the women, who, ranged in a row behind, quickly conveyed them out of sight. Lieutenant Back and his crew, strenuously but good humouredly, resisted the attack, and rescued many things from their grasp, but they were overpowered with numbers, and had even some difficulty in preserving their arms. One fellow had the audacity to snatch Vivier's knife from his breast, and to cut the buttons off his coat, whilst three stout Esquimaux surrounded Lieutenant Back with uplifted daggers, and were incessant in their demands for whatever attracted their attention, especially for the anchor buttons which he wore on his waistcoat. In this juncture a young chief coming to his aid, drove the assailants away. In their retreat, they carried off a writing desk and cloak, which the chief rescued, and then seated himself on Lieutenant Back's knee, he endeavored to persuade his countrymen to desist, by vociferating *teymna*, *teymna*, and was, indeed, very active in saving whatever he could from their depredations. The Lion had hitherto been beset by smaller numbers, and her crew firmly keeping their seats on the cover spread over the cargo, by beating the natives off with the butt ends of their muskets, had been able to prevent any articles of importance from being carried away. But as soon as I perceived that the work of plunder was going on so rapidly in the Reliance, I went with Augustus to assist in repressing the tumult, and our bold and active little interpreter rushed among the crowd on shore, and harangued them on their treacherous conduct until he was actually hoarse. In a short time, however, I was summoned back by Duncan, who called out to me, that the Esquimaux had now commenced in earnest to plunder the Lion; and on my return I found the sides of the boat lined with men as thick as they could stand, brandishing their knives in the most furious manner, and attempting to seize every thing that was moveable; whilst another party was ranging on the outside ready to bear away the stolen goods. The Lion's crew still

kept their seats; but it was impossible for a small number to keep off such a formidable and determined body, several articles were carried off. Our principal object was to prevent the loss of the arms, or masts, or any thing on which the continuance of the voyage or our personal safety depended. Many attempts were made to purloin the box containing the astronomical instruments, and Duncan, after thrice rescuing it from their hands, made it fast to his leg with a cord, determined that they should drag him away also if they took it. In the whole of this unequal contest, the self possession of our men was not more conspicuous than the coldness with which the Esquimaux received the heavy blows dealt to them with the butts of the muskets. But although irritated at being so often foiled in their attempts, several of them jumped on board, and forcibly endeavored to take the daggers and shot belts, that were about the men's persons; and I myself was engaged with three of them who were trying to disarm me.—Lieut. Back perceiving our situation, and fully appreciating my motives in not coming to extremities had the kindness to send to my assistance the young chief who had protected him, and who, on his arrival, drove my antagonists out of the boat. I then saw that my crew were nearly overpowered in the fore part of the boat, and hastening to their aid, I fortunately arrived in time to prevent George Wilson from discharging the contents of his musket into the body of an Esquimaux. He had received a provocation of which I was ignorant until the next day, for the fellow had struck him with a knife, and cut through his coat and waistcoat; and it was only after the affray was over, that I learned that Gustavus Aird, the bowman of the Lion, and three of the Reliance's crew had also narrowly escaped being wounded, their clothes being cut by the blows made at them with their knives. No sooner was the bow cleared of one set of marauders, than another party commenced their operations at the stern. My gun was now the object of the struggle, which was beginning to assume a more serious complexion, when the whole of the Esquimaux suddenly fled, and hid themselves behind the drift timber and canoes on the beach. It appears that by the exertions of the crew, the Reliance was again afloat, and Lieut. Back wisely judging this was the proper time for more active interference, directed his men to level their muskets, which had produced that sudden panic. The Lion happily floated soon after, and both were retiring from the beach, when the Esquimaux, having recovered from their consternation, put their *kaiyacks* in the water, and were preparing to follow us, but I desired Augustus to say I would shoot the first man who came within range of our muskets, which prevented them. It was now about 8 o'clock in the evening, and we had been engaged in this harassing contest for several hours; yet the only things of importance which they had carried off were the mess canteens and kettles, a tent, a bale containing blankets and shoes, one of the men's bags, and the *gib-sails*. The other articles they took could well be spared, and they would, in fact, have been distributed among them, had they remained quiet.—The place to which the boats were dragged is designated by the name of Pillage Point. I cannot sufficiently praise the fortitude and obedience of both the boats' crews in abstaining from the use of their arms. In the first instance, I had been influenced by the desire of preventing unnecessary blood-shed; and afterwards, when the critical situation of my party might have well warranted me in employing more decided means for their defence, I still endeavored to temporize, being convinced, that long as the boats lay aground, and we were beset by such numbers, armed with long knives, bows, arrows, and spears, we could not use fire-arms to advantage. The howling of the women, and the clamor of the men, proved the high excitement to which they had wrought themselves; and I am still of opinion that, mingled as we were with them, the first blood we had shed would have been instantly revenged by the sacrifice of all our lives. The preceding narrative shows, that as bad as the general conduct of the Esquimaux was, we have some active friends amongst them; and I was particularly anxious of cultivating a good understanding with them, for we were as yet ignorant of the state of the ice at sea, and did not know how long we should have to remain in their neighborhood. I was determined, however, now to keep them at bay, and to convince them, if they made any further attempts to annoy us, our forbearance had proceeded from good-will, and not from the want of power to punish them. We had not gone a quarter of a mile above Pillage Point before the boats again took the ground, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the shore; and having ascertained, by the men wading every direction, that there was no deeper water, we made the boats fast side by side, and remained in that situation five hours. Shortly after the boats had been secured, seven or eight of the natives walked along the beach, and carrying on a conversation with Augustus, invited him to a conference on shore. I was at first very unwilling to permit him to go; but the brave little fellow entreated so earnestly that I would suffer him to land and reprove the Esquimaux for their conduct, that I at length consented, and the more readily, on seeing that the young chief who had acted in so friendly a manner, was amongst the number on the beach. By the time that Augustus reached the shore, the number of Esquimaux amounted to forty, and we watched with great anxiety the animated conversation he carried on with them. On his return, he told us that his purport was as follows:—"Your conduct," said he, "has been very bad, and unlike that of all other Esquimaux. Some of you even stole from me, your countryman, but that I did not mind; only regret that you should have treated, in this violent manner, the white people, who came solely to do you kindness. My tribe were in the same unhappy state in which you now are before the white people came to Churchill; but at present they are supplied with every thing they need, and you see that I am well clothed, I get all that I want, and am very comfortable. You cannot expect, that after the transactions of this day, that these people will ever bring goods to your country again, unless you show your contrition by returning them the stolen goods. The white people love the Esquimaux, and wish to show them the same kindness which they bestow upon the Indians. Do not deceive yourselves, and suppose that they are afraid of you; I tell you they are not, and that it is entirely owing to their humanity that many of you were not killed to-day; for they have all guns, with which they can destroy you either when near or at a distance."

also have a gun and assure you that if a white man had fallen, I would have been the first to have avenged his death." The yenchy of Augustus was beyond all question with us, such a speech, delivered in a circle of forty armed men was a remarkable instance of personal courage. We could perceive, by the shouts of applause with which they filled the pauses in his harangue, that they assented to his arguments; and he told us that they had expressed great sorrow for having given us so much cause of offence, and pleaded in mitigation of their conduct, that they had never seen white people before; and that every thing in our possession was new to them, and so desirable, that they could not resist the temptation of stealing, and begged him to assure us that they would never do the like again, for they were anxious to be on terms of friendship with us, that they might partake of the benefits which his tribe derived from their intercourse with the white people. I told Augustus to put their sincerity to the test, by desiring them to bring back a large kettle and the tent; which they did, together with some shoes, having sent for them to the island whither they had been conveyed. After this act of restitution, Augustus requested to be permitted to join a dance to which they had invited him, and he was, for upwards of an hour, engaged in dancing and singing with all his might, in the midst of a company, who were all armed with knives, or bows and arrows. He afterwards told us that he was much delighted on finding that the words of the song, and the different attitudes of the dancers, were precisely similar to those used in his country when a friendly meeting took place with strangers. Augustus now learned from them that there was a regular ebb and flow of the tide in this bay, and that when the sun came round to a particular point, there would be water enough to float the boats, if we kept along the western shore. This communication relieved me of much anxiety, for the water was perfectly fresh, and from the flood tide having passed unperceived whilst we were engaged with the Esquimaux, it appeared to us to have been subsiding for the preceding twelve hours, which naturally excited doubts as to our being able to effect a passage to the sea in this direction. The Esquimaux gradually retired as the night advanced; and when there were only a few remaining, two of our men were sent to a fire, which they had made, to prepare chocolate for the refreshment of the party. Up to this period we remained seated in the boats, with our muskets in our hands, and keeping a vigilant look out on Augustus, and the natives around him. As they had foretold, the water began to flow about midnight, and by half-past one on the morning of the 8th, it was sufficiently deep to allow of our dragging the boats forward to a part where they floated. We pulled along the western shore about six miles, till the appearance of the sky bespoke the immediate approach of a gale; and we had scarcely landed before it came on with violence, and attended with so much swell, as to compel us to unload the boats, and drag them up on the beach. The whole party having been exhausted by the labor and anxiety of the preceding twenty-four hours, two men were appointed to keep watch, and the rest slept until eleven o'clock in the morning, when we began to repair the damage which the sails and rigging had sustained from the attempts made by the Esquimaux to cut away the copper thimbles. We were thus employed, when Lieut. Back espied, through the haze, the whole body of Esquimaux paddling towards us. Uncertain of the purport of their visit, and not choosing to open a conference with so large a body, in a situation so disadvantageous as our present one, we hastened to launch the boats through the surf, and load them with our utmost speed; conceiving, that when once fairly adrift, we could keep any number at bay. We had scarcely pulled into the deep water, before some of the kayacks had arrived within speaking distance, and the man within the headmost one holding out a kettle, called aloud that he wished to return it, and that the oomiak which was at some distance behind, contained the things that had been stolen from us, which they were desirous of restoring, and receiving in return any present that we might be disposed to give.

I did not deem it prudent, however, for the sake of a few things in their possession which we required, to hazard their whole party collecting around us, and therefore desired Augustus to tell them to go back; but they continued to advance, until I fired a ball at head of the leading canoe, which had the desired effect: the whole party veering round, except four, who followed us a little way, and then went back to join their companions.

I have been thus minute in the details of our proceedings with these Esquimaux, for the purpose of elucidating the character of the people we had to deal with; and I feel that the account would be incomplete without the mention, in this place, some communications made to us in the month of August following, which fully explained the motives of their conduct. We learned, that up to the time the kayack was upset, the Esquimaux were actuated by the most friendly feelings towards us; but that the fellow whom we had treated so kindly after the accident, discovering what the boats contained, proposed to the younger men to pillage them. This suggestion was heeded about, and led to the conference which the old men held together, when I desired them to go away, in which the robbery was decided upon, and a pretty general wish expressed, that it should be attended with the total massacre of our party. Providentially a few suggested the impropriety of killing Augustus; and a reason which could scarcely have been imagined: "If we kill him," said they, "no more white people will visit our lands, and we shall lose the opportunity of getting another supply of their valuable goods; but if we spare him, he can be sent back with a story which we shall invent, to induce another party of white people to come among us. This argument prevailed at the time; but after the interviews with Augustus at the dance, they retired to their island, where they were so much inflamed by the sight of the valuable articles which they had obtained, that they all, without exception, regretted they had allowed us to escape. While in this frame of mind, the smoke of our fire being discovered, a consultation was immediately held, and a very artful plan laid for the destruction of the party, including Augustus, who they conceived to be so firmly attached to us, that it was vain to attempt to win him to their cause. They expected to find us on shore; but to provide against the boats getting away, if we should have embarked, they caused some kettles to be fastened conspicuously to the leading kayack, in order to induce us to stop. The kayacks were then to be placed in such a position as to hamper the boats, and their owners were to keep us in play until the whole party had come up, when the attack was to commence. Through the blessings of Providence, their scheme was frustrated.

From the Galaxy.

"MISSISSIPPI GUARDS."

The traveller and historian as far as I am informed, have passed by unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards. In Mississippi, and in the States in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms

of flies, commonly known by the name of horse flies, that the herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds, were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi Guards. The Guards inhabit the driest and hottest sand knolls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock. They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance; there are, however, large and smaller guards, adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey. The earth for some distance around the sand hill that constitutes their barracks, is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighboring country, forming what the herdsmen call a stomp. Hither the cattle repair with wild and headlong fury whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subterranean barracks and parade over the sand hill, moving to and fro, resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become almost as still as statues, though literally covered with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore: not a cow is seen even to switch her tail. At this moment the guards rally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place jerks out the proboscis, though buried in the skin of the beast, and bears off the fly, a struggling, wingless prisoner, to the sand hills, and there scratches a hole in the sand, drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet, covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant, the guard mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle under the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew their cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his pound selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses driven up to the pound, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post, ready to seize the blood thirsty tormentors of the cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with that which Numa Pompilius first instituted for the vestal Virgins who should break their vow.

Foreign Intelligence.

UPPER PERU—BOLIVIA.

Translated from the "Condor of Bolivia." Intelligence from the Army. Prefecture of the Department of Potosi, June 2, 1828.

To His Grace the Minister of Interior.

Mr. Minister—By an Extraordinary Courier just arrived, His Grace the Prefect of Oruro, communicates to me the following, under date of the 31st of May: "I have this moment received various accounts from different gentlemen, charged with imparting to me the movements of the army, all of which state that, at 11 o'clock, the night before, the complete destruction of the cavalry and all the infantry which compose the Peruvian army had been effected by our cavalry, at a place called Chuquisaca, about 18 miles distant from this city, the details of which and of the complete triumph of the National arms, shall be transmitted to Your Grace opportunely."

I have the honor of transmitting to Your Grace this interesting news, by Citizen Melchor, Administrator of Ransoms. God preserve Your Grace.

FRANCISCO LOPEZ."

The intelligence which we have inserted above, would seem to verify the prediction which we have not ceased to repeat since the unwarrantable and perfidious invasion of our territory by General Gamarra. We were well aware, that our cavalry once well mounted, would carry terror and death into the Peruvian ranks. Gamarra has been so weak as to afford to our able General Urdyninea time to accomplish the equipment; therefore like another Cesar, "he came, he saw, he conquered." We mentioned in another number that General Gamarra, in La Paz, had hoisted the Bolivian flag under the Peruvian, as a signal of our overthrow; but it matters not, we added; who knows over what towers, in time, the Bolivian banners may wave? To-day we have much more reason to repeat what we then said, and to affirm that the ancient dwelling place of the Incas will be visited by our armed citizens. And now since Gamarra teaches the doctrine that there is no other right than force—why then let it prevail—let it dictate and decide, as we have said in a former number. The Condor never doubted that our holy cause would triumph; and thus in the moments which appeared most critical, it cried war, and war without end, to the invaders in an irruption the most barbarous which has been recorded for ages. The news of the triumph of our arms has been celebrated in Chuquisaca with manifestations of enthusiasm; salutes, chiming of bells, suspension of drapery, and illuminations, with uninterrupted cheerings, for President Sucre, for General Urdyninea, for the valiant Brown, and for the Father of our country, the LIBERATOR, who, without doubt, will contribute largely to revenge the outrage which a band of nefarious Peruvians have committed upon his beloved Bolivia.

From the Tiempo of Buenos Ayres. Extracts of Private Correspondence from Bolivia.

Chuquisaca, June 8.—The hatred of the people towards the Columbians being, as it is, universal, it is not difficult to penetrate into the object of the present movements. In August the term of the Presidency of Sucre expires, but it was known that he would not leave that post although he so repeatedly announced that he would do so. It was therefore necessary to resort to some means to oblige him to it—and the aid of Gamarra was suggested, in order, during the presence of the Columbian troops, to equalize force. In this manner, the free election of a President would be effected, which would not take place in the uncounteracted presence of oppressive force. On the other hand, in case Sucre should really determine to withdraw from the Republic and take with him the Columbian forces, incalculable evil would result should there not be at

such a time another force to impose on him some restraint, and prevent him from carrying off the public money. The war I consider as of mere show, notwithstanding there may have been some slight skirmishes. I judge Urdyninea to be in the secret, and that his operations against Gamarra, until August, will be all feigned. What would result to him should he gain? He would gain for Sucre—and the latter would then remove him from command that he might not engross the popular opinion. And if he lose? He loses himself, as in the case of every General. There is no one who does not wish for the extermination of Lopez, the Prefect of Potosi, on account of the victims sacrificed in Lagaira. Colonel Blanco ought to come and occupy Potosi. He may be assured that the people would be in favor of such a movement.

Chuquisaca, June 10.—There is a report, and it has been published in the Condor, of a victory obtained over Gamarra, but very few believe it. The fact is, Urdyninea is retreating towards Potosi. Affairs are in a perplexed state, and it is dangerous to write.

Potosi, June 11.—I have just read the Condor of the 5th. It is difficult to conceive how it can utter so much falsehood at a moment when affairs are so critical. It is dangerous to trust any thing to paper; but the engagement between Brown's cavalry and the Peruvian forces was but partial, and resulted entirely to the advantage of the latter. Urdyninea is retreating precipitately; and I do not know why, nor with what hopes misstatements and deceptions should be practised. It is said that the retreat of Urdyninea is for this town—I do not know.

Extract of a letter from the Peruvian General Gamarra, to Col. Blanco, a citizen of Bolivia, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS—ORURO, June 5, 1828."

"I have received your esteemed verbal communications from Cotagaita, no doubt before you had received mine addressed to you from Sigacsa, representing to you that you are the person who, it would seem, is called to save Bolivia from anarchy, to the brink of which she is pushed by the unbounded ambition of those who wish to establish their patrimony over a people who of right ought to be free. I have to inform you that I am now in the city of Oruro, which I entered without the discharge of a single gun—for the Columbian squadrons, and Bolivian miscreants, who have subscribed to the servitude of the abominable system of *Prorogation* and hereditary succession, are making a shameful retreat, without caring to hazard an engagement."

Salta, June 23.—It is rumored that Sucre has solicited Blanco that he would permit him to pass towards this Republic (Argentina), and that the latter has replied that it should be granted immediately if he comes in the character of a private individual, but by no means if he retains that of President of Bolivia."

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

The New York Courier of Wednesday says:—"On a re-perusal of our Rio Janeiro papers by the June, we find that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded by the Commissioners of these two powers, on terms which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to both governments. It appears that Don Pedro was so confident of its final ratification, that he was about despatching an official messenger to carry the intelligence to London. The following article is translated from a Rio paper of the 22d August.

"We are satisfactorily assured that the long wished for peace has at length been concluded: the articles of the treaty, which are said to be advantageous to both nations, were duly ratified by the respective ministers, who are to sail shortly for Buenos Ayres, on board the English packet. We are further assured, that Don Paul Barbosa, Captain of the Engineer Corps has been charged with the bearing of the official tidings thereof to London, and that the British Minister Plenipotentiary has tendered him a passage on board a fast sailing English frigate, that will depart hence in a few days.

To-day, His Majesty, the Emperor, granted a long audience to Lord Ponsonby, Envoy Extraordinary of His Britannic Majesty near this Court. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Aston, Principal Secretary of Legation.

By the following article from the British Traveller, it will be seen that a schism has taken place in the Methodist Episcopal Society in England, of a serious extent.

THE METHODIST DISSENSIONS.

The dissensions among the Methodist body which originally arose at Leeds, in consequence of the attempt made by members of that persuasion frequenting Orange Chapel in that town, to have an organ erected therein to accompany divine service, and which was objected to on the ground, as alleged, of its being a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley, came before the late Conference in London, for decision. The decision was against the innovators, as the church-music-admiring Methodists have been called. This, however, has not had the effect of reconciling the Non-Confessionists, who, instead of succumbing to the decision, have had a meeting of their own body to consider what course they should adopt.

The result of their deliberations has been, that they have determined on erecting the organ. For the purpose they have employed an eminent organ builder, who is at present in London, engaged in the completion of its erection. It will be opened in the most solemn manner in the course of the next week, and Mr. Charles Wesley, a relative of the founder of the Methodist connexion, is expected to perform on it for the first time, on the occasion.

They have gone further, and at a meeting on Wednesday, determined to form themselves into a distinct religious body, under the designation of the 'Wesleyan Protestant Methodists.' A solemn protest against the decision of the Conference was also subscribed by the Trustees, stewards, local preachers, and leaders of the non-conformists, on behalf of the members generally. They also subscribed a solemn declaration of the motives and grounds of their proceedings.

Their protest, among other matters, declares against the effects of that unchristian and irresponsible authority exercised by the preachers, and confirmed by Conference, in making, altering, suspending, or abrogating laws binding upon the whole Methodist body, without consulting the societies, or any persons appointed on their behalf—a power assumed by no other Protestant au-

thorities in the world, civil, or ecclesiastical. They also protest against the Conference securing to themselves the property of the connection in the chapels, schools, &c. built by the people, and for the debts upon which the trustees alone are responsible. They protest against alterations which they say have destroyed the primitive simplicity of Methodism, and defaced its original character, and against forms of government, terms of authority, and titles of distinction, assumed by the preachers, not only without the sanction of the Rev. John Wesley, but in contradiction and contempt of his recorded judgments and writings, and even against the laws of the connection. They protest, finally, against submitting any longer to the unlimited authority of the preachers as contrary to Christianity, the practice of the primitive church, and the privileges of English subjects.

Founded on the sentiments contained in this protest, they came to a series of resolutions, the principal of which was, that it became the duty of all friends of Christian liberty to unite in opposing such arbitrary proceedings, which are contrary to the New Testament, to the canons of the Church of England, and to the usages of every Protestant church in the world. A committee was also nominated to communicate with the different Societies in the United Kingdom, and to prepare suitable laws for the new society, as consistent as possible with the original rules of the Rev. John Wesley, to be finally submitted to the whole society. The number of seceders in Leeds alone, amounts to 2,000. It is expected they will be joined by at least 30,000 more of the connection throughout the United Kingdom.

From the National Journal.

The attention of our readers will, of course, be attracted by the following letter, of which a copy has been furnished to us for publication:

WASHINGTON, 15th Oct. 1828.

My Dear Doctor: I observe that some of the Jackson party in Kentucky, for the purpose of withdrawing public attention from the alleged connexion between General Jackson and Colonel Burr, have gotten up a charge against me, of participation in the schemes of the latter. I have not, myself, thought it necessary to notice this new and groundless accusation, but, prompted by the opinions of some of my friends, and actuated, also, by the desire to vindicate the memory of an estimable but departed friend, who fell in the military service of his country, I communicate the following statement which you are at liberty to publish:

Public prosecutions were commenced in the Federal Court of Kentucky against Col. Burr, in the fall of 1806. He applied to me, and I engaged as his council, in conjunction with the late Col. John Allen, to defend him. The prosecutions were conducted by the late Col. Joseph Hamilton Davies, a man of genius; but of strong prejudices, who was such an admirer of Col. Hamilton that after he had attained full age, he (Col. D.) adopted part of his name as his own. Both Col. Allen and myself believed that there was no ground for the prosecutions, and that Col. Davies was chiefly moved to institute them by his admiration of Col. Hamilton and his hatred of Col. Burr. Such was our conviction of the innocence of the accused, that, when he sent us a considerable fee, we resolved to decline accepting it, and accordingly returned it. We said to each other, Col. Burr has been an eminent member of the profession, has been Attorney General of the State of New-York, is prosecuted without cause, in a distant State, and we ought not to regard him in the light of an ordinary culprit. The first prosecution entirely failed. A second was shortly after instituted. Between the two, I was appointed Senator of the U. States. In consequence of that relation to the General Government, Colonel Burr, who still wished me to appear for him, addressed the note to me of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I accordingly again appeared for him, with Col. Allen; and when the Grand Jury returned the bill of indictment not true, a scene was presented in the Court Room which I had never before witnessed in Kentucky. There were shouts of applause from an audience, not one of whom, I am persuaded, would have hesitated to level a rifle against Col. Burr, if he believed that he aimed to dismember the Union, or sought to violate its peace, or overturn its Constitution.

It is not true that the professional services of either Col. Allen or myself were volunteered, although they were gratuitous. Neither of us was acquainted with any illegal designs whatever of Col. Burr. Both of us were fully convinced of his innocence. A better or braver man, or a more ardent and sincere patriot than Col. John Allen, never lived. The disastrous field of Raisin, on which he fell, attests his devotion to his country.

The affidavit of a Mr. John Downing has been procured and published to prove that I advised him to enlist with Col. Burr, and that I told him I was going with him myself. There is not one word of truth in it, so far as relates to me. The ridiculous tale will be credited by no one who knows both of us. The certificate of some highly respectable men has been procured as to his character. This affidavit bears date on the third, and the certificate, on a detached paper, on the fourth instant. I have no doubt that it was obtained on false pretences, and with an entire concealment of its object. I was at the period of the last prosecution, preparing to attend the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government many hundred miles in an opposite direction from that in which it afterwards appeared Col. Burr was bound. So far from my having sent any message to Mr. Downing, when I was last in Lexington, I did not then even dream that the malignity of party spirit could fabricate such a charge as has been since put forth against me. It is not true that I was at the ball given to Col. Burr in Frankfort. I was at the time in Lexington. It is not true that he ever partook of the hospitality of my house. It was at that time a matter of regret with me, that my professional engagements, and those connected with my departure for Washington, did not allow me to extend to him the hospitality with which it was always my wish to treat strangers. He never was in my house, according to my recollection, but once, and that was the night before I started to this city, when, being myself a stranger in this place, he delivered me some letters of introduction, which I never presented.

On my arrival here in December, 1806, I became satisfied, from the letter in cypher, of Col. Burr to General Wilkinson, and from other information, communicated to me by Mr. Jefferson, that Col. Burr had entertained illegal designs. At the request of Mr. Jefferson I delivered to him the original note from Col. Burr to me, of which a copy is now forwarded, and I presume it is yet among Mr. Jefferson's papers. I was furnished with a copy of it in the hand writing of Col. Coles, his private Secretary, which is with my papers in Kentucky.

This, my dear Doctor, is a true and faithful account of my connexion with Col. Burr. I am, ever, your faithful friend, DR. B. PINDELL. H. CLAY.

Frankfort, Dec. 1st, 1806.

"Sir: I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution in the Union, or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge. I have no design to interfere with the Government, or to disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or any part of them. I have neither issued nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person, for any purpose. I do not own a musket or bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by my authority, or with my knowledge.

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several principal officers of Government, and I believe, are well understood by the Administration, and seen with complacency; they are such as every man of honor, and every good citizen, must approve.

"Considering the high station you now fill in our National Councils, I have thought these explanations proper as well to counteract the chimerical tales, which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the Government, or the interests of his country.

"Respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. BURR.

"To the Hon. H. CLAY."

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Democratic Press gives a long account of the "uproarious" conduct of the Jacksonites on the night after the election. "About half past eleven," says the editor, "I was awakened by loud shouts and outcries; by the pulling of my front door bell; by the rapping being most violently beat against the door, by a sort of Indian war whoop; by kicking and thumping at the front door; and other most alarming and threatening noises." He was immediately surrounded by his family, who were very much frightened. Medicines were required for Mrs. Binns, and at the time the editor was writing she was in the care of others, dozing and starting. The editor on looking out the window saw the street "crowded with men and boys as far as the eye could reach. Imprecations and execrations, threats, and shouts of 'huzza for Jackson and Hemphill,' seemed to pour from every throat." The editor concludes his narrative thus—

"Since the above was in type, I learn that I am much indebted to many active friends—respectable Jackson men, as well as friends of the Administration—for the removal, without further violence, of the mob which last night attempted to break into my house. I learn also, that the house of Mr. Sergeant, and that of the Mayor of the City, were grained and moaned at by the crowds of Jackson men. Whether any attempt was made to do them personal injury, or to destroy any of their property, I have not heard. I am sorry to add, that my neighbors windows were broken. It is hardly necessary to say that, last year, when Mr. Sergeant was elected, there was none of this violence. Such is the difference between the parties."

The United States Gazette give the following further description of the riotous conduct of the Jacksonites on this occasion. Every person of reflection will make his own comment on these proceedings—they require none from us:

"We learn, with mortification for the disgrace which must accrue to our city, that a large number of persons assembled late at night, in front of the dwelling of Mr. John Sergeant, and after using most unbecoming and indecent language, with reference to that gentleman and even to his lady, a proposition was made to proceed to violence. A gentleman who was on a visit to the family, hinted to the ringleaders of the party, that any other attacks than by words, would be met with suitable resistance. This had the desired effect, and the assemblage separated or withdrew. These violences, and others connected with the night, are much to be deplored—not more with reference to the disquiet which they cause to neighborhoods and families, and the discredit which they bring upon the community than in their ulterior operations upon the general credit of our institutions. In all decided elections, one party must endure defeat, and the other obtain victory; but if such expressions of feeling are to be indulged by the victors, or a part of them, at every triumph in a country where elections occur so frequently as with us, our cities will scarcely have time between contests to recover from the consequences of immoderate and disgraceful exultations. We do not intend our remarks to apply beyond the persons of those engaged directly or indirectly in the disorders which we notice. We of course, cannot hold a whole class of politicians accountable for, or participants in, the improprieties of a small part of its members."

CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Cattle Show of the Maryland Agricultural Society, took place yesterday on Carroll's Point. The day was uncommonly fine, and calculated to show off every thing to advantage. We regretted to find that although the display was highly respectable, as well as regards the quality as the number of animals, the crowd of visitors was not so great as on former occasions. There was, however, a considerable number of persons within the enclosure, who appeared much gratified at what they saw. The specimens of horned cattle, of the Devon, Short horned and Holstein breeds, were very numerous and of great beauty. Some Sheep of the Merino and Southdown bloods attracted our attention, by the fineness of their fleeces, size and high keeping. The department of Horses and breeding Mares was well supplied, particularly of the latter. Some very fine Hogs, belonging to G. Cook, Esq., a mixture of the Parkison and China breed, excited much admiration by their size and fatness. The display of

home-made fabrics, although not extensive, was of an excellent quality; among other things, a pair of stockings, made of cotton, the growth of Anne Arundel county, and knitted by a Mrs. Robertson, aged 88 years, was remarkable for fineness and strength of texture; also some domestic flannel of excellent fabric. In the department of Farming Utensils, were two excellent Fans, offered by Mr. Eastman, and several Ploughs of good models, made by Messrs. Sinclair and Moore.

There were also exhibited, some handsome specimens of Sugar Cane, which grew in Baltimore county.

The Smyrna Courier gives the following table of the maritime forces of the different powers at present in the Levant:

England—4 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 10 brigs, 2 cutters; in the whole 25 vessels, carrying 818 guns.

France—4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 3 schooners, 5 provision transports; in the whole, 27 vessels having 803 guns.

Russia—4 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, 2 transports; total 16 vessels, and 600 guns.

Austria—1 ship of the line, 1 frigate, 4 corvettes, 4 brigs, 7 schrs. 2 fencibles, and a lazaretto brig; total, 20 vessels, and 310 guns.

Netherlands—2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 brig; total, 5 vessels, and 206 guns.

United States of America—1 ship of the line, (the Delaware, which is at Malta, of 96 guns), 1 frigate, 2 corvettes, 1 schr. total 5, with 301 guns.

The entire force united is 98 vessels, 2850 guns.

There are also in the Archipelago, one Swedish and 1 Neapolitan division.

American Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the 20th biennial session of the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Baltimore, Md. on Second day (Monday) the 3d day of 11th month (Nov.) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Societies heretofore represented in the Convention, as well as those wishing to co-operate in the important cause of Universal Emancipation, are requested to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, 8th mo. (Aug.) 1828.

N. B. Editors throughout the Union, will confer a favor by giving the above notice a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention:
"Art. 2. The Convention shall be composed of such representatives as the respective societies associated to protect the rights of Free people of color, or to promote the Abolition of Slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint; provided that the number from any one Society shall not exceed ten."

NEW JERSEY.
We have favorable returns from New Jersey. No danger is to be apprehended from that quarter. A letter from Trenton, received on Saturday, morning, gives the following estimate of the strength of parties in the Legislature:

	Administration.	Jackson.
Council.	11	3
Assembly.	33	11
Total.	44	14

Majority, 30 for the Administration.

The friends of the Administration have succeeded in all but three counties. In Hunterdon, where the Jackson men claimed 800 majority at least, their majority will only be from one to three hundred. It now depends upon New York to determine whether an able and meritorious administration shall be sustained. 20 electoral votes from this State, and the fearful crisis will be over. The Republic will be saved.—N. Y. Adv.

The Trenton True American of Saturday last, says:—

In this city yesterday the convention assembled to the number of nearly two hundred delegates from the several counties.—The members, meeting on the eve of a victory, were in fine spirits, and all of them appear confident of success in the November election.

Authentic Anecdote.—When, during the late war, Admiral Warren was lying in the Chesapeake, Captain Smith was sent by Commodore Stewart, then at Norfolk, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The news had just arrived of the capture of the Java, and the Admiral, speaking of that event asked Captain Smith how it happened that our frigates were so successful in taking theirs. Captain S. answered that he knew no reason for it unless it was that we fought better. "No," said the Admiral, "that cannot be; the reason is, that two-thirds of your crews are British seamen." "Then," replied Captain Smith, "the other third, being Americans, makes the whole difference." The Admiral attempted no further explanations or argument on the knotty subject. We doubt if the records of wit can produce a more happy repartee. It was prompt and sharp; and at the same time, goes to the very heart and marrow of the question. It was one of those pushes that can neither be parried nor returned. It closed the game; the Admiral had not another move.

A Cure for the Ague and Fever, that has never failed in five hundred cases.—One half ounce of cloves, one half oz. of cream tartar, 1 oz. of Peruvian bark, well pulverized. Put them into a bottle of best port wine, and take the decoction or tincture on the well days, as fast as the stomach will receive it. As there are more persons afflicted with the fever and ague than at any former period, (in the opinion of many of the faculty,) the publication of the above recipe will entitle you to the thanks of numbers who now labor under that disorder.

An event has recently occurred at Paris of the most romantic nature, and which has made a great impression on the public mind. A young lady of great beauty, residing at No. 8, in the Rue des Contours, St. Germain, Quartier du Marais, was beloved by a young painter of Quarter Latin, whose passion was met with equal ardor and sincerity. The parents of the female, however, refused to accede to the propositions of the lover, on his demanding the hand of their daughter in marriage, and despair took possession of him and his mistress. On the 27th of last March they took poison together, but doubt of its effect, or impatient of the slowness of its operation, they attached chords to the beam over the door, and were found suspended, her hand in his, and both quite dead. Two long

letters were found in their room, addressed to their respective relatives.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1828.

Now that our country friends have gathered in their crops, cleared up their barn floors, and placed every thing in order for the approach of the coming winter, (which we hope will be one of cheerfulness to them) we will venture to jog their memories, and remind those who have heretofore been too busy to attend to such small matters, that the printer wishes to lay in his wood, paper, ink, and something wherewith, to make the pot boil; that he too, may spend the chilly season with comfort. This, it will be understood, he cannot do without money.

The "Advertiser" would be happy to add fifty or an hundred additional subscribers to its list. If there are any who feel a desire to patronize it, and by so doing procure for themselves something for the mind's amusement and edification, of a long winter's evening, they will be attended to at No. 81 Market Street, where, for only two dollars, their subscription shall be received to this paper, for one year. Orders containing the cash or a fair promise, will meet with like attention.

The remarks of "Colonus," and Gideon B. Smith, on the culture of Silk, have been unavoidably omitted this week, but shall appear in our next paper.

By a late arrival at New York, we have received, through our Correspondent at B. Ayres, late and interesting news from Peru and Columbia, for which we refer the reader to our Foreign head.

A base attempt has been made by the friends of General Jackson, to implicate Mr. Clay in the schemes of Aaron Burr. For this purpose a man by the name of Downing, of habits notoriously infamous, and whose hatred of Mr. Clay is known to be of the most bitter and exterminating character, is brought upon the political field, and made to say—that Mr. Clay persuaded him to join Burr in his expedition—that he (Mr. C.) told him that he intended going with Burr—that he often met Mr. Clay going to Burr's garret, &c. &c. and makes oath to the same. He then produces a certificate signed by some twenty respectable persons, citizens of Lexington, to testify that they "know nothing to impair his (Downing's) standing, on oath; which should be entitled to full credit and belief." This certificate was obtained in a clandestine manner, the gentlemen who gave it not knowing the true object of Downing in procuring it, but supposing, as he said, that he was going to remove to a distance.

We will not enter into a detail of this disgraceful attempt to blast the character of as honest a man as the country can produce, but will refer the reader to the letter of Mr. Clay, and the certificates of many of the gentlemen who signed the certificate of Downing, which will set the whole business in its proper light.

Pennsylvania.—The result of the election in this State, as far as heard from, justifies the opposition party in setting it down for Jackson. We have always conceded it to them, and when they take it they get nothing more than they have all along claimed. The Jackson men here made loud boasting at their success in Pennsylvania, until the wind got round to the eastward and brought a damper from New Jersey—this cooled them mightily, and we now hear but little noise. The wind has again veered to the west, and it is likely that they may in a day or so, experience another damper from Ohio, which will completely cool them off, and perhaps cause some chilling sensations among the warmer ones.

NEW JERSEY IS SAFE!—Our accounts from New Jersey are of the most cheering nature. The Jackson party has been defeated, routed—"horse, foot, and dragoons." The majority for the Administration throughout the State is estimated about 3,000! Electors for President and Vice President are chosen in that State by general ticket, therefore the eight votes of New Jersey are safe for Adams and Rush.—Well done, shrewd little Delaware has set a good example; she has kicked away the key stone of Jacksonism, and the fabric is falling about their heads.

One of the most vile and malicious attacks which we have ever noticed, upon the private character of a citizen of this State, has been made within a few days back, through the columns of the Philadelphia Gazette, by a venomous reptile calling himself a "Citizen of Delaware," upon the characters of two of our manufacturing citizens on the Brandywine.

This "Citizen of Delaware," (and if he be such, he is a dishonor to the State) in his correspondence with the editor of the Gazette, states that the manufacturing gentlemen alluded to, compelled their men to vote the Administration ticket, that they had, previous to the election, regularly drilled their men and told them that "it was their duty to vote as their employers did, whom they derived their support from"—that "they afterwards called them together and had their names taken down and questioned individually how they would vote," and the penalty of a non-compliance was a forfeit of their situation—that they had

tickets printed for them on cotton, "supposed to be manufactured for the purpose;"—that these tickets were placed in the hands of the men; they were brought to the poll and watched either by their employers or their agents."

Now every person that lives in Wilmington, be he either a Jackson man or an Adams man, knows that the assertions of a "Citizen of Delaware" are malicious and palpable lies, and are only the offspring of a heart fraught with the most vindictive and poisoning hatred of these gentlemen. It is well known to the citizens of this place that the manufacturers made no attempt to influence the votes in their establishment, further than argument, and this was never but upon one occasion, resorted to; which was after a hiring agent of the Jackson party had gained access to the manufacturers, and seduced many of the working people to sign a written pledge that they would vote the Jackson ticket. Messrs. — never, at any time, had the names of their men taken down, and questioned as to how they would vote, nor had they tickets printed on calico, manufactured for the purpose — nor were tickets placed in the hands of the workmen by Messrs. — neither did they bring them to the polls. The whole story is a tissue of lies got up by some contemptible miscreant, with a view to injure the fair fame of these gentlemen. If what a "citizen of Delaware" has asserted, be true, (and if he is a man of honor, we presume he would not make anonymously an assertion which he would not be willing to back with his own name) if, we say, his assertions be true, let him reveal himself. This he dare not do, or he would be branded with infamy as long as he lives. The calico upon which the tickets were printed "which could not be imitated," was purchased at a store in this borough, where fifty yards of the same kind might have been had at 16 or 18 cents per yard—the tickets were printed unknowingly to the Messrs. —, who did not see them until they saw them in the hands of many persons on the election ground.

So much for the calumny of a "citizen of Delaware"—a base calumniator—an assassin of private character—a man of no reputation, but who to gratify personal malice would heap reproach upon the reputation of men whose unsullied characters and correct and amiable deportment in public or private life have secured to them the esteem and admiration of all who know them.

OHIO.—Just as our paper was going to press, we received by the Southern mail, the following good news from Ohio:

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.
The General Election, in the State of Ohio, took place on Tuesday, the 14th inst. We have kept our columns open for such news as last night's mail might bring from that quarter. The following is all the information that we have received of the results of the Election for Members of Congress.

In the District now represented by Mr. Stanberry, (Opposition) we have heard from Franklin county, in which Mr. Minor, his opponent, had a majority of 319 votes.

[Granville Township, the only one heard from in Licking County, in the same district, gave for Minor 253 votes, for Stanberry 58.—Returns from all the townships but nine, give 376 votes majority to Mr. Stanberry.]

The result of this district is doubtful. We had calculated on the re-election of Mr. Stanberry as almost certain.

From the District now represented by Mr. Vance a thorough friend of the Administration, we learn that four counties gave him a majority of 1797 votes, and that he has in all probability received, in the whole district, a majority of from 2000 to 2500 votes.

From the District represented by Mr. Wright, we learn that in Jefferson county the votes were for Mr. Wright (Administration) 1,543 votes, and for his opponent, Mr. Goodenow, 1,819 votes. No other county is heard from, but it is supposed, as our readers will recollect we anticipated, that Mr. Wright would lose his election—but by a very small majority.

From the District represented by Mr. Sloane, we learn that, in one county (Columbiana,) the only one heard from, Mr. Sloane (a thorough friend of the Administration) received a majority of 500 votes over his opponent.

From the District represented by Mr. Davenport, we hear that, in Belmont county, Mr. Davenport (Administration) received 1938 votes; and Mr. Kennon, his opponent, 1923. In Gurney county, Mr. D. received 792 votes, and his opponent 748, as far as heard from. Four townships in Monroe county give 237 votes for Kennon, and 127 for Davenport.

The aspect of the returns, as far as received, is decidedly favorable to the great cause of Civil Liberty.—Nat. Intelligencer.

We learn that on Tuesday week, they had several inches of snow in Oneida county, and elsewhere at the northwest. The air here for the last three days has been very cold for the season.

Albany Chron.

Illegal Voting.—It is stated in the Frankfort Kentuckian, upon the authority of letters from Tennessee, that the Jacksonians are preparing to throw 6000 voters into Kentucky, from Tennessee, for the purpose of securing the vote of that State for the Hero. The Intelligencer seems to be supported by authority, is probable in itself, from the proceedings of the party in Kentucky, and other places, and is of such a nature as to command the serious attention of every State of the Union.—Rich. Whig.

Croup.—Dr. Godman has recommended the following simple and certain remedy for a common and fatal disease among children. He says, "whenever they are threatened with an attack of croup, or tracheitis (Croup) I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the top of the throat, and retained there till all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied in the first and second stages of the malady." The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen and covering it with snuff.

"There were giants in those parts."—At the late term of Bladen county court, N. C. we understand that of seven lawyers present the aggregate height of five of them was thirty-one feet eight inches! The tallest was six feet six inches; the next six feet four; the next six feet four; the next six feet three; and the last six feet three inches.—Fayetteville Ob.

MARRIED.

In this Borough, on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth Mr. WILLIAM VAN AKER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY B. O'DANIEL of this place.

On Sunday, the 12th inst. at the house of Mrs. Engle, P. A. Chester, by George W. Bartram, Esq. Mr. WM. LYNAM to Miss MARY ANN PATERSON, both of Christiana Hundred.

DELAWARE RIFLEMEN

Parade in front of the Town Hall, in full uniform, with arms &c. in complete order, on Saturday the 1st of Nov., at half past 7 o'clock, A. M., being law day. The company will march at 8 o'clock to join the Brigade at Clark's corner.

A. HAMILTON, Capt.

WASHINGTON GRAYS!

Assemble, parade order, in front of the College, on Saturday, the 1st of November, at 7 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements, prepared for inspection, according to law.

By order of the Captain,
R. RITCHIE, F. S.
October 23, 1828.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6-6t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON or before the 25th of November next, will positively be sold to the highest and best bidder, to close a concern, the following described property, viz:

A House and Lot, at the West corner of Market and Queen-sts. at present occupied by Messrs. J. B. Lewis & J. Wilson, as a Dry-goods store, and by Mr. John Peterson, as a dwelling. It is rented for one year, ending the 25th of March next, for \$250. This property is rendered, by late improvements in its neighborhood, perhaps one of the most desirable and eligible situations in town for any branch of business. And at an expense of about two thousand dollars, it may be so altered as to rent readily at four or five hundred; and thus pay an interest on seven or eight thousand; and it must for many years continue to increase in value.

Also: A two story brick dwelling and kitchen, No. —, French street, including the lot on which they stand, and a productive garden in the rear. The house is now out of repair, and on this account, it may in many cases be preferred; as it will furnish employment to the purchaser, and enable him to collect debts, which perhaps he could not otherwise obtain. With a moderate amount laid out in repairs, this house would rent for about \$100. It is now rented at the rate of \$50.

Also: A Factory, peculiarly calculated for dyeing, warping, weaving, and all the intermediate operations requisite for extensively manufacturing cotton goods; together with all the machinery and fixtures thereunto belonging. Situated in King-street, immediately back of the Town Hall. This establishment has employed advantageously eighty looms; and its machinery and fixtures are capable of employing a much greater number. It cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and to any one desirous of engaging in that business, it is worth considerably more than the original cost. The celebrity and demand obtained for the manufactures of this establishment, and the circumstance of its being ready to go into immediate operation, and of its being situated as eligibly, if not more so, than it would be in any other part of the United States, renders it incalculably valuable. And another consideration renders it still more valuable to capitalists unacquainted with the business, viz: persons of experience, and other requisite qualifications, for conducting the establishment, may be at once engaged; and I hold myself bound to shew, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that with a cash capital of \$20,000, and an occasional accommodation of \$10,000, this establishment in full operation and well managed, will give employment to 200 persons, and clear \$10,000 annually, and that no other establishment on the same amount of business, however conducted, in this or any other place, can clear an equal amount, until many years shall have elapsed after its establishment, and great sacrifices shall have been made, to obtain celebrity and demand for its manufactures: And further, that in Wilmington, goods can be manufactured much more advantageously, and cheaper than in any other place at present known. The ground on which the factory stands may be rented.

Also, The Sloop Franklin of Dover. She was built by the late Walter Douglass, Esq. of Kent for his own use; of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner. She was seven years old on the 13th of March last. In length she is 55 feet 8 inches; in breadth 20 feet; in depth, 3 feet 5 inches; and measures 31 39-95 tons, as per enrolment. This Sloop has a large and commodious cabin; and she is said to sail as fast as any vessel trading on the Delaware. She has a sliding keel: draws about 4 to 4½ feet with her cargo in, and carries about twenty-five cords of wood. She is also calculated for carrying grain, flour, and any other article usually transported in this way. The owner would therefore possess the peculiar advantages of trading in almost any article, up and down our very shoal creeks, and in other waters where but few vessels can go, as well as to any place on the Atlantic coast, with much greater facility and safety than perhaps in any other vessel of a similar size, otherwise constructed.

Also: 5 to 6 cords of Oak Bark: 150 to 200 thousand Quills; 107 lbs. common washed Wool; 106lbs. Spanish Wool; 164lbs. washed Merino do.; 625 lbs. unwashed mixt wool; 170 lbs. prime new Feathers; 8 to 900 lbs. mixt Feathers; 3 to 400 common Rabbit Skins; 2 to 300 lbs. mixt Rags; 57 yards Cotton, in 4 pieces; 157 yards of Pittsburgh Cord and Drilling; 5 pairs Pantalotts, and 2 Roundabouts; 3 Grape Shafts; 2 Waterloo Vest Buttons; 1 Patent Balance; 3 sets of Grocers' Scales; 1 Round Stove for burning coal, with a Drum, five elbows, and about twenty feet of pipe; and two large Hanging Lamps.

Any of the articles above specified, will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers; and if agreeable to those concerned, at any time, previously to the date before mentioned.

Proposals and bids, will be received, and all requisite information given, by the subscriber, at the Factory before designated.

It is hoped, that those desirous of making purchases, will send in their proposals as soon as practicable; as all of the property may be disposed of before the specified time expires.

JOHN R. BRINCKLEY, Agent.
Wilmington, Oct. 23, 1828. 6-6t.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, OCT. 16, 1828.

Flour, superfine, per barrel, \$6 00
Middlings, 4 00
Rye, 1 00
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60 lbs. 1 00
Do. red, do do 1 00
Corn, per bushel or 57 lbs. 1 00

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, October 23.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. City banks par Catskill bank
J. Barker's no sale Bank of Columbia
Albany banks 1 Hudson
Troy bank 1 Middle District bk.
Mohawk bank, Sche- Auburn bank
nectady 122 Geneva bank
Lansburg bank do Utica bank
Newburg bank do Platsburg bank
Newb. br. at Ithaca do Bank of Montreal
Orange county bank do Canada bank
Ontario do

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

To be sold, at Public Sale,

On Thursday, the 23d inst.
At his late residence, all the Estate, real and personal, of Samuel Heald, late of Millcreek Hundred, Newcastle County, (deceased); consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 200 acres of unimproved Land, in Butler county, Penn.; and the premises of his late residence, adjoining Hockessin Meeting ground, lands of Thomas Little, Aquila Lamborn, and others.—This situation is healthy and handsome, and very desirable either for public business, or private retreat from active life.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known by

HENRY HEALD, J. Esq.
DAVID WILSON, J. att.
Oct. 11, 1828. 4-ts.

NEXT THURSDAY.

Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina

Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 30th October, 1828. 54 number lottery—8 drawn ballots.

VATES & MINTRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7500 is \$7,500

1 of 2403 is 2403

2 of 1000 is 2000

5 of 400 is 2000

5 of 300 is 1500

5 of 200 is 1000

12 of 120 is 1440

25 of 100 is 2500

138 of 27* is 3726

1150 of 6 is 6900

8280 of 3 is 24840

9624 Prizes.

15180 Blanks.

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of Eng-

land.

That ticket having on it as a combination, the

1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel,

will be entitled to the prize of \$7500

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 2403

Those two tickets having on them the 5th,

6th and 8th, or 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th,

5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th;

4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; each 400

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 6th

and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th,

5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th, each 300

Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th

and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d

5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; each 200

Those 12 tickets having on them the 2d, 4th

and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d,

4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th;

2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and

8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th

and 6th, each 120

All others with three of the drawn numbers

on them, (being 25) each 100

Those 138 tickets having on them the 1st and

2d, the 3d and 4th or the 5th and 6th drawn

numbers, each a book prize valued at 27

All others having two of the drawn numbers

on, (being 1150) each 6

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn

numbers on, (being 8280), each 3

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$3 00 Quarters, 00 75

ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS For October, 1828.

State of Weather.	Of Wind
10 56 72 fair and warm	N E
11 50 78 cloudy then fair	SW
12 42 68 cool and fair	NW
13 44 60 do	SW
14 50 56 cloudy then fair	NW
15 32 46 frosty and fair	do
17 28 42 do	NE

Temperature, | Coolest morn- | Greatest deg.
46. | ing 28. | heat 78.

CURE FOR THE GRUBS, OR BOTTS IN HORSES.

In answer to "Inquiries about Diseases in Horses."

Mr. Skinner—An inquirer in your paper of August 15, is desirous to find out a remedy for the grubs in horses. He shall have the result of my experience with great pleasure, regarding that truly dreadful disease of the noble and useful animal, the horse. I consider the free use of salts as a sovereign remedy for the grubs. I learned this from that industrious and useful class of citizens, the Dutch or Germans. I had long known that they were in the habit of freely salting their horses, and the result was, that they never lost a horse with grubs; the use of salt not only kept them free from disease, but essentially contributed to keep them in fine condition, sleek and fat, as is well known to all who have observed the valuable work horses used by that class of citizens.

I have for many years been constantly in the habit of salting my blood stock of horses with my own hands, three and four times a week, and frequently every day. To effect this the more conveniently, I always keep a small bag of salt convenient to them; and whenever I see them, which is rarely less than once a day, I throw a handful of salt to each head. The result of this attention, in the free use of salt, has been very gratifying; for my stock of blood horses, mares, and colts, has always been remarkably healthy, disposed to thrive kindly, and I have never lost one by disease of any kind.

But the valuable use of salt does not stop in the prevention of the grubs. When a horse is really attacked with the grubs, I know no remedy so efficacious or sovereign in the cure as fish brine, which consists of the strongest kind of alum salt. I have frequently tried it, and never knew it to fail. I would therefore say to all who have horses, preserve your fish brine. It is prepared by beating fine the salt in the fish brine; take a double handful, put it into a quart of warm water to dissolve it quick, and drench the horse from a quart bottle.

If relief is not obtained in a half hour, or three quarters, drench again with the same quantity. If fish brine is not at hand, fresh alum salt prepared in the same way, but using more, will answer the same good effects. The brine is supposed to act upon the pores of the body of the grub, and to strike into them, by which they are made to contract or draw up their bodies, and thereby let go their hold upon the coats of the stomach, or maw of the horse. Your "Inquirer" is referred to the first numbers of a series of essays written by me and published in the Farmer, for the best mode of rearing colts, and treating mares; also to Mr. Broadnax's remarks, prefaced by me, and published in the Farmer a few months ago.

Author of "Annals of the Turf."

INSTINCT OF A SHEEP.

A gentleman of Inverness, on a recent journey in the Highlands, while passing through a lonely and unfrequented district, observed a sheep hurrying towards the road before him, as if to intercept his progress, and at the same time bleating most piteously. On approaching nearer, the animal redoubled its cries, and looking significantly in the face of the traveller, seemed to implore some favor or assistance at his hands. Touched with a sight so unusual, the gentleman alighted, and leaving his gig, followed the sheep to a field, in a direction whence it came. There, in a solitary cairn, at a considerable distance from the road, the sheep halted; and our traveller found a lamb completely wedged in between two large stones of the cairn, and struggling feebly with its legs uppermost. The gentleman instantly extricated the little sufferer, and placed it safely on the neighboring green sward, while its overjoyed mother poured forth her thanks in a long continued and grateful, if not a musical strain.—*Inverness Courier.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. HORSES.

Great numbers of horses have died within a few weeks, in the neighboring parts of Long Island, of the disease known by the name of "blind staggers." Opinions of practical farriers, so far as we have heard, are various with regard to the cause. Many horses, as we have been informed, which had been sent from the stables in the city, for the benefit of the air and pastures, have fallen victims to this disorder.

The Old Colony Memorial, published at Plymouth, Mass. mentions that the same disease is very prevalent in that vicinity, and gives the following remedy, from Masson's Farriery.

Bleed in the neck three times a week.—Take an ounce of assafetida, one tea spoonful of salt petre, mix them, and give them as a drink three times a week in the morning. Give an injection of meal, water, molasses and lard. Rub him well, and exercise him moderately. A mash may be given him of bran, sulphur, salt petre, sassafras tea, and assafetida; but give no drink for six hours. If all this answers no purpose after a few days, then take twenty-five grains of colomet, two drachms of opium, one drachm of powdered fennel seed, mixed with some syrup into a ball, and give it in the morning for three or four days.

It is said that the following treatment after repeated trials, has also proved effectual.

Take juice of garlic, six spoonful, and pour it down the horse's throat by means of a horn or bottle, or give it as a drench.—If after two or three hours there is no relief, then repeat it. The juice of the leek or onion, given in a greater quantity, will produce nearly the same effect. It is pretty well ascertained that horses

confined in stables, seldom, if ever, have the staggers. Therefore "it would be advisable for every person, whose situation will admit of it, to confine their horses, particularly at night, during the spring and fall months."

From the Boston Patriot.

SPARRING.

The following advertisements are copied from the Centinel. The husband deals one straight foward blow. The wife seems to show her blows thick and three-fold; there is an un-do, however, in the epistle, that she does not care to be separated long from him, as she offers but one cent to have him kept from her.

Notice.—Whereas my wife Jane, has forsaken my bed and board, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

BENJ. HOBART.

Dorchester, Aug. 11, 1828.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I have left my husband I do declare, And have no reasons for to care—My bread to gain, one child to maintain, I had the other then I'd count it gain. He is not tall, nor very slim. If you see him once you'll know 'tis him. Benjamin Hobart is his name; Rum and Cider is his fame. If you'll keep this man from me Rewarded you shall be—One cent down without the cost, For I am safe if he is lost. JANE HOBART.

August 16th.

Johnny, or Hoe Cake.—Scald one quart of milk, and put it to three pints of Indian meal, and half a pint of fine flour—salt and sweeten it, and bake before the fire.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach.

He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their department, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. Russell, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms. Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.
H. W. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of Patent Gilling Twine,

2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.

October 2, 1828. 3—3mop.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, hat I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND,

Worcester County, Md.

Sept. 25, 1828. 2—4tp.

NOTICE.

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

CALEB STARR, Executor.

Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which he paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

JAMES COUPER, Treasurer.

Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2—6t.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

Advertisements in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patapsco to the confluence of the north and south Forks,—will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion;—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers,
S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers.
Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 2—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises on the 18th October next, a valuable Lot or parcel of ground, situated lying and being in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, seven or eight of which is woodland; bounded by lands of Moses White, Abel Jaens, and the road leading from Christians to New London Roads. The improvements are a good two story stone dwelling house, a frame barn, with stone stabling underneath; a good stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a young apple orchard of grafted fruit and other fruit trees. The whole well watered, and combining many advantages; being a half mile from the lime quarries, 10 from Wilmington, and convenient to mills and places of public worship. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale by

JONATHAN SWAIN.

Sept. 10. 52—ts.

NO BLANKS

In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, 2 September 17, 1828.

Maryland Grand State Lottery,

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved Mode secured by Letters-patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10000
1 of 3000 is 3000
4 of 2000 is 8000
4 of 1000 is 4000
5 of 500 is 2500
20 of 100 is 2000
37 of 50 is 1850
100 of 20 is 2000
202 of 10 is 2020
105 of 6 is 630
4000 of 5 is 20000
6000 of 4 is 24000

10479 prizes amounting to \$80000

The sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2,000
1 do 1,000
1 do 500
5 do 100
9 do 50
20 do 20
34 do 10
55 do 6
2000 do 4

2106 prizes.

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10000
1 of 3000
1 of 2000
1 of 1000
2 of 500
5 of 100
10 of 50
40 of 20
100 of 10
4000 of 5

4161 prizes.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25
Halves \$2 50 Eighths \$62 1/2

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

The whole of the prizes payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

Full schemes, containing the mode of drawing, will be forwarded with tickets, to distant adventurers, and to whom, after the drawing, the Register, containing the official lists, will be sent, if desired.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

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

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828.

Notice is hereby given,

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

FRANCES L. COCHRANE.

Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 50—

FOR SALE,

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

A NEW AND CHEAP Retail and Wholesale GROCERY STORE,

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

Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Life of Man, Perfect Pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmegs, Love, cinnamon, peppermint and aniseed.

Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo. Sugar House Molasses.

Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality. W. India do Winter strained oil.

Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks. Summer do do Common do

Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese. Coarse salt Ground do

Cognac brandy & Holland gin. Fine do

Jamaica spirits and American brandy. Mackorel, No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels.

Almonds and raisins. Spermace, mould & common Candles—with an assortment of brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

Madiera and port wine. Lisbon & Teneriffe do Sherry and Malaga do

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

GEORGE LOCKYER.

Wilmington, August 14. 49—3m.

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

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

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

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

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

JAMES M'NEAL.

Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT.

SIMON ROBINSON.

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

Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Duport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT.

WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, 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 and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.

Sept. 25, 1828.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON,

Administrator D. B. N.

New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1—tsp.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Brandywine, on Sunday evening last 14th inst. a bound girl, named MARY ANN LEDDEN, about 16 years of age. Her dress at the time of absconding is not precisely recollected, but it is known that she had a blue striped domestic frock, and new laced boots—no bonnet. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, to any one who will return said girl to me.

All persons are cautioned against harboring her at their peril.

EZRA COMFORT,

Brandywine.

1—4tp.

Sept. 18, 1828.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

zby & Bassett, 62, market st.

John Patterson, 30 market Street.

William

DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.]

DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS.

[No. 7.]

Price of subscription, \$2 in advance; \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

OCTOBER 30, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1829.

NIGHT.

Night! solitary night!
Sleep on the weary, pleasant dreams for we,
On the worn heart a freshness and delight,
Dust thou bestow:
Birds on the sheltering nest,
Young flowers unfolded to the dewy air,
And thought ascending to the worlds of rest,
Thy sway declare.
With thee a shadowy band,
Rise like remembered music on our ears,
And vanished hope, whose arch of promise
spanned
The coming years.
Night! solitary night!
Bards of undying fame and power are thine,
Shedding rich gleams of intellectual light
Around thy shrine:
Oh, how wert thou adored,
When the Chaldean read thy bright array,
And science through the starry maze explored
Her radiant way!
Awakener of high thought;
And passion struggling with the solid earth!
By thee mankind are eloquently taught
Their primal worth.
Night! solitary night!
Immortal page, glowing with deep song,
And minds inspired outwinging human flight,
To thee belong!

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad summer fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell.
But in the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Oh, tell me, o'er this chequered earth,
How hast thou past away?
Brightly, sweet summer, brightly
Thine hours have floated by,
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs,
The rangers of the sky.
And brightly in the forests,
To the wild deer wandering free;
And brightly, midst the garden flowers,
To the happy murmuring bee.
But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle-wings,
To pierce the unborn years?
Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods with all their whispering leaves,
And the blue rejoicing streams:
To the wasted and the weary
On the bed of sickness bound,
In sweet delicious fantasies,
That changed with every sound—
To the sailor on the billows,
In longings, wild and vain,
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again!
And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless footsteps long hath kept
From thy haunts of song and glee.
Thou hast flown in wayward visions,
In memories of the dead—
In shadows, from a troubled heart,
O'er thy sunny pathway shed!
In brief and sudden strivings,
To fling a weight aside—
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died.
But ah! thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again the buoyancy
Wherewith my soul would soar!
Give me to hail thy sunshine,
With a song and spirit free;
Or in a purer air than this
May that next meeting be!

FLOWERS ON GRAVES.

Nothing can be more gratifying to some of the best feelings of human nature, than that amiable, yet almost obsolete custom of adorning with flowers the graves of those we loved. The practice once prevailed among many of the most celebrated nations of the ancient world.—The Medes bequeathed it to the Persians, from whom the Greeks adopted it, and Pythagoras introduced it into Italy. Many of those immor-

tal worthies whose names have descended to us through classic channels, have had their memory dignified by the record, that their surviving friends deemed them worthy this token of their love. The urn containing the ashes of Philip was covered with chaplets of flowers. We learn, also, that the grave of Sophocles was embellished with roses and ivy, if the epitaph, written by Simonides, deserves that construction—a metrical translation by some one unknown, we offer—

"Wind gentle evergreen, to form a shade
Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid.
Sweet ivy, wind thy boughs, and intertwine
With blushing roses and the clustering vine.
Thus with thy lasting leaves, with beauty hung,
Prove grateful emblems of the joys he sung."

Ivy and flowers were also planted at the grave of Anacreon. The tombs of Hafiz, and Sadi, the great Poets of Persia, are honored by their survivors with every token of gratitude. The former stands under the cypress which he planted with his own hand.—Sadi is buried in a building erected in the heart of a mountainous amphitheatre, surrounded with perpetual verdure and fertility. Ninus of Babylon, was buried under a white mulberry tree. Klopstock, one of the first Grecian poets, has a monument over which shadows a lime tree.—Flowers were formerly spread over his grave.

Thus we have the authority of example worthy of imitation, but we have no more. Poets who have descended from the darkest ages, as patterns of taste, have embellished their descriptions of funeral rites with this amiable custom. Enneas is beautifully represented as sprinkling his father's grave with flowers. Andromache is described raising green altars to the memory of Hector. Grateful as the tribute of affection seems to be, there are but few, even among those modern nations which lay the strongest claim to refinement, who have not left this pathetic rite go to oblivion with many other of these customs which are too innocent and full of tenderness for modern taste. In some of the romantic regions of Switzerland and Wales, it is yet prevalent. In China, in Java, in the Crimea, in the country of the Moors, and among many of those nations which by our standard, are ranked with the half civilized portions of the globe, this monument of refinement still stands, a living rebuke to enlightened pride.—After the celebrated defeat of the French and Bavarians, among the Tyrolean mountains, one circumstance is worthy of the same immortality which must be the portion of those hardy people. In all the records of bloody strife, we have no instance of the kind. Contrary to the usual mode of interring their dead on the field of battle, the Tyrolese who fell on that day were carefully carried to their homes and buried, each in the church yard of his native village. There the hands of the survivors have planted their graves with living flowers, and the traveler to this day, can number the little mounds under which repose the sacrifices, offered in that strife, on the altar of their country's liberty. Envious monument to the martyr! Who would not die for a country that will thus cherish the ashes of its defenders.

This is no theme for the licentious to deride, it has a real divinity in its lessons, which will find a response in every soul, that is not sunk beneath the sphere it was created for. Many are the eulogies on the life and labors of the departed great; but when we visit their tombs, no flowers are there; no emblems of that state of eternal bloom to which they have passed. We find the dust where their ashes rest, shaded with the meanest weeds, trampled by the most degraded animals; and if any memorial of affection is to be found, it is only the cold stone; fitter for any thing else than the type of what was once warm with friendship, and beautiful with smiles.

GOSSIP.

There is much of the satirical and sarcastic in the annexed extract—"I own there is something tempting and agreeable in talking over one's friend and acquaintances; and even children soon learn to enjoy it, as the following anecdote evinces. "Mamma," cried a little boy while his parents were receiving some morning visitors, "when will those people go away, that we may talk about them?" Talking over, as I before observed, often begins without any wish or intention of depreciation, but there are few persons, if any, who have not some weak points; and when talk-overs get together tete-a-tete, parents with their children, brothers with their sisters, with an occasional staying friend in the house, it is impossible but that faults should be canvassed as well as perfections, and that what began in love of indolent amusement and innocent gossip (if gossip can be entirely innocent,) should end in detraction and malvolence."

INTemperance.

Extract from the Rev. Doct. Nicholas' Address delivered before the Temperance Society in Portland.

As to the vice of intemperance—its disgusting effects upon the body—its ruinous consequences to the health—its degrading and brutifying influence upon the mind and character—its danger to society as the fruitful parent of every crime—its nuisance to the public as the chief and almost only source of mendacity and pauperism—its pest to domestic life—the individual and secret wretchedness it inflicts—and the still greater, which are threatened against it in the Scriptures of God—there can be—and there is—but one conviction. Whatever social, moral, or mental object one might undertake to promote—I question whether it be any overstatement to say that this is the obstruction he would have immediately to meet—Could the statement suppress it, he would see the laws better administered and obeyed—the spirit of order and fidelity—the peace comfort and prosperity he is bound to promote, assuming a new aspect.—Could the friend of knowledge and intellectual improvement expel it from the seats of learning—and save the talents and genius it continually prostrates, enfeebles, or misdirects—could the vine be separated from the olive—he would feel that literature and science were delivered from a most insidious and deadly foe. If the philanthropist could remove it from every dwelling—if he could re-soften the hearts it has hardened—restore those it has broken—wipe away the sorrow from wives and husbands, from mothers and fathers, occasioned by this single cause, he would consider a greater work of humanity had been achieved than the

emptying of every prison, and the relief of every species of poverty throughout the world—these prisons at least which should remain unopened—that poverty at least, which should continue to exist or require relief after this calamity had been removed.

Suppose an hospital—and all the inebriates of our country composing a procession to it, exhibiting all the varied forms and different stages of intemperance—the trembling limbs—the squalid aspects—the bloated features—the diseases, phrenzies, which this single vice has produced. I can hardly permit myself to name the proportion in numbers of the whole population of the United States, that would take some place in the procession. I borrow a statement from a friend and distinguished scholar,* who has prepared his observations with peculiar ability on the subject—that the annual consumption of ardent spirits in our country, the year before the last could not be supposed to amount to less than 45,000,000 of gallons; from which it follows, according to a probable distribution of this enormous quantity, that there could not be short of three hundred thousand individuals in the different stages of this vice at the present period. Three hundred thousand and even more, is the result he obtains by another method of calculation founded upon the probable number of deaths produced by intoxication.—Three hundred thousand and far exceeding it, is the proportion I find arising from the very moderate supposition, that, for one intemperate pauper who is a public charge, there are as many as five other persons throughout all classes of the community—in some one or other of the several decided states of this destructive practice. The number of those who have lately, it is said, made use of a certain preparation for the cure of intemperance in a part of our country, of the first respectability—even supposing, what cannot be supposed, that this number comprises all who had made any approaches within that circle to this deplorable evil, would of itself alone, not be far from the proportion of three hundred thousand inebriates for the nation at large.

And what should we think of a spectacle of three hundred thousand disordered by this single cause—stretching in single rank more than one hundred miles—and among them hoary heads, venerated magistrates, blushing sex, tender years, commingled with every frantic, brutal, and loathsome creature that society can exhibit. What a scene to be imagined! Suppose it an hospital they were approaching—it must possess a greater elevation than the highest mountain in our country, for the most distant of them to behold it, while the foremost were stepping upon its threshold. Suppose them carried forth to be deposited together in one continued and extend line—the whole breadth of our state would not be competent to bury them. The case is none the less real, because it requires the assistance of the imagination to comprehend it. There is such a company actually on the march, of whom it is calculated that ten thousand annually reach the grave of the inebriate, through the different sections of our country. Are we to sit still under this appalling fact? Men must die. But is this the death of men? Is there not a more seemly passage to the tomb, than by this degrading and suicidal path? We ought not to be still when such a multitude are slain year by year of an enemy that has no commission of God to touch a life. We would not suffer any other enemy to do it—neither war nor pestilence, without resisting it with our weapons or deprecating it with our prayers. Surely he cannot be animated with the spirit of religion or humanity who is not willing and ready to attend to every enlightened and rational suggestion, by which all this misery and death may be prevented or be diminished.

*The Rev. Mr. Palfrey, of Boston.

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western States.

Among the venomous serpents are the rattlesnake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, hissing snake, and horn snake. One variety of rattlesnake is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous wound than the rattlesnake. The hissing snake hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. Flint "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that on the leg of a dunghill cock.

Wherever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon those terrible reptiles and they quickly disappear. The resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps. People are often bitten by them, and the person that is badly bitten swells and soon becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal. Mr. F. says he has seen great numbers that have been bitten, but has never seen a fatal case. He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laocoon.

An emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warned by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, and of course in rage, by night into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some sleep on the floor, and some in beds.—The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents and in each others. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, and escaping in that direction.

The Camelion.—There are varieties of small Camelion. They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they show every disposition to bite. They will change in half an hour to all the colors of the prism. Green seems to be their favorite color, and when on a green tree that is their general hue. While in this color, the upper part of their neck becomes a beautiful scarlet. Their throat swells and they emit a sharp note like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers when singing. We have placed them on

a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colors. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer while under this color, as is manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are three or four inches in length.

Alligator.—The Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and the shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on Red River, the Mississippi lakes and the bayous west of that river. On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in those regions, measured something more than sixteen feet from its snout to the extremity of its tale. They have at times, especially before stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow. When moving about on their customary vocations, in the water, they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.

Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam boat on an alligator stream, at the proper time for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place. We witnessed the shots of a man who killed them nine times in ten. They have large ivory teeth which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will sometimes chase children, and would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight forward direction, and consequently, they who understand their movements, avoid them without difficulty, by turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impulse in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the Alligator is valuable for the tanner.

GLUTTONS OF THE ANCIENTS.

Athenian tells us there was a woman of Alexandria who could eat 12 pounds of solid meat, a still greater weight of bread, and who could drink above a gallon of wine. Julius Capitolinus states, that the Emperor Maximian often in one day drank off an Amphra, a measure somewhat larger than eight English gallons. The same Emperor, he says, could demolish 40 pounds of meat, a quantity which Cordus has increased to 60.

Flavius Vopiscus, in his history of Aurelian, mentions the delight that Emperor received from the buffoonery of mummies; and that one of them, a certain Plagon, on some occasion, ate, in the imperial presence, a whole boar, one hundred loaves, a wether sheep, and young porker; that he drank in a proportionate enormity, and performed his potations "through a tunnel applied to his mouth," "infundibulo ariopposito." Capitolinus, in his life of Clodius Albinus, says, that Cordus charges him with gluttony, (a subject, by the way, which it appears that author much affected.) The quantity of fruit that Emperor is said to have devoured exceeds belief. He was wont to eat, when hungry, five hundred figs of delicious species, which the Greeks call *Callistruithian*, one hundred Caparian peaches, ten Ostian melons, and twenty pounds of Lævianian grapes; to which he would occasionally add a hundred beccaficas and four hundred oysters, a performance which would puzzle the heroic enterprize that glows in Arlington street or Whitehall place. Old Ugacius Fagiolano boasted at the table when in exile at Verona, that, as a young man, he had often eaten, at one supper, four fatted capons and as many partridges, the roast hind quarter of a kid, and a stuffed breast of veal, independently of a variety of salted meats, &c.—There was one in the days of Maximilian Caesar, who devoured at one time, a whole calf, and a whole sheep uncooked; and Suidergillus, Duke of Lithuania, was accustomed to spend six hours at his supper, which seldom was composed of less than 150 dishes.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A dialogue between SUSAN, SALLY and BETSEY, written for the Examination of the Wilmington Free School. (Published by request.)

Sally.—Susan, it is some weeks since we two met; have you give up coming to school?

Susan.—Sally, I wish you would keep a little farther off; don't you see I have a very nice white frock on, with a broad flounce round it?

Sally.—Broad flounces! a white frock, and dear me, you have a cape with lace, and neck ribbon, and you have a pewter dish hat, as mamma calls them; well I need not ask you where you have been, for I suppose you have been to Philadelphia, to see your aunt as you call her, but people say this aunt of yours gives you too many things to be got honestly, by so poor a person. Why do you look most wonderful fine!

Susan.—Sally, I wish you would hold your tongue about my aunt; she is as honest a woman as your mother, I dare say; but you are both so very envious that when I am only gently dressed, the whole neighbourhood talks about me. I am sure it is none of your business.

Sally.—Yes it is though, and since you so sharp, let me tell you that however fine poor girls like you and I may think ourselves to be, rich people if they are good too, think none the better of us. My mother would not let me wear a frock that Mrs. Laurens gave me, until she had ripped all the finery off, (though I must confess I wanted it) for she said none but apes would try to be peacocks, and an ape can never be like a fine bird, let him try ever so hard. Besides, she says I shall never play with children who dress as fine as you do, for respectable people will not employ her, nor help her, when sick, if they see her children dressed so fine, when every body knows she has hard work to get along.

Susan.—I suppose your mother got her foolish notions from the Sunday School books you take from the library, that puts down us poor people to wear nothing but domestic and homely. I am very glad I am too old to go to the Sunday School, and my mother never has time to read their books, for it takes her all Sunday to wash, dress and comb the children's heads,

and get Daddy's dinner ready. I am right, glad to get away from Miss Longface, and—

Sally, (interrupting her,) Susan! Susan! what are you saying, you must stop! I entreat you to think! what a wicked girl you must be, when so much pains, and care, and watchfulness has been exercised towards you by Miss Adair, thus to requite it! Oh! Susan, I am afraid your city jaunt has been a serious injury to your soul. And are you really coming no more to Sunday school, nor to the day school either? Susan.—Mother wants me to finish my sampler, and make another half dozen of shirts, but if it was not for that, I would never go another day. I don't like our teacher to talk so much about religion, and then she has such a fixed look at a body, that sometimes in the night I fancy my head, for I think I see her big eyes staring right at me, and hear her giving me so much advice, as she calls it, that I can't take my pleasure often for the very thought of her.

Sally.—So then you are coming to school merely from selfish motives? You are too old to be bound out, and too young to go to service, and yet you would willingly trifle your time, and idle your youth, treat your kind teachers disrespectfully, and so go on, until I am afraid bad company will be your ruin, and you will turn out like the person spoken of in the first chapter of Proverbs, which Mr. Bedell read some time since when he preached here; that person "hated knowledge and did not choose the fear of the Lord"—"they would none of his counsel, and despised all his reproof." Oh! Susan, think of their end, their dreadful end!—In the very next verse the Lord says, "therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices." And in that same chapter it is written, "when distress cometh upon them then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer." Oh Susan, I would rather have God for my Friend, than have all the finery you would offer me.

Susan.—Why, Sally, you have grown very religious all at once; I did not expect my new clothes would have drawn such a sermon from you; but I heard several of the girls at our school were quite religious, and I suppose you are one, but I'll tell you all know I'm going to do as I please, and if you don't like my company, I can get as good as you, and better too; for many a girl will take a walk on Sunday, and play in the street in moonlight nights, and knock at the people's doors, and cut up high shins, without so much prim talk as your starched tongue gives.

Sally.—Susan, Susan! you have forgotten what you used to learn so often—"that for every idle word you must give an account in the day of judgment." I am truly sorry to see you so angry, but I must tell you what I think of your late conduct, and what I fear will be your end if you persist in it. Oh! how I grieve to see you turn away from all that is good to follow evil, and as I feel great pity for you, Susan, let me say plainly before we part, that I think the love of fine clothes was the first thing to lead you astray; but here comes our old friend, Betsey Codman, she was always your friend at school, and let us refer our cause to her.

Susan.—I'm in a great hurry, Sally, I must go, I can't stop. Mother sent me on an errand (attempts to go away, Sally holds her hand) do not keep me, I don't want to see Betsey now, (tries to break away, Betsey enters.)

Betsey.—Why, Susan, I am amazed to see you dressed so fine at this time, (Susan hangs her head and looks confused,) I supposed your mother had more sense, and you were better-taught than this to appear when you so lately escaped—

(Susan burst into tears.)—Oh, Betsey, do not, pray do not, expose me. I did not expect to see you in Wilmington. I thought you were going into the country to live with Mrs. White. Oh, Betsey, I entreat you to conceal our situation, dear friend, keep our secret; (here she weeps bitterly.)

Betsey.—As to concealment, Susan, it is out of my power; the whole city knows it, and altho' I never will distress you willingly, yet your foolish pride and vanity must be stopped, and I hope this afflictive providence will end in good to you all. I came down from Philadelphia to see my mother before I go out to service with good Mrs. White, who would be as much your friend as mine, in spite of all that has happened, for she says poor girls, who have foolish mothers like yours, are often saved from ruin, if some persevering efforts are made to get them away from bad advisers. And she is still willing to take you as if you will lay aside your finery, and wear no more what she calls badges of your disgrace. I have been to your house, and your poor mother now sees her error, and laments bitterly she ever suffered your headstrong will to carry you so far in your love of finery—she is quite willing you should go with me, and you know the conditions, put off all this foolish dress, and here is money to buy a good domestic frock, and come at once, where you will perhaps be saved from shame and contempt here, and throughout Eternity.

Susan, (weeping bitterly,) Oh! I am a poor wretched girl, what shall I do? Oh! this dreadful love of dress, how it torments, and always mortifies me! Oh! Betsey, you always was my friend, and you have proven one now beyond all I could have thought! I confess, with shame that I never attempted to be fine, but I was mortified, but now I think I am completely humbled—I will do any thing you tell me; Oh! my love of dress might prove my ruin, but for such a friend as you. I'll go home, Betsey, and if mother is willing, will be ready to start with you in the packet, for I can never hold up my proud head in Wilmington. (Exit Susan.)

Sally.—Betsey, what is the meaning of all this? I am at a loss to understand it—do tell me what has happened in Philadelphia to you and Susan.

Betsey.—Poor Susan, her pride has met with a heavy blow, and if it is only sanctified, I shall be rejoiced, for this aunt of Susan's washes for some rich people in this city, and from stealing clothing in her line ready made, she proceeded to steal from the shops, and that very shawl and bonnet our friend has been pilfered from a milliner's door. She has been detected, arrested and is now in the Penitentiary, where she will have to stay many years, for her repeated attempts of late have been very daring. Many of these stolen articles she sold very low to poor girls and children, and all the finery you see on Susan's sisters, has no doubt been pilfered, and your mother and mine have often wondered how a poor washerwoman would get so many presents. It is a great mercy for poor Susan, if she could see you, for the lady I am going to live with is a very pious woman and Susan is young, and I hope

with the blessing of the Lord she may be saved from a wicked life, for this aunt meant to take her next fall and keep her. Oh! what dangers and temptations are we poor girls exposed to, particularly if like Susan we are fond of dress. Sally—Betsey let us be thankful that our Mother never wanted us to appear above what we are, let us thank the God of the poor, that we have had their pious instruction, and that His grace has inclined our hearts to follow it, and may poor Susan's example prove a warning to us, and all our school mates, but to foolish girls generally in this town; and may we never forget that the wise and the pious will estimate us more by our temper and our principles, than by our outward appearance; and next to the favor of the Lord, this is the only approbation we will seek.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF JEFFERY THE DWARF.

Mr. Walpole gives the following account of this remarkable personage:—He was born at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, in 1619, and about the age of seven or eight, being then but eighteen inches high, was retained in the service of the Duke of Buckingham, who resided at Burleigh on the Hill. Soon after the marriage of Charles I. the King and Queen being entertained at Burleigh, little Jeffery was served up to table in a cold pie, and presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who kept him as her dwarf. From seven years of age till thirty he never grew taller, but after thirty he shot up to three feet nine inches, and there fixed. Jeffery became a considerable part of the entertainment of the court. Sir William Davenant wrote a poem called Jeffreidos, on a battle between him and a turkey cock, and in 1638, was published a very small book called *The New Year's Gift*, presented at court from the Lady Parvula to the Lord Minimus (commonly called little Jeffery) her Majesty's servant, &c., written by Microphilus, with a little print of Jeffery prefixed. Before this period Jeffery was employed on a negotiation of great importance; he was sent to France to fetch a midwife for the Queen, and on his return with this gentleman, and her Majesty's dancing master, and many rich presents to the Queen from her mother Mary de Medici, he was taken by the Dunkirkshire. Jeffery, thus made of consequence, grew to think himself really so. He had borne with little temper, the teasing of their courtiers and domestics, and had many squabbles with the King's gigantic porter; at last being provoked by Mr. Crofts coming to the rendezvous armed only with a squirt, the little creature was so enraged that a real duel ensued, and the appointment being on horseback with pistols—to put them more on a level—Jeffery with the first shot hit his antagonist dead. This happened in France, whether he had attended his mistress in the troubles. He was again taken prisoner by a Turkish rover, and sold into Barbary. He probably did not long remain in slavery; for at the beginning of the civil war he was made a captain in the royal army, and in 1644 attended the Queen to France, where he remained till the restoration. At last, upon suspicion of his being privy to the Popish plot, he was taken up in 1692, and confined in the gate-house, Westminster, where he ended his life in the sixty-third year of his age.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet Sully, at N. York, from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 16th inclusive. The London dates are to the 13th ult. inclusive. From the Journal of Commerce, and a proof slip received from the office of the N. York Gazette, we make the extracts which follow:—*Balt. Amer.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The latest advices from the East are perhaps of a more pacific character than formerly. The French papers received at London on the 12th, stated that the negotiations, respecting the termination of the war in Turkey, are proceeding favorably. It is stated that the Russian cabinet have declared that they are not disposed to make concessions. This report, however, does not seem to have received much credit in London. Notwithstanding these assurances, say they, every thing is arranged for striking a decisive blow. The Russian armies have been materially increased (and this is certainly true); the emperor has gained over the revolted Servians, and all his preparations are going on with as much spirit and as much care as ever. Still it is easy to see that strong hopes are entertained that something will grow out of Lord Heytesbury's mission. It is highly probable says the Public Ledger, that the ministers of the Allied Powers have made some impression upon the Emperor Nicholas: who, faithful to his declaration, desires nothing but remuneration for the expenses of his outfit, and the free navigation of the Black Sea. These terms complied with, little difficulty would arise in stopping the work of destruction. The only difficulty would be found in the obstinacy of the Grand Seignior, as the latter demand is one which, in times gone by, has been the stumbling block of negotiations for peace.

Late accounts from Constantinople affirm, that the inhabitants, so far from being dismayed at the approach of danger, are, on the contrary, assured and full of enthusiasm. The immense army which is prepared to take the field, in the event of the enemy pushing on for the capital, has been stated at 300,000; probably the number is overrated, though the spirit and animation of the troops are undoubted. The opinion is expressed, that the Sultan does not place much reliance upon the defences of Shumla, but that he intends to await the approach of the enemy, and when necessary, display the Sacred Banner on the walls of Constantinople, and then concentrating his myriads, fight the great battle. The army under Hussein Pacha at Shumla, is said to amount to 100,000 men. There is a report that the Russian army before that fortress has 30,000 on the sick list, another report says 20,000. According to the latest accounts there had been no attacks but with the cavalry, by which the Turks vainly endeavored to force the Russian quarters. Their attack is always impetuous but irregular, as usual. They deploy in the form of a fan (*en éventail*). A few discharges of artillery, and a well kept up fire from the infantry, always oblige them to retreat. The artillery of their entrenchments appears to be well served, but hitherto it has done the Russians very little injury, its calibre being too small; a small part of their field artillery is flying, (yoked to horses) and can in no respect be compared to that of the Russians.

It was expected that the Emperor would return from Odessa in the latter part of September, the Russian army would be in a condition to mask the Turkish entrenched camp of Shumla, and to pass with the rest of the army, the defiles of the Balkan, in the direction of Karsabat and Adrianople, while

another column pushes forward on Widdin and Kirklessi.

[Capt. Moore, of the ship Henry, states, that he had seen a postscript in a London paper of the evening of the 13th, which stated that in a skirmish between Shumla, Count Mentcherkoff had been badly wounded, and Count Worosoff had succeeded to the command. This news was brought express by a Russian Messenger.]

The following proceeding took place recently, at the Rouen Court of Assize, France, on the trial of a young woman for poisoning a child.

"The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted and fell to the ground; when she had recovered, the President resumed the proceeding, but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gendarmes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner, when a gendarme, with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gendarme became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed, 'I arrest you.'—The President here interposed, and said 'Gendarmes, take out that person.'"

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gendarmes. I have the honour to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris; he is 80 years of age, and his gray hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: He is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reserved places; therefore, gendarmes, turn him out.

The old gentleman then said, "I have one of your own cards authorising me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been 56 years an advocate, and never yet failed in respect to the Bench."

Notwithstanding this appeal, the President insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire Bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed, aloud, 'I would follow your example, gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here.'

A true Fish Story.—The Free Press, Brunswick, Me. gives an animated account of an attack upon a shoal of Black Fish, 70 or 90 in number, which were discovered early on Monday morning the 6th inst. near Harpswell, Me. The inhabitants of that place and vicinity turned out, with muskets, harpoons, axes, &c., and had rare sport. They had killed several, when a council of war was held and a more scientific mode of attack was devised. This was to drive the flock into a narrow cove, on Orr's Island, where the tide would shortly leave them. Ten or twelve boats flanked the squad, and the main body cut off their retreat in the direction of the sea—Capt. John Curtis, of Harpswell, caused his barge to be rowed along side of one of the largest of the dolphins, himself standing, with one foot braced on the bows of the boat, and the other on the back of his antagonist. He had taken this position to make the attempt of splitting open the head of the fish; but the boat veering its course placed him in the dilemma, of either falling into the water, or springing upon the fish's back. He adopted the latter alternative, and the whole company saw the gallant captain, riding off astride upon the back of the dolphin. A full quarter of a mile was borne along by this new and extraordinary mode of navigation, before he alighted in safety. The speed with which the captain was carried through the air, would have mocked the swiftness of the far famed *Benjamin Franklin*, or of any other steamer which ever floated upon the water. Capt. Curtis did not, however, like *Arian*, entertain his dolphin with "harmonious strains" of godlike music; he was constantly inflicting blows with his axe, deeply into the monster's blubber.

At the basin, the remaining population of the island had collected to witness this unprecedented and astonishing spectacle, and the shouts of merriment made the welkin ring again.

"The fish below swam to and fro, Attack'd from every quarter; 'Why sure,' tho't they, 'the devil's to pay' Mongat folks above the water."

As the tide ebbed away, the dolphins, in all their movements, began to drag more or less heavily through the mud, and it became advisable, to find, if possible, some more expeditious mode of destroying them. A long knife, it was found, plunged in the direction of the great blood vessels, soon exhausted the fountain of its purple stream, and so great were the torrents of blood thus shed, that the water for 60 rods was of a deep crimson color—but all of them were not so easily to be dispatched. One young man who had long been engaged unsuccessfully with one of the largest sized dolphins, at length got him entangled in a strong rope and as he was partly dragging himself through the mud, he dexterously coiled it round a tall cedar, which held him fast. Another, imitating the example of Capt. Curtis, sprang upon the back of his antagonist and with the design of strangling him, ran his fist into his spiracle, or breathing hole, which is situated on the back, and just at the base of the skull; but he had scarcely got it planted there, before a blast from the lungs of the monster, ejected it so suddenly and forcibly, that he believed until he had looked twice to assure himself to the contrary, that his fist had actually flown off the handle; he lost his presence of mind, and fell into the water, which was but four or five feet deep, however, and this enabled him to raise his own spiracle above the surface of the water, so that he experienced no other inconvenience from the accident, but getting a thorough wetting. Before sunset, all the fish were despatched. It was truly a day of blood and carnage, and it is remarkable that not a single individual was injured.

This fish, is said to be species of the Dolphin, called by naturalists, *Delphinus Globiceps*. The late S. E. gauges probably drove them into these moorings, which proved any thing but hospitable to those tenants of the deep. It is thought that about 75 barrels of oil might be made from them, worth 700 to \$1000. One of the Dolphin's had a harpoon in his carcase, which appeared to have been there a great length of time. The law of the chase was that ev-

ery one should have what he could kill, or catch and secure.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

A BANDITTI ROUTED.

A gentleman residing upon Broad Creek, in this county, about 3 miles from town, having a few days since, given an intimation to Capt. J. N. Gibbons, Inspector of this Borough, that a number of Runaway Negroes were concealed in a covert in the woods of that neighborhood, whence they sallied forth during the night, and committed depredations upon the cornfields, potatoe patches, hog-pens, &c. of the farmers in the vicinity, he determined to explore their haunts and bring them to justice. Accordingly, yesterday morning, attended by several of our police officers, among whom were the Messrs. Cherry, Guy, and three others, Capt. Gibbons proceeded to the suspected place, and dividing his party into squads, diligently examined the recesses of the woods. The squad composed of Mr. Guy and Mr. Demerenville, upon arriving at the extreme end of Nimmo's Point, discovered the ends of two pieces of scantling projecting out of the ground, at the top of a bank several feet above the level of the Beach, which was thickly covered with leaves. Upon striking the bank with a stick, the hollowness of the sound indicated the want of solidity, and upon closer examination, and removing the leaves, they discovered a scuttle or door which evidently led to an apartment in the bank. This unexpected invasion of their retreat aroused the tenants, who in a boisterous tone, forbade the entrance of their unwelcome visitors, on pain of death, one of them fearlessly brandishing a long knife to deter the officers from their purpose.

Mr. Guy presented his musket and threatened to fire upon the negro who had the knife, if he attempted resistance. The fellow then dropped the knife and seized a piece of wood, reiterating his threats of violence if they persisted in entering. Unapprised of the number of the inmates, Mr. Guy awaited the arrival of the whole party, for whom he had made a signal. The whole of the officers having come up, surrounded the entrance of the cave and demanded the immediate surrender of the occupants. After many stout resolutions to resist to the last, appalled by the numbers opposed to them, and seeing them in the very act of firing, they very prudently, determined to give themselves up, and both (for there were then only two tenants to this subterranean abode) were secured and conducted to the Borough Jail.

Upon entering the cave they found quite a commodious apartment, regularly excavated in the bank, and prepared for an abode of some permanence, being ceiled within, and stored with fresh and salted pork, several bushels of potatoes, and corn, some green peppers and other articles of sustenance. The apartment was also furnished with some cooking utensils and crockery ware, and two sleeping bunks. These were removed to a house in the neighborhood.

One of the negroes named Jim, is the property of Mr. Wm. S. Lacoste, of this town, who acknowledged that he had been a tenant of this cave since March last. The other had lived with Mr. Robert Saunders in Princess Ann county. They confessed that they had lived by pillaging the neighbors during the night, never venturing out in the day. It is believed they had other associates, but they would not admit it. Several female dresses were also found in the cave, which they confessed they had taken by force from the backs of women of color.

At the annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Worcester (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the following, among other toasts, closed the festival:—

Agriculture—The favourite daughter of Industry: first in age, most varied in her objects, and richest in her rewards.

Manufactures—In the fabulous age of antiquity, men sought for "golden flocks" abroad. Modern ingenuity converts fleeces into gold at home.

Success to the explorers of the *Worcester Coal Mine*, who seek a treasure more precious than gold, giving power to industry, and no bounty to idleness.

The true wealth of a nation, *Industry and Economy*. They made the Hollanders, among their swamps, lords; and the want of them the Spaniards, in their palaces, beggars.

The Great Land Bank, with the best breeds for *Capital Stock*, and the riches of the earth for its *Dividends*.

Our Fair Sisters—In the language of the orator, "the best friends and most efficient patrons of the farmer; for they would have all men to be husbandmen."

Volunteer by the American Busherville ISAIAH THOMAS, Es.—The Liberty of the Press without Licentiousness—The great supporter of the rights of man, and essentially beneficial to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Science, and Internal Improvements.

Flemish Husbandry—The Flemings or inhabitants of Flanders, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, are celebrated for frugality and economy in farming, and for judicious modes of culture. A late traveller says: "The country is a positive garden, and presents a most luxuriant appearance; the fields are streaked with all the colors of the rainbow. You will see, belonging to the same proprietor, fine green pasture, new hay, bright yellow cole-seed, pink and white clover, light blue flax, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and large plots of crimson poppies."

Curious Productions—The Hon. Stephen White of Salem, has published in the New England Farmer, an account of "two sorts of pears naturally produced" on a tree standing in the garden of Mrs. Williams, of Salem. It is a seedling tree from a St. German pear, which was planted about 30 years ago, and has never been grafted or inoculated. The fruit which it bears, are unlike in size, shape and appearance. The largest is now fit for eating, and the others will not be ripe for several weeks. These different pears grow from the same bunch of blossoms.

An affecting Preacher—While a Dervise was preaching at Bagdad, one of his hearers seemed vastly affected. Proud of his power, the preacher asked how his discourse had touched him so much. "Oh! Sir," replied the other, "it was not that, but your beard put me so much in mind of a goat I had lost, that I could not help crying."

Female Industry—An account is given in the Norwich, Conn. paper, of cloth wove by the

Thames-Manufacturing Company's mill, including the number of yards completed by three young women in six days, amounting to 3,308, or an average of 183½ yards per day, by each of the girls. One of them wove 1183, or 197 per day. It is stated to be nothing strange in that mill.

Last week we published the letter of Mr. Clay, in relation to the charge of John Downing. We now publish the certificates of a number of gentlemen who had been deceived in certifying to the character of Downing as a man whose word was entitled to credit and belief.

I do certify, that a few days ago, Mr. John Downing came into my counting room, and asked me if I thought he ought to be believed in a court of justice on oath. I answered him in effect, that I did not know of any circumstance which would induce me to suppose that he would commit perjury when on oath.—He then presented me a paper, but being busily engaged, I merely glanced at it, without reading it through, and seeing the names of many respectable individuals attached to it, took it for granted that there was nothing objectionable contained in it, or that the purpose for which it was intended was an unworthy one, and allixed to it my signature.—I did not know for what purpose it was intended as I did not enquire, but drew my own inference, that it was designed to get him out of some difficulty into which his usual impetuosity of character had placed him. If I had observed the latter part the certificate, I would in all probability have paused before I gave my signature, not however from any thing I know myself, but from reputation.

ROBERT S. TODD.

Oct. 11, 1828.

I certify, that when called upon for my signature by John Downing to a Certificate that I knew no reasons why his oath should not be believed, that I declined signing it in the first instance at least until he should have the name of a neighbor of mine, who I believed, had a better knowledge of him, when being called on a second time I enquired why he sought the certificate? In reply he told me that his word had been doubted, and that he was going down the river shortly with some negroes—he did not know what might happen, and that such a certificate of the old and reputable inhabitants of this place, might be of use to him. It was on this representation that I ordered my name to be signed; not having the most distant idea of the use to which it has been put; on the contrary never having heard of his statements respecting Mr. Clay and Aaron Burr, which have been sworn to by him before Justice Keen.

WM. LEAVY.

Lex. Oct. 11, 1828.

A few days since John Downing asked me to sign a Certificate which has been published in the last Kentucky Gazette. He represented to me that his character had been assailed, and he wished to know whether the citizens would permit such a thing—without any reflection I signed the paper believing that he had probably got into some difficulty with our own citizens, and believing that the certificate would be used in our town where he was well known.—Had I believed that my name would have been presented to the world as supporting his character, I should not have signed it.

ALVIN STEPHENS.

Oct. 10, 1828.

I do certify, that John Downing came into my Bar on the 1st inst. and asked me if I thought he was to be believed on oath. I told him his moral standing used to be bad, certainly bad. I had myself seen him in cock-pits cursing and swearing. Yes, he observed, that used to be the case; but did I now believe he was to be believed in a Court of Justice. On which, without reading the paper, being very busy, and seeing a number of most respectable citizens' names subscribed I subscribed my own.

CHS. WICKLIFFE.

Oct. 11, 1828.

Whilst reading the certificate which John Downing handed me, with a request to sign it, he remarked that some individuals had doubted whether he was to be believed upon oath, and that he wished to see whether he had friends or not. I had never heard of any act of his, which would induce me to believe that he would disregard the solemnity of an oath, although aware of the general immorality of his conduct—and without reflection, or asking a question, signed the certificate.

Were I now called upon to state if I thought Mr. Downing was entitled to belief on oath, I should say the circumstances themselves should bear the impress of truth, otherwise his evidence should be received with great caution, for I do believe the statements which appeared in the last Kentucky Gazette, and to which he has sworn, are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

AUG. F. HAWKINS.

Oct. 11, 1828.

I certify, that when called upon by John Downing for my signature to a certificate, that I knew no reason why his oath should not be believed, and when he presented the paper to me with a request to me to sign if I had no objection, I think he stated to me at the same time, it was in defence of his character, as it had been assailed. At the time he came to my house I was busily engaged, and did not give it that reflection I ought. I told him, after glancing at the paper, that although I had known him a long time I never had any intimacy with him, and that of my own knowledge I knew very little about him.

At the time I signed the paper I had not the most distant idea that my signature would be used in the manner it has, but merely to extend to him, as far as I knew, probably an act of justice, in consequence of the representation he made to me. As to the statement he has made before Justice Keen, of Mr. Clay's connexion with Aaron Burr, I never heard any thing of it, nor have I any belief in it.

ROBERT FRAZIER.

Lex. Oct. 11, 1828.

The subscribers having observed a certificate signed by them, published in the last Kentucky Gazette, printed in this place touching the character of John Downing, a witness for the purpose of assailing the character of our friend and fellow-citizen, the Hon. Henry Clay, as being associated and connected with the celebrated Aaron Burr, feel it a duty which they owe to themselves, their friends and the community, to expose the base frauds and pretences used in procuring their signatures to that certificate, and the unholy and wicked purposes for which it has been used.

Several days before the publication alluded to made its appearance, Downing was busied in procuring signatures to his certificate, wherein the signers say they know nothing that should impair his standing on oath, using with some of us the pretext for obtaining our signatures, that he was about to remove to a Southern country where a certificate of his character to this effect would be desirable; with others, that his character had been assailed, and that there were in-

dividuals in this place, who had determined to injure him; and that although we were apprised from report that Downing had led a disorderly and dissolute course of life, yet we never had known him perjured, or his veracity on oath questioned. Yet from the fraudulent manner, and the many false pretences used by him to obtain our signatures, and the malignant use which has been made of them, we feel justified and are unanimous in saying (whatever our opinions may have been previously) that we do not believe the statement in the charge made by him against Mr. Clay.

E. WARFIELD,
J. POSTLETHWAITE,
ROBT. FRAZIER,
AUG. F. HAWKINS,
ROBERT S. TODD,
ALV. STEPHENS,
CHARLES WICKLIFFE,
JOHN W. BALL,
L. STEPHENS.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1828.

CULTURE OF SILK.

As the season for conveying silkworm eggs by mail is approaching, I beg leave to inform planters, farmers and others, that I will distribute on the following terms, viz. To any person who will enclose to me five dollars, I will send by mail, (in which they go perfectly safe) from five to ten thousand eggs, with ample instructions for the management of the worms and preparing the silk for market. This quantity of eggs will be amply sufficient for a first experiment and for producing an abundant stock of eggs for future use. As the eggs cannot be sent by mail in warm weather, it is necessary that applications be made early, that I may take advantage of the cold weather to send them. Personal applications may be made to me at the office of the Baltimore Patriot, corner of North and Market streets. Persons residing in the south, are particularly advised to make immediate application, that they may be able to receive the eggs before the early warm weather sets in. My instructions for the management of the worms and the preparation of the silk, will contain every thing necessary or useful on the subject, as well as directions for the cultivation of the *white mulberry*; and, if desired, a quarter of an ounce of *white mulberry seed* will also accompany the eggs. The postage of the package of eggs and instructions, will not exceed treble that of a common single letter, and when the mulberry seeds are sent it will not exceed quadruple postage. Letters enclosing five dollars, as above, will be promptly attended to.

Several years experience in the cultivation of silk enables me to give all the practical information that can be desired on the subject. Last summer I raised *ten thousand worms*, and devoted great attention to them, for the purpose of testing my former opinions, and trying some new improvements that former experience had suggested. The result was the establishment to my entire satisfaction, of the opinion I have so long urged upon public attention, "that the cultivation of silk is a very simple art, and may be introduced among our agricultural pursuits with the greatest facility." The trial of one of the improvements alluded to resulted most satisfactorily, and will be the means of saving a great deal of labor and attention. I have also read with attention all the late publications on the subject, among others the Manual published by Congress last winter, and availed myself of every useful hint they contain.

As to the simplicity of the art of cultivating silk, I could offer the most conclusive testimony. There is no branch of agriculture more simple; even children comprehend and practise it with the greatest facility. There is no necessity for thermometers, barometers, &c. as has been urged so authoritatively of late. The worms are a very hardy insect as it relates to the changes of the weather, &c. and will turn out full sized and well formed cocoons of the best silk, whether the weather be hot or cool, whether the thermometer ranges at 68° or 90°, as I have often proved. The girls in some parts of Connecticut attend to their silkworms in barns, and produce as good silk, and as much of it as those who have scientifically constructed "laboratories." With very little labor they in a few weeks, make silk enough to pay for their dresses and other articles which they purchase at the stores. They generally make *sewing silk*, for which they find a ready market at all the country stores, and much of that retained in the city of New-York, is made in Connecticut, and is highly esteemed. Large quantities of raw silk are also made in Connecticut, with which the ribbon, lace, and fringe manufacturers of the city of New-York are in some measure supplied. Little girls in the western country have also acquired the art of raising silk, and produced some fine specimens. I have in my possession a specimen of silk made by a young lady of South Carolina, (a first experiment,) which is superior to any of the imported article I have seen, and is said by a silk lace and fringe maker of this city, to be worth *fourteen dollars a pound*. A young lady of Baltimore, who had no previous knowledge of the silk culture, produced last summer, (1828,) several hanks of raw silk, with which the agriculturist decorated their cars, in the great civic procession in this city, on the occasion of the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. She also produced some small skeins of finished silk, of a most beautiful and rich quality.—These are only a few instances of persons, before utterly ignorant on the subject, and young in years, producing silk of a superior quality, with which I am acquainted. I will now give an estimate of the labor required to raise silk worms, from my own experience, that an idea of the profitability of the silk culture may be obtained.

Labour of attending ten thousand silk worms, from the hatching of the eggs to the completion of the cocoons.

During the first three weeks a boy eleven years old was occupied half an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in gathering leaves, and during the first three weeks a female of the family was occupied three quarters of an hour each day, and the remaining two weeks an hour and a half each day, in feeding and clearing the litter from the worms. All the time occupied by the boy 31½ hours; whole time occupied by the female, 36½ hours. The produce of the ten thousand worms was 28 pounds of cocoons, worth at least 25 cents a pound. To reel these cocoons, and prepare the silk for market, in a state equal to that of the specimen said above to be worth \$14 a pound, would not have occupied a female skilled in reeling over four days, and the product would then

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have been two pounds and a quarter of silk—or thirty one dollars and a half!

One female and a boy can with ease attend to 100,000 worms, if they devote their whole time to them, which would yield, in finished silk, three hundred and fifteen dollars—an income it is believed, which they could in no other way produce from their own labor in a whole year, much less in a few months.

From these facts our farmers and planters, and particularly the ladies, will be able to judge whether it will be to their advantage to turn their attention to the culture of silk.

GIDEON B. SMITH.
Baltimore, Maryland.

[I] though it may be a matter of supererogation, we do ourselves the gratification to say, that from our own knowledge of Mr. Smith, we can safely say, that for experience, discrimination and fidelity, what he does and says and offers for the public use and benefit on this subject, is eminently worthy of regard and confidence.]

Bd. Amer. Farmer

SILK WORMS.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

From sickness and necessary attention to business, I have not been able to notice, as soon as I should like to have done, the kind answer of Agricola to my request, contained in the Advertiser of the 25th ult. I now, however, have the pleasure to return my sincere thanks to that gentleman for the polite and obliging manner in which he replied to my communication.

His remarks have strengthened and confirmed the opinion which I had previously entertained of his knowledge of that important branch of Agriculture, and are seriously deserving of the attention of every enterprising citizen who has an eye to the welfare of this State. For years the practicability of the culture of silk in this State has been doubted even by the most zealous advocates of the improvement of agriculture. For years have we been disputing about the probable success of a system, which by this time might have become one of the greatest sources of wealth to us as a State. For years we have expected some extensive capitalist to make the experiment; but all were afraid to commence an undertaking which would ere this, have been crowned with the greatest success.

Farmers of Delaware! all the doubts and difficulties which have for so long a time arrayed themselves against the adoption of the culture of silk in this happy country, have now disappeared. Agricola, whose long experience in Europe, and intimate acquaintance with this country, certainly entitles his opinion to regard, informs us that from what has already been done, there is no doubt of the entire practicability of introducing silk worms into this country. Thus has a matter which has been vigorously opposed by the penurious and idle enemies of enterprise on the one hand, and as strenuously supported by its industrious friends on the other, been completely put at rest by the voice of experience—and shall we not listen to it?

But Agricola informs us, that to insure the desired success, it will be necessary to obtain experienced agriculturists of Europe and this country, but particularly from the former. Here I most certainly agree with him. For upon the present plan, he informs us, it never can become an object either of individual or national concern. It is to this fact then to which we are to attribute the failure of the attempts made by some of our own industrious citizens at the culture of silk in this State. We have a genial climate and a soil, as I have been informed, by those who are capable of judging, peculiarly adapted to the culture of silk. All the attention which was necessary, was bestowed by these individuals on this interesting subject. But it was impossible to succeed without experience. It is therefore necessary to obtain it, and commence the important work with it. True it is that we may attempt it alone with partial success; but should we be stumbling for years at difficulties which with experience at our elbow, we might easily have surmounted in a much shorter time? But this is not to be the work of a moment. Years of attention, united with experience, will be necessary to the completion of this mighty work.

Farmers of Delaware! let us no longer defer the commencement of a work, the completion of which will, beyond all doubt, be crowned with the most signal success. With experience at our head, every thing will be accomplished. Let us unite and obtain it, and nothing will be difficult. Let us be alive to our own interest, and avoid such speculators as Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore.

COLONUS.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORROW.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1828.

To-morrow, an election will take place for Electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and on Monday an like election will take place in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, November will be an interesting month to the politician.

Culture of Silk.—We do not concur with our correspondent "Colonus" in the opinion that the statements of Mr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, in relation to the culture of Silk, are merely speculative, and ought to be discredited; for we believe, and our belief is founded, not only upon what Mr. Smith has published of his own experience in this matter, but upon the testimony of eminent gentlemen, who have a personal knowledge of him, that his information is not speculative, but derived from actual experience.

"Colonus" appears to have become the disciple of "Agricola in Delaware;" he has read the numbers of that gentleman upon the subject of the silk worm, and has, from him, caught the flame which inspires his honest zeal. We respect the opinions of Agricola, and also those of Mr. Smith.

It is true that Agricola derives his knowledge from experience—so does Mr. Smith;—the former obtained his knowledge in Eu-

and climate differ from ours—but in this country the latter gentleman has acquired his skill and information; and as he says, after having devoted several years to the subject, he is enabled to give the result of his experiments.

It is certainly an erroneous idea, (and unfortunately for this country it has been too generally imbibed) that the culture of silk cannot be successfully effected unless by incorporated companies, with large capitals, and under the patronage of government.—This, we believe, has been the great stumbling block in the way of the advancement of this trade. The culture of silk was thought to be a business too mysterious and too complicated in its process to be unravelled and effectually accomplished by the ingenuity of a plain farmer—that large tracts of land, spacious manufacturing establishments and a heavy capital were the only things that could ensure success. Now this is all a mistaken idea. The labour and expense required to produce one hundred dollars worth of cocoons, where the white mulberry leaves are plenty, are not as great as that required to produce the same amount of Indian corn. Indeed there is hardly any thing so simple. The whole process, from the hatching of the eggs to the forming of the cocoons, does not occupy a share of time beyond six or seven weeks. During this period children may attend to the worms, feeding them and removing the stems and dirt, which attention would not exceed two or three hours a day. Fifty thousand worms may be thus attended without any inconvenience, the product of whose labor in finished silk would amount to but little short of 200 dollars—more than the worth of ten acres of corn, and produced with half the amount of labor and expense.

An aged gentleman of this place, with whom we are personally acquainted, raised the last season, about thirty thousand silk worms, merely for amusement. He had them spread on paper over the floor in the upper part of his house, where he fed them with his own hands two or three times a day. These worms have yielded him silk, which, when in a finished state will be worth 70 or 80 dollars! Now it is in the power of every farmer to do the same thing. There is no better place for this amusement than the upper chambers of a farm house. Spread out your worms and let the children attend to the feeding &c., of them, and in a few weeks you will have silk ready for manufacturing.

We are pleased that this subject is beginning to engage the attention of our farmers, and we sincerely hope, that very shortly some of them will be able to favor us with an account of the result of their experiments.

As the present is the most fit season for procuring the eggs of the silk worm, we would advise every farmer who has a desire to introduce into his family the next summer, rational and profitable amusement, to apply to Mr. Smith for a few dollars worth of eggs and Mulberry seed, and with proper attention he may raise as profitable a crop in a room sixteen feet square, as he would be able to raise in any field on his farm containing as many acres.

We learn from the National Journal, that an election was held on Monday last in the Second Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, for a pastor for the same. The following was the result:

For Mr. CAMPBELL, 60
Mr. DARTMOUTH, 48

It was thought that the election would be protested against by the minority, before the Presbytery of the District at their first meeting.

OHIO.—The returns of the Election in Ohio are still incomplete, though as far as they have been received, shew a decided voice in favour of the administration. Mr. Trimball, our candidate for Governor, is, by the last accounts, about 3000 ahead of the Jackson candidate, Mr. Campbell. A number of counties are yet to be heard from—the chief of these being administration, will augment our majority in the State, to from five to eight thousand. Ohio is as safe as Delaware. This result proves the certainty of that to be tried to-morrow.

We would refer our readers, to the reply of Mr. Briscoe, (to the charges of Major Herdman as contained in the Delaware Patriot of Tuesday week)—which will be found below. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Phillip Wilson has acted so inconsistent a part in this matter.

We have, at the request of Mr. Briscoe, published the certificates which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Holland gave to Mr. Herdman, and subjoined that which Mr. W. gave to him, in which he denies what he certified to in his former declaration. We understand that Mr. Wilson voluntarily made the disclosure of the conversation between him and the Major, by way of boasting of his purity in refusing to vote a Jackson ticket although the penalty might be a forfeit of his place.

The public now have a full view of the matter, and will be able to place censure where it justly belongs.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—I have before me the Patriot of the 21st instant, containing an elaborate and gentlemanly address to the Editor of that paper, from Maj. John Herdman; in which the most futile attempt is made to

the character of "A Friend to Justice and his Country,"—alias "an obscure dastardly wire worker," &c. as the Major is pleased to call him. I am really sorry that Major Herdman should have so far forgotten the rules of common courtesy, and a necessary regard for his own character and respectability, (which is most certainly jeopardized in his communication) by descending to be borne about upon the shoulders of a most worthy representative, (who appears reckless of any course of procedure since his election is ensured,) and permitting him to become his interpreter, witness, &c. to the great detriment of his own personal consequence. Without any further comment, Mr. Editor, I shall proceed to give what I consider a necessary reply to the whole matter in controversy. And 1st. My motive in appearing anonymously before the public was to avoid being known as a newspaper squabbler, and that I considered it unnecessary that there should be a responsible name given to what I believed to be a fact, and which I did not suppose would be disputed; especially in the face of a substantial evidence. 2d. I consider it inexpedient that I should decide for the public, between the two certificates of Mr. Wilson as herewith annexed. 3rd. Knowing Major Herdman to be a pupil of the Jackson school, he is therefore entirely excusable for his "obscure dastardly" epithets. 4th. With regard to the "attempt at stabbing my neighbour's character," I would suppose that the rules of party decorum would screen me from the suspicion of an attack upon private character. 5th. I would assure the Major, that I do not feel any "compunctions of conscience," when endeavoring to maintain the character of truth, in the support of a good cause. 6th. As to the deception supposed to have been practised by the Major in regard to the certificate obtained by him of Mr. Wilson, he (Wilson) did acknowledge, in despite of all he may now say to the contrary, that he was deceived respecting the actual contents of said certificate, for he supposed it was intended only to convey the idea that Major Herdman's observations were not directed to him, but to Thomas Holland in his presence!!! And this day, Mr. Wilson himself told me that he had seen the written certificate which he signed for Major Herdman, and that it was not like the one in the paper. Mr. W. did also tell me, that Major H. when presenting him the certificate, apologized for its being badly written, and that he (W.) did not read more than two lines, and afterwards signed it, as the Major says, "without any proviso." I would wish the Major to understand also, this "pretended" friend of Justice, feels himself entirely independent of the charge of his having "tortured the words or meaning of Mr. Wilson," and that this same charge is about to recoil upon the accuser. I would humbly apologize for a want of poetical talent, such as is most strikingly displayed beneath the Major's note of reference—no doubt he will be much applauded for the performance, as men of such genius are scarce in Delaware. Although the boasting Editor of the Patriot has failed in his dragging expedition, his grapple with the Major and his worthy coadjutor, to their successful gratification. With regard to Mr. Wilson's stability, the public are by this time, qualified to judge—and as respects all that I have said as having come from him, I still most solemnly declare to be true, as will be further corroborated by Mr. Kennedy's testimony annexed, and if I did feel conscious of possessing an equal share of credit with some of my ostensible neighbours, I would not hesitate to be qualified upon oath, respecting the matter.

I have thus endeavored to give what I wish considered a final answer, to the charges preferred by Major Herdman; and with a determination not to notice any thing further in the form of a publication on the subject, I would assure the Major in conclusion, that in my communications before the public, I have been influenced by a love of truth—my country, and her institutions, and not from any motive to detract from the real character of my neighbour. Mr. Herdman is, of course, aware of our political enmity,—this is the ground upon which our controversy is founded, and I presume no one else than himself would view it in any other light, and I feel it my duty, as well as privilege, as an American citizen, to aid in the support of a cause whose object is the promotion of our national peace, virtue, and prosperity, by strenuously opposing the elevation of men to power, who will sacrifice every virtue at the shrine of their own ambition, by attempting to put down an administration, though pure as the seraphic spirits, that surround the throne of the Great I AM.

JAMES H. BRISCOE.
Oct. 25, 1828.

*Benjamin Whiteley, Esq. Representative, Aid to the Major General, &c. I mention this for the information of such persons as may at any time stand in need of a help-mate in cases of extreme difficulty, as this gentleman is remarkable for prudence and ability on such occasions.

From the Delaware Patriot, Sept. 16.

The subscriber, having seen a publication in the Wilmington Farmer's Journal, charging a certain Major near Newark, with threats, in order to deter me from voting my sentiments at the next election—which publication I pronounce to be a base and malicious perversion of truth, as Major Herdman did not, at the time alluded to, (the 9th of June last) or at any time before or since, endeavor to deter me from voting my sentiment. We have always agreed in politics, and I believe have always voted the same ticket.

PHILLIP WILSON.
Sept. 2, 1828.

I do hereby certify that I was present when a conversation took place on the 9th of June last, between Maj. Herdman, Mr. Phillip Wilson, and myself; and that it was me that drew from Maj. Herdman the expression he made respecting the supervisors and other officers of the Hundred. I observed, that I understood David Sample intended to apply for the supervisorship of the roads next year—to which Major Herdman replied that politics run so high now, and that the Jackson party was so strong in Whiteley Creek Hundred, that none but a Jackson man could expect to be appointed supervisor, or to get any office in the gift of the hundred. I think this is the sum and substance of all that passed on the subject of the supervisors at that time, to which Mr. Wilson said nothing, pro nor con.

THOMAS HOLLAND, Jun.
Sept. 2, 1828.

Certificate of Mr. Wilson.
I do hereby declare, that the certificate that has lately appeared in Mr. Clement's paper, purporting to be from me, conveys very different sentiments from what I intended when the paper

man. I did not examine very particularly the whole contents of said certificate, believing that Mr. Herdman represented it just as it was written, my only intention was merely to say that Major H. in making use of expressions alluded to in a letter from W. C. Creek Hundred, did not direct his conversation particularly to me, but to Mr. Holland in my presence—and that the substance of said letter from W. C. Hundred I acknowledge to be correct.

PHILLIP WILSON.

Mr. Editor—As I am charged by Mr. Herdman with having offered you a certificate relative to the question in controversy between Mr. Briscoe and him—a thing which I never intended unless compelled—I feel it a duty which I owe to myself, as well as to Mr. Briscoe, since my name has been brought before the public, to say what I know in relation to the subject, which I had from the lips of Mr. Phillip Wilson.

Mr. Wilson told me that he had sold Mr. Holland some oats, and he came to pay him for them—that while he was there Mr. Herdman called on pretence of purchasing some boards—that he went out to Mr. Herdman in the yard, and while there Mr. H. pulled some papers out of his pocket and began to read them to him. Mr. Holland came out to them and said Wilson must be turned out of office, for he was going to vote for Adams. Mr. Herdman replied, "to be shure, for no man could expect to hold an office in the Hundred, unless he would vote for Jackson, as the Jackson party had become so strong." Mr. Wilson said that his reply to Mr. Herdman was, that he did not care about the office, for he was tired of it.

The above are the words of Mr. Wilson, as he related the circumstance to me, as near as I can recollect.

JOHN KENNEDY.

We must do Mr. Kennedy the justice to say, that he never did offer voluntarily to give us a certificate, as stated by Major Herdman. He said if it was necessary he could state what Mr. Wilson had told him in relation to the subject.

In our Buenos Ayrean papers of 2d August, we find the following

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, at 49 a 50 dollars each.—Purchasers at 49, but few sellers; several contracts having become due, considerable stir has been experienced this week, and other contracts have been entered into at three and four months, from 48 to 50 1/2.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 188 a 192 per cent prem.—The demand brisk.

Plata macuinas, 175 a 185 per ct. premium.

Considerable demand for the interior.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 17 1/2 a 18 1/2 rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 16 1/2 a 17 1/2 rials per dinero.

At which prices there were several purchasers.

Six per cent Stock, 48 a 48 1/2.—There appears considerable demand for stocks, in consequence of a few contracts and the abundance of money, and as little or nothing is doing in discount, the surplus is invested in the funds.

Exchange on London, 17 pence per dollar.

—The amount sold at that price is about 2000 pounds.

Do. on Montevideo, 135 a 150 per cent premium.

—At both prices sales have been effected, but the demand rather limited.

Do. on Rio, 50 a 60 per cent, premium, nominal.

Produce—steady.

Hides, ox, 9 a 10 1/2 dollars per pesada. Some few contracts have been made at 10 1/2 for matedo hides.

Skins, nutria, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 dollars per dozen.—Few purchasers.

Do. Chinchilla, 16 a 18 dollars per dozen.—Scarce.

Manufactures and other Brazil produce.—Very little variation.

Sugars, 18 a 22 dollars per arroba.

Discount, 1 1/2 a 1 1/4 per ct. per month.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Mendenhall—It may be gratifying to some of your readers to know that the new church lately built in this place, by what are called the Orthodox Friends, was opened on Sunday last to a large audience. Judging from the appearance of the congregation, which was composed in part of other sects, this society would seem a connecting link between the old fashioned Quakers from which they have separated, and the Protestant Church, towards which they have made an important advance in several articles of Christian Faith. The house, tho' small, is neat and comfortable, and located in a pleasant part of the town. I think the occasional attendance of those of other religious persuasions would have a tendency to encourage the progress of correct principles, and might lead in the end to an accession of strength in support of our different religious institutions.

AN OBSERVER.

INDIANA ELECTION.

We have at last received the returns of the Indiana Election. They are as follows:

Adams.	Jackson.
1st District Blake, 7254	Boon, 7345
2d do Jennings, 6932	Thompson, 2521
3d do Test, 6415	M'Carthy, 4985
	20601
	14851

Administration majty 5550 in the State.

Marylander.

Many Jackson men continue to assert that Jackson has a chance for Kentucky.—Information from all parts of the state deny this. Since our last, says the Kentucky Reporter, we have received information from several correspondents in Madison and other counties of Mr. Letcher's Congressional District. No apprehensions of defeat are entertained by the friends of the Administration in that quarter. They are in high spirits, and will, as we are assured give a stronger vote for the Administration Electors on the first Monday of November, than they did for Gov. Metcalfe in August.

Extract of a Letter, dated

"ALBANY, Oct. 24.

A meeting of the friends of the National Administration was held at the Capitol last evening, and it was by far the largest meeting ever assembled in this city. There were at least 1200 people present; many judicious men say 1500. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer presided. Such a spirit I have never witnessed. This county is no longer a doubtful district. The Administration Elector will succeed by a handsome majority."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Insurrection in Mexico.—The sch. Independent, Captain Whiting, has arrived at N. York

6th of September. That republic is in great confusion in consequence of the late election for president, and the violent measures taken by the unsuccessful candidate. The two candidates were Guerrero and Pedraza, and of nine states which had been heard from, the votes of nine were in favor of the latter. Gen. Santa Ana, a partisan of Guerrero, had, in consequence taken possession of the Castle Parote, and had declared his determination to effect a military revolution in case Guerrero was not elected.

Ev. Post.

THE LOVERS OF TRUTH. will hold a meeting of their Society, *This Evening*, (Thursday,) at 7 o'clock, in the upper room of the School House, corner of Queen and Hanover-streets, opposite the new Presbyterian Church. A punctual and general attendance is requested.

W. A. MENDENHALL, Sec'y.

Nov. 30.

A Stated meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 30.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Friday night last, 24th inst. in this Borough, Mr. SIMON BARSTOW.

Also, JOHN FERRIS, in the 83d year of his age.

Also, on the 25th inst. DEBORAH BETTS, daughter of Jesse Betts.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Lad, about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as an Apprentice to the Printing business.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of John M. Smith, in this Borough, two Houses, situated on the Brandywine Walk; one a two story brick house, the other a frame with a handsome lot—the property of the borough of Wilmington. The situation is exceedingly pleasant. Possession will be given on the 25th day of March, next.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HOBSON, Comr.
Wm. TOWNSEND, J. mites.

Oct. 24. 7—ts.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of *William Robinson & Co.*, and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
JAMES RICE.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger) of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger,) deceased.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828. 7—4t.

THIS AFTERNOON.

"Better Late, than Never."

This day, yes this very afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the

Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina

Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, 54 number lottery—8 drawn balls.

Will be drawn in this Borough—when will be disposed of, "without reservation or drawback," the splendid fortunes contained therein; and all who neglect the timely warning now given them, will be doomed to remain "sans riches, sans comfort, sans every thing that is desirable," until the "very crack of doom," unless "sans delay" they make their appearance at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Prize Selling Office, No. 28, Market-street,

And purchase a right in the shape of a Ticket or Share, to "a thumping large Prize!"

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7500 12 Prizes of \$120

2 of 2493 25 of 100

3 of 1000 138 of 27

5 of 400 1150 of 6

5 of 300 8280 of 3

9624 Prizes.

15180 Blanks.

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$3 00 | Quarters, .00 75

Halves, .00 50 | Eighths, .00 25

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

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

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

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

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

COHEN'S OFFICE.—Baltimore, }

October 22, 1828. }

Drawing of the First Sub-scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

No. 7655 Capital of \$2000

3675 prize of 1000

18875 prize of 500

875 17985

11345 18945 } prizes of 100

15615

1875 11915

2185 12775

8915 16125 } prize of 50

8495 17565

11795

20 of \$20; 34 of 10; 35 of 6; and 2000 of 4, each.

The first drawn number was 18905. The terminating figure of which decided the fate of all the tickets of the lottery ending with 5—all the tickets therefore ending with 5, are entitled to Four Dollars each, and in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

—All other Tickets are yet undetermined—the drawing will be continued by the Second Sub-scheme, on Wednesday, the 12th of Next Month, (November,) when the terminating figure of the first drawn number from the wheel

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS				
For October, 1828.				
Day	Mo	Year	State of Weather.	Of Wind
17	38	42	frosty and fair	NE
18	32	42	fair	S W
19	40	42	foggy and fair	N E
20	42	42	rain	SW
21	36	50	white frost	do
22	36	60	do	S W
23	43	68	fair and warm	do
Temperature.			Cooldest morn- ing 28.	Greatest deg. heat 68.

MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT, for September, 1828.

Although this month was extremely wet, there still occurred sufficient intervals of dry weather to enable the farmers to harvest the greater part of the late oats, though there still remains a few fields in the distant parts to get in. No grain this season was housed better or will yield more abundantly than oats. Indian Corn has also been a favourable crop this season. At the close of the month, the farmers were preparing for the Potato crop, which is abundant on high and dry lands, where even in wet weather it is practicable to save them; but in soft and clay soils, should the wet weather continue, they may be considered a total loss. The great quantity which has been planted this season will, however, prevent any scarcity being felt. There is at present a good supply in the market at moderate prices. Some farmers have commenced threshing, and it is well ascertained that wheat will not return half an average crop through the greater part of the district. Owing to this circumstance, many have found it necessary to supply their families with Barley, Oat, and Corn breadstuffs, so as to preserve their wheat for seed. In some instances, wheat does not yield two seeds, and that of very inferior quality. The plough has been actively employed on lands and dry stubble land, with good success; those who have to work on clayed stubble lands, meet with great difficulty, and are in many instances obliged to double their team. The market, as yet, has been badly supplied with large Cattle for stall-feeding; but there is a great plenty of small and young cattle at a moderate rate. Sheep and lambs continue in plenty, and there is abundance of after food, which will keep the cattle in good order.

POTATOES.

The crop of Potatoes, in this vicinity, is below the average, and the quality generally very indifferent. It is, therefore, of some importance that care should be taken to have them well preserved after harvesting, or they will become so poor before spring as to be of little value for cooking. The *Lancaster Gazette* says, "the best method should be resorted to of keeping them dry." This, we believe, is a mistake, and trust that no farmer will be induced to adopt it. Potatoes do best when they are kept about the natural dampness of the earth, and excluded entirely from the air. The best mode of preserving them, that we have ever seen adopted, was to pack them in light loam or sand, in bins or casks, without drying either the potatoes or the earth in which they were packed. When so kept, they cook as well in the spring as when first dug. They should be picked as fast as they are dug, as it is found that two or three hours drying only, essentially injures them. It is well known, that potatoes which grow in a strong and rather moist loam, are better than those which are raised on a light or dry soil.

Massachusetts Spy.

To prevent Horses being teased with Flies.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut-leaves, upon which pour two or three pints of soft and cold water—let it infuse one night, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable, be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

DAIRIES.

Nothing but milk and cream should be kept in dairies; nor anything that has a strong scent, although it may be sweet, should ever be placed in or near the milk room; but bad scents, particularly, greatly lessen the product of butter dairies, by preventing a complete separation of the cream from the milk.—*Wheatell's Designs for Agricultural Buildings.*

LOKTS OVER STABLES.

Are bad places for both corn and hay; as these articles in that situation, must be more or less impregnated with the noxious effluvia arising from the stall and dung, as well as from the breath of horses, thereby diminishing the nutritive qualities of the food, and occasioning disgust to the animals that eat it.

For fattening Swine.—Wash potatoes clean, boil and mash while hot—mix in at the same time oats and pea meal. Put the mixture into a large tub, which must stand till it becomes sour but not putrid. Keep a quantity of this on hand, always fermenting, and give it to your hogs as often as they will eat. It is said that pork may be fattened in this way, and make a saving of one-third of the food and time consumed in the usual mode.

Agriculture.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Republican states that the prospects of the farmer are brightening in that quarter. Wheat and flour have taken a rapid rise. The former was selling last week at \$1.40 per bushel, and the latter at \$7 per barrel, and very probably will rise. This improvement in the price of Agricultural products is very properly ascribed in part to a prospect of an increased demand in Europe, and partly to the influence of a tariff in creating a market at home. The farmer may often be at a loss as to the most favourable moment for disposing of his surplus produce. It would perhaps be the safest policy, as a general rule, to accept of fair prices, without indulging extravagant expectations. We can do no more than give, from time to

to the actual state of the market, leaving our agricultural subscribers to judge for themselves.

A Maine paper, the *Wiscasset Intelligencer*, says that the crops of hay in that State, the present season have been abundant—the crop of grain tolerably good—of Indian corn there is a good supply, well ripened, and already mostly harvested—potatoes not so abundant as in some former seasons, but a pretty fair crop.

Receipt for curing 100lbs. of Hams of Beef.

Take 7lbs. of coarse salt
2lbs. of brown sugar
2 ozs. of salt petre
1 oz. of pearl ash
4 gallons of water

Boil all together, and skim the pickle well—when cold put it on the meat. Hams to remain in pickle eight weeks, beef four weeks.

To cure Pork.—Cut up the meat the same day the hog is killed, if practicable, and pack it well in a cask, with plenty of the best coarse salt, when the cask is full, have a strong pickle that will bear an egg, ready, and immediately put it on the meat, so as to fill up all the vacancies and to exclude the air.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFFO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6—6t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON or before the 25th of November next, will positively be sold to the highest and best bidder, to close a concern, the following described property, viz:

A House and Lot, at the West corner of Market and Queen-sts. at present occupied by Messrs. J. B. Lewis & J. Wilson, as a Dry-goods store, and by Mr. John Peterson, as a dwelling. It is rented for one year, ending the 25th of March next, for \$250. This property is rendered, by late improvements in its neighbourhood, perhaps one of the most desirable and eligible situations in town for any branch of business. And at an expense of about two thousand dollars, it may be so altered as to rent readily at four or five hundred, and thus pay an interest on seven or eight thousand; and it must for many years continue to increase in value.

Also: A two story brick dwelling and kitchen, No. —, French street, including the lot on which they stand, and a productive garden in the rear. The house is now out of repair, and on this account, it may in many cases be preferred; as it will furnish employment to the purchaser, and enable him to collect debts, which perhaps he could not otherwise obtain. With a moderate amount laid out in repairs, this house would rent for about \$100. It is now rented at the rate of \$50.

Also: A Factory, peculiarly calculated for dyeing, warping, weaving, and all the intermediate operations requisite for extensively manufacturing cotton goods; together with all the machinery and fixtures thereunto belonging. Situated in King-street, immediately back of the Town Hall. This establishment has employed advantageously eighty looms; and its machinery and fixtures are capable of employing a much greater number. It cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and to any one desirous of engaging in that business, it is worth considerably more than the original cost. The celebrity and demand obtained for the manufactures of this establishment, and the circumstance of its being ready to go into immediate operation, and of its being situated as eligible, if not more so, than it would be in any other part of the United States, renders it incalculably valuable. And another consideration renders it still more valuable to capitalists unacquainted with the business, viz: persons of experience, and other requisite qualifications, for conducting the establishment, may be at once engaged; and I hold myself bound to shew, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that with a cash capital of \$20,000, and an occasional accommodation of \$10,000, this establishment in full operation and well managed, will give employment to 200 persons, and clear \$10,000 annually; and that no other establishment on the same amount of business, however conducted, in this or any other place, can clear an equal amount, until many years shall have elapsed after its establishment, and great sacrifices shall have been made, to obtain celebrity and demand for its manufactures: And further, that in Wilmington, goods can be manufactured much more advantageously, and cheaper than in any other place at present known. The ground on which the factory stands may be rented.

Also, The Sloop Franklin of Dover. She was built by the late Walter Douglas, Esq. of Kent for his own use; of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner. She was seven years old on the 13th of March last. In length she is 55 feet 8 inches; in breadth 20 feet; in depth, 3 feet 5 inches; and measures 31 39-95 tons, as per enrolment. This Sloop has a large and commodious cabin and she is said to sail as fast as any vessel trading on the Delaware. She has a sliding keel: draws about 4 to 4 1/2 feet with her cargo in, and carries about twenty-five cords of wood. She is also calculated for carrying grain, flour, and any other article usually transported in this way. The owner would therefore possess the peculiar advantages of trading in almost any article, up and down our very shoal creeks, and in other waters where but few vessels can go, as well as to any place on the Atlantic coast, with much greater facility and safety than perhaps in any other vessel of a similar size, otherwise constructed.

Also: 5 to 6 cords of Oak Bark; 150 to 200 thousand Quills; 107 lbs. common washed Wool; 106lbs. Spanish Wool; 164lbs. washed Merino do.; 625 lbs. unwashed mixt wool; 170 lbs. prime new Feathers; 8 to 900 lbs. mixt Feathers; 3 to 400 common Rabbit Skins; 2 to 300 lbs. mixt Hags; 57 yards Calico, in 4 pieces; 157 yards of Pittsburgh Cord and Drilling; 5 pairs Pantalotte, and 2 Roundabouts; 3 Grape Shaules; 2 Waterloo do.; 2lbs. Cotton Balls; 12 Gripe Wire Cotton; 25 do Ivory Vest Buttons; 1 Patent Balance; 3 sets of Grocers' Scales; 1 round Stove for burning coal, with a Drum, five elbows, and about twenty feet of pipe; and two large Hanging Lamps.

Any of the articles above specified, will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers; and if agreeable to those concerned, at any time, previously to the date before mentioned.

Proposals and bids, will be received, and all requisite information given, by the subscriber, at the Factory before designated. It is hoped, that those desirous of making purchases, will send in their proposals as soon as practicable; as all of the property may be disposed of before the specified time expires.

JOHN R. BRINCKLE, Agent.
Wilmington, Oct. 23, 1828. 6—6t.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 15th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department; and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach. He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8 for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr JAMES CHAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.
H. Y. WHITELY, Sec'y.

To be sold, at Public Sale,

On Thursday, the 23d inst.

At his late residence, all the Estate, real and personal, of Samuel Heald, late of Millcreek Hundred, Newcastle County, (deceased); consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 200 acres of unimproved Land, in Butler county, Penn.; and the premises of his late residence, adjoining Hockessin Meeting ground, lands of Thomas Little, Aquila Lamborn, and others.—This situation is healthy and handsome, and very desirable either for public business, or private retreat from active life.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known by

HENRY HEALD, 2 Executors.
DAVID WILSON, 5
Oct. 11, 1828. 4—4t.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks,—will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion,—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers,
S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers.
Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 2—3t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

JAMES COUPER, Treasurer.
Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2—6t.

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.
SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of

Patent Gilling Twine,
2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.
October 2, 1828. 3—3mop.

Notice is hereby given,

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

FRANCES L. COCHRANE.
Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 50—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington. ADVERTISEMENTS in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by
BENJAMIN WATSON,
Administrator D. B. N.
New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1—1sp.

A NEW AND CHEAP GROCERY STORE,

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

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

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

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

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

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

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS. N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

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

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

F. W. GILBERT,
WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.
Terms of Boarding, 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 and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and Christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.
Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

TO all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND,
Worcester County, Md.
Sept. 25, 1828. 2—4tp.

FOR SALE,

13 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
July 5d, 1828. 42—3m.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Caulley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatam, 82 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st. doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

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

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King.

Watch Makers.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st.
Emmor Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers.

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

Cabinet Warehouse.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacconist.—John Barr, No. 181, market street.

Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.

Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.

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

Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market street.

Plough Making and Wheelwrighting.

Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

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

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

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

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