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W. A. Mendenhall,
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PORTER.

The following lines are from the pen of a young man now in England, but who formerly resided in Wilmington. They are inscribed to the memory of his sister, who died and was buried here a few years ago.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

LUCY'S GRAVE.

Far away o'er the turbulent wave,
Far away from this soft azure sky,
The zephyrs around the sad grave
Of my Lucy at eventide sigh.
Full oft to that grave, when on high
The pale moon looks pensive and clear,
On the light wings of fancy I fly,
And shed o'er my Lucy a tear.

The same moon looks down on the place
Of her placid and peaceful repose,
And the sun, when retiring apace,
His parting beam over it throws;
The tall summer grass on it grows,
Gently waving when light winds arise,
And the night-hawk, at evening's sweet close,
Hovers round it and plaintively cries.

And there, o'er my lov'd Lucy's grave,
In battle the thunder clouds meet,
And round it the wintry winds rave,
And the hurricanes dismally beat;
Yet thy slumber, my Lucy, is sweet,
As the spring flowers that o'er thee bloom,
And as silent and soft thy retreat,
As the light snow that falls on thy tomb.

Yes, my Lucy, far off is thy grave
From the home of thy infantine glee,
But 'thou art o'er the wide wave,
Thou art oft times remembered by me;
For cold must my young bosom be
To forget thy affection and care,
And those virtues and graces in thee
That made thee beloved every where.

But thy spirit is flown to the skies,
To those regions from misery free,
That are not for the brave or the wise,
But the pure and the humble like thee;
And the thought is consoling to me
Thou art gone to that happier sphere,
For life's journey is rough as the sea
And embittered with many a tear.

Fare thee well then, my Lucy, farewell,
Long shall peace linger round thy last home,
While the night-hawk above seems to tell
Of her woe to thy premature doom—
The spring flowers shall over thee bloom—
The zephyrs at evening shall sigh—
And the moon beams flow down to thy tomb
From their beautiful fount in thy sky.

And the Brandywine near thee shall flow
Romantic and wild as of yore;
And at night when the winds cease to blow,
Thy requiem shall be its deep roar.
Fare thee well, my lov'd Lucy, once more,
A long and a fervent farewell—
May we meet, when my journey is o'er,
In the land where the purified dwell.

J. H.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

Before the discovery of America by Columbus, among many tokens indicative of the existence of another continent, Dr. Robertson mentions the following: "Canes of an enormous size had been floating on the waves, which resembled those described by Ptolemy as productions peculiar to the East Indies. After a course of westerly winds, trees torn up by the roots were often driven upon the coasts of the Azores; and at one time the bodies of two men with singular features, resembling neither the inhabitants of Europe nor Africa, were cast ashore there."

Ye dead of an unknown distant land,
What do you here on our sea-girt strand?
Have the wild waves torn you from your home
In a world like ours, or do ye come
From Ocean's cavern'd bed?
Is the hope of the venturesome seaman true,
That points to a far coast shadowy blue,
O'er pathless seas, whose billows lie
Dark as the shores of futurity?

Awake, and say, ye Dead!
We have seen the tall majestic cane
Borne prostrate on the heaving main:
And trees up-rent by the western blast,
The rolling tides of our isles have cast—
These shew of verdant bowers.

But ye, though your features bear no trace
Of kindred with our fairer race,
Ye tell us of breathing sentient forms
Haunting those groves o'er the ocean's storms—
Of human griefs like ours.

Awake, awake!—But those dusk forms lay
Cold silent things in the sun's warm ray,
Wound in the coils of their long black hair,
In death's dark, dreamless slumber there:
Unwitting that strange men o'er them bent
The gaze of inquiring wonderment:
Nor saw they that isle of their exiled graves,
Nor heard they the hoarse assassin waves
Booming along in their sullen pride,
As the deep sea called back her rebellious tide.

Ye are mute—still mute—but ye are here,
Sad tokens of some existent sphere,
Where never bark of our ancient world
Triumphantly her white sails hath unfurled,
Nor seen her pennons stream.
The voices that told in days of yore
Of another clime, a far distant shore—
The light of science that then was viewed

As a phantom lamp, by fools pursued,
Is now no more a dream.

MELANCHOLY.

There is a melancholy, no doubt by which the intellect is expanded, while the heart is made better; a tempered sadness; a sober earnestness, which by occasionally recalling us to the contemplation of an ideal world, softens and refreshes those feelings which habitual intercourse with society is apt to harden. This is that melancholy which is the true source of poetical inspiration, because while it refines our feelings, and enlarges the sphere of our conceptions, it leaves us as active as ever in the exercise of our social duties, and thus preserves that mental equilibrium, that balance of the intellect, the feelings, and the fancy, which is the characteristic of the highest order of genius. Very different are its effects, when it is carried to excess. Excessive melancholy, like excessive levity, is a selfish feeling.

It renders us solitary, suspicious, querulous, and deadens our sympathy for others, while it increases our sensibility for ourselves. These social energies which should connect us with our fellow-men, grow indolent and dormant; the active duties of life are forgotten in the passive; gradually we lose our relish for the common and natural feeling, the simple mind and tears that make up the mass of human life, and learn to substitute glaring and distorted portraits, which are the reflection of our own morbid peculiarities, for those simpler forms of universal truth and beauty, which all hearts acknowledge at once and admire.

APOPLEXY.

The sudden deaths so frequent of late years among distinguished men, and persons in what is termed high life, have their cause very often no doubt in luxurious and dissipated living. Of the dead who have prematurely fallen by excessive indulgence in eating and drinking, it is useless to speak. But it is impossible to look through our cities and among public men, without a feeling of strong repugnance at the exhibition of gross indulgence which every where prevails. It is by no means disreputable to eat four times as much as is necessary, and drink brandy and wine enough to preserve it; but it is very dangerous. The consequences are every day seen in the sudden blow up or popping off of individuals who thus indulge themselves. What is the practice of most of our countrymen of all grades and professions? Is it not to take a little something before breakfast, especially if travelling, or attending upon the legislature, or engaged at court, or in any other public business? Must not eleven o'clock forenoon, be attended to with a brandy or gin cocktail; and if ever I take any thing it is about this time in the day—which means any time. Dinner of course always apologizes for brandy and water, and if ever there is a good time for a bottle of wine it is between four and five, when dinner is over. At the South the water is so warm it needs something in it to make it go down good—in New-York it is so bad, no one thinks of drinking it without brandy—and at the North it is too cold for health without the same mixture. Having taken tea, and walked out a square or two, some hot whiskey punch is the sort if it is cold weather, or if it is hot, cold punch is cooling—and "thus runs the world away."

The drunkard is dirty, debased and beastly enough, but a glutton more so, and when both are united, "what a consummation!" The only consolation and the only hope of man in such a case, is, that some hot day he will blow up, the torpedo will let fly. It was a remark of the Emperor Napoleon that he who eats the least always eats too much; and there is no doubt of it. Especially it is true of men employed at the lighter avocations of life, or engaged in study or professional business. Continually, therefore, do we find such men falling by apoplexy, and diseases affecting the action of the heart or the tone of the stomach. They take none of the exercise which renders the farmer robust and gives energy to the digestive organs; and yet, perhaps, they devour daily more food than a laboring man should, and that of a luxurious and indigestible quality. The muscles of such an one become flabby, and hang upon the bones and sinews with a feeble tenacity, the blood vessels become weak and enlarged, and on some occasions of an overloaded, stimulated and irritated stomach, he is seen to fall suddenly upon his face and dies so—even so!

Intemperate and luxurious living is now an evil among us, fixed and deep beyond eradication. Societies and individuals and the press, may indeed do something, but we despair of seeing, by any effort that can be made, any general or important reformation. The tide of dissipation is moving on, and it will continue to swallow up its yearly, mighty congregation, until that all powerful agent in worldly affairs—fashion, shall make that unfashionable which is now genteel, for it is among the fashionable, the genteel, the middle and higher classes, that dissipation is most extensive, and with them rests the example and all its powers, which is to operate upon the rest of mankind. Continual and most alarming warnings are not sufficient to check indulgence in one who has long consulted his palate. He will continue to feed as though he were a "calf of the stall," and "follow strong drink, until wine inflame" him. He cannot be reclaimed by any effort that can be made—his fate is fixed, and he must be left to encounter it. But there is a field for every man who has a right feeling on this subject, and who knows the luxury of a total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—in his own family—among his own children. There his example and his precepts, rightly enforced, may leave an impression and benefit mankind, when the vices of mankind no longer claim his pity or excite his disgust.

DIAMOND MINES.

The high value attached to diamonds does not depend so much on their beauty and hardness, as on the great scarcity, and the labour and expense necessary in procuring them. Hitherto they have been observed in the torrid zone alone, and Brazil is the only part of the Americas in which they have been found. The historical account of their discovery in that country is as follows.

Near the capital of the territory of Sero do Frio, flows the river Milho Verde, where it was the custom to dig for gold, or rather to extract it from the alluvial soil. The miners, during their search for gold, found several diamonds, which they were induced to lay aside in consequence

of their particular shape and great beauty, although they were ignorant of their intrinsic value.

The diamond works on the river Jigtonhonha are described by Mr. Mawe as the most important in the Brazilian territory. The river, in depth from three to nine feet, is intersected by a canal beneath the head of which it is stopped by an embankment of several thousand bags of sand, its deeper parts being laid dry by chain-pumps. The mud is now washed away, and the *castalho*, or earth which contains the diamonds, dug up and removed to a convenient place for washing. The process is as follows:—A shed, consisting of upright posts, which support a thatched roof, is erected in the form of a parallelogram, in length about ninety feet, and in width forty-five. Down the middle of its area a current of water is conveyed through a canal covered with plank, from twelve to fifteen feet in length, imbedded in clay, extending the whole length of the shed, and having a gentle slope from the canal. This flooring is divided into about twenty compartments or troughs, each about three feet wide, by means of planks placed on their edges; and the upper end of these troughs communicate with the canal, being so formed that water is admitted into them between two planks about an inch separate from each other. Through this opening the current falls about six inches into the trough, and may be directed into any part of it, or stopped at pleasure, by means of a small quantity of clay. Along the lower ends of the troughs a small channel is dug, to carry off the water.

On the heap of the earth, at equal distances, three high chairs are placed for the overseers, who are no sooner seated than the negroes enter the troughs, each provided with a rake of a peculiar form, and having a short handle, with which he rakes into the trough from 50 to 60 pounds weight of the earth. The water being then allowed to pass in by degrees, the earth is spread abroad, and continually raked up to the head of the trough, so as to be kept in constant motion. This operation is continued for a quarter of an hour, when the water begins to run clearer; and the earthy particles having been washed away, the gravel-like matter is raked up to the end of the trough. At length the current flowing quite clear, the largest stones are thrown out, and afterwards those of an inferior size.—When a negro finds one, he immediately stands upright, and claps his hands: he then extends them, holding the gem between the fore finger and the thumb. An overseer receives it from him, and deposits it in a bowl, suspended from the centre of the structure, and half filled with water. In this vessel all the diamonds found in the course of the day are deposited, and at the close of the work are taken out and delivered to the principal overseer, who, after they have been weighed, registers the particulars in a book kept for that purpose.

When a negro is so fortunate as to find a diamond of the weight of seventeen carats and a half, the following ceremony takes place: he is crowned with a wreath of flowers, and carried in procession to the administrator, who gives him his freedom by paying his master for it. He also receives a present of new clothes, and is permitted to work on his own account. For smaller stones, proportionate premiums are given;—while many precautions are taken to prevent the negroes from stealing the diamonds; with which view they are frequently changed by the overseers, lest these precious gems should be concealed in the corners of the troughs. When a negro is suspected of swallowing a diamond, he is confined in a solitary apartment, and means taken to bring the gem to light.

SALT MINES OF CRACOW.

These celebrated excavations are about five miles distant from the city of Cracow, in a small town named Wieliczka, which is entirely undermined, the cavities reaching to a considerable extent beyond its limits. The length of the great mine, from east to west, is six thousand feet; its breadth, from north to south, two thousand; and its greatest depth eight hundred; but the veins of salt are not limited to this extent, the depth and length of them, from east to west, being yet unknown, and their breadth only hitherto determined. There are at present ten shafts, but not a single spring has been discovered throughout the extent of the mine.

In descending to the bottom, the visitor is surprised to find a subterranean commonwealth, consisting of many families, who have their peculiar laws and policy. Here are likewise public roads and carriages, horses being employed to draw the salt to the mouth of the mine, where it is taken up by engines. These horses, when once arrived at their destination, never more see the light of the sun, and many of the people seem buried alive in this strange abyss, having been born there, and never stirring out; while others are not denied frequent opportunities of breathing the fresh air in the fields, and enjoying the surrounding prospects. The subterranean passages, or galleries, are very spacious, and in many of them chapels are hewn out of the rock-salt. In these passages crucifixes are set up, together with the images of saints, before which a light is kept constantly burning. The places where the salt is hewn out, and the cavities whence it has been removed, are called chambers, in several of which where the water has stagnated, the bottoms and sides are covered with very thick incrustations of thousands of salt crystals, lying one on the other, and many of them weighing half a pound and upwards.—When candles are placed before them, the numerous rays of light reflected by these crystals emit a surprising lustre.

In several parts of the mine, huge columns of salt are left standing, to support the rock; and these are very fancifully ornamented. But the most curious part, in the inhabited part, or subterranean town, is a statue, which is considered by the immured inhabitants, as the actual transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt; and in proportion as this statue appears either dry or moist, the state of the weather above ground is inferred. The windings in this mine are so numerous and intricate, that the workmen have frequently lost their way, and several, whose lights have been extinguished, have thus perished. The number of miners to whom it gives employment, is computed at between four and five hundred; but the whole amount of the men employed in it is about seven hundred.

From the Mirror of the Belles-Lettres.

THE GORED HUNTSMAN.

The night was drawing on apace. The evening mist, as it arose from the ground, began to

lose its thin white wreaths in the deep shadows of the woods. Kochenstein, separated from his companions of the chase, became particularly desirous of discovering in what direction his route lay, but there was no track visible that could guide him to his home. He raised his silver mouthed bugle to his lips, and gave a loud and sustained blast. A distant echo plaintively repeated the note. He listened for another answer with the attention his situation required, but in vain. "This will never do," said he, casting the reins on his horse's neck. "See, good Reinzaum, if thy wit can help thy master at this pinch; it has done so before now." The animal seemed to understand and appreciate the confidence placed in him. Pricking up his ears, and uttering a wild neigh, he turned from the direction his rider had hitherto pursued, and commenced a new route at an animated trot.—For a while, the path promised well; the narrow defile down which it lay, between rows of gigantic larch and twisted oaks, seemed manifestly intended to conduct to some more extended opening. But on reaching its termination, the horse suddenly stopped. The glimmering light that yet remained just enabled the baron to perceive the impervious enclosure of thickly-planted trees, that surrounded the little natural amphitheatre at which he had arrived. "This is worse and worse," exclaimed the disappointed rider, as he cast a disconsolate glance upwards. There was not a single star visible, to diminish the deep gloom in which the woods were enveloped. Weary of remaining in one spot, he rode round the enclosure in which he found himself thus unpleasantly placed. He repeated the same exercise, gazing wistfully on every side, though the darkness was now almost too great to discover to him the massy trunks under the branches of which he rode. At length he stopped suddenly. "Is that a light?" said he inwardly, "that glimmers through the—No, 'tis gone; it comes again! If I could but reach it!" The light remained stationary. He was perplexed whether to remain where he was, with this provoking light before him, and the probable chance of remaining all night in the woods; or to abandon his steed, and endeavor to penetrate through the trees to the spot whence the light issued.—Neither alternative was to his liking. In the former case, he must abide the cold air and damp mist till the morning; in the other he incurred the risk of losing his steed, should he not be able to retrace his way to the spot. In decision, however, was not the fault of his character; and, after a minute's hesitation, he sprang from his horse, fastened him to a tree, and began to explore the wood in the direction of the light. The difficulties he encountered were not few. He was a portly personage, and occasionally found some trouble in squeezing through interstices where a worse-forded man would have passed untroubled. Briers and thorns were not wanting, and the marshy ground completed the catalogue of annoyances. He toiled and toiled, extricating first one leg and then the other from the deep entanglement in which each was by turns plunged, while the object of his attention seemed as distant as ever. But he was not a man to be easily diverted from his purpose; and he labored on. His hands were bruised by the branches he had torn down when they impeded his course; and the heat-drops on his brow, raised by his exertions, mixed with the chill and heavy night-dew that fell around him. At length a desperate effort, almost accompanied with the loss of his boots, placed him free from the morass through which he had waded. He stamped and shook his feet when on dry land, with the satisfaction that such a deliverance inspires. To add to his joy, he perceived that the light he had so painfully sought was not more than fifty ells distant. A moment or two brought him to the door of a low dwelling, overshadowed by a beetling, pent-house-like roof. As far as he could discern, the building was of considerable antiquity. The portal was of stone, and the same material composed the frames of the windows, which were placed far from the ground, and from which proceeded the light he had sought.

Our huntsman lost little time in applying to the door, at first with a gentle knock, which, being disregarded, increased to a thundering reverbation of blows. The gentle and the rude knocks were of equal avail. He desisted from his occupation to listen awhile, but not a sound met his ear. "This is strange, by the mass!" he said. "The house must be inhabited, else whence the light?" And though they slept like the seven sleepers, my blows must have aroused them. Let us try another mode—the merry horn must awaken them, if aught can remove their sluggish natures." Once more resorting to his bugle, he sounded a *reveille*. A jolly cheering note it would have been at another time, but in the middle of the dull night it seemed most unfit; a screech-owl's note would have harmonized better. "I hear them now," said he, "praised be the saints!" On this, as on other occasions, however, the saints got more thanks than their due. An old raven, disturbed by the baron's notes, flapping her wings in flight, had deceived his ears. She was unseen in the congenial darkness, but her hoarse croakings filled the air as she flew.

Irritated at the delay, the baron made a formal declaration of war. In as loud a voice as he could, he demanded entrance; and threatened, in default of accordance, to break open the door. A loud laugh, as from a dozen revellers, was the immediate reply. A piece of the trunk of a young tree lay near him; he took it up, and dashed it with all his strength against the door. It was a mighty blow; but though the very building shook before it, the strong gate yielded not. Before he could repeat the attack, a hoarse voice greeted his ears.

"Begone with thy noise," it said, "else I will loose the dog on thee."
"I will break the hound's neck, and diminish his catiff master by the head, if thou open not the door this instant. What! is this the way to treat a benighted traveller? Open, I say, quickly!"

It seemed that the inmate was about to put his threat into execution, for the deep growl of a wolf-dog was the only answer to the baron's remonstrance. He drew his short hunting sword, and planted himself firmly before the door. He waited awhile, but all was silent. He again had recourse to his battering-ram. The door resisted marvelously, but it became evident that it could not long withstand such a siege. As the strong oak cracked and groaned, the baron redoubled his efforts. At length the voice he had before heard, again addressed him.

"Come in, then, if thou wilt. Fool! to draw down thy fate on thee!"

The bolts were withdrawn.
"Lift up the latch!"
The baron troubled not himself to inquire the meaning of the ominous words of the speaker, but obeyed the direction given, and entered. He found himself in a spacious apartment, which appeared to comprise the whole mansion. He looked around for the face he expected to meet, and started back with astonishment.

The only occupant of the apartment was a lady, the rich elegance of whose dress would have attracted admiration, had not that feeling been suppressed by her personal loveliness. Her white silk garment clung to a form modelled to perfection, and was fastened at her waist by a diamond clasp of singular shape, for it represented a couchant stag. A similar ornament confined the long tresses of her hair, the jetty blackness of which was as perfect as the opposite hue of the brow they shaded. Her face was pale, and her features were melancholy, but of exquisitely tender beauty. She arose, as the baron entered, from the velvet couch on which she was seated, and with a courteous smile motioned him to a seat opposite her own. A table was ready spread by its side, laden with refreshments. He explained the cause of his coming, and apologized with great fervency for his rude mode of demanding admission.

"You are welcome," said the lady, again pointing to the vacant seat.

Nothing could be more ordinary than these three words; but the sound of her voice thrilled through the hearer's sense into his soul. She resumed her seat, and he took the offered place.

He gazed around, and was convinced, to his amazement, that they were alone. When then came the voice with which he had held converse, and whence the uproarious laugh which had first assailed his hearing? They could not, he felt certain, be another chamber under that roof capable of containing such a number of laughers. The dog, too, whose savage growl had put him on his guard, where was he? The baron was, however, too genuine a huntsman to suffer either surprise or admiration to prevent him from doing justice to the excellent meal before him, and to which his hostess invited him, declining, however to partake with her guest.—He ate and drank, therefore, postponing his meditations, except an anxious thought on the situation of his steed. "Poor Reinzaum," thought he, "thou wilt suffer for thy refreshment. A warm stable would be fitter for thee than the midnight damps which chill thee;" and the baron looked with infinite satisfaction on the blazing hearth, the ruddy gleams of which almost eclipsed the softer light of the brilliant lamp that hung from the ceiling. As his appetite became satisfied, his curiosity revived. Once or twice, as he raised his eyes, he met the bright black ones of his entertainer. They were beautiful yet, without knowing why, he shrunk from their glance, for they had not the pensive softness of her features. He filled his goblet, and in the most courteous terms drank the lady's health.—She bowed her head in acknowledgment, and held to him a small golden cup richly encased. He filled it; she drank to him, replaced the cup, and arose from her seat.

"This room," said she, "must be your lodging for the night. Fare well."

He was about to speak. She interrupted him. "I know what you would say—yes, we shall meet again. Take this flower," she added, breaking a rose from a wreath that twined around her hair, in full bloom, though September had commenced, and the flowers of the gardens and the fields were long since dead; "on the day that it fades, you shall see me once more." She then opened a small door in the wainscot, and closed it after her.

The baron felt no disposition to sleep, and paced about the room, revolving the events of the evening. The silence of the hour was favorable to such an employment, and the soft carpet that covered the floor prevented even his own footsteps from being heard. Wearied with his fruitless ruminations, he was beginning to relieve himself from his lonely want of occupation, by taking note—more minutely than before—of the handsome, though antique furniture of the apartment, when his attention was claimed by the sounds of a harp. A few bars only had been played, when the music was sweetened by a voice, the softest he ever heard. The words of the song applied too strikingly to himself to escape his ear.

"Wo to him whose footsteps rude
Break my fairy solitude!
Wo to him whose fated grasp
Dares undo my portal clasp!
Wo to him whose rash advance
Dooms him to my blighting glance!
In the greenwood shall he lie,
On the bloody heather die."

The voice and music ceased together, leaving the baron oppressed with unwonted fears. When he awoke, the ashes on the hearth were sparkless, and the morning, casting away her gray mantle, was beginning to dart her gayer beams through the narrow windows. He perceived that the door through which his hostess had retired was ajar; he ventured to look through the door way, and observed only a closet, which was entirely empty. He opened the entrance door, and found his horse, which he had left tied in the wood, ready for departure, and apparently in excellent condition. "Woman or witch," he exclaimed, "owe her a good turn for this—Now, Reinzaum, keep up thy credit," and, springing on his horse's back, he pursued a track that seemed to lead in the direction he wished; and, without aid of whip or spur, he was at Kochenstein in an hour.

His first act was to place the rose in a vase of water. Day by day he visited it, and found its bloom unabated. When three months had passed away, without any visible alteration in the beauty of the flower, he became less sensible of the remembrances connected with it, and gazed on it with indifference. He even displayed it to the inmates of his castle, and among others, to his only daughter, the death of whose mother had left him a widower. Frederica was in her seventh year, and within a few days of its completion. To her earnest entreaties for the flower, her father promised it should be hers on her birthday. The child was overjoyed at the idea of a present, to which much importance was attached in her eyes; for the ever-blooming rose was the talk of the whole castle; and every human creature in it, except its lord, offered many conjectures respecting the flower, all very ingenious, and all very absurd. On the morning of his daughter's birthday, the rose was dead.—Though a man of courage and thirty-two quarantines, he changed colour when he beheld the

A flower, without opening a word, he
nied Heinrich and galloped off. He had
several miles, when he saw before him a
the finest he had ever beheld. It was
lying on the frosty ground, and throwing
its antlers in proud disdain of the measur-
es of the earth. At the approach of the
hunter, it fled. In pure distraction of spirit,
in the dread of his own thoughts which
tempted him to anything to avoid himself,
he rushed, though unattended by a single hound,
through glade and copse, over hill and plain,
chased the lordly stag. At length it abated
speed near the side of a transparent pool, and
in the midst of which a fountain threw up its
beautiful column of waters. The stag halted,
and turned to gaze on its pursuer. He applied
his spur to the quivering flank of his steed, and
snapped his hunting word. A moment brought
him to the side of the quarry; ere another had
elapsed a stroke from the branching antlers
brought him to the ground. The steed fled in
fury, in vain did Rothenstein endeavor to
over his fate. With all the strength of terror
he grasped the left horn of the stag, as it bent
against its prostrate victim. The struggle was
but for an instant, and a branch of the other antler
pierced the baron's side. No sooner was
the stroke inflicted, than the rage which had
possessed the stag, seemed wholly abated. It
offered not to trample on the defenceless man,
or to repeat the blow. Gazing a while on its
work, it turned away, plunged into the waters
of the fountain and was lost from sight in the
overwhelming flood. Enfeebled as he was—for
the baron had raised himself up to look on the
closing waters. Something in the stag's gaze awoke
associations that carried his mind back to the
events of a few months ago. While he gazed
on the fountain, the column of its jet divided,
then sunk, and ceased to play. A figure ap-
peared from the midst. It glided across the
pool, and approached the baron. A lady stood
beside him. She was clad in robes of white, and
her head was girt with a wreath of faded flowers.
Her left brow was spotted with recent blood.
The baron shuddered at her glance—still more
at her voice, for he knew too well the soft tone
in which she sang these lines:

"To my plighted promise true,
Once again I meet thy view;
Now my garden's roses fade,
And thy fawn's debt is paid.
But the fate, and dark the doom,
That led thee to my secret home:
In the greenwood thou art lying,
On the bloody heather dying."

The last sounds mingled with the rush of the
fountain as it rose again, when, retreating on the
waters, the songstress sank into their embrace.
Her last notes had fallen on the ear of the baron.
The rush of the water was unheeded by him; for,
when the song had ceased, he was no more.

SUSSEX COUNTY Administration Meeting.

At a very large and respectable meeting
of the friends of the present Administration
of the General Government convened at
Georgetown, on Tuesday the 15th day of
April, A. D. 1828, agreeably to previous
notice, Purnal Tindal, Esq. was chosen
President, and Dr. John White Vice Presi-
dent of the meeting; and John H. Harris
Esq. and George Frame, Esq. were ap-
pointed Secretaries.

The Hon. Edward Dingle and George B.
Rodney, Esq. in short, but appropriate ad-
dresses, stated the object of the present
meeting to be the adoption of certain rules
and regulations for the purpose of concen-
trating the force, and uniting the energies
of the Administration party in this County,
to ensure the success of the cause therein,
and also through the State.

On motion of Caleb S. Layton, Esq.
Resolved, That a committee of ten per-
sons be appointed to draft such resolutions
as may properly express the sense of this
meeting, and carry its designs into opera-
tion: Whereupon the following gentlemen
were appointed upon that Committee to wit—
William Neal, from N. W. F.; Dr.
John Carey, Nanticoke; Caleb S. Layton,
from B. Kill; Dr. Henry F. Hall, from L.
and Rehoboth; George Walton, Cedar
Creek; Wm. D. Waples, from Indian River;
Hon. Edward Dingle, from Dagsborough;
and Joseph Lynch, from Baltimore Hundred.

The Committee then retired for a few
minutes; returned, and reported the follow-
ing, which was afterwards adopted unani-
mously, viz:

Your Committee regret the want of time
to examine this interesting subject minutely;
they are aware that it is impossible at so
short a notice, and in such a narrow compass,
to do it justice.

Your Committee respectfully submit that
the first and most important consideration
which should engage the attention of the
American people, in selecting a Chief Mag-
istrate, is an enquiry into the principle and
policy proper to be pursued by this Govern-
ment. Should the present worthy incum-
ent, John Quincy Adams, be re-elected,
we have already an assurance of the meas-
ures he will pursue, in the policy of his pre-
sent Administration, which is bottomed upon
what has been properly and emphatically
called "The American System." This System
ensures the protection of American Manu-
factures by a judicious Tariff, Internal
Improvements, by the construction of
Canals and public Roads, and whatever may
add to the defence and security of the peo-
ple by public fortifications, and a whole-
some regulation of the Army.

Your Committee cannot enter upon the
defence of this subject for want of time.—
They however believe that this course of
policy is eminently calculated to secure the
best interests and permanent happiness of
our common Country, and that it is sanc-
tioned by a liberal construction of the Con-
stitution of the United States. Whereupon,
believing the present policy of Mr. Adams's
Administration to be a good one, your com-
mittee can see no good reason why it should
give place to another, which to say the least
of it, is of a very doubtful character.

Your Committee further respectfully sub-
mit that the fitness, qualifications and moral
character of our Public Officers, are sub-
jects of great importance to a wise, virtuous
and free people.

In comparison with General Andrew
Jackson, the moral and mental qualifications
and character of John Quincy Adams appear
in bold relief, and cannot fail to be preferred
by the American people. Mr. Adams
has devoted upwards of forty years of his
life to the public service. During the
whole of that period his industry and zeal
in his Country's cause, his talents and high
attainments, and his uniform strict moral
character, have given him such a strong
hold upon the affections and confidence of

Without descending to personal crimina-
tion, your committee would beg leave to re-
mark that the public and private character
of General Jackson furnish such a mass of
evidence of a want of capacity and civil busi-
ness, and of a fiery, vindictive and ungovern-
able temper as totally disqualify him for a
faithful discharge of the arduous duties of
the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

Whereupon, without occupying your time
any longer, your Committee beg leave to
submit this report, and the following resolu-
tions, for your consideration.

Resolved, That we have the most entire
confidence in the purity, talents and devo-
tiveness to the public service, of JOHN
QUINCY ADAMS, and of the able Cabinet
which he has called to his assistance in the
Administration of the Government.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and
support the principles and policy of the
present Administration, which are bottomed
upon what has been properly and emphati-
cally called "The American System."

Resolved, That we regard the liberal and
unmanly charges of "bargain and sale,"
with which the present Administration have
been assailed, with utter abhorrence and
disgust, because they have been made by a
set of unprincipled office-hunters, without a
foundation in truth.

Resolved, That we regard the mental ac-
quirements, and civil qualifications of Gen.
Andrew Jackson as incompetent to the
high office to which he aspires.

Resolved, That the moral character
and ungovernable passions of General Jack-
son, would render his election to the of-
fice of President, a subject of universal
alarm and apprehension.

Resolved, That we accord to Henry Clay
the tribute of our esteem for his virtue, and
of our confidence in his great talents and
unswerving integrity.

Resolved, That we will use all lawful
and honorable measures to secure the re-
election of John Quincy Adams as Presi-
dent; and of the election of Richard Rush as
Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and is hereby re-
commended to the Citizens of Kent and
New-Castle Counties friendly to the pre-
sent Administration of the General Govern-
ment, to appoint a corresponding number of
delegates to meet those of this County in a
General State Convention at Dover on the
15th day of July next.

Resolved, That it be and is hereby re-
commended to the members who shall com-
pose that Convention to nominate a suit-
able person to represent this State in the
House of Representatives of the United
States in the 21st Congress; and also to pub-
lish an address to the citizens of this State
on the subject of the Presidential question,
setting forth the nature of that contest; the
principles for which the partisans of each of
the Candidates are contending; the charac-
ter, fitness and qualifications of each; to-
gether with such other observations as may
conduce to the dissemination of truth, and
the right understanding of this important
and interesting question.

Resolved, That fifty persons be ap-
pointed on behalf of this County to represent its
citizens in the aforesaid General State Con-
vention, who are respectfully and earnestly
requested to be punctual in their attendance
upon the Convention—viz:

From C. C. Hundred.—Samuel Ratcliff,
Lowder Layton, John Campbell, George
Walton and Elijah Hudson.

N. W. Fork Hundred.—Curtis Jacobs,
Ralph Robinson, John Tennant, Wm. Neal
and Dr. John Gibbons.

Nanticoke Hundred.—Purnal Tindal,
Doctor John Carey, Tilghman Layton,
George Polk and Levin Stewart.

Lewis and Rehoboth Hundreds.—Dr. J.
White, Henry F. Rodney, Dr. Joseph Marsh,
John M. West and Joel Prettyman.

Broad Kiln Hundred.—David Hazzard,
John Wilson, George B. Rodney, Charles
King, and Caleb S. Layton.

B. Creek Hundred.—Thomas Fooks,
Kendal M. Lewis, Philips Matthews, Elias
Taylor and Capt. Isaac Cannon.

L. Creek Hundred.—Wm. A. Elligood,
Jonathan Waller, Dr. Robert H. Griffith,
Isaac W. Copes and William Knowles.

Dagsboro Hundred.—William Dunning,
Stephen M. Hill, Edward Dingle, Isaiah
Long and Robert Morris, (E.)

Baltimore Hundred.—Geo. Truitt, Wm.
S. Hall, Ebe. Campbell, Dr. Lemuel Hall,
and Ebe Walker.

Indian River Hundred.—Joshua Burton,
William D. Waples, Levi Hill, George
Frame and Thomas Robinson of William.

Resolved, That the aforesaid delegates
shall have power to fill any vacancies that
may occur in their respective districts.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby re-
commended to the friends of the Adminis-
tration of the General Government in this
County, to meet on the last Saturday in July
next, in their respective election districts,
at the places designated by law for holding
the General Elections, and then and there
choose by ballot or otherwise, a Committee
of three persons to represent their districts or
hundreds in the General Meeting of the
Committees of the several districts or hun-
dreds.

Resolved, That the Committees from the
several districts or hundreds of the County
be, and they are hereby requested to meet
in a General Committee at Georgetown on
the first Tuesday in August next ensuing
their election or nomination, when and
where they will proceed to nominate and re-
commend to the people a County Ticket.

Resolved, That the said General Com-
mittee may adjourn from day to day till
they shall finish their business; and may al-
so appoint Committees of Correspondence
and of Vigilance for the several hundreds of
the County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be published in the Administration
papers of this State, and that 500 copies
thereof, be printed in pamphlet form for dis-
tribution in this County.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
PURNAL TINDAL, President.
JOHN WHITE, Vice President.
JOHN H. HARRIS, }
GEORGE FRAME, } Secretaries.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
General Jackson and the Tariff.

It will be recollected that last winter the
Senate of Indiana called upon General Jack-
son, through their Governor, to express his
sentiments on the subjects of internal im-
provements and the protection of the do-
mestic industry of the country. The Gen-
eral has declined to answer this call. We
subjoin the resolution and his reply.

election to the Presidency of the United
States on the ground of his being friendly
to internal improvements, and the advocate
of a judicious Tariff, for the protection of
American Manufactures; and, whereas, the
friends of the same distinguished individual
in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennes-
see, Alabama and Mississippi, advocate his
claims to the first office in the Nation, on
account of his opposition to the above meas-
ures or policy; therefore, for the purpose of
enabling the citizens of Indiana to ascertain
what are the real sentiments of Gen. Jack-
son, and to give them an opportunity to vote
understandingly at the next Presidential
election, in reference to these great inter-
ests.

Resolved by the Senate, That his Excel-
lency the Governor, be requested to address
a respectful letter to General Andrew Jack-
son, inviting him to state explicitly whether
he favors that construction of the Constitu-
tion of the United States, which authorizes
Congress to appropriate money for the pur-
pose of making internal improvements in
the several states, and whether he is in fa-
vor of such a system of protective duties,
for the benefit of American Manufactures as
will in all cases, where the raw material,
and the ability to manufacture it, exists in
our country, secure the patronage of our
own manufactures to the exclusion of those
of foreign countries, and whether, if elected
President of the United States, he will in
his public capacity recommend, foster and
support, the American System.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Gov-
ernor, be requested, as soon as he receives
the answer of General Jackson to the letter
contemplated in the preceding resolution,
to cause the same to be published, together
with the resolutions, in the newspapers
printed at Indianapolis.

His Excellency James B. Ray, Governor of
Indiana.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1828.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your
Excellency's letter, of the 30th ultimo, en-
closing a set of resolutions of the Senate of
Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view
of ascertaining my opinions on certain polit-
ical topics.—The respect which I entertain
for the Executive and Senate of your State,
excludes from my mind the idea that an-
friendly disposition dictated the interroga-
tories which are proposed. But I confess
my regret at being forced, by this sentiment,
to depart in the smallest degree, from that
termination on which I have always acted.
Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my
opinions from the people, upon any political
or national subjects; but as they were in
various ways promulgated in 1824, I am ap-
prehensive that my appearance before the pub-
lic at this time, may be attributed, as has al-
ready been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, re-
spectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana,
that my opinions, at present, are precisely
what they were in 1823, and 4, when they
were communicated, by letter, to Dr. Cole-
man, of North Carolina, and when I voted
for the present Tariff and appropriations
for internal improvements. As that letter
was written at a time when the division of
sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly
marked as they are now, in relation both to
the expediency and constitutionality of the
system, it is enclosed herewith; and I beg the
favor of your Excellency to consider it a
part of this communication. The occasion
of which it arose, was embraced with a
hope of preventing any doubt, misconception,
or necessity for further enquiry, respec-
tively my opinion on the subject to which
you refer—particularly in those States,
which you have designated as cherishing a
policy at variance with your own. To pre-
serve our invaluable Constitution, and to pre-
pare to repel the invasion of a foreign
force, by the practice of economy, and the
cultivation within ourselves, of the means
of national defence and independence, should
be, it seems to me, the leading object of
any system which aspires to the name of
"American," and of every prudent Adminis-
tration of our Government.

I trust, sir, that these general views taken
in connexion with the letter enclosed, and
the votes referred to, will be received as a
sufficient answer to the enquiries suggested
by the resolutions of the Senate. I will
further observe, to your Excellency, that my
views of Constitutional power, and Ameri-
can policy, were imbibed, in no small degree,
in the times, and from the sages of the rev-
olution, and that my experience has not dis-
posed me to forget their lessons; and in con-
clusion I will repeat that my opinions re-
main, as they existed in 1823, and 4, unin-
fluenced by the hopes of personal aggran-
dizement, and that I am sure they will never
deprive me of the proud satisfaction of
having always been a sincere and consistent
republican.

I have the honor to be, very respect-
fully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A meeting of the proprietors of this work
was held in London on the 28th of January,
when a report was made by Mr. Brunel on
the state of the works, the extent of the late
disaster, and the measure resorted to for
repairing it. It appears from this report,
that the excavation had advanced previous
to the accident of Jan. 12, 600 feet from the
shaft, and 52 feet since the repair of the for-
mer breach. It had now reached within
25 feet of the middle of the channel and with-
in 375 feet of low water mark, and within
375 feet of the first wharf on the north side
of the river. The distance yet to be exca-
vated, before reaching the shaft on the north
side, is 700 feet.

The present breach is less than the form-
er one, as it has required only 953 cubic
yards of ground, principally clay in bags, to
fill it. The former required 1480 cubic yards.
The filling was not yet considered complete,
and sufficiently condensed to bear the weight
of water above it, but the water has been
so far drawn off, as to be eleven feet lower
in the tunnel, than in the river. The funds
of the company yet unexpended amount to
£27,000. The company voted to prosecute
the work; and authorized the directors to
receive voluntary contributions to the funds,
assurances having been given of a strong in-
terest in the undertaking on the part of the
public, and of a disposition to aid it. Bank-
ers, and other gentlemen in different parts
of the city, have been appointed to receive
contributions. The report of the directors
was accompanied by the following description
of the accident by Mr. Brunel, Jr.

"I had been in the frames (shield) with
the workmen, throughout the whole night,
the broken machinery there at ten o'clock.

During the workings, through the night, no
symptoms of insecurity appeared. At six
in the morning, (the usual time for shifting
the men,) a fresh set, or shift of men, came
on to work. We began to work the ground
at the west top corner of the frame. The
tide had just begun to flow, and finding the
ground tolerably quiet, we proceeded, by
beginning at the top, and had worked about
a foot downwards, when on exposing the
next six inches, the ground swelled sudden-
ly, and a large quantity burst through the
opening thus made. This was followed in-
stantly by a large body of water. The rush
was so violent as to force the men, on the
spot where the burst took place, out of the
frame, (or cell) on the top timber stage, be-
hind the frames. I was in the frame with
the man, but upon the rush of the water, I
went into the next box, (or cell,) in order
to command a better view of the irruption;
and seeing that there was no possibility of
their opposing the water, I ordered all the
men in the frames to retire. All were re-
tiring except the three men who were with
me, and they retreated with me. I did not
leave the stage until those three men were
down the ladder of the frames, when they
and I proceeded about twenty feet along the
west arch of the Tunnel; at this moment
the agitation of the air by the rush of the
water was such as to extinguish all the
lights and the water had gained the
height of the middle of our waists. I
was at that moment giving directions to the
men in what manner they ought to proceed,
in the dark, to effect their escape, when
they and I were knocked down and covered
by a part of the timber stage. I struggled
under water for some time, and at length
extricated myself from the stage, and by
swimming, and being forced by the water, I
gained the eastern arch, where I got a bet-
ter footing, and was enabled, by laying hold
of the railway rope, to pause a little, in the
hope of encouraging the men who had been
knocked down at the same time with my-
self. This I endeavored to do by calling to
them. Before I reached the shaft, the water
had risen so rapidly, that I was out of my
depth, and therefore swam to the visites'
stairs—the stairs for the workmen being oc-
cupied by those who had so far escaped.—
My knee was so injured by the timber stage,
that I could scarcely swim or get up the
stairs; but the rush of the water carried me
up the shaft. The three men who had been
knocked down with me, were unable to ex-
tricate themselves, and I am grieved to say,
they are lost; and I believe, also two old men
and one young man, in other parts of the
work."

The Jackson 'Telegraph' acknowledges
the gross ignorance of General Jackson, and
thinks it rather a recommendation than a
disqualification for the office of Chief Mag-
istrate.—"We care not," says the Editors
of the Telegraph, "we care not, if he [Gen-
eral Jackson] shells Congress with a K."—
What a regard the Telegraph must have for
the literary character of the United
States!!!

The same paper goes on to descant on the
superior advantages of Ignorance over
Knowledge, for the occupant of so high a
station. "History abounds," says the Tele-
graph, with splendid examples of men re-
markable for great qualities, who could not
even read their own language, MUCH LESS
WRITE IT WITH ACCURACY!"

This leader of Jacksonism would take us
back a few centuries to the days of Jack
Cade. We submit to the consideration of
these Printers, for the Senate, a few brief
lines from Shakespeare.

"Dick—The first thing we do let's kill all the
lawyers.
Cade—Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a
lamentable thing that the skin of an innocent
lamb should be made parchment? that parch-
ment, being scribbled over, should undo a man?
Some say, the bee stings but I say, 'tis the bees'
wax, for I did but seal once to a thing, and I was
never mine own man since. How now! who's
there?"

Enter some, bringing in the Clerk of Chatham.
Smith—The Clerk of Chatham: he can write,
and read, and cast accounts.
Cade—O monstrous!
Smith—We took him setting of boys' copies.
Cade—Here's a villain!
Smith—Has a book in his pocket with red let-
ters in't!
Cade. Nay, then he is a conjurer.
Dick. Nay, he can make obligations, and write
court hand.

Cade. I am sorry for it: the man is a proper
man, on mine honour; unless I find him guilty,
he shall not die. Come hither, sirrah, I must
examine thee: What is thy name.
Clerk. Immanuel.
Dick—They use to write it on the top of let-
ters: 'Twill go hard with you.

Cade—Let me alone.—Dost thou use to write
thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an
honest plain-dealing man?
Clerk—Sir, I thank God I have been so well
brought up, that I can write my name.
Dick—He hath confessed: away with him; he's
a villain and a traitor.

Cade—Away with him, I say: hang him with
his pen and inkhorn about his neck.
Exeunt some with the Clerk."

A French Dancing-master among the Iroquois.
His lessons were paid for in beaver skins and
bears' hams. In the midst of a forest appeared
a sort of barn; in this barn I found a score of
savages male and female, debauched like con-
jurers; their bodies half bare, their ears slashed,
with ravens' feathers on their heads, and rings
passed through their nostrils. A little French-
man, powdered and frizzled in the old fashion, in
a pea-green coat, a drugged waistcoat, and mus-
lin frill and ruffles, was capering away on his
kit, and making the Iroquois caper to the tune
of Madelon Friguet. In speaking of the Indi-
ans, M. Violet always said, *Ces miseres sauvages*,
and *ces dames sauvages*. He highly extolled
the agility of his scholars, in fact, I never wit-
nessed such gambols. M. Violet, holding his
kit between his chin and his chest, tuned the
important instrument; he cried out in Iroquois,
"To your places!" and the whole company fell
a capering like a band of demons.—*Chateau-
brants' travels in America.*

It is remarked in the New-York papers
that there is reason to fear that early fruit trees,
and tender vegetable plants, will receive irre-
parable injury.

When snow melts as it falls, or when it
even remains on the ground in a moist state,
as was the case in New-York, no injury will
be done to any kind of vegetables—it rather
protects them from frost. We are happy
to say, that on examining some fruit trees
and early vegetables in the vicinity of this
city yesterday afternoon, we found that not
the slightest injury had been done them by
the storm, altho' they had been completely
covered with snow for more than 24 hours.
Ed. Balt. Pat.

THE SPIRIT OF JACKSONISM.

The opposition which we have ever made
to the election of Gen. Jackson, has exposed
us to frequent insults from anonymous
sources—all of which viewing them as hon-
orable evidence that our shades did not al-
ways fall harmless, we have treated as they
deserved. We have within a few days re-
ceived one, which as it may amuse, by its
singularity, we have determined to exhibit
to the reader. Whether written as a mere
piece of fun, or with a serious purpose of in-
timidation, the reader is as competent as we
to determine. No matter which, it faith-
fully displays the bigoted spirit which animates
the partisans of Gen. Jackson—who literally
(if we may adopt the blasphemous idea
of the writer) in many instances, seems to
place him before the Deity. The original
of the letter may be seen at this office. It
is dated and Postmarked, Murfreesborough,
Tennessee.—*Richmond Whig.*

"March 30th 1828.—Murfreesborough Ten-
nessee.

"Mr. John H. Pleants. The theme of
Jackson is carried to a great pitch in this
country—it [is] almost Gen. Jackson first
and God Almighty next—as I am a particu-
lar friend of yours, I would advise you to
keep cool in the Presidential election and
rather draw in your horns for Jackson is
certain to be elected, and [I] know his tem-
per when in power—he will punish his ene-
mies. Therefore yourself, John Binns, and
others will perhaps meet with a halter if
you go on as you have done heretofore for
your violent opposition to this Saviour of his
country.

One of the Party at the Birth Day
Dinner at Murfreesborough on
the 15th of this inst."

Mr. Randolph, in his address to his Con-
stituents in 1823, used these words—
"The election of General Jackson to the
Presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can
in no event, possibly occur. The United
States have not yet become so corrupted as
to choose a man of military talents to gov-
ern the national councils."

And yet Mr. Randolph, in his speech on
the Judiciary bill, delivered in the Senate of
the United States, in 1826, said—
"I shall vote for General Jackson at the
next election, whoever else shall be nomi-
nated. He is the first military man in the
country."

The New Orleans papers of the 15th ult.
state that thirty mails from Washington

Upwards of two thousand dollars have
been subscribed to the ladies' Greek fund in
Boston.

DIED—On the morning of the 8th inst.
after a severe struggle—the Jackson cause
in Cincinnati. In the afternoon of the 7th
it was seized with a severe fit of the cramp
in the stomach, the symptoms of dissolution
grew more and more alarming till 12 o'clock
of the 8th, when it expired without a groan.
The effect was so severe, and the shock so
sudden and unexpected to the Advertiser
and Republican, that they had not time to
notice it in their papers of Tuesday and
Wednesday. Out of friendship to them we
offer to their readers this apology for their
omission.

THE OHIO PAPERS received last night con-
firm the account we have before published,
of a great revolution in public sentiment in
favor of the Administration in Cincinnati.—
From the National Crisis, we copy the fol-
lowing.

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after a severe struggle—the Jackson cause
in Cincinnati. In the afternoon of the 7th
it was seized with a severe fit of the cramp
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The New Orleans papers of the 15th ult.
state that thirty mails from Washington

City, reached that place the preceding evening, via Mobile. The mail route from St. Francisville was impossible in consequence of a crevasse, near a mile in width, below Manchac Church.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 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.

RICHARD RUSH.

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

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

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 even his father advises his son not to follow.

J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

write down, they attempt to beat down. They are flattered, caressed, and amply compensated in a pecuniary way, by the leaders of the Jackson party at Washington, from the Vice President down to the lick-spittle, Krummer.

A few minutes previous to Duff Green's attack upon Mr. Sparhawk, he was seen familiarly conversing with the Vice President, and it was generally understood that he then communicated to him his intention to assault the reporter. After the assault, which was conducted in a bull-dog like manner, he immediately returned to the company of Mr. C. If such conduct is to be tolerated and encouraged, where, we would ask, is the safeguard to the life and liberties of the American people? Not in the laws, for they are made despised and trampled under foot, and are subservient to the designs of men, who aim at power and aggrandizement to the subversion of every principle of justice.

The late attack upon the private secretary of the President affords another instance of the encroachment of arbitrary power. He was at the time in the act of discharging his official duty—bearing a message from the President to the Senate. In the rotunda of the capitol he is way-laid, beat and abused by a desperado. For what? Because the Secretary, who is the son of the President, said that, if Jarvis knew in what estimation he was held in his father's house, he would not suffer himself to be seen there. We believe that the motive which induced Jarvis to strike the Secretary was, he conceived it would be throwing a stigma upon the character of the family of Mr. Adams, and adding a laurel to his own cap, for having beat the son of the President. If such a motive can stimulate such men to such deeds, we may shortly expect to hear of the President himself, having been collared, and beat by some more aspiring hero from the Jackson school, who may be anxious to win new laurels and immortalize his name—this however had better be reserved for that great prototype of excellence, General Jackson.

We lay before our readers, to-day, a letter from General Jackson in reply to the request of the Senate of Indiana, that he would express, explicitly, his sentiments on the subject of internal improvements and the protection of the domestic industry of the country. The reader will, on the first glance, be forcibly struck at the evasive manner in which the General answers the questions. "My opinions," he says, "at present are precisely what they were in 1823 and '24, when they were communicated by letter to Dr. Coleman of North Carolina." Why does not Gen. Jackson state "explicitly," without referring to his letter to Dr. Coleman or any one else, what his views are in relation to the two important subjects presented to him. One would suppose that he does not know what his views really are; but he recollects having once expressed them, since when he has not changed his mind; and consequently his opinions are "at present" precisely what they were then." Gen. Jackson is asked "to state EXPLICITLY whether he favors that construction of the Constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of making internal improvements in the several States, and whether he is in favour of such a system of protective duties for the benefit of American manufactures, as will, in all cases where the raw material, and the ability to manufacture it, exist in our country, secure the patronage of our own manufactures, to the exclusion of those of foreign countries, and whether, if elected President of the United States, he will, in his public capacity, recommend, foster, and support the American System."

Now, let the reader place these questions by the side of his answer, and compare them, and he will unhesitatingly say that, the Senate of Indiana is now as much in the dark in relation to his real sentiments, as it was before it addressed him.

SUMMARY.—English papers state that the Russian stock had fallen, on the calculation that the Russian government will destroy its credit in Europe, by engaging in separate hostilities with Turkey.

New corn was six or eight inches high in Alabama on the 25th Feb.

The Mexican government has recently declared the Guasacanal a port of entry. It is situated in lat. 18° north—about 200 miles S. E. of Vera Cruz—and the same place where the government contemplate cutting a Canal to the Pacific Ocean.

The New-York Evening Post mentions that a portion of the faculty in London are beginning to employ galvanism as a remedy against dyspepsia.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Aurora, that Dr. Thomas P. Jones of that city has been appointed Superintendent of the Patent Office at Washington, vacant by the death of Dr. Thornton.

In launching a large flat full rigged, at Manchester, (Eng.) on the 29th of February last, by some accident who turned over, and about 300 persons, who were on board at the time, were precipitated into the water. The number of lives lost on the occasion could not be ascertained, but forty-seven dead bodies had been found.

The Secretary of the Jackson Committee of Nashville, (Nelson Patterson, Esq.) has been detected in forging checks, &c. to a considerable amount.

The Medical Society of the District of Colum-

bia declare, as their opinion, that re-vaccination is not necessary to secure safety from the small pox; and that vaccination can be relied on to rescue mankind from the fatal effects of small pox or varioloid, to an extent equal, if not greater, than the inoculated or natural small pox.

A man who had picked the pocket of a gentleman at the Charleston theatre of a thousand dollars, was found drunk in the street by another gentleman, who finding in his possession a large sum of money, conducted him to the watch house, and deposited the money with the officer. Next morning the gentleman who lost the money, made application to the watch house, identified his property, and the thief was conducted to jail.

The advancement of the Duke of Wellington to the premiership, does not appear to be at all pleasing to our neighbours in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—they however console themselves with the reflection, that as Mr. Huskison is retained in the Colonial department, "the Colonies are likely to fare better than the mother country under the present ministry."

Tiney Corney, a colored woman, died lately in Philadelphia, aged upwards of 114 years.

A white woman, named Mary White, hung herself lately in a watch house in Baltimore—she had attached a handkerchief to the bars of a window, to which were fastened her garters, which were tied round her neck—when discovered, she was lying on the floor, dead, the handkerchief having given away.

Mr. Cowell, the manager of the theatre at Baltimore, has offered the entire receipts of one night's performance for the benefit of the Greeks—Miss Clara Fisher has proffered her services on the occasion. The Ladies' Committee, to whom the tender was made, have accepted it, but with characteristic delicacy insist on the usual expenses of the house being deducted.

Some of the London papers of the last of February, represent the health of his majesty, George IV. as nearly in the worst state. The heir apparent (Duke of Clarence) is said to be not on the very best terms with the Duke of Wellington.

It is stated that Sir Howard Douglass, Lieut. Governor of N. Brunswick, has received instructions to proceed to Russia; for the purpose of being present at the discussion that may take place there, in consequence of that power being appointed arbitrator in settling the question of the N. E. boundary of the U. States.

Six millions of acres of land are said to have been enclosed and brought into tillage in England since the commencement of the last century.

The London Morning Herald of the 25th February states that the increase in the consumption of Gin within the last year has risen from twelve to twenty-four millions of gallons. If he means in the city of London, this would be nearly 20 gallons per annum for every man, woman and child in the place! *can't be!*—the falling off in the quantity of beer brewed in the last six months in 1826 and that of 1827, is 98,412 brls. in ten breweries!

The changes in the weather the past season have been remarkably great and sudden, throughout the different countries of Europe.

Silk.—The Village Record, (Westchester, Penn.) observes, "we are authorized to say, that H. J. Jeffries of this borough has carefully saved, and will freely give to those who are disposed to make their own silk, a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm."

The snow storm commenced in New-York on Saturday evening week, at ten o'clock, and continued, with slight intermission, until two o'clock on Monday afternoon following.

The National Journal publishes the official copy of an Order of Council dated February 13, declaring the ports of Picton and Nova Scotia to be free ports.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst. the Tariff passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 to 94. The Editor of the National Journal in his remarks upon the subject observes:—

The Tariff has at length passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 to 94. We feel no disposition to qualify the doubts we expressed in our last of its final passage in the Senate. The bill appears to have very few friends. The unpalatable nature of its provisions, and its descriptive and neutral character, lead us strongly to the belief that it will not become a law of the land.

Mr. Randolph said yesterday that the bill had "no reference to any manufactures whatever, but the manufacture of a President." The bill is emphatically a bill for the Jackson party, and Mr. Randolph, we presume, understands their secret movements and motives sufficiently to render him an authority on this point. A Jackson Committee framed the bill—every amendment grafted into it has come from a Jackson source—the friends of the Administration have been thwarted, crossed, and reviled at every turn; and such of them as have felt it their duty to vote for the bill, have done so merely to avoid the imputation of having voted against any measure holding out a promise of protection. It is impossible to suppose that the bill can be of any benefit to the suffering interests of the country; and we have Mr. Randolph's testimony to show that this was never even contemplated. The manufacture of a President is all to which it looked. Looking at the source of the bill, and the course of proceedings throughout, no one can be so dull as not to understand that General Jackson is the raw material out of which this President is to be manufactured. The experiment seems to be a desperate one. We believe that from such a material no fabric can be produced which the American people will adopt and wear.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

It is shown to every day's experience, that there is among men ambitious of literary fame, a general fondness for applause, even beyond their merits. But when the applause is grounded on our improvement, it is not so eagerly sought after. In such a case we are reminded of the low station we once occupied on the lit-

rary scale; and this is not so pleasant as to be considered wise from our youth up.

These reflections occurred to me on reading an article in the Advertiser of the week before last, in which our scientific little world is much applauded at the expense of its reputation some years since. Not being able to do away the chilliness which followed its perusal, by philosophizing on the effects of wounded self love, pride, and patriotic jealousy, I was led to the conclusion that the writer had erred in his retrospective view of our Borough. Corresponding to the time in which he finds us an "ignorant bigotted class," suffering all the knowledge to be lavished on benches, my chronological chart bears the name of Stevens, with his three courses of lectures on Astronomy, and also an account of some lectures on Natural Philosophy. Surely our bench must excel in wisdom, if all these lectures were confined there. But perhaps 'C.' alludes more particularly to one gentleman afflicted with a grammatical "mania," who, it will be confessed, failed to excite much fellow-feeling.

The origin of our Academy has been too generally attributed to John Finch, who certainly had a large share in it, for which he deserves much credit. Our author says, it was talked of long since, and that the "hand of the influential was then upon it." That it was along ago talked of is correct, but its later formation proves that the hand of the influential was not upon it till within a year. Its remote origin was doubtless at home; the establishment of a sister institution at Westchester furthered the scheme; and the lectures of John Finch enabled us to unite our efforts in a focus, and here the organization of our flourishing Academy began.

In relation to Botany, 'C.' is perhaps unappreciated of the recent formation of a class for the cultivation of that science. And I am authorized to state, that by a correspondence with that society, he will at any time afford pleasure to one or more of its members qualified to instruct him, by offering himself to join in a botanical excursion. To all sincere friends of the American System this plan will be as acceptable as one proposed by a Finch, or any other valuable exotic. The "botanical class" promises much, though yet in its infancy, and will probably receive some attention from the ladies. Q.

Dr. Howe, well known throughout the United States for his indefatigable exertions in the cause of Greece, has issued proposals to publish a historical sketch of the revolution in that country.

A letter from the U. S. Consul at Tenerife, of Feb. 12, received at Boston, says—please inform your board of Health, that the Small Pox is raging here like the Plague.

George R. Lee, has been convicted in the Mayor's Court at Philadelphia, of keeping a bawdy house; fined \$500, and sentenced to a servitude at hard labor in the state prison for a term of five years.

It is said there are now in Canada, only two survivors of Gen. Wolfe's army, and they are nearly 100 years old. John Robinson, who came to Canada and joined Wolfe's army in 1757, died recently in the Parish of St. Roche, aged 97.

Wolf, the missionary, being prevented from prosecuting his intended mission to Palestine, in consequence of the present unsettled state of Turkey, intends to visit the scattered Jews in Africa, and to explore the country as far as Tombuctoo.

The U. S. frigates Java and Constitution, were at Mahon January 13th. The latter was to sail shortly for the U. States, having been at that station near three years—Lieut. George M'Colloch, died on board the Constitution about the 1st of December last.

One thousand garment have been received at New York from Norwich, Conn. a donation from the ladies of that place, to be forwarded to the suffering Greeks.

From the Staunton (Va.) Spectator.
SIGNS IN VIRGINIA.

James Madison and James Monroe, ex-presidents of the United States, are opposed to the election of General Jackson.

John Marshall, chief justice of the U. S. is opposed to the election of General Jackson.

The judges of the federal courts for the eastern and western districts of Virginia, are opposed to the election of General Jackson.

Four out of five judges of the high court of appeals are opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson.

The chancellor of the superior court of chancery for the Staunton district is opposed to General Jackson.

The judge for the superior court of law for the county of Augusta, is opposed to Gen. Jackson.

There are 36 justices of the peace in the county of Augusta; of which 31 are opposed to Gen. Jackson, two "on the fence," and 3 friendly to him.

The corporation of Staunton is governed by a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, and six common councilmen; of which the mayor, recorder, three aldermen, and five common councilmen, are opposed to General Jackson, two "on the fence," and one common councilman friendly.

There are fourteen resident attorneys in Staunton, of whom eleven are opposed to Gen. Jackson.

There are eleven dry-good stores in Staunton; the proprietors of nine of them are opposed to Gen. Jackson, and in the other two the partners are equally divided in opinion.

For the Delaware Advertiser.
Summary of the Journal of the Weather FOR MARCH.

Average of Bar. at sunrise,	29.29
noon	29.74
3 P. M.	29.49
do Therm. at sunrise,	34.99
noon	48.54
3 P. M.	46.37
Maximum of Bar. 30.27 at sunrise on the 26th.	
Minimum of do 29.40 at 3 P. M. on the 1st.	
Max. of Ther. 69° at 3 P. M. on the 28th & 29th.	
Min. do 19° at sunrise on the 1st.	
Coldest day 36° on the 1st.	
Warmest day 64° on the 29th.	
About 4 inches of rain fell during the month.	

A meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, 3d inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.
S. S. GRUBB, Secy.

Administration Meeting.
The Friends of the Administration in Kent County are requested to meet at the State-house in Dover, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing fifty delegates to meet the delegates from New-Castle and Sussex, in a general State convention to be held in Dover on said day, and to take such other measures preparatory to the next General Election as may be necessary to the success of the Party.

Grand Lodge of Delaware.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Delaware will be held at Wilmington on Monday the 5th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the second Presbyterian church of Wilmington. The subordinate Lodges are requested to attend by their representatives, and all the brethren within sound of the gavel are invited to be present and join in the ceremony. By order of the M. W. Grand Master,
WM. T. READ, Grand Secy.

April 28, 1828.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Valentine M'Neal & Son*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to V. M'Neal, who is authorized to settle it concerns.

V. M'NEAL, JAMES M'NEAL.

Wilmington, May 1, 1828. 32—

The business will be continued as usual, by JAMES M'NEAL, at Nos. 98 and 100, Market St.

Millinery and Fancy Store.

R. MCCONNELL, Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a *Millinery and Fancy Store*, at the corner of King and Second Streets, opposite the East end of the Lower Market house, (Miss Ann Bail's old stand,) where she offers for sale, Ladies' Leghorns, Straw, Gimp and Silk Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods. Also, Ladies' Leghorns, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, bleached and altered in the most fashionable style.

N. B. Mourning bonnets furnished at the shortest notice.
May 1, 1828. 32—2m.

FOR SALE.

That valuable **MERCHANT MILL, MILLER'S HOUSE AND STORE**, at Swan Creek Bridge, on the postroad from Baltimore, to Havre de Grace, and distant from the latter place about 3 1/2 miles, together with a **STONE WAREHOUSE**, at the tide 1 1/2 miles from the mill, and 120 acres of land, chiefly in wood, bounding on the creek, where vessels drawing 7 feet water can at all times load. The Mill is of brick, 4 stories high, calculated to run 4 pair of 6 feet stones; and was built in 1811, by the late Mark Fingle, Esq. without regard to expense, under the superintendence of that able engineer, John Davis, Esq. and is considered complete in every respect.

The advantages of this property from its vicinity to the Susquehanna, and the cross cut canal and its situation on Chesapeake bay, are too obvious to be enlarged on. It will be sold nevertheless at a considerable sacrifice, and to suit the convenience of purchasers, a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years will be given, so as to make the payments perfectly easy. Application to be made to the subscribers, but Peca Smith, Esq. of Harford county, residing near the Mill, will show the Property to any one desirous of examining it.

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS,
Apr 25. 32—4t. Baltimore.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Coach Maker's Shop from Hanover Street, to the large and commodious building lately occupied by Wm. Robinson, in High Street, where he will continue to make COACHES, GIGS and CARRIAGES of every description, in the best and most fashionable manner, and of the best workmanship and materials. He will keep on hand, for sale, Carriages and Gigs, at all times, together the most fashionable Harness. Also, having bought the Machinery for the Manufacture of WOODEN C SPRINGS, he will always have them on hand, for sale, and now offers 100 pair at reduced prices.

Horses, Hay, Corn and Oats, will be taken in exchange for any article in his line, upon the most liberal terms.

In King street, the subscriber has a **LIVERY STABLE**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated with Carriages, Gigs and Horses, at any moment.

P. A. HUMPHREYS.
Wilmington, May 1. 33—4t.

Prize Selling Office.

The following are the numbers for determining the prizes in the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 8th Class.

31. 17. 35. 34. 3. 20. 1. 19.

We had the pleasure to sell Nos 1, 20, 34, a prize of \$300; 3, 17, 35, \$120; 17, 19, 31, \$100; 1, 31, 35, \$100; besides several of inferior denomination. Facts like these, speak trumpet tongued in favor of the "Prize-selling Office."

Union Canal Lottery.

Will be drawn Next Wednesday. Capital prize, \$15,000! tickets \$5. And on the same day, the

Dismal Swamp Lottery.

Of Virginia; the most splendid scheme before the public; capital prize, \$50,000! tickets \$20. For tickets, apply to our address.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,
No. 28, Market-street, Wilmington, Del.
May 1.

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

EIGHTH CLASS—EXTRA.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday, the 3d day of June, 1828, at 5 o'clock A. M.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$3,000 | 10 Prizes of \$120
1 do 1,966 | 20 do 100
2 do 1,000 | 138 do 10
6 do 300 | 1150 do 4
6 do 200 | 8280 do 4
10 do 150 | 9,624 Prizes.
15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.
Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$3.00 | Quarters, .75
Halves, .50 | Eighths, .375
For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
April 24th.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 34.]

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

MAY 8, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

The following lines have been often quoted; but they have beauty which can never grow old.

Too late I staid, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time,
That only treads on flowers.

Oh, who with clear account remarks
The ebbing of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks,
That dazzle as they pass.

And who to sober measurement,
Time's happy swift brings,
When birds of paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings."

From an Irish Paper.

BARNEY BUNTLINE.

One night it blew a hurricane,
The waves were mountain rolling,
When Barney Buntline turned aside,
And said to Billy Bowline,
"A strong north-wester's blowing, Bill,
Don't you hear it roar now?
Lord help 'em! how I pity all
Unhappy folks ashore now!
Blow, blow, blow!"

"Fool-hardy chaps, as lives in towns,
What dangers they are all in!
And how they're quaking in their beds,
For fear the roofs should fall in!
Poor devils! how they envy us,
And wishes I've a notion,
In such a storm, for our good luck,
To be upon the ocean.
Blow, blow, blow!"

"Then as to those kept out all day,
On business, from their houses,
And late at night returning home
To cheer their babes and spouses;
While you and I upon the deck
Are comfortably lying,
My eyes! what tiles and chimney-pots
About their heads are flying!
Blow, blow, blow!"

"Lord help those folks who rashly take
A voyage in the stages;
Some packed on top, some stowed inside,
As snug as birds in cages:
Crash—down they go, and all are killed!
While, when our vessel can't float,
Without the risk of broken necks,
We snugly take the long boat.
Blow, blow, blow!"

"And sometimes we sailors hear
How men are killed or undone,
By overturns in carriages,
By thieves, and fires in London;
We've heard what risks all landmen run,
From noblemen to tailors;
So, Billy, let's thank Providence
That you and I are sailors.
Blow, blow, blow!"

From the U. S. Gazette.

GLEANINGS.

Selected from various celebrated Authors.

A bold appeal to a King.
A poor woman had in vain attempted to obtain the ear of Phillip of Macedon, to certain wrongs of which she complained. The king at last abruptly told her, "he was not at leisure to hear her." "No!" exclaimed she. "Then you are not at leisure to be a king." Phillip was confounded; he pondered a moment in silence over her words—then desired her to proceed with her case; and ever after made it a rule to listen attentively to the applications of all who addressed him.

Facetious Preachers.

There are some persons, who may think that, "Dulness is sacred in a sound divine," and that the most rigid austerity of manners should always be preserved in the pulpit. There has, however, been a species of preachers, who, while they enlightened and instructed their auditors by their moral obligations, and by teaching the great truths of Christianity, have done it by comparisons the most simple, and have even sometimes descended to amuse with their jokes. "There are very few who have not heard of the Reverend Rowland Hill. In preaching a charity sermon at Wapping, he commenced by saying—"I come to preach to sinners—to great sinners,—yes, to wapping sinners."—Percy Anecdotes.

If afflictions were considered as naturally consequent of moral evil, and not as a vindictive display of divine power, many might be convinced of its expediency as a corrective, and be induced to submit to it, as to a rod in the hand of a wise parent.

Charity.—The residuum of all virtues deflected and reduced to their first principles, is faith, hope and charity, but that which is the *sine qua non* of the others, is Charity.

Injuries.—Hasty words rankle the wound which injury gives—soft words assuage it—for givenness cures it—and forgetfulness takes away the scars.

Justice.—is a foundation principle, that cannot be violated without laying the mind open

to the invasion of every species of moral depravity.

Personal Blemishes. are so far like a mirror, that they expose as much the deformity of those who ridicule them, as of those who are ridiculed: **Capital Punishment.**—Governments which punish one man with death for killing another, seem in some degree to justify the act—one is an act of aggression—the other of retaliation.

Truth as certainly existed before the Scriptures concerning it were written, as did the sun and planets, before any treatise appeared on the solar system.

Reflections on past hours.

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to heaven;
And how they might have borne more welcome news—
Their answers form what men experience call;
If wisdom's friend, her best—if not, worst foe;
O reconcile them! kind experience cries—
"There's nothing here, but what as nothing weighs."

The more our joy, the more we know it vain;
And by success are tutor'd to despair.
Nor is it only thus, but must be so;
Who knows not this, tho' gray, is still a child.
Loose then from earth the grasp of fond desire,
Weigh anchor, and some happier clime explore.

Love of Country.

Learn hence, ye people! on how sure a base
The patriot builds his happiness: no stroke,
No keenest, deadliest shaft of adverse fate,
Can make his generous bosom quite despair,
But that alone by which his country falls.
Grief may to grief in endless round succeed,
And nature suffer when our children bleed—
Yet still superior must that hero prove,
Whose first, best passion, is his country's love.

Whithead.

The love of country as a moral virtue, is a fixed disposition to promote the safety, welfare and reputation of the community in which we are born and live, and of the constitution under which we are protected.

A Public Inn.

Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
Will sigh to think that he has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.

Complaisance, though in itself scarcely to be numbered among the moral virtues, is that which gives a lustre to every talent a man can be possessed of. Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. It smooths distinction, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in company pleased with himself. It produces good nature, and mutual benevolence, soothes the turbulent, humanizes the fierce, and distinguishes a society of civilized persons, from a confusion of savages. In a word, complaisance is a virtue, that blends all orders of men together, in a friendly intercourse of words and actions, and is suited to that equality in human nature, which every one ought to consider, and value so far as is consistent with the order and economy of the world.

Addison.

Woman's Love.

Blest is the maid, and worthy to be blest,
Whose soul, entire by him she loves possessed,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,
And asks no power, but that of pleasing most—
Her's is the bliss, in just return to prove,
The honest warmth of undisssembled love.

LITTLETON.

Love.

Like the flower that courts the sun's kind ray,
Will flourish only in the smiles of day;
Distrust's cold air, the generous plant annoys,
And one chill blight of dire contempt destroys.
O shun, my friend, avoid that dangerous coast,
Where peace expires, and fair affection's lost;
By grief, by wit, by anger urged, forbear
The speech contemptuous, and the scornful air;
Should erring nature casual faults disclose,
Would not the breast that harbours your repose;
For every grief that breast from you shall prove,
Is one link broken in the chain of love.

LANSHORNE.

The following sketch is from the chaste and classical pen of Mr. Chandler, one of the Editors of the United States Gazette.

THE FATHER.

A SKETCH.

"He goeth unto the grave, to weep there."

It is impossible to take a new view of human suffering, even in its ordinary forms, without feeling how much fiction owes to truth. Imagination may busy itself with descriptions of some wide sweeping desolation, in which are buried families and names; it may conjure up scenes to shock, by the extent of their misery, or disgust, by the depravity of their actors: But truth descends into the human heart and gathers its knowledge from the sources of affection; where some are dried up by the ingratitude of man, and many overflow to irrigate a thankless soil. When thus directed we have at hand the means of continual sympathy; and, whether we turn to the right hand or to the left, the heart rightly attuned, finds where to drop a tear for grief, or heave a sigh for error.

Improving the opportunity which a precocious spring offered for an early morning walk, I found myself, a short time since, near the enclosure of a burying ground on the borders of the city. Whether it was to hold discourse with those for whom fate has marked me an early companion; or to minister to that melancholy which the smitten must always endure, I stopped not to enquire, but removing the slight fastening of the gate, I entered the "city of the dead"—to read the mementos of earthly vanity. Among the young spires of grass that were starting from the graves, were strewed a thousand minute white blossoms, dotting the hillocks and casting a slight perfume upon the chilly air. I gathered a few as I passed on, and thought them like the promises of childhood, only blooming for early waste.

Meditating upon the scene before me, I was unconscious of the presence of any human being, till lifting my eye, I discovered that another had entered the enclosure. I had leaned upon a headstone, and stood unseen by him.

It was a man who bore upon him the marks of four score years, if grief, indeed, had not mingled in the account. When he first met my sight, he was standing beside an unsexed grave; as

he gazed downward upon the new made hillock, a sigh burst from his bosom, that told how much he had yielded to death.

"And this is all," said the old man—"all that youth promised, and manhood labored for.—From among the host of those who shared my blood, I stand solitary and time smitten, upon the grave of the last of my children—and there was none to save her upon whom my life rested. My hand, palsied with grief and age, closed her eye; with tears and prayers I dismissed her spirit, when mine should have beckoned her up to her kindred enjoyment.

"I have called you, my child, in the silence of night; and the echoes of my voice, have told me I am childless. I have gazed around upon the crowd—but it is a peopled solitude; there is no eye to bless me—no tongue to call me father. Why am I doomed to breathe—to walk forth among men, without fellowship in their feelings; why, when the sun shines upon, without warming my frame—why do not his beams rest upon the sod above me, while I sleep unconscious of bitterness and woe?"

The mourner fell forward upon the grave before him; and as he exhibited no sign of life, I approached him. His frame, which had lost some of its height by bending over the grave, now exhibited all of manly mould and strength, that years of grief had spared. His hat had fallen from his head, and his grey locks were strewn around, as if a tempest had swept them. I spoke—but he returned no answer. There appeared a sacredness in his grief, upon which, for worlds, I would not have intruded. I therefore, waited—but no movement from the being before me, gave token of life. I advanced, and touched him—be testified no sense of my presence. I stooped, and turned his face from the ground—but no change of features indicated life, and the fixed glossiness of his eyes, seemed to say that he had passed to the fruition of his wishes.

Raising his body, I placed myself on my knees by his side, and with some exertions induced symptoms of returning life. The freshness of the morning breeze aided by my exertions, and warmth and motion once more visited his limbs. As his eyes gathered back the light, they rested upon the grave before him, and a consciousness of his situation returned. "You have witnessed my unmanly complaints, and seen me give up all to sorrow," said he. I intimated that I entered the yard before him—but I had observed him with painful sympathy.

"Then you have known affliction," said he. I pointed to early grey hairs and a furrowed brow. The sufferer gave my hand a convulsive grasp, and a slight flush that had suffused his face, passed off. I aided him to raise from the damp ground on which he was sitting, and conducted him to a tomb—where, seating ourselves, I learned, in a few words, the tale of the grief-worn father.

He had lived in one of the eastern states. The misfortunes and early death of an only son, had broken the mother's heart. She died soon enough to be spared the shame of a dishonored youngest daughter. The father gathered the little that was left from the wreck of his property, and with his remaining child—his eldest daughter, left home, and those scenes which better days had gilded with delight. His age was supported, and his grief mitigated, by the assiduous kindness of his child. In this city, after a short residence, his daughter became sick and died. She was buried in the grave which we had just left.

"From infancy," said the old man—"that child had clung to my affection, and when kindred sunk to the tomb, wealth wasted, and friends grew cool, she swept from my mind the cloud of discontent—her love supported all. When, day after day, I crept to the bed in which sickness had stretched and where death watched his prey, I have felt that the hour of separation was nigh, yet I hoped—not for life; not that was vain—I hoped that there was not enough of strength in my frame to bear her loss, and that I should sink with her, and know but one pang of death's bitterness.

"But a few mornings since, I sat beside her—listened with fondness to her voice—feeble indeed, but to a father's ears, more dear, more loved, even for its sepulchral tones. Her arms had been thrown round my neck—I pressed her closely to my heart, and for one moment, a beam of joy struck upon my mind. I raised myself to press a kiss upon her forehead—'twas cold and white as this polished marble—her eye was fixed in death.

"They have buried her in that grave—round which I walk daily, seeking therein the only refuge which is left for my miseries!"

As we rose from the tomb on which we had been sitting, and moved towards the gate, the old man looked back upon the grave of his daughter. An agonizing feeling changed his visage—but he gave it no utterance. We passed on to the street, and were about to separate—I extended my hand, in token of my sympathy, with the childless and friendless stranger. He grasped it firmly—and a tear from a fountain long deemed arid, fell upon the symbols of our pledged sympathy.

"You know not," said the old man, "how all absorbing and long enduring, is the love of a father for a deserving daughter! Time, that quenches other fires in his heart, purifies and strengthens that affection.

"I have," continued he "in moments of solitude, tried to sound the sources of this feeling—not peculiar, though strong in my bosom; but in contemplating the effect, the causes seemed to evade me—it is surely all that we dream of purity in earthly love, and all that imagination paints or faith can promise in higher or better intercourse. The father sees his face reflected in softer and gentler forms, in his infant daughter; her expanding mind catches its impressions from his experience; in joy, her participation doubles his delight; in sorrow, her sympathies and endearing fondness mitigate the pang. In prosperity, she adorns; in adversity, with kindly ministrations, she lightens; by sharing the burthen; in the cold and bitter cup of poverty, she mingles the ingredients of willing obedience and growing love.

"Such was mine—and I looked, when desires ceased and strength failed, to have passed away from life without a groan, pillowing my palsied head upon a daughter's bosom.

"But no—no; the blast that scattered branch and fruit, spent its force upon the upholding prop; and now the seathed trunk, barren and leafless, totters at every breeze, lonely profligate and unseemly."

The old man again shook my hand with a con-

vulsive grasp, and left me. I looked upon the grave of the daughter, and turned my gaze upon the father, as he moved slowly from me—and I felt that, for the morning's experience, for the powers of sympathy with the smitten and the lonely, it was "good for me that I had been afflicted."

AN EXECUTION IN PARIS.

Dampier, in noticing the little feet of the ladies of the celestial empire, quaintly remarks, "They (the ladies in question) seldom stir abroad, and one would be apt to think, that, as some have conjectured, their fondness for the fashion were a stratagem of the men's, to keep them from gossiping and gadding about, and confine them at home." I never stumble upon this passage of the worthy Buccaneer, without wishing that the friends of the Parisian ladies would either advise them to refrain from the custom of honoring executions with their presence, or introduce the fashion of little feet to keep them from gossiping and gadding about." I once had ocular demonstration of this penchant of the French ladies for such disgusting exhibitions, on one day, coming from the Cour Royale, which I was in the habit of attending, not only for the sake of listening to, and deriving amusement and instruction from the pleading of the advocates, but also that I might accustom myself to the various provincial dialects, from the Shetland of the Faubourg St. Antoine to the patois of the Bretagne and the *greek* of the Marais; and I advise every English stranger who is desirous of attaining a thorough knowledge of the French tongue, to take his lessons, as I did, from the proceedings of the chambers of correctional police; he will find it infinitely preferable to the usually recommended course of visiting the theatres, (they have no Emery's nor Rayner's), and his stock of knowledge will obtain a greater increase by attending to the responses of a French provincial dialect by any artist on the stage; always excepting Odry, on whom an English public will soon have it in their power to pass sentence, and presuming that the student has somewhat more than a superficial knowledge of the tongue he wishes to master, before he attempts to pursue the windings of judicial investigation. As I descended the broad flight of steps that led me from the Palais de Justice to the spacious court yard below, I became entangled in a dense crowd, from which I found extrication impossible till I had reached the Place du Chatelet. As soon as I had escaped from the pressure of the throng, I sought a place of security, and was in a short time acquainted with the cause of such a multitude being collected; an execution was about to take place, and of such scenes, this must have been the most dreadful—it was the execution of a mother and son; the former was sixty-five years of age, and the latter but twenty-four; they were convicted of having murdered an infirm woman of eighty.—The Place du Chatelet is midway between the Conciergerie, to which the criminals had been that morning brought from Bicetre, and the Place du Greve, where they were to suffer. By the time the procession appeared on the bridge, I had become surrounded by as great a crowd as that I had fallen into on leaving the Palais de Justice. The prisoners were both seated in one cart, with their backs to the horses, and a priest at the side of each; the vehicle was preceded and followed by a detachment of gendarmes, the 'swallows of the guillotine,' whom I saw mentioned in my article on Vidoc.

The son sat mentioned in my article on Vidoc. The son sat near the horses; his appearance was dejected in the extreme; despair and terror had lent a deadly wild expression to his features, and he occasionally put his hand to his brow, as if to dash off the clammy drops that started on his forehead; and then applied both hands to his throat, as if he were gasping for that breath which he was about to lose forever. His head sunk on the priest's shoulders, and his whole frame seemed unnerved by utter debility. His aged mother, the partner of his crime, appeared on the contrary, the picture of resolution and daring courage. Upon her eye balls murderous tyranny sat in grim majesty, to fright the world. Her gray hair which had fallen from under her cap, and hung in matted locks about her face, heightened the Hecate expression of her eyes, which flashed with vindictive glances on the multitude assembled to view her progress.

As soon as the cart had passed, the rush of the throng swept me with it; I was carried with the stream towards the spot where the world was finally to close on two wretched beings who had alike violated the laws of God and man; and was thus forced to witness an exhibition which I would otherwise have gladly escaped. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, the old woman leaped boldly from the cart, hurriedly ascended the steps, and stood alone and unsupported on the platform; but the son had not the power to rise, terror had chained him to his seat, and he was ultimately lifted from the cart, assisted up the steps, and placed by the side of his mother, near the executioner. To the most aged, was allotted the priority of undergoing the last penalty of the law; she was bound—placed under the knife—and was, in a moment lifeless. As the weapon rapidly and obliquely descending ringing in the grooves, I was watching the effect of the sound on the other prisoner, whose back was turned to the sight; I could only remark a slight tremor, and a convulsive rising of the shoulders but when a gendarme slightly touched him, to warn him that his time had come, he fell under the touch, as if he had struck life from him; and was probably unconscious of the remaining part of the sacrifice; his coat, which had been loosely thrown round his shoulders, was rudely torn from him, his shirt rent down, and he dragged to the knife by that hair which seemed to have been previously curled with the greatest attention to affect. From the time of the arrival of the cart at the foot of the scaffold till the striking off the son's head, ten minutes had not been consumed, and in less than ten more the whole structure was taken to pieces, and the multitude dispersed.

The number of females on this occasion was immense; they, at least, formed two thirds of the multitude, and evidently took the greatest interest in the whole affair: they apparently considered it as a fete, and enjoyed it accordingly. Their dress, moreover, bespoke them as to belong, if not to the upper class, at least to the middle rank of society; certainly the lower orders did not predominate. Voltaire's assertion, that the French were a compound of the tyger and monkey, was never more forcibly illustrated than in the conduct of these females on such an awful occasion. As the cart passed to the place

of execution, they assailed the son with every epithet of vituperation afforded them by a copious vocabulary. His features, distorted with terror, and his hands, compressed with agony, were subjects of ridicule; and their savage remarks ceased only when the unit of his life had been withdrawn from the sum of human existence." The unyielding demeanor of his guilty mother was, on the other hand, received with marked approbation; and as she occasionally with convulsed features, and arms uplifted in the wild paroxysm of insanity, turned round to revile the craven terror of her offspring, the applause from those of her own sex was redoubled, and repeated at every frantic gesture of the exulting demoniac. I again assert, that this want of feeling was not seen in the lower orders exclusively; and that it is not confined to the lower orders alone, is proved by an anecdote told by Morris, in his views of modern France. He asked a lady in Paris, who was under twenty years of age, and the mother of three children, what made her so indifferent to them, and unmoved by the adversity under which she was laboring? She replied, without hesitation, that she attributed it to the many scenes of horror which she had witnessed in Paris, during the revolution, which had steel-ed her heart against the finer feelings, and rendered her proof against poverty, misery and distress. She added that when a child, she was often promised as a reward for good behaviour, to go and see the victims of political fury guillotined, and had often witnessed the execution of 70 or 80 in the short space of an hour; the young and old scrambling for a place to see well, as if they had been at play. She also observed, that to see two or three cart loads of dead perfectly naked bodies go by her window in the course of a morning, was very usual.

Robinson Crusoe and his Wife.—The following account of two contented solitaires, is copied from a late English paper—

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Extract of a Letter dated Calcutta:—"The next circumstance that presents itself to my memory was our touching at Tristan d'Acunha, apparently the largest and most fertile of a group of three islands which are situated between the Cape of Good Hope and the Coast of Brazil. Tristan d'Acunha, is about 8 leagues in circumference. The shore of the other islands are so wild and dangerous, that it is impossible to approach them in the calmest weather. The one is called Nightingale island, and the other inaccessible. The northeast aspect of Tristan d'Acunha (the only navigable side of the island) is very striking. At the foot of an almost perpendicular mountain about 9,000 feet high, and thickly covered with brushwood, is a fertile plain of considerable extent, that stretches along the shore. We had scarcely cast anchor before two men in a small boat were seen hastening towards us. When arrived on board they expressed the liveliest pleasure at our visit, as no ship had touched there for many months. They informed us that they were the only men residing on the island, and that the wife of one of them was the only female inhabitant—the husband was an Englishman, and was at one period of his life a respectable and wealthy farmer in Yorkshire; but having been utterly ruined by a long train of misfortunes, he and his wife were persuaded, by an old acquaintance, the captain of a merchant ship, to accompany him, passage free, to New-Holland, and try their fortunes in that distant colony.

The ship having occasion to touch at Tristan d'Acunha, the farmer and his wife were so charmed with its appearance, that they determined to remain on the island, instead of proceeding on their voyage. After vainly urging them to the contrary, the captain liberally supplied them with a quantity of European seeds, two cows, a few sheep and poultry, and such other necessaries as his ship could afford. Being pressed for time, he soon bade them a melancholy farewell, and left them to their fate.

There was not a human being on the island except themselves, but it was evident that persons had resided there some months before, as they found a decent but ready for their reception, and several acres of land bore traces of recent cultivation. Our adventurers had been nearly a year on the island, when a Dutch trader was compelled to touch there for a supply of fresh water, and one of the crew, being persecuted by the captain, concealed himself on the island until the departure of the vessel. He was kindly received by the Yorkshire farmer, and had remained with him to the period of our arrival. The Dutchman, however, was now weary of the life he had led at Tristan d'Acunha, and entreated our Captain to let him work out his passage to Calcutta as a common sailor. No objection being made to his request, the man seemed as pleased as if he had escaped from a prison. He expressed, nevertheless, considerable regret at parting with his companions, to whom he seemed much attached. After presenting the farmer with a few amusing books, some woollen cloths, a barrel or two of gunpowder, and a supply of flour, rice, and biscuit, we accompanied him on shore, and were delighted with the air of comfort and prosperity around his dwelling. His wife, a good looking woman, very neatly dressed, met us at the door-way. In reply to our questions, they assured us, that they had no children and few relatives; they had not the slightest desire to return to England for some years; but when the infirmities of old age came heavily upon them, they should gladly quit their solitary abode at the first opportunity, and spend the evening of their existence in their native country. They were now, however, in the prime of life, and perfectly contented with their lot. With an honest pride they listened to our expressions of surprise at the flourishing condition of the land they had cultivated. The climate being remarkably temperate, and the soil light, they had brought to perfection a variety of fruits and vegetables, both tropical and European, which perhaps were never before seen mingled together on the same spot of earth. In their farm-yard, they had the two cows before mentioned, a considerable number of English pigs, sheep and goats, with poultry enough, if necessary, to supply their table daily. They seldom, however, killed any of these, as wild boars, wild goats, and a species of black-buck, abound on the island; while in the deep waters, among the rocks, there are fish of almost every description. The mountains are literally covered with sea-hens, petrels, albatrosses, and the various other tribes which haunt the southern Atlantic. As seals are very plentiful, our islanders had

preserved a quantity of skins to barter for other goods, with any ship that might happen to touch at Tristan d'Acunha. Having supplied ourselves with water from a clear mountain spring, we bade farewell to this romantic little island, and to two interesting inhabitants."

GOV. CLINTON'S OPINION OF MR. CALHOUN.

Extract of a letter, written by Governor Clinton on the 11th Feb. last, to a gentleman of Ohio. It will be recollected that Gov. Clinton died on that day, and we are informed that this letter was the *LAST* one ever written by that distinguished Statesman.

Ohio State Jour.
"Our Legislature have nominated Gen. Jackson almost unanimously, but have been silent as to Calhoun; Calhoun's nomination would have been a mill-stone around our necks.—There are many objections against him—his loose principles about the constructive powers of Congress—his hostility to the tariff—his supporting in Congress the United States Bank—his vaulting ambition—his conduct in the Senate the two last sessions of Congress—with all these dead weights and drawbacks, we thought best to let General Jackson stand upon his own legs. He has not a particle of influence North of Pennsylvania, and very little there."

From the National Journal.

Speech of Mr. Johns of Delaware. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. March 20, 1828.

The Amendments proposed by Mr. Mallory being under consideration,

MR. JOHNS rose and spoke as follows: MR. CHAIRMAN: believing that I act in accordance with the wishes of my constituents, and from a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of my country, I ask the attention of the Committee while I endeavor, as briefly as possible, to present the reasons which induce me to prefer the proposed amendments, and suggest such considerations as appear calculated to remove the objections which some of the professed friends of the system have advanced and relied on with much confidence.

It must be admitted, we are encircled with difficulties of no ordinary character.—The interests involved are great, various, and conflicting, the prejudices strong, and deep rooted opposition, domestic and foreign; and from their combined and powerful influence, our failure and defeat have been anticipated and predicted.

But, sir, if we are sincere in advocating the system of protection, and regard it as the only shield capable of defending and saving the industry and resources of our country from ruin, it becomes us to unite our efforts, and, in conformity with the public sentiment, adopt and sustain that policy which will strengthen, support, and increase the wealth, power, and independence of the nation.

We have heard the reasons advanced in support of the amendments, by the gentleman from Vermont, and his objections to the bill reported: we have also had the views of the Committee in favor of the measure they have recommended; and it is our duty to decide, exercising a proper regard to each, and making our selection with reference to the ultimate and practical effect.

The investigation of this subject, according to those principles, which I apprehend should guide and direct us in the inquiry, has fully convinced me, that the object proposed to be attained by the Committee cannot be accomplished unless we sustain the amendments. The correctness of this opinion appears to me to be established by the testimony before us, and sanctioned by every consideration that should influence the judgment. Should the Committee agree with me, the anxious expectations of our constituents will not be disappointed, and we may look with confidence to the result.

In the discharge of their duty, the Committee on Manufactures adopted a method calculated to elicit truth, and impart useful and important information. Was it not designed to obtain that knowledge necessary to enable us to apply the appropriate remedy? Are we to close our eyes, and not look at the evidence they have furnished by their laborious and arduous research? Witnesses of respectability, intelligence, and practical knowledge, selected from different sections of the country, have been examined on oath. Is it not incumbent on us, and may I not say, we are under strong obligations to regard their testimony? Does it not come before us in an official manner, authorizing and commanding implicit and unreserved confidence? Let us then allow it that weight and influence which it merits, and is entitled to receive.

In the discussion that now engages our attention, it is certainly important to ascertain the facts. If we advert to the testimony, we must all agree, it fully and satisfactorily proves the statements made by the farmers and manufacturers in the memorials they presented. The witnesses all concur in representing the manufacturers of woollens as laboring under great difficulties, on the brink of ruin; nor have we different evidence in relation to the wool grower; his situation is no better; and in consequence of the depressed state of the home market, the farmer experiences and suffers in the general calamity. Does not our observation confirm the truth of this? Are not all classes of the community complaining of its influence?—Thus, the public attention is anxiously directed, and from the exercise of that power they have delegated to our hands, they earnestly ask and expect relief. We admit the necessity and propriety of conforming to the will of our constituents, but differ respecting the manner of our compliance. On what principles shall we decide, and reconcile our conflicting sentiments? Can it be done by rejecting the facts, excluding from view the only accurate information, and substituting the fluctuating prices of a foreign market? Is it to be presumed our confidence can be placed on calculations founded on such unsettled and deceptive data? Shall we not act more judiciously by referring to testimony which cannot be misunderstood, is clear and explicit, and presents the facts in the strong and irresistible light of truth? Has it not removed the doubts of the most scrupulous, and compelled even the decided opponents of the system, to admit that the tariff of 1824 has failed to protect the manufacturer? This being conceded, we have data from which we may calculate with certainty.

If we have determined to adopt the system of protection to our home market, and intend to give it full effect, we should not

have recourse to such nice calculations, as are founded on the sterling cost in England. By this refined and minute adjustment of foreign and domestic advantages, we may commit the same errors, and experience the same disappointments, which have attended our present tariff. If by it the manufacturers are not protected, and in consequence of its defects ask an efficient remedy, shall we, by passing the bill as reported, frustrate their hopes and increase their difficulties?—Would it not be better to refrain from acting, than to do that which must hasten their destruction?

On this principle of compassion, we challenge calculation, and are willing to abide the result of figures or argument. To illustrate and establish this, let us examine under the first minimum the effect of the proposed bill, compared with the tariff of 1824, according to the statement furnished by the gentleman from Ohio.

By the Tariff of 1824, the present duty of 33½ ad valorem, equal to 36 2-3 per cent, or equal per square yard to

Duty by the proposed Bill,

Loss to the manufacturer on the

manufactured article,

Wool, first minimum of 50 cents.

It will require 2 lbs. Smyrna wool

in the dirt, 10 cts. per pound, for a

square yard of coarse cloth,

Duty specific,

Fifty per cent ad valorem,

Cost of wool by the proposed Bill,

By the Tariff of 1824:

2 lbs. wool,

Duty 15 per cent ad valorem,

Add loss on manufactured article,

Loss to the manufacturer by the

proposed Bill,

His condition will be worse by

46 2-3 per cent.

Thus we see, that with respect to the operation of the proposed Bill, on the manufacture of coarse woollens, the calculations made, exhibit strong and unequal evidence against it. We cannot resist the clear and manifest result, nor deny the fact, that it essentially fails to remedy the defects of the tariff of 1824. If this be true, will not the effect be prejudicial to the manufacturer, and oppressive to the consumer, and instead of encouraging, will it not inevitably destroy domestic competition and supply?

The difficulty we have encountered arises from the attempt to protect two interests on the same article; each of which, is certainly entitled to our peculiar care and regard. And so far as it is possible to benefit the farmer, without endangering and destroying his market, I hope and trust it will be done. I admit the effort has been great, but unfortunate and injudicious; by attempting too much, we may, and I fear shall, fail entirely.

The Committee cannot feel a deeper interest in agriculture, than I do, nor derive greater satisfaction from extending to the farmer every advantage that would be productive of real and substantial benefit. But, while influenced by the clear and certain consequences which must result from the practical effect of the Bill, as reported, I would caution the professed friends to beware, lest in bestowing favors not solicited, they occasion ruin.

The system of protection may be involved in difficulty, but under the influence of avowed friends, that ought to be obviated.—If we really and sincerely agree upon the important principle, and are willing to defend them from foreign influence the industry and resources of our country, can we not reconcile our different views and effect the object? Shall we disregard the united voice of our constituents? They do not differ. Has the farmer requested what we now attempt to offer? Has not the voice of the country, so far as we have heard it, negatived and rejected the boon we proffer? Let us not force upon our citizens what is not desired; when by the attempt we endanger the object they ask with such strong solicitude.

For what are we contending? The coarse wool, of the quality designed to be excluded, by imposing the specific duty, cannot come in competition with the domestic. In this position, the Committee are not supported by the testimony; nor does the evidence sanction the duty of seven cents, which they proposed. Is not this attempting to remedy an evil which does not and cannot exist? Will not the effect be ruinous to the manufacturer, and from our inability to supply the same material, must it not produce an irreparable injury? Why insist on this as essential, when the wool grower does not wish it, and dreads its influence?

In opposition to this policy, considered of so much importance by some gentleman, I would direct the attention of the Committee to the remarks of the honorable member from Pennsylvania, with regard to that of England. In that country, which has been justly celebrated exceeding all others in manufactures, until the year 1819 we discover only a nominal duty of one cent per pound. What has been the consequence? Has not the success of the manufacturer afforded a market, and the interest of the wool grower been promoted?

It may be expedient for us to adopt a different policy, but certainly not to the extent proposed. I cannot understand the necessity of excluding such wool as we import from Smyrna and Buenos Ayres. Its production, if practicable, would not afford a profit to the farmer. If we deprive the manufacturer of this description of coarse wool, unless he is fully protected against the importation of the foreign fabric, made of the same material, at its lowest cost, what becomes of your market? If it cannot be used, the wool grower will be deprived of all the benefit you intend to confer upon him.

Our true policy is to encourage that kind of wool which has the most value, and affords a profit. This the farmers fully understand; and regarding their true interest have improved their flocks. When we view this subject in its proper light, may it not with truth be asserted, we differ about trifles; and sacrifice the substance in grasping at a shadow?

I cannot agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in this method of determining the relative amount of protection. The course he has adopted is certainly novel, and appears to be delusive. He has stated the aggregate amount of wool imported during the last year, and also that of woollens, and calculated the amount of duties paid on the respective quantities, under the tariff of

1824; assumed a similar amount for the present year, and estimating the aggregate amount of duties it would accrue by the proposed bill from the relative excess he determined the degree and extent of protection afforded to the farmers and manufacturers.

If this proves any thing, it is certainly this—the greater the importation, the greater is your protection. I cannot subscribe to the accuracy of such a system, but prefer the plain and simple statement which adapts itself to the mind of every man. This aggregate calculation is unfortunate in its application. Should he make a similar calculation in 1829, a small amount of wool being imported, and a large quantity of woollens, he would conclude the manufacturer derived great protection. And such no doubt, will be the operation, if we pass the bill as reported. I would rely with more confidence on the statement exhibited and laid on our tables, which presents the subject in its true light. Its practical effects have been fully examined by the gentleman from New-York, with peculiar force and truth, and in a manner that must carry conviction to the understanding of every farmer and wool grower in the country.

A few remarks as to the one dollar minimum. This, as it appears to me, opens the door to much fraud; and must defeat the whole system. Minimums are adopted for a double purpose, as a mode of securing the duty and with a view to protect the home market; hence it is essential they should be fixed at proper distances, or the foreign article will be introduced, and the effect contemplated by your tariff utterly fail. May we not apprehend such will be the consequence of the one dollar minimum? Is it not expected by all who have examined the subject? Do not all agree that if the minimums are too close to each other, as is the fact, with respect to the fifty cents and one dollar by the bill reported, they will not afford protection, since even the best judges of cloths cannot determine the actual cost, within fifteen or twenty-five per cent. Thus the foreign article costing between fifty and sixty-five cents may be invoiced at fifty, and those costing from one dollar to one dollar and thirty cents, may be invoiced at one dollar, and escape the strictest scrutiny; such is the opinion of men well acquainted with the subject, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy.

In adopting this system of protection, we must receive upon its true principles. Its effect, when properly applied, secures the home market, and fully protects the domestic manufacturer, not from the influence of competition, but a foreign rival. It never has been sanctioned for purposes of revenue—such a result, from the importation of the articles on which the duty is imposed, would defeat its object. Hence it is always important to ascertain the ability to supply the article before we attempt its protection, and the duty should gradually increase until the resources of the country it may be inferred the domestic manufacture will equal the demand. The duty imposed is designed for protection, and nothing else.—I would not advocate the system for the enriching the Treasury except in the manner it invariably has produced such an effect by increasing the wealth of the people, and affording the means of consuming and using a greater variety and amount of other articles, that may be imported.

We admit the ultimate effect of protection is exclusion, but not to the injury of the citizens. They derive much advantage from the production of the article at home—competition upon regulates the price—the supply is certain, and the consumers, secure from the fluctuations of the foreign, derive equal benefit from the salutary influence of the domestic market.

Are we to add this is monopoly—oppressive to the poor, and ruinous in its consequences? I cannot comprehend; nor can not properly attach to the system of protection, as regulated by the imposition of proper duties. The idea of monopoly, as applied to a nation such as this, is indefinite; it is true such a thing may exist, arising from the natural advantages of soil and climate, from which important benefits are often derived.

The duty proposed by the amendments is not intended to prohibit the importation of the foreign manufacture, and leave us exclusively dependent on the domestic; such is not the design. The distinction between protection and prohibition, is easily understood. An example of the matter is exhibited in the corn law of England, and the disadvantages of the same are fully illustrated and explained in a report of a committee made in the House of Commons in the year 1821. In this report the system of protection to the home market, by the imposition of a proper duty, is strongly recommended as a substitute for that of prohibition. We do not undertake nor wish to grant the domestic manufacturer exclusive possession, but design to secure to our own citizens certain advantages, and trust to their industry, skill and enterprise, to exclude the foreigner and occupy that which their station entitles them to enjoy.

This system of protection has become the policy of all other nations, and why should we reject it? Has not England by legislation afforded important advantages to her manufacturer and shall we neglect and leave ours to contend on equal terms? To what cause, except that of protection, can we attribute the abundance, excellence, and cheapness of British manufactures? Supplying her own consumption, does she not with her surplus reap a rich harvest from other nations? Let us profit by the example, and appreciate the value of that policy which has so remarkably sustained her credit, and increased her strength and power.

The manufacturing establishments, embracing a large and considerable amount of American capital, demand and are entitled to our peculiar care and attention. Is it consistent with the duty we owe our fellow citizens, to deny the protection they have asked? Are we willing to incur the responsibility of a refusal? Can we consent to offer the industry and resources of our country, a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of a foreign rival? Does not the policy of all Europe, indicate that which it becomes us to adopt essential to our own defence and preservation? Can we be persuaded to place any confidence in the delusive declarations of England; or have faith in that profession which is contradicted by practice? Regarding her system of legislation in its influence on us, does it awaken no national feeling? Are we prepared to discard the American system and yield in quiet submission to a foreign? Consign to ruin and destruction the only sure foundation of our na-

tional independence; impart additional value to foreign labor, and unmindful of the past, prepare for the future suffering and dependence? The voice of people, clearly and distinctly expressed, commands us to regard, sustain, and protect the best interests of our country; and to preserve the prosperity of the Union, by extending over the industry, capital, and enterprise of our fellow citizens, the shield of national legislation, the only sure defence against foreign oppression. Considering such will be the effect of the proposed amendments, which come recommended and tested by public sentiment, clearly and fully expressed in their favor, I therefore derive much satisfaction from giving to them my aid and support; under a decided conviction, that in so doing, I discharge, according to the best of my judgment, the duty I owe to my constituents, and act with an eye single to the prosperity and permanent welfare of our highly favored country.

From the Political Primer.

No. 1.

To the Electors of Sussex County.

Fellow-Citizens,

You have just been favored with an address, in the nature of a preamble and sundry resolutions from the friends of General Jackson, who were assembled at Georgetown on the 15th ult.

That we may properly estimate that production, it will be necessary, first, that we discover its author; and then we will take up and examine in detail, the numerous false dicta and erroneous principles therein set forth.

And whilst we shall endeavor to be respectful towards those whom we shall notice, we promise you that a due regard to truth, and your real interests, will compel us to handle those gentlemen with gloves, without mittens on our part.

To complete our present design, will occupy some time; we will endeavor however, not to be tedious, and to afford you as well as ourselves some relief, our remarks will be broken into numbers; and we beg of you, fellow-citizens, to follow us through them all—for they will be intended solely for your benefit, and may contain some *hits* as well as hints, well enough to be known.

First.—We will inquire who is the author of the address and resolutions which have been published by order of the Jackson meeting. It will be recollected that the committee appointed by that meeting to draft those resolutions, consisted of Messrs. E. D. Culen, J. Stockley and Caleb Ross. Without intending any disrespect to either of those gentlemen, we assume it as a fact that neither of them can claim the honor of that performance. Indeed we readily believe that they will assume to themselves nothing of a scientific or literary nature but what they are fairly and legally entitled to.

The address itself will furnish us with the best evidence of its authorship: it bears upon its face strong proofs of foreign growth—the most satisfactory internal evidence, that it is an *imported* article.

Had the address been penned by a citizen of this county, it would doubtless, have been in the same spirit, and in strict accordance with those principles which were avowed, and with the policy which was practised by the Jackson party here last fall. This having heretofore been a strong federal county, the cunning Jacksonians held forth their idol, the General, as the regular federal candidate; and at the same time they were intriguing for democratic strength, they affected to call on the *old federalists* alone, for support; and indeed they have continued to urge this idea up to the present period. In this particular then, the address exhibits an utterly ignorance of the electioneering schemes of the Jackson party in this county, and proves it to have emanated from one, unacquainted with the local policy of his party. For the partition wall is now thrown down, and every kind of spirit, Black, Blue, Gray and White, are there invited to mingle together in the good Jackson fold.

Further, the argument (if indeed, it deserves the name) in relation to the *elective franchise*, and the very logical deductions therefrom, are comparatively new in this county; and are, so far as they relate to cabinet succession, in contradiction to what has been the practical doctrine of two leading Jackson men of this county. We all recollect that in the fall of 1824, John Quincy Adams, the then Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, received the undivided support, as far as one vote, of the whole Sussex delegation—this idea therefore never could have originated here; it would have been inconsistent with former practice, and with principles formerly avowed. This then goes to show that that address is not the production of Sussex.

Another striking and convincing proof of the source whence that address emanated, is to be gathered from the gross and ungentlemanly attack which it makes upon the excellent and worthy Executive of this State, wherein he is openly charged with corruption, and of bestowing important offices upon ignorant and unqualified persons, for the mere purpose of strengthening a party. It will be recollected that a torrent of abuse has been rushing from the county of Newcastle, and from thence alone, upon the Governor and his Secretary. This doubtless, has been induced from the hostility of a few men of that county to John M. Clayton, which had its origin in envy of his talents, and in the fear that he may one day pluck some of the laurel from their crowns. Sussex finds no fault either with the Governor, or John M. Clayton—they are both cherished and beloved sons, whom she will ever feel proud to own and honor. This attack contained in the Jackson address, upon our worthy Executive and his able Secretary, never could have been made by a citizen of Sussex—their friend and brother. That address then is the production of a citizen of Newcastle county.

But there is one sentence contained in that address, in the nature of a charge upon the Governor, in relation to the Judgeship, which goes to show very clearly that we are correct in our supposition; it is this—"Even judicial appointments have been conferred as the reward of political support, not merely on incapacity and ignorance, but where avowed scrapes, would interfere with the performance of the duty of a Judge." This sentence must undoubtedly refer to Judge Rowland, who we are told, belongs to the society of friends, and is thence supposed to entertain "scruples, which would interfere with the performance of his duty as a Judge" of the Court of Oyer and Terminus. This knowledge of Judge Rowland's "scruples,"

could only have been acquired by a neighbor or citizen of Newcastle, in which county the Judge resides.

The appointment of Judge Rowland has always been a grievous offence to a few men in Newcastle county—not that it was unnecessary or injudicious, because the appointment of a fourth Judge had been solemnly recommended by the Attorney General, but because Mr. Rowland was not the choice of a few dictatorial demagogues, whose ambition aspires to the uncontrolled government of this State.

We assume it therefore as proved, that the said Jackson address and resolutions have for their author, a Newcastle man; and who is he? Why, we also assume it as an undeniable fact—proved from a consideration of the foregoing, from the extreme sensibility which he has always betrayed in relation to Judge Rowland's appointment, and from his having been in attendance at Georgetown on the day of the Jackson meeting—and one of their prime leaders—that it was James Rogers, esquire, to whom in future we shall be happy to pay our compliments. If we are mistaken, Mr. Rogers will say so, and thereby save himself some troublesome sensations.

We have now established our first design; in ours next, we will inquire into Mrs. Rogers's motives, in thus favoring Sussex with that able composition.

Sussex, April 26, 1828.

BRUTUS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Louisville, Ky. April 15, 1828.
On the 22d ult. I wrote you—since that period an evident change has taken place in favour of the Administration, both in this and the neighbouring States, which I learn from the best sources of information. I have now no doubt the Administration majority in Kentucky will be very large, say from 12 to 15,000. This is the calculation of the most intelligent men. The election of Governor, which takes place in August next, will test my prediction, as the question will be the rule for voting.

The recent change in public sentiment at Cincinnati, the hot-bed of Jacksonism, will have a great and salutary effect through the Western States—when the head is cut off the body dies of course. Already despair hangs upon the countenances of the Heretics, and they are becoming much less boisterous and daring in their conduct. I do indeed feel entire confidence to the extent above mentioned.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Mr. JOSEPH I. DIXON, to Miss MARY JANE MCCORMICK, both of Christiana Hundred.

WANTED.—A White woman to do the work in a small family. Inquire in French street first door above Broad.
May 8, 1828.

SPRING MILLINERY.

L. & L. STIDHAM,
No. 1, East High Street,
(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.)
Have just opened a fresh assortment of
LEGHORN AND
STRAW COTTAGE HATS.
Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions.
Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.
Wilmington, May 8. 30—tf

COHEN'S OFFICE.—Baltimore.

April 30, 1828.
Report of the Drawing of the
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 1, for 1828.
No. 2608, the Capital Prize of \$10,000
5113, Capital Prize of 2,000
384, Capital Prize of 1,000
617, 1682, 2239, prizes of 500
1191 5035
1181 5667
2543 6834
3408 7446
4102 8463
229 2432 5792 7174
249 2959 5186 7879
334 4146 5924 7967
1179 4674 6578 8277
1590 5784 6719 8397
prizes of 50
100 of \$10, 100 of \$5, and 5000 prizes of \$4 each.

The Capital prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS was sold at the office of COHEN & BROTHERS, in a whole ticket.
Agreeably to the scheme of this Lottery, being on the Odd and Even System, the capital prize of 10,000 dollars having been drawn by an Even Number, all tickets ending with either 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, are prizes of four dollars each, and in addition to whatever other prizes they may have drawn.

We have now the pleasure to present the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1828.
and anticipating the same spirited demand for the tickets as in the Scheme No. 1, the drawing will take place on
Wednesday, the 28th this month. (May)
Under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.
HIGHEST PRIZE. \$8,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$8,000	is	\$8,000
1	of 2,000	is	2,000
1	of 1,000	is	1,000
2	of 500	is	1,000
10	of 100	is	1,000
10	of 50	is	500
100	of 10	is	1,000
100	of 5	is	500
5000	of 3	is	15,000

\$225 prizes amounting to \$30,000
This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!

Price of Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$4.00
Quarters, \$1.00
Halves, \$2.00
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market-street, Baltimore.
Where the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn yesterday in the First Class, was sold; and where also the Great Prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States.



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 his country, without doing one act which even his political foes have cause to censure.

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 even his 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.]

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

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

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

Bless us, what a flurry the Colonel Editor of the Patriot must have been in, when he wrote his remarks upon our queries relative to the "old dotard" and the "respectable Mr. Jarvis."

Now, Colonel, when we put the question relative to the correctness of the information of your correspondent "Democraticus," we wished you to answer it in a cool and becoming manner, and not evade it as you have done, by seizing your bellows and puffing the gentleman so unmercifully. Did we not know something of him, and a great deal of your intolerable propensity for puffing, your declaration might have some weight; but fortunately we are not so much in the dark; and must insist upon testing the productions of your quill by the same instrument that is so happily applied to the columns of your coadjutor down street—it is called, we think, a "verometer"—but for a description of the instrument we refer you to a late number of the "Political Primer."

What was the cause of the gentleman's sufferings, during the "reign of terror"—disappointment? If so, we do not wonder at your sympathy. One might suppose that he, like yourself, had been once disappointed by an Adams, in fastening his fingers upon a good fat office.—Is it not intolerable? But that will not apply to him. He has had the good things of this life. Do not cover him, Colonel, or you may both be pierced by the same shaft.

SUMMARY.—The extensive brick dye-house in New-Harmony, was destroyed by fire a short time since.

Paris papers, of the 18th March state that government is endeavoring to hire 100 merchantmen at Marseilles; it is not known whether for the expedition to Greece or Algiers. A detachment of artillery left Toulouse on the 14th of March. The soldiers were eager for their departure, and in high spirits.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d March, Mr. Secretary Peel said that there was no change in the views of government as to the treaty, (respecting the Greeks,) and no notice had been received of any change in the Russian relations; or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey.

A pirate is said to have made his appearance on the west side of Cape Horn—a fine brig, commanded by a Frenchman. Com. Jones had been apprised of the fact.

The Democratic Press says, that Captain Porter is expected to return to the U. S. in a few days.

One of the steamboats between New-York and Albany, carries passengers at one dollar each, including meals.

Counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the bank United States, payable at Norfolk to the order of Luke Wheeler, letter S. No. 393, dated 19th October, 1824, are in circulation. The general appearance of the note is good; the President's name remarkably well executed, but the ink is rather blacker than the genuine.

At Detroit, a Mr. Gille caught in two nights with one seine, 47,000 white fish, equal to 361 barrels.

Both France and England had a deficit in their revenue last year of about forty millions of dollars; the United States pay off five millions of their National debt this year.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser expresses a belief that a branch of the United States bank will be established in that village.

Mr. Mowry, acting Canal Commissioner at Liverpool, Perry county, Penn. cautions the public to beware of Abraham Coner, who after having received a sum of money as sub-contractor, has absconded, without paying his labourers, boarding, &c.

The United States ships Natchez, Capt. Budd, and Erie, Capt. Turner, arrived at Pensacola in the early part of last month, all well, from a cruise in the West Indies.

The Manager of the Philadelphia Theatre, offered the Greek fund a benefit last week, to which Mr. Cooper volunteered his services.

The Chancellor of England has recently received 1200 pounds from an unknown person, to be returned to the public funds "for conscience sake."

It is estimated that there are one million two hundred thousand children enjoying the benefits of Sunday School instruction in the United States.

The Corporation of Philadelphia have appropriated 12,000 dollars for the erection of a steeple, with a bell and clock, on the State House in that city.

The Annapolis Republican censures the corporation of that city, among other things, for having the grass picked out of the streets by hand, at an expense of several hundred dollars.

The Petersburg Journal of March 4, announces that war has been re-commenced with Persia, the latter power having refused to ratify the provisions of the treaty.

Portsmouth, March 23d.—The conduct of Don Miguel in Portugal, has caused more stir in our naval departments, than the belief that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth, did.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th March, Lord Dudley stated that his hopes of effecting a reconciliation between Brazil and Buenos Ayres had not quite vanished—indeed they were rather strengthened by the most recent advices—but he could not speak with certainty.

A poor workman of Cambry has just inherited a fortune of 1,500,000 francs from a distant relation that was unknown to him.

Letters from Toulon state that only 9000 French troops would be sent to Greece, besides 6000 English; the whole under command of Marshal Marmont, (Duke of Ragusa.)

The port of St. Eustatia, and Island of Saba, (about twenty miles W. S. W. of St. E.) have been opened as free ports from the 1st of April.

"Cry aloud and spare not."—In the debate on the subject of retrenching the office of Major General, Mr. Kremer said, "The time had now arrived for the House to go into a system of retrenchment. Let us, said he, set an example to the country. Let us show the people that we are in earnest. Is not the President of the United States, by the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army? The people look to him to command their armies, and it is full time that we should have a President who can command our Armies; it is time for the House to inquire, whether the President of the United States is capable of performing his Constitutional duty."

For the Delaware Advertiser.

THE CORNER STONE.

The citizens of our Borough were on Monday last, invited to witness a spectacle as novel as it was interesting,—laying a corner stone with Masonic ceremonies. This ancient fraternity, having been invited by the Building Committee of the 3d Presbyterian Church to assist on the occasion, assembled from this and the adjacent hundreds in great numbers, and arrayed in the insignia of their order, made quite an imposing display. To one who, like myself, had never before witnessed a similar scene, the ceremony was full of interest. After forming at the College, the procession, under the direction of Mr. Harker, the Grand Marshal, moved through the principal streets of the Borough, being joined at different places by the Burgesses and Borough Council, the Clergy and Building Committee, to the corner of King and Hanover streets, where the building is to be located. Long before the procession reached the spot, however, not only every seat but every building, wall, and fence, upon which a man could balance himself, was occupied. Since the days of Lafayette, Wilmington has hardly seen such a concourse of her citizens. The view of the assembly from near the corner stone, was singularly picturesque. The wall of the Delaware Bank was ranged, thick as they could stand, with young people of both sexes. Looking across Market-street, you saw some on the tops of the houses, gazing with intense interest;—the top of the Town Hall, as you passed to the south, was decorated with bonnets and hats, or rather with the fair and the wise, in a thick cluster. The top of the engine house, with its regular offsets, was the next thing which attracted attention, every offset having its full portion of gazing occupants perched one above another. But the spot which, quite as much as any other, arrested my attention, was the top of the new building on King-street, the rafters which are yet uncovered.—These loose timbers were so crowded with spectators as to make one tremble for their safety. It is hardly necessary to add that every window, scuttle, &c. was full of heads.

On the arrival of the procession at the ground, a hymn was sung by a large and powerful choir associated for the purpose, whose performance excited general admiration. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. N. Danforth, of Newcastle. After which a very appropriate and well written ode, composed for the occasion by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, the Grand Chaplain, was sung by the Choir; during which the CORNER STONE, of white marble, already fitted for its station, was gently lowered by a windlass into its honorable bed. In the cavity of the stone there was then deposited

by the Grand Secretaries, a sealed BOTTLE containing sundry documents for the satisfaction of after ages,—such, for instance, as the names of the Building Committee, the officers of the Church, the Burgess and Borough Council, the President and Vice President of the United States, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, the ode sung on the occasion, and perhaps other things—all as I said, for the edification of future ages. The stone being now laid, and reported by the Deputy Grand Master to be "faithful, true, and trusty," a grand masonic salute, hailed the announcement of the fact. During the singing of another hymn, three silver cups, containing corn, wine and oil, were handed to the Deputy Grand Master, and at the close of the verses, successively poured upon the corner stone,—the whole followed by a prayer, for the citizens of this place, that the "corn of abundance, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy might be their portion."

The Masonic exercises being now concluded, an appropriate and eloquent address to the assembled multitude was made by the Rev. Mr. Danforth. It is hoped the address will be published.

The weather, which had been gloomy for weeks past, was that day delightful. The congregation, especially, considering the place and the want of comfortable accommodations, was orderly and composed; and after about an hour's detention, retired peacefully to their dwellings, to talk over the varieties and novelties of the scene.

On the whole, there was to me something very interesting in beholding a whole town, (for such it was, there being representatives present from all the different denominations and classes in the place,) rejoicing in the erection of a new place of worship. Thus it should ever be. The erection of such a building for the promotion of morality and religion, is a matter in which the whole community has an interest. The activity of Freemasons in this matter is also much to their honor. Though not a member of their institution myself, I have a sincere respect for their order, and believe its grand aim to be the promotion of Knowledge and Virtue,—two things which ought never to be separated, which are essential to the well-being of any society,—and which it is the avowed object of every Christian church to promote to the uttermost. I know, therefore, of no ceremony in which they can join with more propriety, than the one which we have just witnessed. W.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—I write, to let you know, that Colonel Clement, the editor of the Patriot, is in the habit of sending his paper to a great number of people on Brandywine, who have never subscribed for his paper, and whom he, of course, does not expect to pay for it. The question is often asked, who pays the Colonel? Who are his patrons, that so generously give their money to enlighten the Brandywine manufacturers? I never saw a more brazen jockey than this same Colonel. If you would believe him, he is a prodigious friend of the Manufacturers—at the same time that he is cracking up McDuffie and Randolph, and other southern who are deadly enemies to Manufacturers. Our men on the Brandywine, begin to find him out, and he goes with some by the name of Colonel Humbug. He is a real Humbug, you may depend, and if he can only humbug himself into a good fat office, the manufacturers may go to the dogs for him.

The other day, a bundle of his papers came to the bank, and were distributed among us free, gratis, for nothing, according to custom. One of them was handed to me. Well sir, I looked into it, for I like to see what's going forward. The first thing I saw was one of the Colonel's own pieces, in which he says, that the Adams men in Congress are opposed to a Tariff! Now, Sir, I sometimes read other papers than the Colonel's, and in them, I find accounts of speeches of McDuffie, Randolph, Livingston, Hamilton, Floyd, Drayton, and twenty others, in which they abuse the Tariff,—accuse the Manufacturers of picking their pockets—declare that they never will rest, until all the protection is taken from Manufacturers, and say that they wish the bill to be as bad as possible, that it may oppress the poor and disgust them with the system. I wish the Colonel to tell us in the next batch of papers he sends to the bank, whether it was not the Jackson men that elected Stevenson, a violent enemy of manufactures, speaker, against Taylor, who was known to be a friend. I wish him to say whether Governor Giles, the anti-tariff madman, is not a furious Jacksonian. I wish him to say whether the Jackson men in Congress have not done their best to make the Tariff bill as bad as possible for the manufacturers, in order to defeat it. Let him tell us who wrote McDuffie's report, in which he threatens us with a civil war, if we do not stop the protection of manufactures; whether it was not the report of a Jackson Committee, and whether it does not express the sentiments of the Jackson party generally. And I wish him finally to say whether, if the Jackson party succeeds, every factory in this country, will not be destroyed. It's my firm opinion they will.

The Colonel may think us powdermen fools, but he may depend upon it we are not tools enough to believe him.

A POWDERMAN.

DIED,

In Washington City, at a quarter before six o'clock, last evening, the Hon. THOMAS TUCKER, Treasurer of the United States, in the 84th year of his age. He had been confined to his bed by the malady which terminated his life, for thirteen weeks; and died in the entire possession of his mental faculties, and in the most resigned and pious frame of mind.

Sixty-Fifth Dividend.

May 2, 1828.
The President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware have this day declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, equal to five per cent. for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier.
34—4t.

Notice to Stockholders.

May 2, 1828.
An election will be held at the Banking house of the Bank of Delaware, on Monday the second day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.

34—4t.

PROCLAMATION.

CHARLES POLK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, To all Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs and Constables, in the said State, and others whom it may concern, Greeting:

Whereas it has been, in due manner, made appear to me, that a certain negro man named SAMUEL OGG, in the Court of General Quarter Sessions and Gaol Delivery, within Kent county, held at Dover, at April Term, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the said State, and the body of said county, of attempting to rob a certain Jacob M. Hill; and whereas it has been represented to me by the Grand Inquest aforesaid, that the said Samuel Ogg is a dangerous ruffian, whose apprehension it is important to secure, and who has hitherto eluded justice: I do therefore command you the said Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, and other officers of justice in the said state, and every of you that you use all lawful means to apprehend the said Samuel Ogg.

And I do offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Samuel Ogg, and deliver him to the keeper of the public gaol of Kent county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State at Dover, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight: and of the independence of the said State, the fifty-second.

By the Governor: CHARLES POLK.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.
[The attempt to rob and murder Hill was accompanied by circumstances the most atrocious. Ogg is said to be about six feet high, large, hony, very stout, black, has large eyes, large flat nose, good teeth, high cheek bones, high forehead, and speaks very quick. When speaking, looks the person spoken to, attentively in the face, and wears generally a cross hanging around his neck. He has a by-word "by the blood of war," which he frequently makes use of. He had on at the time he attempted to rob and murder Mr. Hill, a tarpolin hat, and an old dark colored coat, with a pea coat over it, and linen or duck pantaloons. Ogg is said to carry pistols.

May 8, 1828. 34—4t.

Appoquinimink Hundred. A STATEMENT

Of the account of the Road Commissioners of Appoquinimink Hundred, for the year 1826.

Amount of tax laid for the support of Roads and bridges, on dollerage 2752 43, at 70 cents to the \$100 1926 70
Errors allowed on dollerage 19519 25 \$136 63
Commissions on nett sum at 6 per cent. 143 20 279 83

Nett proceeds of tax, \$1646 87

An account of orders gave on George Bennett, Collector, by Road Commissioners.

Joseph Buckson,	\$17 50
George Deakyn,	3 12
William Deakyn,	18 00
Jesse Vanpelt,	68
John Caulk,	3 75
James Chambers,	13 75
William Dotton,	6 25
Abraham Bratton,	4 37
Henry Hartus,	3 12
George Cornelius,	2 50
Thomas Deakyn,	16 56
Thomas Finnemore,	1 25
William Adams,	1 25
John Cornwell,	6 87
Jacob Staats,	6 56
Gideon Appelton,	1 87
D. Britton,	62
Matthew Turner,	62
Rugen Hanson,	2 50
Abraham King,	2 50
Robert Derrickson,	6 25
Jacob Deakyn,	4 37
Reuben H. Primron,	5 00
William Cruson,	1 25
William Weldon, 1st	7 18
John Price, (overseer)	14 87
John Wilson,	50
Hannah M'Murphy,	6 37
Charles Ryon,	1 25
Dickinson Webster,	39 37
George Cloak,	3 12
Priscilla Price,	6 87
William Hart,	6 87
James Reynolds,	5 62
William Rothwell,	1 25
Jacob Logue,	4 37
Elizabeth Reynolds,	4 37
William Butler,	62
Samuel Ginn,	4 37
Francis King,	5 00
Jacob Heverin,	1 87
Abraham Vandyke,	1 87
James May,	7 62
Temperance Broxson,	2 50
Isaac Caulk,	4 62
Joshua Ferrill,	1 25
Elisha Crouch,	1 25
Abel Till,	5 00
Abraham Rothwell,	7 50
Ira E. Lyons,	11 37
John Conner,	3 75
Levi Spencer,	1 87
John Coal,	7 50
Jacob Naudain,	3 12
John Swift,	62
Philip Braddock,	2 50
James Miller,	3 12
James Matthews,	2 50
Elias Edwards,	3 75
James Carrow,	93
Robert McLattomus,	6 25
Cornelius Naudain,	5 25
Benedict Hutchinson, S. V.	12 25
Jeremiah Ward,	1 25

William W. Hudson,	1
Thomas Newlin,	1
Elizabeth Parker,	1
William Ratiff,	1
John Fowel,	2
Joseph Robertson,	2
William H. Roberts,	5
Benjamin Choverns,	1
Henry Fazel,	1
Abraham Taylor,	3
John Dawson,	1
William Dixon,	1
Peter Howard,	1
John Bostick,	1
Jacob Heverin,	2
John Cole,	2
William Fields,	3
Abraham Vandyke,	3
Daniel Melen,	7
John Whitby,	8
Enoch Vandyke,	9
Jeremiah Ward,	9
Cornelius Naudain,	7
John Price,	2
Jethro Thompson,	2
John Bostick,	1
Abraham Staats,	6
Robert Barnes,	3
John Zalepoe,	3
Ezekiel Wright,	1
Perregrine Allen,	1
John Francis, (for timber)	1
Samuel Bartlett,	2
Emanuel Brown,	1
Francis King,	3
William Bryan,	5
Enoch Leatherem,	3
Boulden Caulk,	3
William Francis,	3
Thomas Scott,	6
Abraham Buckson,	1
Andrew M'Murphy,	3
Ira E. Lyons,	2
Benjamin Weldon,	1
William Brestler,	1
Elijah Staats,	2
James Chambers,	2
Isaac Chambers,	6
Abraham King,	6
Ezekiel Wright,	6
Henry Walker,	24
James Reynolds,	6
Solomon Vieu,	3
David Hall,	3
Jacob Vandyke,	7
Jeffrey Thompson,	6
James Given,	6
Robert Maltose,	6
Richard Holden,	1
William M'Murphy,	5
George Deakyn,	6
William M'Murphy,	7
Thomas Harmon,	1
Benedict Hutchinson,	7
Eli Hollet, (Road Commissioner)	10
Benjamin Weldon, do	10
Hugh Megear,	1
Boulden Caulk,	1
William Fields,	1
Benedict Reed,	6
Benjamin Fields,	12
James Carrow,	9
James Weldon,	8
John Scott,	3
Perregrine Hanson,	2
Perry Jones,	3
John Clark,	6
Wilson & Weldon,	2
Philip Pennington,	6
Benjamin Weldon,	10
Jacob Hill,	8
John M'Cay,	4
William Butter,	1
James Crouch,	1
Jonathan Jester,	6
William Burrows,	3
Charles Jones,	6
Benjamin Fields,	1
John A. Naudain,	2
John Gould,	1
David Chambers,	4
David Castellow,	8
Thomas Gordon,	5
David Taylor,	9
John Butler,	6
Isaac Holden,	1
William Deakyn,	4
John Pearson,	3
Isalah Taylor,	7
Abraham Rothwell,	1
Benedict Reed,	1
Isaac Hanson,	1
Eli Hollet,	10
Andrew M'Murphy,	3
Richard Holden,	1
Benjamin Weldon,	10
Daniel Williamson,	1
Wilson & Weldon,	9
do do	6
Jupiter Jones,	1
Samuel Staats,	6
John Clark,	2
William Donahoo,	2
Peter Staats,	8
James Mansering,	8
William Crousen,	1
Paid in Bank,	45
Michael Osfey,	1
B. M. Newal,	6
John Dotton,	1
George Deakyn,	3
Samuel Armstrong,	2
Henry Walker,	5
Daniel Williamson,	6
Nero Pearce,	1
William Fields,	6
do do	3
Thomas Deakyn,	2
Gairy Longfellow,	2
Peter Corby,	2
George Benn, (for timber)	7
Paid in Bank,	54
William Ratiff,	1
Francis Denney,	7
James Chambers,	1
George Cornelius,	11
John Birch,	19
Jupiter Jones,	3
Peter Staats,	7
Jacob Griffin,	2
Wm. Deakyn,	4
Wm. Deakyn,	4
Isaac Walker,	8
Paid in Bank,	55
Jesse Vanpelt,	1
William Weldon, 2d,	12
George Collins,	7

Amount up, \$1048 25
We the undersigned, Road Commissioners of Appoquinimink Hundred, do certify that the above is a true copy from the Road books of said hundred.

BENJ. WELDON,
ABRAHAM STAATS,
BENJ. M. NEWAL.
May 8, 1828. 34—4t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.
A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connexions, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.



Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, MAY 8, 1828.

Superfine, per barrel.....	\$4 75
Middlings, do.....	\$3 25
White, per bushel or 60 lbs.....	\$3 00
Red, do.....	96
Per bushel or 57 lb.....	45
Meal, per bushel.....	65
Do, \$5 00—Potatoes, 40 cents.	

From the New-England Farmer.

PEAS.

Of the small early kinds of peas, one pint will sow (according to London) a row of 20 rods, for the larger sorts for main crops, a same measure will sow a row of thirty-three yards. The drills for the early sorts may be one inch and a half deep; and two and a half, three, or four feet asunder, according to the height to which the peas usually grow. Peas that are to grow without sticks, require the least room. For summer crops and large sorts, make the hills two inches deep, and four, five or six feet asunder. The distances along the hills should be according to the size of the peas and the season. The frame, three in the space of an inch; the charlton, hotspur and dwarf marrowfat, two in an inch; the tussan blue and middle sized sorts, three or two inches; the large marrowfat or night's, a full inch apart.

Soil and situation.—The soil should be moderately rich, and the deeper and stronger for lofty growers. Peas are not assisted, but hurt by unrefined dung recently turned up. A fresh sanday loam, or road stuff, and a little decomposed vegetable matter make the best manure. The soil for an early crop can hardly be too dry.

To forward an early crop.—Sow in lines from east to west, and stick a row of spruce, hemlock or pine branches along the north side of every row, and sloping so as to bend over the plants, at one foot or eighteen inches from the ground. As the plants advance in height, vary the position of the branches, so as they may always protect them from the perpendicular cold or rain, and yet leave them open to the full influence of the sun. Some cover during nights and in severe weather, with two boards, nailed together lengthwise, at right angles, which forms a very secure and easily managed covering, but excludes light.

Sticking peas.—All peas fruit better for sticking, and continue longer productive especially the larger sorts. Provide branchy sticks of such a height as the sorts may require. For the dwarfs, three feet high; for the Charlton and middle sized, four or five feet; for the marrowfat and larger kinds, six or eight feet; for Knight's and other tall marrowfats, nine or ten feet. Place a row of sticks to each line of peas, on the sunny side, east or south, that the attraction of the sun may incline the plants towards the sticks. Place about half the number on the opposite side, and let both rows stand rather wider at top than at the ground.

Millinery and Fancy Store.

R. McCONNELL, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that she has opened a *Millinery and Fancy Store*, at the corner of King and Second Streets, opposite the East end of the Lower Market house, (Miss Ann Ball's old stand), where she offers for sale, Ladies' Leghorns, Straw, Gimp and Silk Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods. Also, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, bleached and altered in the most fashionable style. N. B. Mourning bonnets furnished at the shortest notice. May 1, 1828. 32—2m.

FOR SALE.

That valuable MERCHANT MILL, MILLER'S HOUSE AND STORE, at Swan Creek Bridge, on the postroad from Baltimore to Havre de Grace, and distant from the latter place about 34 miles, together with a STONE WAREHOUSE, at the side 14 miles from the mill, and 30 acres of land, chiefly in wood, bounding on the creek, where vessels drawing 7 feet water can at all times load. The Mill is of brick, 4 stories high, calculated to run 4 pair of 6 foot stones; and was built in 1811, by the late Mark Pringle, Esq. without regard to expense, under the superintendence of that able engineer, John Davis, Esq. and is considered complete in every respect.

The advantages of this property from its vicinity to the Susquehanna, and the cross cut canal and its situation on Chesapeake bay, are too obvious to be enlarged on. It will be sold nevertheless at a considerable sacrifice, and to suit the convenience of purchasers, a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years will be given, so as to make the payments perfectly easy. Application to be made to the subscribers, but Pica Smith, Esq., of Harford county, residing near the Mill, will shew the Property to any one desirous of examining it. ROBERT GILMORE & SONS, Apr 25. 32—4t. Baltimore.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Coach Maker's Shop from Hanover Street, to the large and commodious building lately occupied by Wm. Robinson, in High Street, where he will continue to make COACHES, GIGS and CARRIAGES of every description, in the best and most fashionable manner, and of the best workmanship and materials. He will keep on hand, for sale, Carriages and Gigs, at all times, together the most fashionable Harness. Also, having bought the Machinery for the Manufacture of WOODEN C SPRINGS, he will always have them on hand, for sale, and now offers 100 pair at reduced prices. Horses, Hay, Corn and Oats, will be taken in exchange for any article in his line, upon the most liberal terms. In King street, the subscriber has a LIVERY STABLE, where his friends and the public can be accommodated with Carriages, Gigs and Horses, at any moment. F. A. HUMPHREYS, 33—4t. Wilmington, May 1.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of *Spring Goods*, of the latest arrivals, purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are, Superfine and middling cloths & cassimeres do Valencia and Mar-seilles vestings. do Florentines & Den-mark satins do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres Super yellow nankins Superfine wide heavy India satins. An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and gingham.

FOR MILLINERS. Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, florentines, ribbons, &c. And a variety of Domestic Goods.

WM. P. RICHARDS & CO. No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank. Wilmington, 4th mo 2, 1828. 29—3mo.

Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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 instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

RECOMMENDATION.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a *Visiting Committee*, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation. E. W. GILBERT, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL, WM. SHERER. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonial, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee. PIERCE CONNELLY, Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington. March 25, 18 8. 28—4t.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, a large assortment of Spring Goods—among which are

Cloths and Kerseymeres; Silk, toillinet, valencia and marseilles vestings; loventines, florentines, gros-de-naples and lustring silks; ravens duck, Russia and porter sheetings; Irish linens, sea island and prime New Orleans shirtings; cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins. Bombazettes, bombazines and Norwich crapes; silk, cotton and woollen hosiery; drillings, blue and yellow-nankines. 2 cases Ladies' Leghorn Hats, (very cheap) 1 do Mens' do do 1 do do fine boots \$2 00 per pair 1 do do Munroes, 1 20 do 2 do do do 80 do 1 do Ladies Morocco shoes, 65 do 2 do Misses' Kid do 37 1/2 do

PAPER HANGINGS. An extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Bordering of the newest patterns. JOHN PATTERSON. April, 1828. 32—4tp.

Boot and Shoe Making.

In Front, next door to the corner of Orange Street, Wilmington. JOEL FISHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to enlarge his business, and shall constantly keep on hand an assortment of the best materials for mens' and womens' boots and shoes, which he will make to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of boots and shoes for sale. N. B. A Journeyman and two Apprentices are wanted, and one or two can be accommodated with board. 4th mo 21, 1828. 32—4tp.

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

EIGHTH CLASS—EXTRA. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday, the 3d day of June, 1828, at 5 o'clock A. M. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$3,000 10 Prizes of \$120 1 do 1,966 20 do 100 2 do 1,000 138 do 10 6 do 300 1150 do 4 6 do 200 8280 do 2 10 do 150 9,624 Prizes. 15,180 Blanks. 24,804 Tickets. Price of Tickets. Whole Ticket, \$2 00 Quarters,00 50 Halves, 1 00 Eighths, 25

For sale in great variety of numbers at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE, No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) April 24th.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Valenine M'Neal & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to V. M'Neal, who is authorized to settle it concerns. VALENTINE M'NEAL, JAMES M'NEAL. Wilmington, May 1, 1828. 33—The business will be continued as usual, by JAMES M'NEAL, at Nos. 98 and 100, Market St.

Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of castings, such as Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists. Soap-Boiler's Kettles and Kirs. Paper Mill Screw-pins and Boxes. Calender Rollers of any pattern. Steam Engine work in general. Mill Gearing of all kinds. Plough Castings. Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut; all of which will be done with neatness and despatch, under the immediate direction of William Hamilton. Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 96, Market street. 28—3m. 3dmo. 8th, 1828.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, Market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. R. Brickle's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of *Dry Goods*; viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours; valencia, taillanet and black silk vestings, marseilles quilts, new style; prints and gingham; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; silk and cold Italian mantuas, lustrings and florentines; do grosdenaples, &c 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Den-mark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c; velvets and cords; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk flag and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of Domestic Goods, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, town-linens, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms. WM. B. TOMLINSON. Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28—3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm. THOMAS BETTLE, JOSHUA C. JENKINS, No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia. 2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22—4t.

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia. Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDO GLASS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c. Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by JOSHUA C. JENKINS, (Late Bettle & Jenkins.) 2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22—4m.

By the President of the United States IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Washnra, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North or Red River, to wit: Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East. Townships Four, Five, Six, seven and Eight, of Range Two, East. Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East. Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East. Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven East. Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East. Fractional Township Nin, of Range Eleven, East. Township Seven, of Range One and Two West.

The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. By the PRESIDENT: GEO. GRAHAM, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Large Bread.

At No. 103, Shipley street, Wilmington. The subscriber being solicited by his friends, has determined to commence baking *Dispepsia or bran bread*, and now begs leave to inform his friends and the public that they can be supplied with this bread; and, as usual, with wheat and rye bread, in loaves so large for the price, that he thinks families who call on him will find it cheaper to purchase of him than to bake for themselves. He also keeps on hand a general assortment of CAKES, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The public may rest assured that the above bread and cakes will be made from the best flour and by the best workmen. Weight and Price. 24 lbs. Wheat Bread, for 64 24 " Wheat and Indian Bread, 64 24 " Dispepsia, or bran bread, 64 34 " Rye bread, 64

A great variety of Confectionary, Fruits, Cordials, &c., wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices. MULLER DUNOTT. March 3, 1828. 25—2m.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues his School, at the old stand, in Orange Street, above High, next door to Webb's Currying Shop, which is now open for the reception of boys and girls, to whom the strictest attention will be paid, both as it respects their morals and education, in the branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Book-Keeping. For Terms apply to JAMES C. ALLEN. Apr. 17.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of AN-DREW BARNABY, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested for settlement, to MARY B. BARNABY, Adam's Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828. 29—3m.



TO THE AFFLICTED!

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use. FOR THE CURE OF Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetters, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint. In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases. Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons. This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe, By JOHN A. PARKER.

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

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

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN. Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians. Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to JOHN A. PARKER, To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES. I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John J. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort. G. MILLS, Witness, J. H. STEWART. Philadelphia, February 14, 1827. Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.

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

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

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy. The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

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

If the above recommendatory notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service. E. A. ATLEE. Philadelphia 5th mo. 30, 1827. Sold by JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington. Also, at J. HANLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market street.

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Good Merchants.

Chalkly Somers, 48, Market-street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 market Street. W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, market Street. John R. Brinckle, corner of market & Queen streets. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. John W. Tatum, 82 market st. 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. George Winslow, 179 market st.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door below water-st. N. Castle. Theophilus Jones, 27 market st. Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st. William M'Neal, 170 king st. William White, 4 high-st.

Merchant Tailors.

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

Hotels and Taverns.

James Plumley, Washington Inn, 39 mark et st. Joshua Hutton, corner of Market 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.—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, Shiply-st. **Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.**—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 13, west Broad-st. **Tanner.**—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattnell 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 Manufactury.**—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st. **Conveyancer.**—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets. **Patent Hay and Grain Rakes** Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills. **Notary Public and Conveyancer.**—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43. **Livery Stable.**—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen. **China, Glass and Queensware store.**—David Smyth, 68 market st. **Druggist & Chemist.**—Joseph Bringhurst 85 market st. **Druggist.**—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

JOSEPH DRAPER,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY J. PEPPER, Silversmith and Jeweller, Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to

NO. 77, MARKET-ST.

The stand lately occupied by CHAS. CANBY, next door above the Farmers' Bank, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale, Silver Spectacles, Table and Tea Spoons,

And all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware at reduced prices (for CASH) The highest cash and exchange prices given for old gold and silver. Wilmington, May 11, 1827. 35

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, complates, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks. WM. MARSHALL, 4mo. 8th, 1828. M—Jy.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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MAY 22, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE COTTER'S HOME.

Who hath his home in a rural glade;
And his evening seat in a sweet-brier shade;
With verdant fields and blooming flowers,
For his morning walk and evening hours;
And with all these, a cherub son,
And a much-lov'd, smiling, devoted one,
At either hand, with him to rove,
Through the fields, the garden and the grove,—
What'er his humble fortune be,
Enjoys earth's purist felicity,

O! who that hath tasted this, would not
Exchange for the Cotter's humble lot,
Those "airy nothings," which engage,
A city, and form his equipage!
Who would not exchange the baubles bright,
That coldly glitter in a city's night,
For those bright stars that deck the dome,
And twinkle in joy o'er the cotter's home?
Peace and contentment there alone,
And tranquility, sit on their triple throne.

See how the birds flit round and round,
While the lambskin over the pasture bound;
List to the mockbird's lay of love,
And to the Sparrow's chirp in the lilac grove;
How sweetly, with their humble lay,
The cotter's care those birds repay,—
For no archer's arrow have they to fear,
Nor missiles of cruel urchins, here—
As they perch at will on the Althea spray,
And sing the evening hour away.

If Nature hath, in her wide domain,
One favorite spot where she loves to reign,
'Tis the cotter's bower, with its fields and groves,
And fragrant flowers, and Sylvan loves,
Where she sits and tunes her evening lyre,
As tranquility and peace inspire—
'Tis the rural glade, with its "woodnotes wild,"
Where dwells her favorite happy child;
Where stands the lowly, humble dome,—
The Cotter's and Contentment's home.

PYTHIAS.

THE LATE DISASTER.

We copy the following beautiful lines from the Boston Centinel of Saturday. It will be remembered that the shocking accident at the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, occurred on the last day of April.

They are Maying, they are Maying,
For the season has come round;
And the sun is rising redly,
And the blossoms now abound;
But I cannot—no I cannot
Gather blossoms bright to-day,
While creation's fairest flowers
Pale and languishingly lay.

Though so faded, though so broken,
On your pillows ye are laid,
Ye were never less forgotten,
When most carefully array'd—
When your bloom and when your graces
Were the theme of every tongue,
Ye were ey'd not so intently,
As where fainting ye are flung.

O, ye breezes, waft the odours
From the balm-imbued bud!
Into motion toss the billows
Of the sinew-bracing bud!
Thou OMNIPOTENT—ALL HOLY!
Thou CREATOR—GOD OF LOVE!
Thou sole life-inspiring BEING!
Look in mercy from above!

Where in anguish they now languish,
Breathe Thy influence to heal,
While soft pain-assuaging slumbers
O'er their spirits silent steal;
Till the body gain its vigour,
And the frame elastic rise,
And a fresher robe of beauty
Gain the gaze of gladdened eyes. OROZIO.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They rest in time's restless tide,
And cold are, while they stay;
But joys that from Religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gloom of woe,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure—
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll;
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke—
But to its late-trill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
That ray will light it still.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

It is truly surprising, that, amid all that has been said, and written, and done, to suppress intemperance, so little aid has been expected, or rather so little aid solicited, of the female sex.—This cannot have arisen from any doubt of their willingness, or contemptuous estimate of their influence; nor from a belief that they have no immediate interest in the extinction of this destroyer of human happiness. Nothing is more evident than the fact, that females hold as strong a control over the habits and morals of the community as masculine authority—nay, that they are capable of surpassing its utmost sway. They have not only the privilege of imbuing the minds of children with the choicest sentiments of virtue,—moulding them by unwearied assiduity into whatever shape, or impressing them with whatever image they please; but they exercise, at a later period, over youth, and manhood, and old age, a spell which is hard to be broken.—They have merely to will it—not by an arbitrary mandate, or the assumption of power—but by the irresistible force of their sweet eloquence—by the unceasing remonstrances of filial love and parental affection—by the tender supplications of hearts bound up in the welfare of husband, or child, or brother—and the deceiver will no longer dishonor the side-board, nor the demijohn occupy the closet. It cannot be asserted with too much earnestness, that the use of ardent spirits may be overcome in every family, and driven from every dwelling, by the judicious exercise of female influence. The struggle perhaps may be protracted for months and years;—but the probability is, that it will be short—and the certainty, that it will prove victorious.

And who, it may be asked, are more deeply interested in the overthrow of intemperance than females? Who are so often the innocent, unoffending, heart-broken victims of its wrath? Whose happiness is so often wrecked upon its treacherous shoal, or whelmed in its fiery flood, by entwinings it around an individual who after wedlock combines in his character the sot with the husband? A drunkard—unconnected by any ties, and alone in his iniquity—is a pest and burden to society; a poisoner of joy wherever he moves; the enemy of virtue, and the brutal assailant of helplessness. But wedded to a woman whom he has promised, under an obligation the most solemn and binding, to honor, to cherish, and protect—a woman, whose spirit like the sensitive plant, droops at the slightest touch of violence and whose affections are of such a nature, that though they cannot be uprooted by the blasts of adversity, yet they but create ailment for grief—what can be more unnatural in its nature, or affecting in its aspect, or terrible in its consequence, than such a union? We may canvass the world for its victims of woe—go down into the solitude of the dungeon, where the light of heaven has never gladdened the eye of the prisoner, nor its pure air entered to relieve his labored breath—accurately measure the sufferings of those who bleed under the lash of the task-master, or groan under the iron bondage of oppression—but where shall one be found, deserving more commiseration than the female who is doomed to waste an existence with a drunken husband? Whose fate can be more dreadful—whose agony more intense—whose hope more desperate?—What horror! to live through life with a monster, whose heart is filled with bitterness, whose lips with cursing!—with a wretch, sunk below the brute creation in his uncleanly habits and outrageous conduct—possessing the obtuseness of an ass without his instinct—lost to every thing ennobling, beautiful and glorious—having vitality enough to signify existence, without the consciousness of accountability to God or man! And yet, what numbers of hapless, forlorn wives, in every village and town and city, are pining under this accursed connexion!

We cannot but express our surprise, therefore, assimilated as is domestic enjoyment with a temperate household, that appeals to the females of our country, soliciting their co-operation in the work of reform, are so infrequent. We know, indeed, that they have not been entirely forgotten—they have occasionally occupied a place in the various essays and addresses which have been published upon the subject of intemperance; but in view of what they are capable of accomplishing, and of their immense influence over the habits of men, they have not received a due share of attention.

A full and proper exercise of their power is desirable, as well to promote their dearest interests as the welfare of others. There may be found, even in their own circles, much room for improvement in the use of stimulating drink; and a tipping woman, of all spectacles in the world, is the most abhorrent. But we waive the occasional appearance of this vice among the degraded of their number, to impress upon them, as a beautiful body, the proximity which exists between its declension and their future welfare. The stigma of drunkenness has never been fastened upon their general character; yet, is it not to be apprehended, that, by perpetuating the custom of presenting refreshments to visitors in the most captivating forms, they are doing more to uphold the cause of intemperance than its openly avowed votaries? They have erred, and still continue to err, in esteeming this an act of friendship and hospitality. It forms no part of gentility, though it is considered a badge of gentility. It creates no virtuous esteem, though many imagine it will purchase "golden opinions" of one's own politeness. It argues nothing of wealth, because cordials and spirits are cheaper than bread-stuff.

THE GLADIATORS.

It was a holiday in Rome; the last of a series given by the Emperor Claudius, in honor of his easy victories in Britain. The vast amphitheatre was crowded at an early hour by an immense multitude from the various classes of human beings contained in the Great City. All ranks and sexes—the highborn and the beautiful—patrician, equestrian, and plebeian, congregated there. Wild-looking strangers, ambassadors from Germany, Parthia, and Armenia, were assembled to witness the proud display of Imperial magnificence. Claudius himself, affecting an air of unaccustomed dignity, and accompanied by the abandoned Messalina favored the entertainment with his presence. Expectation sat upon every brow; the choicest and most popular of Roman Games was to be exhibited. Extraordinary exertions had been made to give the exhibition an interest surpassing every thing of the kind that had preceded it. Foreigners, or as it was the fashion to call them, barbarians, of

tried courage and activity, and even persons of noble families were the actors selected for the occasion. The very excitement created in the assembly by the preparations for the sport, pronounced its character; and no one who had witnessed such a display could doubt, on looking around, that he was again on the eve of beholding a fight of Gladiators.

Among those who were to try their fortune in the game of life and death, were two Britons, from whose approved skill and desperate courage, the lovers of the show anticipated much amusement. They had been chiefs of petty states in their own country, and having from mutual animosity, refused to coalesce against the common enemy, were defeated successively by Aulus Plautius, and sent prisoners to Rome.—Their exploits in the amphitheatre, had already attracted the notice and approbation of the Emperor, and he condescended to inform them, that if they acquitted themselves according to expectation on this occasion, they should not only be liberated, but dismissed with honors and rewards. To men hopelessly exiled from home and kindred, such a prospect afforded sufficient temptation to exertion the most perilous, and they swore by the Gods of their fathers' land, that they would never submit to live another day if they failed to realize it. Neither chief knew of the captivity of his countryman and foe, and the hope of yet prosecuting their schemes of personal vengeance, mingled in the dreams of these savage warriors as they contemplated their return to their native shores.

The combat began. It was not on this day the humor of the audience to spare the unsuccessful, and the arena was speedily choked with blood. Arrangements had been privately made that the gladiators, victorious in their respective divisions, should be matched against each other, and that the conquerors in this trial should be again divided and opposed, until at last the struggle for pre-eminence terminated in a single combat. Man after man bit the dust to the infinite delight of the spectators. No blow was parried in this encounter—recklessness of life answered the general craving for slaughter, and in a short space there remained of all the stately human creatures, every motion of whom might have afforded a lesson to the sculptor, only two capable of continuing the combat. One of these was of the class called *Secutores*, who were armed with a helmet, a shield and a sword or leaden bullet; the other was of *Retarii*, who without defensive armor, carry a net for entangling the adversary by casting it over his head, and a three-pointed lance for despatching him. In consequence of the singular intrepidity displayed by these men, Claudius commanded the amphitheatre to be cleared of the wounded, and water to be supplied, that they might act unimpeded, and free themselves of blood and dust, ere they terminated singly the festivities of the day. Leaning against pillars on the opposite sides of the arena, with their heads averted from the multitude and each other, they submitted to the ablution offered by the attendants, and moved at the signal with steps slow but firm, to the centre of the amphitheatre. As the *Retarius* prepared to cast his net, the eye of his antagonist fastened full upon him. An exclamation in a tongue unknown to Romans, burst from both. The exiled chiefs of Britain knew, for the first time, that they had suffered the same captivity, and survived the same strife; and now the death of one or both was to seal that recognition.

They looked on the multitude, and then again exchanged glances; those island warriors who, enemies from their youth, were brought by destiny to wash away the remembrance of mutual wrongs, for the sport of their laughing captors.—Amidst the swell of Italian voices, the echo of their own hung upon their memories, and the burning hate of years expired in the thoughts of Britain, of their wives, and their children—the place they once held among their people, and their present degradation. Their features interpreted their feeling—neither spoke a word, nor moved a limb. They wept!—the Gladiators—the barbarians and hostile Gladiators, wept!

Their apathy exasperated Claudius, who was resolved, that, without a combat, they should not reap the honors and rewards he promised, if they pleased him in the games. He gave command that they should be slain, if they persisted in declining the encounter. The whole amphitheatre was in confusion, as the imperial mandate passed from lip to lip. A band of Thracian slaves rushed to its execution, but they were too late. The two Gladiators had fallen by their own hands.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the "Establishment of the Turks in Europe, an Historical Discourse," lately published by Murray, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice is thus described:—

"The chief of the police, at Constantinople and other great towns, goes round in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentence he gives. If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker; no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escapes. Inferior punishments are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice. If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smoking his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the merciful word 'enough.'"

"It not infrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian Minister had complained to the Vizier of an outrage that had been committed on a person entitled to his protection. The Vizier made an horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the conference was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian. An English Ambassador, on another occasion, was also a witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the Vizier; when he rose up to go away, he saw several heads newly put up at the gates of the palace."

The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons, in their stead, is worthy of particular notice."

"Upon hearing a report of robbers, a Pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, for each of which he is to receive a reward."

"Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. Any person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with the heads dangling by the horses' sides, and the riders bearing in their looks of savage joy, rather the appearance of successful banditti than of ministers of justice. Torture is allowed by the Turkish jurisprudence, or at least practised in order to extort confession of guilt or wealth. It must be said, however, to the honor of the Turks, that they do not practise the cruel modes of execution authorized in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the prisoner is quickly strangled; sometimes he is told that an order has come for his liberation, and his irons are knocked off; the bowstring is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment."

From the Winchester Republican.

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE MARSHALL.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shade of retirement; and to its truth, history testifies in every page. An act of heroism or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind, or bias the character, is worth, to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits intended to figure before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude.

It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of Virginia, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming his fellow guest at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress.—Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number—most, if not all of them, of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by another, that he had witnessed the same day, a degree of eloquence, no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit.—Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able altercation ensued, in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of discussion. From six o'clock until eleven, the young champions wielded the sword of argument—adducing with ingenuity and ability every thing that could be said pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child; as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps he was observing with philosophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are involved by repeated action; or, perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation upon which these destinies must devolve; or, most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument which, (characteristic of himself) no art would be able to elude, and no force to resist. Our traveller remained a spectator, and took no part in what was said.

At last, one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with long and established prejudices, wheeled around, and with some familiarity exclaimed, "Well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?"—If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement at that moment could not have been greater than it was with what followed. The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour, by the old gentleman, that he ever heard or read. So perfect was his recollection, that every argument urged against the christian religion was met in the order in which it was advanced. Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles, was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity, that not another word was uttered. An attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was now a matter of curiosity and inquiry, who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded it was the preacher from whom the pulpit eloquence was heard—but no—it was the CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Communicated for the Delaware Advertiser.

APIS MELLIFICA, OR HONEY BEE.

[Read before the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, by Isaac Peirce, and ordered to be printed.]

Few subjects within the scope of that branch of natural science called Entomology, presents a greater field for interesting inquiry, than the one which we propose to make the subject of the present essay. Accordingly we find the history and economy of this wonderful insect engrossing an uncommon share of attention in all countries, and in every age. Their minuteness, numbers, habits and the luxuries we derive from their united industry, have, from periods of the most remote antiquity, been the fertile source of admiration. Hence have resulted innumerable enquiries; as well for the elucidation of science, as for personal gratification and pecuniary advantage. But, unlike those subjects on which long and patient investigation are bestowed, the obscurities attending their nature, seemed to increase in proportion to the observer's anxiety to unveil them, and, at the end of many years, few indisputable facts have been ascertained by individuals. Errors have thence accumulated on errors; imagination has magnified deceitful appearances into certainties, by which even experienced naturalists have been deluded; and most of the treatises published, under pre-

tence of instructing, serve only to lead the unskilful into the belief of absurd and fallacious doctrines. Nevertheless, there are some good authors who have studied with attention and care, without exaggeration. Amongst these may be ranked Reaumur, Bonnet, Thomsen, and L. Christ, member of the Royal Hübnerian Society, at Zelle. The last mentioned writer, by laborious investigation and numerous experiments which he made, added considerably to our stock of knowledge, as well as furnished many useful hints to the rural economist in the culture and management of bees. It may not therefore, be an unprofitable service to select from them, and the facts which have fallen under our own observation, what we might with safety consider as fixed by experiment.

The apis mellifica, or honey bee, is included in a genus belonging to the order insects hymenoptera. The mouth is furnished with two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath. The wings are four in number—the two foremost covering those behind when at rest. It has six legs. In the third pair, which are much longer, are two small cavities resembling a spoon, in which the animal sticks its pellets. The abdomen consists of several aculei circular rings connected by membranes. The body is totally covered with hair, which appears, when viewed with a microscope, to be composed of plants in miniature, with stems and branches. Its mode of existence, is in large communities, limited in the number of individuals, only by the size of their habitations. Each community contains three distinct orders or kinds; the queen, the drones, and the labouring bees. The queen is the only female in the hive, and may be considered the mother of the kingdom, (if it may be so called) over which she presides. Her wings, and the forepart of her body, are nearly similar to those of a labouring bee, but the hind part is nearly twice as long and somewhat more pointed towards its extremity; her back is a dark brown, the under part of her body and her hind legs inclining to yellow; her motion is more slow and deliberate than that of a labouring bee; she is also furnished with a sting, but is with difficulty provoked to use it in her defence, and may therefore be handled with the greatest safety. This weapon, possessed by the queen and labouring bees, and of which the drones are destitute, deserves a particular description. It is not a simple sharp pointed instrument, as appears to the eye of a superficial observer, but consists of two separate portions, applied longitudinally. The external side of each is supplied with several barbs, like those of a dart, which prevents the retraction of the sting from the wound it has inflicted, until the purpose of its penetration (the discharge of poison) be fulfilled. These barbs, it is thought, may be elevated and depressed at the will of the animal; for if it be allowed time to satisfy its vengeance, the sting is withdrawn, whereas if it be suddenly forced away, the sting is often retained in the wound; the extraordinary pain attending so small a puncture, arises from a liquid which is genuine poison, flowing into the wound from an oval bag or reservoir, in the body of the animal connected with the sting; and its virulence is such, as even to occasion death, sometimes, from a single puncture: its effects, however, are various on different people. That the pain is occasioned by the poison is evident from the fact that the wound is slight from the sting of a bee exhausted of its poison, while the smallest portion of this fluid introduced with the point of a pin produces acute pain. It has, when applied to the tongue, a sweetish taste at first, but soon becomes burning and acrid, and continues so for several hours.

It has long been ascertained, that the welfare of the queen is indispensable to the welfare of the hive, and that no more than one of these is suffered to remain for any considerable length of time, in the same community. As soon, therefore, as a young one appears, she is persecuted by her parent, until she either falls a victim to her malignity or collects round her a party and marches off.—The latter she readily achieves if the population has become so crowded as to throw many of the industrious part out of employ. Accordingly, as soon as the young queen is able to walk, she begins her cry, which may be distinctly heard at the distance of six or eight yards. She visits different parts of the hive, fastens her feet to the combs, and with visible exertion forces out a sound, which appears to be the signal of removing; for the first clear day after it is given, the young swarm issues, if their queen elect is not previously destroyed. It frequently happens that two, and sometimes three rival queens, of the same age, assume the reins of government, but the right to the throne is always settled by single combat between the queens, and terminates in the destruction of all but one; the common people always manifesting on these occasions, too much good sense, to engage in the broil of princes and strife of ambition. Furnished as they are, with such deadly weapons, and with such dexterity in using them, one would suppose that those feuds would sometimes terminate in the death of both parties, which would be attended with the most serious consequences to the colony; but here nature has imposed a law to regulate those contests which does not exist among the operatives or lower classes, whose lives are, comparatively, of little consequence, and who frequently fall victims to wounds mutually inflicted. This fact is supported by the authority of M. Huber, an intelligent naturalist, who gives an interesting account of their combats; part of which we will extract. This author tells us, that in one of his hives, constructed for observation, two young queens left their cells, almost at the same moment. When they observed each other, they rushed together apparently with great fury, and came into such a position, that their antennae were mutually seized by their fangs, the head, the breast and belly of the one, were opposed to the same parts of the other; their bodies had only to be curved, that they might be reciprocally pierced with their stings and both fall dead together. When they found themselves in this position, they separated with the utmost precipitation and fled. A few minutes after, however, their mutual terror ceased, and they again sought each other. Immediately on coming in sight, they again rushed together and resumed their former position. The result of this rencounter was the same. They disengaged themselves hastily and retreated. During all this time, the workers were in great agitation; and the tumult seemed to increase, when the adversaries separated. They even interrupted them in their flight and retained them prisoners for about a minute, but unlike hot-headed politicians showed no disposition to quarrel themselves. At length, the queen, which was

After the strongest or the most enraged, darted
her rival when unperceived, or off her guard,
with her wings held out, the origin of
her wings, then rising above her, curved her
own body, and inflicted a mortal wound upon
her enemy, who immediately fell down, drag-
ged herself languidly along, and soon expired."

In her birth, the queen bee appears to be an
exception to the common order of nature; for
notwithstanding the difference in her organiza-
tion and functions, she is hatched from the same
kind of egg as the common laboring bee, and
seems to owe her superiority to different nur-
sing. The aliment with which she is fed during
her marplot state, is of a stronger taste and smell
than that given to others. The cell in which
she is bred is composed of as much wax, as
would make one hundred and fifty common
ones; it is also different in shape and position;
the common cells being complete hexagons, but
this is entirely circular, hangs pendent, and
is much longer and larger in its periphery than
a common cell. Whether the queen ever de-
posits an egg in a royal cell is not altogether
certain, but that the laboring bees frequently
supply such a cell with an egg taken out of an-
other, and thus rear a queen, has been ascer-
tained to a certainty, and must in most cases
take place where artificial swarms are formed.

The Drones, a considerable number of which
are sometimes found in a hive, are about a third
longer than a laboring bee, have no stings, and
are somewhat different in the conformation of
several other parts of the body, as the trunk and
antennae, &c. They do not collect honey, but
consume the labor of others, and instead of en-
tering the cells for repose, as others do, they
cluster together on the combs. They are sup-
posed to be the males, and are required to ren-
der the queen prolific, but whatever be their
use, it is well known that they neither labour in
the hive nor out of it; but like a pampered no-
bility, feast and riot on the sweat and labour of
the industrious part of the community. Their
career, however, is but short; they make their
appearance in the spring, frequently in great
numbers; and toward the latter end of August or
beginning of September, are entirely destroyed.
They are sometimes killed within the hive
and carried out, but more generally are driven
out and forbidden to return. Even the young
drones or those in the larvæ state, are dragged
from their cells, and carried out; so completely
are these voluptuaries destroyed, that not an in-
dividual is left to relate the tragical history of
the fate of his brethren. The cause of this sudden
and total extermination is far from being evident,
for in the early part of the season, as well as un-
der some particular circumstances of the com-
munity, they are not only tolerated but fed.
Whether the laborers are stimulated to this
seemingly unnatural massacre by their queen, by
the trespass of the drones upon their winter
stores, upon their failure of sufficient sustenance
from abroad, or some hidden instinct implanted
in their nature, remains yet to be discovered.

We next come to notice some of the pecu-
liarities exhibited by the workers, or laboring
bees, who not only form the main body of the
commonwealth, but are essential to its exist-
ence; as without their incessant labour and aid
the queen, the males, and even the young brood
would quickly perish.

On taking a slight view of a hive, the superfi-
cial observer will see nothing but the appearance
of anarchy and confusion, a closer inspection,
however, will exhibit something very different;
the first thing which strikes the eye is a large
body of bees adhering to the comb about the
centre of the hive, somewhat resembling an in-
verted cone, and apparently inactive. They are
however employed in a process which the great-
est chemists have not yet been able to dis-
cover, the manufacture of wax. The farina and
honey of the flowers, which is eaten by the bees,
entering the stomach undergoes a separation,
part no doubt serving as nourishment, whilst an-
other part oozes out through the joints between
the rings which compose the hinder parts of
their bodies, in the form of small white scales.
These employed in building cells, are here sup-
plied with materials for their work, a number of
whom are constantly moving in every direction
gathering up the wax as it is formed, and carry-
ing it off to places where it is wanted. Some of
the laborers, who come in from the fields loaded
with honey, or flower-dust, are employed in feed-
ing those which compose the column; while o-
thers bend their course towards their combs by
turning up the sides of their dwelling. Those
loaded with honey, disgorge the contents of
their honey bags into the cells prepared for that
purpose; those who have their legs charged
with pellets, thrust them into cells, and wipe
off their burdens, leaving them lying in lit-
tle balls of various sizes; these are taken up by
others, who mixing a little honey knead them
up with the fore feet, and pack the mass in the
cells for future use; this is what is commonly
called bee bread. Others come in loaded with a
kind of glutinous substance, called by the an-
cients propolis, which they employ in stopping
up the chinks and crevices which their owner has
neglected to close, never using it except to fas-
ten their combs, if the hive be properly con-
structed. When the bees begin to work with
it, it is soft, but it acquires a firmer consistence
every day, till at length it assumes a brown col-
our and becomes much harder than wax. The
bees thus loaded not being able to relieve them-
selves of this burden, on account of its tenacious
quality, are assisted by others, who take it off
with their teeth and apply it to its intended pur-
pose. Another class is employed in feeding and
nursing the young brood, for soon after the
queen deposits an egg, the embryo bursts its
shell, and appears a living worm which requires
feeding until it arrives to a certain state of ex-
istence when it begins to refuse its nourishment;
its guardians then kindly close it up with a wax-
en lid, and leave it to spin itself up in the form
of an aurelia; here it undergoes a metamorphose
similar to that of the silk worm. When it has
come to its full time, which in warm weather
generally amounts to twenty-one days from the
time the egg was laid, it then eats through the
web it has spun and begins to gnaw at the door
of its prison; two bees instantly attend, and af-
ter they have assisted the young one in coming
out of its confinement, the one picks up the wax
lid with which the cell was closed, and carries it
off, while the other rights up the cell, which is
then filled with honey.

Next the labourers within the hive should be
diverted from their work, by the approach of
petty adversaries, a set of sentinels are placed
at the entrance, which are increased in number
according to the extent of assailable points.
The fidelity with which these discharge their
duty, is admirable indeed. They arrange them-
selves around the opening with their heads to-
wards it, their posterior legs elevated, and their
wings in constant motion; altogether presenting
the most threatening attitude. Nothing can pass
them without their notice, nor any danger drive
them from their post. The means by which they
become acquainted with the countenance and
person of the individuals composing their own
community, so as instantly to distinguish them
from others on the same stand, remains yet a
mystery. Some have supposed they have a
watch word or signal, which they make and re-
quire to be answered. If they have, it is such
an one as I could never learn; their vigilance
and sagacity were only to be overcome by trea-
chery. Witness, on a particular occasion, to

the sentinels, by force, from their post, and let
them in; but they rallied so quickly, that my
poor refugees were soon driven out and many of
them mortally wounded. It was in vain I de-
stroyed their vigilant watchmen; their places
were immediately supplied; other expedients
were resorted to, but with little more success.
It was not until stupified by the intoxicating ef-
fects of the fungus pulverulentis, or puff ball,
that a victory could be gained; and the wretch-
ed outcasts admitted to the rights of hospitality
and the privileges of citizenship.

Should a larger animal, such as a snail, make
its way into a hive, it is put to death; but as the
bees are unable to divest themselves of so huge
a carcass, by dragging it out, they cover it over
with propolis and wax, and thus prevent its
spreading infection in the hive.

The structure of the cells, which are exclu-
sively the production of the workers, has excited
admiration in every contemplative mind. It
would seem that the nicest rules of geometry
had been consulted for their composition, as it is
demonstrable that their figure is the best adapted
for containing the greatest possible quantity in
the least possible space—they are hexagonal
prisms, formed in the exactest proportion. The
bottoms are composed of six triangular panes, of
such a shape, as when combined, to form a solid
angle on the opposite side, which is made the
foundation of one of the corners of a similar cell.
The partitions of these cells are not thicker than
the finest paper; but they are so strengthened
by their disposition, and the thick border around
the mouth, as to resist all the motions of the bee
within them. The combs which are double, are
placed parallel to each other, mostly at right angles
to the side of the hive on which the bees are
accustomed to enter, with spaces between them
large enough to give the bees a free passage in
and out. This space is generally about four
lines. Beside these, they leave holes or pass-
ages through the body of the comb, with their
verges rounded off by cells of still decreasing
depth, which permit a reader access to all parts
of the hive than could be otherwise obtained.—
The celerity with which a swarm of bees, if re-
ceived into a hive, where they find themselves
lodged to their minds, bring the works of the
combs to perfection is amazing. Their diligence
and labors are so great, that in a single day, ac-
cording to Buffon, they are able to make cells,
which lie upon each other numerous enough to
contain three thousand bees. Indeed there
reigns throughout the whole of this little empire,
such an universal harmony, such complete order,
and close attention to business, as we, in vain,
look for among the societies and policies of men,
though they denominate themselves the lords
of creation. The mind, in looking for some-
thing to equal it, is rather led to contemplate
some remote and happier clime, or some new
organization of society, where uncorrupted souls
may have exchanged a spirit of selfishness and
competition, for universal philanthropy, and co-
operation; where each individual is concerned
only for the public good.

This industrious and economical people, have a
host of enemies to encounter. They are not how-
ever of their own household. Many animals
fond of honey and hating labour, wage incessant
warfare upon them. The aggressions of most,
they are able, in some measure, by their super-
ior vigilance and foresight, to repel. Man, a-
lone, proves himself their invincible and implac-
able foe. His avarice is so insatiable, that he
even furnishes them with habitations, promotes
their population and their labours, from the trea-
cherous motive of increasing his rapine and plun-
der.

Ah, see where robb'd and murder'd in that pit
Lies the still heaving hive! at evening snatched,
Beneath the cloud of guilt—concealing night,
And fixed o'er sulphur, while, not dreaming ill,
The happy people, in their waxen cells,
Sat tending public cares, and planning schemes
Of temperance, for winter poor! rejoic'd
To mark, full flowing round, their copious stores.
Sudden the dark oppressive steam ascends;
And, used to milder scents; the tender race,
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convoy'd and agonizing in the dust.

And was it then for this ye roamed the spring,
Intent from flower to flower? For this you toil'd
Ceaseless the burning summer heats away?
For this in autumn, searched the bl'-oming waste,
Nor lost one sunny gleam? For this sad fate?
O man! tyrant lord! how long, how long
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage,
Awaiting renovation? When oblig'd,
Must you destroy? of their ambrosial food
Can you not borrow, and in just return
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds;
Or as the sharp year pinches, with their own
Again regale them on some smiling day.

The idea suggested in the concluding lines of
the poet—that of obtaining a part of their honey
without destroying the bees, has engaged the
attention of the feeling part of mankind for ages.
The Greeks, according to Pliny, were at consid-
erable pains in taking the honey without destroy-
ing them. Among the moderns, Thorley, White,
Weldman and Christ, have made successive im-
provements in the construction of hives or boxes,
by which a portion of their treasure might be
obtained without serious injury to the colony.
According to the plan devised by the last of
these gentlemen, bees are kept in hives consist-
ing of a number of open ended boxes set one
upon another, having a moveable lid or cover-
ing for the upper one. This upper skip or box,
when filled may be removed, the lid placed upon
the next, and an empty box added below.

This plan, however, has been found, liable to
some objections, as it is necessary to cut the
combs horizontally, by means of a fine wire
drawn between the boxes, a quantity of honey
from the cells, thus broken, trickles down among
the bees below, and becomes grievously annoy-
ing. To obviate this difficulty another method
has been devised, that of placing the boxes lat-
erally. As this is deemed an important improve-
ment, I have prepared a model of an apiary or
bee house, exhibiting the whole arrangement,
by which it will be seen that a hive may be kept
for any number of years, regularly yielding its
wax and honey, and instead of growing worse,
will, if properly attended, grow better and strong-
er every year. The honey is also obtained more
pure than in the common way of taking it, and
enjoyed without remorse; the necessary concomi-
tant of cruelty and injustice.

I have thus, in a cursory manner, traced the
natural history of the bee, and pointed out
some of the peculiarities of the several species
which form one great colony, whose labors are
carried on for the public good. Of their prac-
tical treatment, by which the cultivator may be
enabled to turn their labors to the best account,
I have said very little. The limits of a single
essay, would not permit me, had I the qualifica-
tion to do justice to this part of the subject.

I shall therefore conclude with recommending
it to some able pen, as the subject of a future es-
say. And as the bee, with indefatigable assid-
uity, roves from flower to flower, collecting its
nectared tribute, undismayed by the comparative
insignificance of its own puny contribution; so
may we, stimulated by so bright an example of
individual industry and perseverance, and with
so happy an illustration of the advantages result-
ing from united exertion, explore untried
fields of science, and by a similar co-operation
and union of effort, be able to realize equally
successful results.

BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, a Convention between the United
States of America and His Majesty the
King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, was concluded and signed by
their Plenipotentiaries, at London, on the
sixth day of August, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-fourth, which Convention is,
word for word, as follows:

Renewal of Commercial Convention.

The United States of America, and His
Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of
continuing in force the existing commercial
regulations between the two countries, which
are contained in the Convention concluded
between them, on the 3d of July, 1815, and
further renewed by the Fourth Article of the
Convention of the 20th October, 1818, have,
for that purpose, named their respective
Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of
America, Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Ex-
traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to
His Britannic Majesty.

And His Majesty the King of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the
Right Honorable Charles Grant, a member
of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy
Council, a member of Parliament, and Vice
President of the Committee of Privy Council
for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;
and Henry Unwin Addington, Esquire.

Who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found to
be in due and proper form, have agreed up-
on and concluded the following article:

ART. 1. All the provisions of the Conven-
tion concluded between the United States of
America, and His Majesty the King of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-
land, on the 3d of July, 1815, and further
continued for the term of ten years by the
Fourth Article of the Convention of the 20th
of October, 1818—with the exception there-
in contained, as to St. Helena, are hereby
further indefinitely, and without the said ex-
ception, extended and continued in force,
from the date of the expiration of the said
ten years, in the same manner as if all the
provisions of the said Convention of the 3d
of July, 1815, were herein specifically re-
cited.

ART. 2. It shall be competent, however,
to either of the contracting parties, in case
either should think fit, at any time after the
expiration of the said ten years—that is, af-
ter the 20th of October, 1828—on giving due
notice of twelve months to the other con-
tracting party, to annul and abrogate this
Convention; and it shall, in such case, be ac-
cordingly entirely annulled and abrogated;
after the expiration of the said term of notice.

ART. 3. The present convention shall be
ratified, and the ratifications shall be ex-
changed in nine months, or sooner, if pos-
sible.

In witness whereof, the respective Pleni-
potentiaries have signed the same, and
have affixed thereto the seals of their
arms.

Done at London, the sixth day of Au-
gust, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
CHARLES GRANT.

HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON.

And whereas, the said Convention has
been duly ratified on both parts, and the re-
spective ratifications of the same were ex-
changed at London, on the second day of
April, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-eight; by William Beach Lawrence,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States of
America, at the Court of His Britannic
Majesty, and the Right Honourable Charles
Grant and Henry Unwin Addington, Esq.,
on the part of their respective Governments.
Now, therefore, be it known that I, John
Quincy Adams, President of the United
States of America, have caused the said
Convention to be made public, to the end
that the same, and every clause and article
thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with
good faith, by the United States and the citi-
zens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set
my hand, and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this
fifteenth day of May, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-eight, and of the
Independence of the United States
the fifty-second.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

DELIBERATE FALSHOOD!

The editor of the New York Enquirer, in
his paper of the 30th ult. says—"we have
before us the report of the Committee on
the expenditures of the Department of
State, in which there are some things which
would make a republican Cabinet blush,
viz." He then quotes:

"Maurice Furst, for a gold medal for John
Quincy Adams, \$100."

Mark—the Editor of the Enquirer has the
report of the Committee before him, and
quotes from it the above item.

Now we have returned to the above re-
port, and have it now before us, and find
the item alluded to, to be in the above words
and figures following:

"Moritz Furst, for a medal of the President,
\$10."

Thus a silver medal (we have ascertained
it to be made of that material) is, by a
Jackson process, converted into gold, [very
much like making Jackson President,] and
the sum of \$10; plainly printed on page 57
of the report, is multiplied by Jackson a-
rithmetic to \$100!! And this he thus deli-
berately told, in the very face of the report,
as is deliberately re-published in the organ
of Jacksonism in this city; to the end, that,
having Caesar's image, and superscription
more strongly stamped upon it, it may ob-
tain a more ready currency and extend cir-
culation through the country.

With what a "ghostly smile" must the
father of lies "grin" when he sees the alac-
rity with which these ministers of his move
in the execution of his pleasure; and espe-
cially when he perceives that a lie which
he may at any time put into the heart of
Mordcaid Manasseh Noah to utter, may be
instantly told some two or three thousand
times through the New York Enquirer, and
within three short days be repeated "40,000"
times through the Telegraph, and thereup-
on be sold several hundred thou-

rons parts of the country!

As we have no leisure at this moment to
bestow the requisite attention upon the sub-
ject, we will thank any one who will take
the trouble to ascertain the number of the
Jackson papers which uniformly republish
everything which is stamped with authori-
ty here, with their probable average cir-
culation, so as to enable us to ascertain the
probable number of times that this single
lie will be told in the United States. And
after this is done, we will be equally obliged,
and will moreover, pay a liberal reward to
the man who will point out to us the single
Jackson editor who shall have the candor to
publish a retraction of the falsehood.

We have noticed but a single item in the
article in the Enquirer. We have laid it by,
and may turn to it hereafter. The item we
have copied is a pretty fair sample of the
whole.—Nat. Journal.

From the Shawneetown (Illinois) Ga-
zette of 22d March.
DOCUMENT No. 1.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we
heard Dr. Miller relate the following con-
versation, which passed, he says between
himself and General Jackson, on board the
steamboat Pocahontas, at Smithland, Ky.,
viz: He (Dr. Miller) stated, that, at the bar,
on board the steamboat Pocahontas, he in-
formed General Jackson that Mr. Clay had
published a pamphlet, in refutation of the
charge of bargain and sale, and had pro-
cured certificates of from 20 to 30 members
of Congress, from the west, who voted for
Adams, who all united in proving his inno-
cence. Hereupon General Jackson mani-
fested considerable anger, stretched forth
his arm, and replied, "By the immaculate
God, Clay was a grand villain; and by the
eternal God, sir, he called me a murderer
on the floor of Congress."

The Doctor repeated considerably more
of their conversation respecting elections,
which, as it does not relate to the charge,
in the papers, is unnecessary to repeat.

JESSEE PATTERSON,
THOMAS WILLIS.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Copy of a letter to one of the Editors.
Smithfield, Ky. March 19, 1828.

Dear Sir,—I see in a number of the pub-
lic prints, that you are denounced as the
propagator of what they term an infamous
slander upon the character of General Jack-
son, for first publishing what is styled the
General's answer to Mr. Clay's pamphlet,
at the month of Cumberland river.

Shortly after the steamboat Pocahontas
landed. I went on board—a few minutes af-
ter I met Dr. Miller on the bow of the boat,
who asked me if I had seen the General.—I
told him I had. He observed that he wish-
ed to see him and walked off to the cabin.—
I directly observed the Doctor and the Gen-
eral in conversation, which I think must have
lasted for twenty or thirty minutes; I did not
hear what passed between them, but the
Doctor related to me what had passed as
soon as he came on shore, where I was stand-
ing, and had walked out just before him.

The following is what passed, as related
by the Doctor: he said he went on board
without any intention of speaking to Gen-
eral Jackson and was standing, at a short dis-
tance from the company to which the Gen-
eral was conversing, when the General ad-
vanced towards him and held out his hand
saying, "Sir, I certainly have had the pleas-
ure of seeing you before."

Dr. Miller.—Yes, General, you have. I
had the pleasure of being introduced to you
several years ago, at a ball at Lexington,
Kentucky.

General Jackson.—Your name, sir?

Dr.—My name, sir, is Miller.

Gen.—Mr. Miller, how do you do? How
have you been? (At the same time taking
him by the hand)

Dr.—General, your recollection must be
very good; I did not expect that you would
recollect me.

Gen.—Your name, sir, I had forgotten, but
your features I never could forget. Well
Mr. Miller, how does the land lie with you?

Dr.—I suppose I understand you Gener-
al; you allude to the presidential question.

Gen.—I do.

Dr.—To be candid with you General, I
always respected you very highly, as a man
and a general, but cannot vote for you for
president.

Gen.—Sir, I thank you for your candor;
come to the bar and drink something.

While at the bar, the Doctor asked him
if he had seen Mr. Clay's pamphlet, to
which the General replied he had not, and
asked if it was any thing new; the doctor
said it was a new publication and that there
was but one copy in our town. The Gen-
eral expressed a great deal of anxiety to see
the pamphlet and asked what it contained.
The Doctor replied that it was a refutation
of the charges of bargain and intrigue, &c.,
and that he (Mr. Clay) had the certificates
of twenty or thirty members of Congress
from the West, proving his innocence. The
General appeared to fly in a great passion,
raised his arm and swore by the immu-
lute God, Clay was a grand rascal. By the
eternal God, sir, he accused me of being a
murderer, on the floor of Congress. The
General then asked him: how he thought
the election would go in Kentucky for Gov-
ernor. The doctor replied that he could
not tell, he thought the issue very doubtful,
but he should vote for William T. Barry.—
The doctor then observed, that he was per-
haps intruding on the General and would
retire. The General said no—that a friend
of William T. Barry was never an intruder
on him. He hoped the doctor's sentiments
as to the presidency, would change, &c.—
They then shook hands and parted.

This, sir, is, as near as I can recollect,
the statement made by Dr. Miller, of the
conversation between him and the General,
and which he related to me, and several
others, before the Pocahontas left the
landing. He stated that a number of per-
sons were present, and heard what passed
between him and the General, but I believe
none of the citizens of our place were of the
number. I saw several persons present
when they were conversing but do not re-
collect who was of the number, as they were
mostly strangers. After the doctor had re-
peated what had passed, I again went on
board the boat, thinking that I might hear
him (the Gen.) speak on the subject, but he
was engaged in playing at cards, and left
the boat without hearing him say any thing
about Clay or his pamphlet.

Very respectfully yours,
JESSEE PATTERSON.

P. S. The above is substantially the con-
versation as related by Dr. Miller—I may

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State there are more German vot-
ers than in any other state in the Union.—
They inhabit large districts of country, as-
sociate very much together, and many of
them rely chiefly on those who speak and
print their own language, for information.
How basely and wickedly some men pros-
tute themselves, and abuse the confidence of
their countrymen, may be seen by the fol-
lowing extract which we take from the
Democrat, a German paper printed in Read-
ing: "There are thousands of such disgrace-
ful and groundless lies circulated in Pennsylv-
ania, to mislead and deceive a most honest,
industrious and economical portion of our
population. We had the German letter it-
self set up as well as a literal translation,
that all the State may know the infamous
and fraudulent means to which the "Combi-
nation" resort to cheat the people out of
their votes. If the friends of the adminis-
tration were as zealous in defence of the truth,
and as liberal in furnishing the means to cir-
culate the truth, as the Jackson men are, in
giving currency to falsehoods, there could
not be a doubt that the People of Pennsylva-
nia would give a large majority of their
votes in favor of the electoral ticket pledged
to vote for Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush. Free.

THE TRANSLATION.

Extract of a letter from Washington to a
friend at Reading, (literally translated.)

Washington, April 11, 1828.

Dear Sir—Excuse me that I did not ear-
lier write to you. I inform you at present of
something news, which, as I think, is my
duty to you, and to the people at large.—
Two coaches arrived three days ago in the
city of Washington, with seven passengers,
they arrived before the Presidency—they
were received very civilly, and complimented
into the house, whilst the servants were
engaged to carry into the house four chests,
which appeared to be very heavy. This
attracted the attention of a number of citi-
zens—one of the drivers being asked what
was contained in these chests, answered, sil-
ver dollars, excepting one, which was
full of BANK NOTES; the driver answered on
the further question, whence these gentle-
men were coming, "from England; they ar-
rived at Baltimore a few days ago." The
driver related in a further conversation, that
his master had ordered him to take good
care of these chests, as they contained
100,000 dollars each. These circumstances
caused great excitement in the mind of
the people, and the inhabitants of the city
were anxious to know the true intention of
bringing so large a sum of money over from
England. They reflected much on the mat-
ter, and concluded at last the money
was destined for supporting the re-election
of J. Q. Adams.

"As matters now stand we are sure that
the election of Gen. Jackson is quite certain,
provided that this money has not a more
powerful effect than I think it can have; for
I do not believe that British silver has the
power to corrupt freeborn Americans. In
a short time I shall give you further infor-
mation about these exciting circumstances.
Inform our friends of these events—let them
be on their watch, and let it be remem-
bered, that in the hour of danger Gen. Jackson
fought our battles for us, and that we will
protect him against all British kings, nobles
and Tories."

A FORGERY.

The following impudent FORGERY first
made its appearance in the Boston States-
man, a Jackson print. We give place to it,
to show the mean artifices to which the op-
position resort to, to sustain the pretensions
of their ignorant chieftain. After such a
bare-faced attempt at deception, we trust
we shall hear no more of the hue and cry
about the Harris letter.

From the Boston Statesman.

INTERCEPTED DESPATCH.

A correspondent in Washington informs
me that a letter, of which the following is a
copy, was picked up in a street in that city,
and is handed about very rapidly, to the no
small diversion of the inhabitants.

YORICK.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, April —, 1828.

To the Rev. E. —

Dear Sir—You have heard, doubtless, of
my son John's imprudence at the levee the
other night, in betraying the feelings of our
family towards the opponents of my re-elec-
tion to the Presidency, and the mortifying
chastisement he received from a gentleman
whose wife was insulted by his very indis-
creet remarks. I now inform you in a con-
fidential manner, that I shall immediately
transmit to both houses of Congress an of-
ficial communication on the subject, for the
purpose of electioneering effect, and do most
earnestly request your diligent co-operation
therein. I intend to make a public concern
out of a private quarrel, in conformity
with a resolution to which I am driven by
the present situation of my affairs,—to let
nothing slip which can by any possible con-
trivance of ingenuity, be turned to account
in that way. If you conceive I calculate too
much on the public credulity, recollect the
host of hired printers we have in our inter-
est, who will spare no effort for the sake of
their own, to defend our construction of the
assault, and insist to the end, that it was a
most sacrilegious violation of the dignity of
the American government. Besides, the
Jackson men are extremely ignorant and
underwitted, as might be expected from the
followers of a Military Despot who can nei-
ther read nor write; so that there is no dan-
ger at all of their understanding the deceit.
I should have sent this to Burgess, on ac-
count of his age and experience, if he had
not proved recently that he had grown fret-
ful and abusive as well as old, and entirely
lost the command of his temper. I would
ask Webster, to manage the business for
me in the Senate, but his tongue is tied now,
while he is courting the opposition for that
embassy about which he has been plaguing
me so long. He tells me he shall soon be re-
ady for me to nominate, having got his ma-
jority, into three; that he finds Van Buren a
most unaccountable fellow to deal with, and
Woodbury a perfect devil.

Do your best, my friend; remember our
political fortunes hang together—the turn
of the same die (as Clay would say) decides
them both. You found a text to justify slave-
ry—there must be one somewhere that com-
mands young men to insult ladies on a visit
to their fathers and mothers. Yours, &c.

On the 8th inst. the Greek Committee in
N. York announced the collection of \$6235

NOVELTIES.

A petition lately presented to the House of Commons from the Vicar, Curate, church wardens, &c., of the parish of St. Martin, Leicester, against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, contains some new facts, of which the following are specimens. They affirm, that when St. Paul preached Christianity in that island! he called out converts to the Christian faith, one doctrine, one discipline, one form of service, one rule of life, and that when Lucius, the grand son of Caractacus became one of St. Paul's converts! he made Christianity the religion of the kingdom!! so rendering the nation a church nation; and the Church, the civil policy of the kingdom!! They then proceed to inform the House that this policy was confirmed by the Emperor Constantine! a Briton, who did for all the Roman world, all that which Lucius had previously done for Britain!! They state still farther, that "it never was made a question that the church and commonwealth were identical, or that to depart from the church, was to recede from the rights and demands of British subjects." That they are quite alarmed by the proposed concessions to the Dissenters, "because their own personal honors and emoluments will, to all probability be, in no long time, made a sacrifice," is not ex-otly new, though the open avowal of the fact by members of the established, church is sufficiently so to be considered as a novelty.

Value of Glass Eyes.—The principal duty of a "book-keeper" in a West India Plantation, is watchfulness. A person of this description "had lost an eye somehow or other, the want of which he supplied with a glass one, whence originated his superiority; for when he was awake, he was in the habit of placing his hand over his superficial eye, but when he went to sleep in his chair in the boiling-house, he uniformly covered his seeing eye, leaving the other open and uncovered. This caused the negroes, who are altogether ignorant of fictitious eyes, to say, "Dat cunning buckra, for him one eye sleeps, while totter keeps spell."

Gunning a Presidential Qualification.—The Essex Jackson Address, in the Boston Statesman, makes it a serious objection against Mr. Adams, that he never so much as shot a partridge! This same address asserts that the office of President was designed by the constitution expressly for a state of war, and that we do not want a President in time of peace. It further says that the President, in case of war, ought to command the army, navy and militia, in person, and should not delegate the authority. Of course he must be in three places, and at sea and on land at the same time.—For what meridian of idocity is this Address designed?—*Prov. Amer.*

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 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.

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

The low and scurrilous abuse which the editor of the Patriot has been pleased, in a late number of his paper, to level at us, is, like its author, too far beneath the notice of the editor of this paper to merit more particular attention. The disgust which his remarks have excited, is only surpassed by the ineffable contempt which we feel for the writer. We likewise assure the gentleman, that we do not feel disposed to put our opinions of veracity, however lightly he may esteem them, in competition with those of a man whose character for lying has become proverbial.

The Tariff Bill has finally passed the two Houses, the House of Representatives having on Thursday, concurred in the various amendments made by the Senate in that bill. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law of the land. In the shape in which the bill has been returned from the Senate, (says the National Journal,) many of the objections which originally existed against its passage have been removed; and the measure has assumed a character which will make it much more agreeable to those interests which mostly needed the protecting arm of Government. The full extent of its operation can only be tested by experience. In the most advanced countries, measures of this kind, emanating from

the wisest statesmen, and matured after the most serious investigation, have, in their effects frequently disappointed the anticipations of their farmers. A business atmosphere appears to be as generally fatal to the existence of theory, as water is to those animals whose sphere is in the other elements of nature. But as far as we may be allowed to speculate on results so difficult to be determined, we should not hesitate to express our conviction, that while agriculture and manufactures will derive essential benefit from this bill, the interest of commerce will not be placed in that situation of hazard which some persons have professed to believe.

Election.—The election for town officers took place in this Borough on Tuesday, the 6th inst. and resulted in the re-election of all those who served last year. We have been politely furnished with a list of the successful candidates, with the number of votes which each one received, and are as follows:

First Burgess—JAS. BROBSON, 291
Second Burgess—FRED'K LEONARD, 347
Council—Joseph Grubb, 318
Thomas Moore, 327
Henry Rice, 296
Aaron Hewes, 346
Eli Sharpe, 349
W. Larkin, 306
Mahlon Betts, 337
Jacob File, 289
John M. Smith, 319
William Townsend, 348
Israel D. Jones, 322
James Gardner, 346
Elisha Huxley, 346
Assessor—Isaac Hendrickson, 352
Treasurer—Allan Thomson, 351
High Constable—Park Mason, 351

James C. Allen, who ran in opposition to Mason for the office of High Constable, received 122 votes.

There was but little or no opposition made to the old Council. They projected and carried into effect the great work of introducing into the Borough the Brandywine water, and there were but few so insensible to the advantages resulting from it, and the debt of public gratitude due to the Council, as to place any in competition with them.

There was an opposition ticket, however, and at the head of it, the Editor of the Patriot, was placed for the office of First Burgess. He was nominated at a public meeting, to oppose James Brobson, Esq. a friend to the Administration. But the scheme resulted in the defeat of the Colonel, who obtained but 58 votes, while Mr. Brobson received 291. Another Editor of a Jackson paper, who also holds a military office—envious of the high honour intended to be conferred upon his brother-in-arms, and finding that his name was not placed upon either of the two tickets, from a desire to obtain an office, or to try his popularity among the good citizens of our Borough, very modestly placed it there himself. We hope the gentleman is quite satisfied with the result, and is now sufficiently convinced of the exact weight and influence he has in the community where he is known. Out of 349 votes he received 21. For several successive years he has been offered to the public as a candidate for Councilman—either by regular nomination, or by the impulse of consummate vanity alone; but as often has he been assured by the ballot box that at such times the people do not take men indiscriminately, but make a choice.

The most active preparations are already making by the Council to have the water conducted through several additional streets the approaching season. A large number of iron pipes has been received; and we are informed that Shipley and King streets are among the first destined to enjoy a plentiful supply.

Mr. Clay has returned to Washington, from Philadelphia, where he has been to take the opinions of Doctors Physick and Chapman, relative to his ill state of health. On his way to the seat of Government, he was induced by the pressing solicitations of his friends in Baltimore, to make a short stay in that city, where a public dinner was offered him; the honor of which, however, he declined, so far as to limit the number to a few particular friends. In the course of the day and evening, hundreds of persons of both parties, flocked to the hotel at which the Secretary stopped, to pay their respects to this distinguished personage, and were welcomed with a cordiality of feeling which always characterizes the true republican and gentleman. The editors of the United States Gazette state, that while Mr. Clay was in Philadelphia, the hotel at which he put up, was at all hours thronged with visitors; and that many of his decided political opponents so far laid aside their hostility, as to unite in paying the merited tribute of respect.

On Thursday last, Mr. McDuffie, from the select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President, on the subject of the late outrage, made a report. A counter report was also presented from the minority of the same committee, by Mr. P. P. Barbour. The select Committee found Jarvis guilty of the charge, upon his own confession, and were not scrupulous to give it as their opinion, that the language used by Mr. Adams, at which Jarvis took offence, "was calculated, if overheard, to insult Mr. Jarvis." The committee also concur in the opinion "that the assault committed by Mr.

Jarvis, upon the Private Secretary of the President, whatever might have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of the House, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, the guaranty to the person selected by the President, as the organ of his official communications to Congress."

Agreeably to their own report, Jarvis is found guilty of a breach of privilege which renders the perpetrator obnoxious to the censure of the House; while at the same time, they recommend that there shall be no further proceeding upon the subject.—They pronounce guilt and absolve the guilty in the same breath; and their studied object, as will appear by the concluding part of the report which we give below, is to screen the culprit from the resentment of the House.

"Though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the House, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. He disclaims, indeed, any such intention. And as the committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favorable presumption as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question.

They, therefore, recommend to the adoption of the House, the following resolutions: It is proper, however, to remark, by way of explanation, that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the resolution, the minority entertaining the belief that the House possesses no power touching the premises; and that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the second resolution, the minority believing that it was expedient to vindicate the dignity of the House, by inflicting some punishment for the violation of its privilege."

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the Private Secretary of the President, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this House.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

General Lavalette, so well known for his escape from prison in France, through the assistance of Sir Robert Wilson, has addressed a letter to the electors of the first electoral district of Paris, soliciting their votes.

An ointment of itch-weed or poke root, is said to be a certain cure for the scratches in horses. By making a strong decoction of this root, and adding an equal quantity of melted lard, a few applications to the fetlocks, will effect a cure.

According to New York papers, Mr. Blunt, a passenger in the John Jay, is understood to have brought back, ratified, the Convention for extending the time of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, and that respecting boundaries.

The New York Courier states that the treaty between our Government and Turkey is fully confirmed; and letters at London state that the terms are very favorable to us, as the treaty was negotiated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European powers.

The amount of specie in the Boston banks is \$650,000.—The amount retained by the same banks in December last, was 1,193,000 dollars.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey are about to publish "The Travels of General Lafayette in this country," by Col. La Vasseur.

The yellow fever was raging with great violence at Havana on the 2d inst.—there were 200 of the crew of a Spanish 74 said to be on the sick list. An English merchantman lost all her crew except the captain.

QUESTION.

How may four bodies be placed so as to be equi-distant from each other?

The late forgery.—The Richmond Enquirer, a strong Jackson paper, contains the following frank acknowledgment, in relation to the Buffalo forgery:

"The Pledge.—We strongly suspect, from the following statements, that the paragraph lately put forth by the 'Buffalo Republican,' as the extract of a letter from 'Mr. Stockton, is a forgery.'"

A Singular Stranger.—A wonderful and strange animal never before seen in this country has been lately caught on the premises of a gentleman residing at Reading, Yorkshire. It has a head like a cat, forefeet like a leopard, hind feet like a ferret, purple eyes when seen in the light. It has three white marks over the right eye and three black over the left. It is of a whitish brown color, spotted with red. The tail of a beautiful white, tipped with blue.

Athenian (Geo.)

Among the visitors at present at the Seat of Government, is General Flaujac, of Louisiana, who distinguished himself during the late war with Great Britain, as well by his patriotism in the councils of his native State, as by his conspicuous gallantry in the field of battle.

Mr. Wheaton, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Denmark, has arrived at Copenhagen. His reception by the royal family was very friendly.

Kremer.—It is stated that honest George

Kremer (of tobacco-erecting memory) has been elected Professor of the English language and Belles Lettres in Kremer Academy, Tennessee. His duties in the Georgetown fish market have been so arduous of late, that it is expected he will gladly embrace the offer.

A Halifax paper of the 12th ult. in alluding to the reports that some of the U. S. troops had received orders to march to the Eastern Boundary Line, remarks, if so, some of ours will probably do the same, and the usual collisions will follow."

A large number of counterfeit \$100 notes, of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, was found last week in a ship yard at Philadelphia.

A letter from Bedford county, Penn. to the editor of the Harrisburg Argus, says:—"I can, in strict honesty, say, that the cause of the Administration is daily gaining ground in this county, and that to an extent not anticipated by its warmest friends."

Early Harvest.—The Eastern Shore Centreville times says.—The Wheat of Farmers generally of Kent County, looks at present uncommonly well, and promises a most abundant yield—harvest will be at least one month earlier this year than usual. We sincerely congratulate agricultural friends on the good prospect.

We understand, says the Boston Palladium, a Woolen Factory was sold last week, at a sacrifice of nearly all the original cost [100,000 dollars]—yet the proprietors were in common with others, taunted about the fortunes they were making.

Among the passengers in the steamboat Florida, burnt in the Alabama, was Major Pope, who had in his trunk \$10,000 belonging to the United States, which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile bank, and \$400 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save.—The aggregate loss is estimated at 60 to 100,000 dollars.

A Liverpool paper of the 2d of April, says, "Emigration from this port to the U. States has re-commenced with great activity. On Sunday 264 persons sailed for N. York in the Marchioness of Queensbury."

In the London Courier of the 2d April, we find the following article:—"While the Medway, Captain Wright, was in Bahia, refreshing on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female; but being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown two hundred of them overboard."

JACKSON AND BURR.

While Aaron Burr was engaged in his celebrated conspiracy against the liberties of his country, his head quarters, at the West, were at Gen. Jackson's and it was then well understood that the General was to have had an important military command in that affair. He attended, during the whole trial of Burr, at Richmond.

The following advice on this subject was sent for the information of the government. *Extract of a letter from Captain Read, to the Secretary of War, dated*

"Pittsburg, Dec. 11, 1806. Generals Dayton and Jackson, of Tennessee, and one other person, not named to me, are said to be his (Burr's) chief officers; and Daniel Clark of New Orleans, a Mr. Blannerhasset of Ohio, and a Mr. Alston, his son-in-law, all men of wealth, are among his bankers. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee are entirely devoted to Col. Burr, and from these states he will acquire considerable bodies of troops, to be headed by Gen. Jackson of the latter, who, no doubt, before this, has marched with a body of militia, under the pretence of co-operating with General Wilkinson against the Spaniards on the Sabine."

The following notice was also published in the Tennessee Gazette, on the 20 of January, 1807.

"Col. Burr, arrived on Sunday evening last at Gen. Jackson's, about nine miles from this town; and has been in this place several times this week. He appears to be preparing for some movement, we know not where—should he attempt any hostile movement, we will make it known."

Theatrical Jeux d'Esprit.—Pope's first wife was a Miss Young, of Covent Garden Theater. On the morning after her marriage, she received the following epistle from Mrs. Martyr, of the same Theatre:—

"Dear Madam.—Permit me to be one of the first in offering my congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for I must confess, that if his Holiness had attacked me, good protestant as I am, I should not have had the resolution to die A MARTYR."

FASHIONABLE
Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.
JAMES M'NEAL,
NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

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

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

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boot, 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—

DELAY NOT.
The loss of a moment may be the loss of a FORTUNE.

The Grand Consolidated Lottery.—Sixth Class, 60 Numbers—9 drawn, draws on Monday 26th May. \$10,000 highest prize. Tickets 4 dolls. shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery.—Class No. 5, draws on Saturday, the 31st of May. Highest Prize \$10,000! Tickets \$4 shares in proportion.

For Prizes apply to or address

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,
No. 28, Market Street Wilmington.

N. B. Notes of the "Dry Dock" and other New York Banks, taken at par for tickets, or discounted on reasonable terms.
May 22.

THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

in New-Castle County, are requested to take notice, that the County Meeting will take place, by adjournment, on Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at Clark's (Sawdon's) Corner. Engaged as they are, in the support of the best of causes, the cause of peace, order, liberty and good government, the friends of the Administration in New-Castle County will not fail to be at their post. While the good cause is prevailing throughout the Union, let it be our care, that Delaware shall also testify, by an overwhelming majority in favor of the present wise and excellent administration, her steadfast adherence to sound principles. Let us support an administration which,

Protects the citizen in all his rights:

Cultivates peace and honest friendship with all nations:

Whose policy is to cherish with equal favour Agriculture and Manufactures:

To foster Commerce:

Who promote internal improvement,—are steadily cherishing the Navy, Army, Fortifications and public institutions, by a wise and liberal expenditure,

At the same time, that they are curtailing all unnecessary expenses, and introducing order and economy into every department, inasmuch, That their attachment to frugality and Republican simplicity and virtue, has stood the test of furious calumny, watchful jealousy, and most malicious scrutiny: and

Who have, in little more than three years paid off thirty-eight millions of the public debt.

Administration Meeting.

The Friends of the Administration in Kent County are requested to meet at the State-house in Dover, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing fifty delegates to meet the delegates from New-Castle and Sussex, in a general State convention to be held in Dover on said day, and to take such other measures preparatory to the next General Election as may be necessary to the success of the Party.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office.

Sixty-Fifth Dividend.

May 7, 1828. The President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware have this day declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, equal to five per cent, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier. 34—4c.

SPRING MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM,
No. 1, East High Street,
(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.)
Have just opened a fresh assortment of

STRAW COTTEGE HATS.

Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions. Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.

Wilmington, May 8. 30—4c.

Millinery and Fancy Store.

R. MCCONNELL,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a Millinery and Fancy Store, at the corner of King and Second Streets, opposite the East end of the Lower Market house, (Miss Ann Bail's old stand,) where she offers for sale, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw, Gimp and Silk Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Also, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, bleached and altered in the most fashionable style.

N. B. Mourning bonnets furnished at the shortest notice.
May 1, 1828. 32—2m.

FOR SALE,

That valuable **MERCHANT MILL,** Miller's HOUSE AND STORE, at Swan Creek Bridge, on the postroad from Baltimore to Havre de Grace; and distant from the latter place about 34 miles, together with a **STONE WAREHOUSE,** at the tide 14 miles from the mill, and 20 acres of land, chiefly in wood, bounding on the creek, where vessels drawing 7 feet water can at all times load. The Mill is of brick, 4 stories high, calculated to run 4 pair of 6 feet stones; and was built in 1811, by the late Mark Pringle, Esq. without regard to expense, under the superintendence of that able engineer, John Davis, Esq. and is considered complete in every respect.

The advantages of this property from its vicinity to the Susquehanna, and the close cut canal and its situation on Chesapeake bay, are too obvious to be enlarged on. It will be sold nevertheless at a considerable sacrifice, and to suit the convenience of purchasers, a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years will be given, so as to make the payments perfectly easy. Application to be made to the subscribers, but Paces Smith, Esq., of Harford county, residing near the Mill, will shew the Property to any one desirous of examining it.

ROBERT GILMOR & SONS,
Apr 25. 32—4c. Baltimore.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory.

No. 40, West High-street.

Near the Haystack: 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 Rulers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 37.

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

MAY 29, 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. MORTON, DEALER.
No. 81, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

TO A BRIDE.

Pass thou on! for the vow is said
That is never broken;
The hand of blessing hath, trembling laid,
On snowy forehead and simple braid,
And the word is spoken
By lips that never their words betray'd.
Pass thou on! for thy human all
Is richly given,
And the voice that claim'd its holy thrall
Must be sweeter for life than music's fall,
And this side Heaven
Thy lip may never that trust recall.
Pass thou on! yet many an eye,
Will droop and glisten,
And the blushing heart in vain will try
To still its pulse as thy step goes by,
And we "vainly listen
For thy voice of witching melody."
Pass thou on! yet a sister's tone
In its sweetness lingers,
Like some twin echo sent back alone,
Or the bird's soft note when its mate hath flown,
And a sister's fingers
Will again o'er the thrilling harp be thrown.

And our eyes will rest on their foreheads fair,
And our hearts awaken
Whenever we come where their voices are—
But oh, we shall think how musical were,
Ere of these forsaken,
The mingled voices we listed there.

Pass on! there is not of our blessings one
That may not perish—
Like visiting angels, whose errand is done,
They are never at rest till their home is won,
And may we not cherish
The beautiful gift of thy light—Pass on!

THE BROBDIGNAG BONNETS OF BLUE;
Dedicated, most respectfully, to the play going
Ladies of the Metropolis, by one who often
suffered, but never before complained of them.

Here's health to the ladies at home,
Here's health to the ladies awa',
And who wina pledge it wi' a' their soul,
May they ne'er be smiled on at a'.
Its guid to be pretty and fair,
Its guid to be smilin' like you;
Its guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's hearts—
But na by broad Bonnets o' Blue.
Awa' wi' those bonnets o' blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets o' blue,
Its guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's hearts—
But no' by sic bonnets o' blue.

Here's health to the bright eyes at home,
Here's health to the bright eyes awa',
Here's health to the beauties of every clime,
But na to their bonnets at a'.

I've a bracelet for he wha is wed,
For the maiden—a sweet *billet-doux*;
Dear darlings, I'd give them whate'er they
might ask.

Except a broad bonnet o' blue;
Then hence wi' those bonnets o' blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets o' blue;
O' bright eyes beam brighter from bonnets
when sma',
Than hid by broad bonnets o' blue.

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE IN SUFFERING.

BY MORTON.

Go to dark Gethsemane,
Ye that feel the tempter's power,
Your Redeemer's conflict see,
Watch with him one bitter hour;
Turn not from his griefs away,
Learn of Jesus Christ to pray.
Follow to the judgment hall,
View the Lord of Life arraign'd;
O! the wormwood and the gall!
O! the pangs his soul sustain'd!
Shun not suffering, shame or loss,
Learn of him to bear the cross.
Calvary's mournful mountain climb;
There adoring at his feet,
Mark that miracle of Time,
God's own sacrifice complete;
"It is finish'd!" hear him cry;
Learn of Jesus Christ to die.
Early hasten to the tomb,
Where they laid his breathless clay;
All is solitude and gloom;
Who hath taken him away?
Christ is risen!—He meets our eyes;
Saviour, teach us how to rise.

There are two sorts of jealousy, the one struts
a heroine with a poisoned bowl and bloody dagger,
the other is only armed with pins and needles,
and is no heroine at all; but she makes
such a use of her weapons, that she does as
much, or even more harm to domestic happiness,
and to the interests of society, than her more lofty
and impassioned sister.

There are men in whom the habit of constancy,
and undeviating attachment, is as strong and
unconquerable as in virtuous woman; and ill be-

fall that wife who, though conscious of her hap-
piness in possessing the faithful tenderness of a
devoted husband, can bear to abuse the power
which she possesses, and to tyrannize, because she
may do so with impunity, over the heart that
loves her even with her faults.

THE FIRST SABBATH.

The sixth day of creation was almost ended—
the sun had accomplished his course—the twilight
of evening began to expand on the juvenile
earth. The first-born son of creation stood upon
a hillock of Eden, and near him Eloah, his
guardian angel and conductor. It grew darker
and darker around the hillock. Twilight changed
itself into night, and covered the mountains
and the valleys like a dewy veil. The songs of
birds and the cheerful sounds of animals were
heard no longer—the playful breeze alone was
stammerless. "What is this?" inquired man, with
a gentle voice, of his heavenly conductor. "Will
the young creation cease and sink into its former
nothingness?" Eloah smiled and said—"It is
the repose of the earth." Now the heavenly
lights appeared: the moon arose, and myriads of
stars came forth in serene brightness. Man looked
towards heaven with sweet astonishment;
and the angel of the Lord regarded with pleasure
the contemplative son of earth. The night
became calmer. The nightingale warbled
stronger and sweeter. Eloah touched his com-
panion with his staff—he reclined upon the hil-
lock and slept. The first dawn came upon him.
Eloah formed him an helpmate. When the
day-dawn commenced—he awoke, and was con-
scious of a renewal in vigor and in life. After
twilight, the hills and the valleys were magni-
fied. The young light came down and frisked
about the waves of the streams of Eden. The
sun arose, and brought the day. Man perceived
the newly created woman, the mother of the liv-
ing. Surprise and joy replenished his heart.
"Behold!" said Eloah—"for rest, was this day
divinely established—therefore shalt thou keep
it holy for repose and thanksgiving."

RELIGION IS LOVE.

Religion is pure and like its author, lovely
and loving. It never lessens our attachment to
one another, chilling our affection, and drying
up the springs of charity, and sympathy and fine
feeling, that feed the river of the milk of human
kindness in the breast of man. The religion of
Christ warms, but never obdurate.

The bosom where it resides, feels an influence
and imparts one too, which angels would recog-
nize as kindred to what they inhale in their own
Eden. Who can love the misanthrope, the poor,
curtailed animal, once a man, but now less than
the noble being who is stamped with divine fea-
tures and born for social enjoyment.

When the Great Christian Teacher was upon
earth, his first lesson was love; a love of every-
thing good, and high, and noble, and extending
itself over a world of intelligence. Its first man-
ifestations at the throne of God, and its last,
were for man. This is the lesson we are to learn,
if we would be happy.

While we exercise this principle, we cannot
go astray. It is impossible. We shall stand in
a broad place, covered by the canopy of Jeho-
vah. And instead of becoming the slaves of
superstition or the tools of a party, we shall re-
verence the image of true religion, find it where
we will, in the palace or in the cottage, beaming
from the face of the Indian or shining on that of
the African. Be the man of high or low degree,
tugging at the oar, or galleyed by the hand of slave-
ry, religion is the same in all.

As she goes forth clothed in the lovely regalia
of her order, innumerable blessings attend her:
The tears of the widow and orphan are wiped
away. Over the turmoil of life she spreads her
hands, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow,
and arching upon the mourner's skies, with the
beautiful colors of peace, while around the
world she scatters the bright ornaments of ser-
enity and joy.—*Maffi's Sketches.*

THE FEMALE HEART.

The female heart may be compared to a gar-
den, when, when cultivated, presents a continued
succession of fruits and flowers, to regale the
soul and delight the eye; but when neglected,
producing a crop of the most noxious weeds;
large and flourishing, because their growth is in
proportion to the warmth and richness of the
soil from which they spring. Then let this
ground be faithfully cultivated; let the mind of
the young female be stored with useful knowl-
edge, and the influence of woman, though un-
diminished in power, will be like "the diamond
of the desert," sparkling and pure, whether sur-
rounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten
and unknown, or pouring its refreshing stream
through every avenue of social and moral fabric.

USEFUL WOMEN.

The generality of women are brought up to
be what is called *useful*, in the first instance,
—with as great a display of this usefulness as can
possibly be played off, and in the next to be—
what shall I call them? *Mentecobers*. Their
usefulness, generally speaking, consists in doing
that which is useless, often worse; but it is all
subservient to the grand end. In middle life,
they must be exhibited as notables; that is, in
appearing three or four hours every day in what
the English call *dawdling*, and the Scotch *sy-
alling*, or in other words, being a nuisance and
hindrance to good servants, and vainly attempt-
ing to mend bad ones. If in easy or high life,
an equal portion of time is thrown away in mak-
ing themselves butterfly *elegantes*, but with still
the same object in view. Their mothers, aunts
and provident elder female friends, all teach
them the arts of catching, and having little to do
that is worth doing, and that can really occupy
what was intended for a rational mind, they give
a large portion of their attention to the study of
man; but alas! not in Pope's sense. What they
are chiefly adepts in, is the language of the eyes,
not that language which may enable them to
trace the wonders of the mind, but that which
leads to a knowledge of what they call the heart;
that is, of the idle short-lived vagaries which oc-
cupy for a few days the fools with whom they
are acquainted.—*Elizabeth Eameshow.*

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD NURSES.

Some time since, in company with an eminent
physician, he, in expatiating on the importance
of good nurses, said that on that circumstance,
more than on medicine, depended the life of the
patient. He remarked that as a medical man,

he must protest against that interference in pre-
scriptions that usually takes place from too many
kind friends proposing each their cure-all nos-
trums, before time had been given for the op-
eration of the regularly prescribed medicine;
some of which would, in their nature, possess
opposite qualities. He therefore observed, that
all persons wishing to experiment in sickness,
should, for the time, dispense with the physi-
cian, as the paying for advice we do not intend
to take, is an absurdity, and an act in which we
cannot be justified, especially as relates to a sick
friend, when his or her life may depend upon
those on whose care Providence has cast them,
and by whose injudiciousness they may be sac-
rificed.

Few consider the responsibility that rests on
friends and nurses; as well as physicians in the
case of the sick, as weakness, and sometimes
delirium leaves them as quietly at the mercy of
bad management, as the infant of a day. The
physician above stated, declared his entire dis-
satisfaction with the manner of selecting nurses.
He denounced as a serious and alarming evil,
the too great inattention of nurses and friends,
when a physician is in the act of giving his di-
rections for administering medicines, for regi-
men and for particular management of the case
in question. He remarks that he has frequently
been called back when he was leaving the door,
to prescribe a second time, as the nurse and all
the family had forgotten the most essential of
his directions. And this is not the worst of it,
says he—some, ashamed to expose to the physi-
cian their inattention, on an occasion so im-
portant, have often been known to resort to the
base hope, that they might recover their recol-
lection—kill or cure, however, have managed
rather by chance, than by medical advice, pre-
suming that, should they make a fatal escape,
the patient will be silent on the subject. We
shall not extend this article at present, but may
occasionally improve upon this hint here given.

ROYALTY.

A foreign writer handles royalty in the follow-
ing unmerciful manner:

"The very necessity of thinking is abridged in
princes by the circumstances in which they are
placed; and as, generally speaking, in propor-
tion to these circumstances, the brain is un-
employed, its slight development, or its actual
diminution in such persons, is explained by the
preceding statement. When we add to this
consideration, that all organization, whether im-
proved or degenerated, is communicated to the
children, but that, in this case, the degraded or-
ganization is, every hour, still further degraded
by the operation of the same circumstances on
the child which operated on the father, we can-
not wonder at the peculiar characteristics of the
kingly countenance, namely, a low and retreat-
ing forehead and expanded organs of sense, an
increase of the organs of mere sensual enjoyment.
Accordingly, we find the older the dynasty and
the more legitimate the race, if the head be
viewed in profile, the more does the forehead
retreat from the root of the nose, and the more
does the nose and the other parts of the face
advance from the same point. See the faces of
all the branches of the Bourbons. Their coun-
tenances, and that of Ferdinand VII. in particu-
lar, is truly royal.

A retreating forehead is a diagnostic of inferi-
ority of intellect; according to Professor Camphre,
there is a regular scale amongst the
brute creation. A monkey is said to be more
stupid than a negro, though we must say that
we have seen some very ingenious monkeys.—
Be it as it may, a monkey's forehead is more de-
pressed than a negro's—and of course his intel-
lectual character is more depressed. "The rea-
son of this," says Camphre, "is, that the brain,
or organ of thinking, diminishes, and the organs
of sense proportionably increase as well as we
descend among animals. So well were the
Greeks aware of the importance of this law,
of the brain diminishing with the diminution
of intellectual power, that, in their immortal
sculptures, they have given an unnatural expan-
sion of the head, and especially to the forehead,
in order to confer the august character on their
heroes, demi-gods and gods."

GLANINGS.

Two Negatives make a Positive.

Mr. Pitt was remarkable for giving his opin-
ions with great positiveness—at a Cabinet din-
ner, he was once expatiating on the beauty of
the Latin language; and as an argument in favor
of the superiority which he affirmed it had over
the English, he said, that two negatives made a thing
more positive than one affirmative possibly could
do. "Ah! then," said Lord Thurlow, "your
father and mother must have been two negatives,
to have made such a positive fellow as you are."

In want of a Husband.

A young lady was once told by a married la-
dy, that she had better precipitate herself from
off the rocks of the Passaic Falls, into the basin
beneath, than marry. The young lady replied,
"I would if I thought I could find a husband at
the bottom!"

A Scotch Pedestrian, attacked by three high-
waymen, defended himself with great bravery,
but was at last overpowered and his pockets rif-
led. The robbers expected from the extror-
dinary resistance he made, that he had consid-
erable booty about him, but on examination of
his pockets, they were surprised to discover
that the whole treasure which the sturdy Cle-
donian had been defending, consisting of no more
than a crooked sennex. "The Deuce
is in him," said one of the rogues—"if he had
had eighteen pence, I suppose he would have
killed the whole of us."

Lady Hamilton, when at Palermo, asked Lord
Nelson's coxswain, who carried her baggage to
the Ambassadors' Hotel, and presented him with
a moidore, "what he would wish to drink?"—"Why
please your honor," said the coxswain, "I am
not thirsty."—"But," said her Ladyship, "Nelson's
coxswain must drink with me, so what will you take,
—a glass of grog, —a glass of punch?"—"Why," said Jack, "as
I am to have the honor of drinking with your Lady-
ship's honor, so I'll take the dram now, and will
be drinking the glass of grog, while your Lady-
ship is mixing the tumbler of punch for me."

Dr. Goldsmith was always plain in his appear-
ance, and when seven years old, the small pox
had made such ravages upon his face, as to ren-
der him quite ugly—about this time, a fiddler,
who considered himself a wit, happened to be
playing in Goldsmith's father's house. During

a pause between two sets of country dances,
little Oliver surprised the party, by jumping up
suddenly and dancing round the room. Struck
with the grotesque appearance of the child, the
fiddler exclaimed "Boop!"—and the company
burst into a roar of laughter, when Oliver turned
to them with a smile, and repeated the following
couplet—
Heralds proclaim aloud all saying,
See Esop dancing, and his monkey playing!

Percy Collections.

Pupil of Zeno.
A youth named Eretius, was for a considerable
time a follower of Zeno, on his return home, af-
ter a long journey with that great Philosopher,
his father asked him, what he had learned? The
boy replied, that would appear hereafter. On
this, the father being enraged, beat his son; who,
bearing it patiently and without complaining,
said—"this I have learned, 'To endure a parent's
anger.'—*Ibid.*

The way to Heaven.
In the neighborhood of Holdham Castle Dum-
frieshire, there is a lower, called "Repent-
ance." Sir Richard Steel having observed a boy
lying on the ground near the tower, very atten-
tively reading his bible, asked him if he under-
stood the book he was reading, and could tell
the way to Heaven? "Yes, sir!" answered the
boy; "you must go by that Tower."—*Ibid.*

Employment of Time.
The hours of a wise man are lengthened by
his ideas, as those of a fool are by his passions.—
The time of the one is long, because he does not
know what to do with it. So is that of the other,
because he distinguishes every moment of it with
useful or amusing thoughts—or, in other words,
because the one is always wishing it away, and
the other always enjoying it.—*Addison.*

Duration of Time.
The celebrated Mr. Lock, says, we get the
idea of time, or its duration, by reflecting on the
train of ideas, which succeed one another in our
minds; that when we sleep soundly without
dreaming, we have no perception of time, and
the moment wherein we leave off to think, till
the moment we begin to think again, there ap-
pear to be no distance—and so it would be to a
waking man, if it were possible for him to keep
only one idea in his mind, without variation, and
without the succession of others.

Comparison of Woes.
In such a world, so thorny, and where none
finds happiness unlighted, or, if found,
Without some thistle sorrow at its side;
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots
With less distinguish'd than ourselves; that thus
We may, with patience bear our mod'rate ills,
And sympathize with others suffering more.

Society.
Man in Society is like a flower
Blown in its native bed; 'tis there alone
His faculties expanded in full bloom,
Shine out, there only reach their proper use.

A Woman's Tear.
What gem hath dropp'd and sparkles o'er his
cheek?
The tear most sacred, shed for other's pain,
That starts at once—bright—pure—from pity's
mine.

Already pooh'd by the hand divine!
Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—
In Woman's eye, the unanswerable tear!
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save—subdue!—at once her spear and
shield!

Avoid it—Virtue ebbs, and wisdom eerts,
Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers!
What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye!—*Byron.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

HENRY CLAY.

This eminent statesman is a native of the coun-
ty of Hanover, in Virginia. His father John
Clay, was an eloquent and pious divine, of the
Baptist persuasion. Henry, his second son, was
born in April, 1776, and was still very young,
when the good clergyman died, leaving his fam-
ily in rather circumscribed circumstances. His
mother, therefore, could not afford to expend
much on the education of her children: To ear-
ly tuition in the schools, Henry is, in conse-
quence, but little indebted. It is not to be sup-
posed, however, that a mind constituted like
young Clay's, embraced every opportunity that
offered, for the attainment of knowledge; and
that although the discipline of a regular scholas-
tic education was not to be obtained, the want
of it must have been amply atoned for, by the
energy of voluntary application to the most use-
ful branches of study.

At a very early age, we indeed find that Mr.
Clay was qualified to perform the duties of a
clerk in the Chancery office at Richmond. It
was there that he attracted the attention of that
eminent and benevolent lawyer, Chancellor
Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration
of Independence. This venerable patriot no
sooner perceived the fine genius and agreeable
manners of young Clay, than he became his pat-
ron and instructor. With him, the poor orphan,
who possessed no recommendation from either
friends or fortune, found an asylum and a home.
Under the auspices of this kind benefactor, Mr.
Clay soon acquired a proficiency in the law; and
in the Autumn of 1797, he removed to Lexing-
ton, in Kentucky, where he engaged in the prac-
tice of his profession with such success, that he
was the next year induced to marry, and receiv-
ed the hand of a daughter of Col. Hart, who had
emigrated from near Hagerstown in Maryland.—
His domestic attachments, however, did not in
the least weaken either his strong sense of duty
to his country, or that ardent love of liberty for
which he has since been so distinguished; for in
the same year that he married, he commenced
that political career which he has ever since so
unremittingly pursued, and which has conferred
such signal benefits upon his country.

It was in that year (1798) that the memorable
alien and sedition laws became the subject of so
much contention throughout the Union; and in
none of the States was the dispute more warm-
ly maintained than in Kentucky.

In the midst of this angry and doubtful con-
flict, Mr. Clay, unhesitatingly threw himself into
the ranks of the opposition, and young as he
was, he was soon able to produce the most pow-
erful and fortunate effect. In his zeal for the
popular rights he sometimes addressed the crowd
from a wagon, a scaffold, or in a cabin, or in a

court-house, just as opportunity presented. It
was on these occasions that the dawn of his un-
rivalled eloquence was displayed. The people
listened with delight to his speeches, and be-
came speedily convinced of the unconstitutionality
and pernicious tendency of the contested laws.

A young man of such powers of mind, open-
ness of sentiment and firmness of resolution could
not be suffered to remain long in private life,
and as soon as age rendered him eligible, he was
elected to a seat in the State Legislature, al-
though he was at the time, absent from the
neighborhood. The elections in Kentucky con-
tinue open for three days. On the last day of
the election he happened to return home, and
received the first intimation of his being a can-
didate from some of the electors whom, as he ap-
proached the vicinity of Lexington, he met com-
ing from the polls.

From this time, Mr. Clay continued to be a
leading member of the House of Representa-
tives of Kentucky, until 1806, when he was
elected to the Senate of the United States, to
serve the remainder of the term for which Gov-
ernor Adair had resigned, was elected.

The next season, Mr. Clay again entered the
Legislature of Kentucky, of which he contin-
ued an active and efficient member, until the year
1809, when he was again transferred to the Sen-
ate of the United States. During this second
period of his services in the National Senate he
greatly distinguished himself on two memorable
questions. The first related to the occupation,
by President Madison, of that part of Louisiana
which lies between the Mississippi and the Per-
dido, and is usually called West Florida. His
speech on this occasion was a triumphant vindic-
cation of Mr. Madison's conduct, and was gen-
erally admitted to display more research into the
nature of our claim to the territory in question,
and to afford stronger proofs of its validity than
that made by any other member. Mr. Clay en-
tered the House of Representatives, on the 4th
of November, 1811, and on the same day was
elected Speaker. In that station it is believed
that no man ever acquitted himself with more
firmness, dignity, and impartiality; and yet no
man ever presided over a body more violently
agitated by the dissensions of party, than the
Lower House of Congress has frequently been
since he occupied the chair. During the first
period of his presiding over its deliberations,
preparations were made for the war which was
declared in 1812. He was indefatigable in his
exertions to maintain the cause of the country,
and to place it in a condition to meet the crisis.

While Mr. Clay remained in the House of Rep-
resentatives he never ceased encouraging the
disheartened, and contributing all in his power,
to a vigorous prosecution of the war. He de-
clared in favor of the imposition of taxes for that
object, immediately at its commencement, which
would have averted many of the subsequent fi-
nancial embarrassments; but he, Mr. Cheves,
and their coadjutors were overruled by the cau-
tious policy of the cabinet.

Without solicitation, and we believe, even
without expectation on his part, he was in Janu-
ary 1814, appointed one of the ministers to treat
for peace. He signed the treaty at Ghent, and
repaired to London, where he assisted in con-
cluding the convention of London, the basis of
all our subsequent commercial policy.

During his absence from the United States,
and without his knowledge, he was again elected
from his old district to the House of Repre-
sentatives. On his return entertaining some con-
stitutional scruples about the validity of this pro-
ceeding, he reviewed, and was immediately re-
elected. In the fall of 1815, on taking his seat
in the House of Representatives, he was once
more placed in the speaker's chair, where he re-
mained until the last session of the sixteenth
Congress, when his private affairs not permitting
him to go to Washington until some time after
the commencement of the session, he resigned
the chair.

The war and the peace were during the ses-
sion of 1815, 16, vigorously attacked by the op-
position. Mr. Clay defended them both, in a
speech in which he disclosed his opinions as to
the manner in which Congress should adapt the
country to the existing peace, characterized by
such ability, that the Intelligence of the day
pronounced, that if he had never made any other,
it would have entitled him to the praise of a
profound statesman, as well as an eloquent orator.

Mr. Clay declined an election to the seven-
teenth Congress. To the eighteenth, he was
elected without opposition; and on his appear-
ance in the House of Representatives, on the
first of December, 1823, he was once more elected
speaker by the first ballot. When he resigned
the chair, at the second session of the six-
teenth Congress, the house was employed three
days in electing its speakers and on the meeting
of the seventeenth Congress, it was employed
two days. But such was the general satisfaction
that Mr. Clay always gave, such the dignity and
ability with which he presided over that body,
that in no instance was more than one ballot ne-
cessary to determine the election in his favor.
His speech on Internal Improvements during
the succeeding session, was considered the best
ever offered to the public on that subject. His
exertions in the Greek cause were animated and
zealous, as might have been expected in a man
so congenial to his well-known liberality and
philanthropy of principles and feelings. On the
Tariff, he also exerted himself powerfully in be-
half of domestic industry. This is indeed, a
topic on which he has often delighted the House
of Representatives with some of the finest effu-
sions of eloquence that ever flowed within its
walls.

When the present chief Magistrate of the na-
tion came into power, Mr. Clay received the ap-
pointment of Secretary of State, in which office,
he has since continued. In fulfilling the ardu-
ous duties attached to this station, he has exhib-
ited the same energy and promptitude—the
same deep statesman-like abilities, and the same
uncompromising integrity, which has character-
ized his whole political career.

Mr. Clay's personal appearance is much in his
favor as a public speaker. He is about six feet
high, straight, and although inclined to slender-
ness, yet of very pleasing proportions. His hair
is light colored; his forehead high, and rather
retreating. His eyes are blue, and slightly sunk
in their sockets; his nose is somewhat prominent,
and his mouth a little larger than usual. His
cheek bones are high, and his cheeks thin; his
face is therefore narrow, but of a good propor-
tion in length. His countenance taken altogeth-
er strongly expresses energy, firmness, and in-
telligence; and his whole deportment, although

...and commanding, is yet affable, agreeable and easy.

When he rises to speak, he generally stands erect, but as he advances with his subject, and becomes animated, which he soon does, his countenance brightens, his gestures become active and exceedingly impressive, evidently flowing naturally and spontaneously from the earnestness with which he urges his opinions, and therefore are always appropriate and pleasing. Over his voice he has the most perfect command, being capable of modulating it to every degree of force and emphasis necessary to give effect to his language and sentiment.

We may sum up the character of this illustrious American, by saying, that as a patriot, no man has ever evinced more sincerity; as a statesman, none more sagacity and promptitude; as a philanthropist, none has been more importantly active and useful; and as an orator, it would be difficult to find one in any country by whom soundness, brilliancy, and force have been more happily united or more effectively displayed.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Munroe.—The following letter was published in the Baltimore Patriot on the 15th October, 1824. I have to ask the favor of you to republish it for the information of your numerous readers. The writer, I have understood from good authority, was the Rev. Mr. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington for many years, and well known in Baltimore as a sensible and pious divine. W—

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, to his friend in Baltimore.

Washington City, 4th Oct., 1824.

"My Dear Sir.—Your letter has been duly received, and I can and do reply with cheerfulness. Having the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Mr. Adams, I believe I am not a stranger to his real character and therefore can speak with more confidence. You tell me that 'some say he is not a liberal man'—you wish to know whether this charge be true. You further say, 'you have heard that he acted a friendly part towards the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington.' You wish to know something about this, and about his 'general liberality of character.'—I will reply somewhat at large. With regard to the charge mentioned—never was a charge more unfounded. In this city, Mr. Adams is well known to be a man of uncommon, of almost unbounded liberality; and let it be remarked, his benevolence is diffusive; it is not confined to one object, or set of objects, but embraces every object that can be dear to a Christian, a Patriot, a Philanthropist. This will be made manifest in the sequel of this letter. In relation to the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, he has truly proved himself to be its friend, and a liberal one too. Let facts speak: About two years ago, this church, being then recently organized, was, by reasons of debt, greatly embarrassed, so much so, that it had well nigh passed under the hammer. At the earnest request of the trustees, the pastor went to the north soliciting aid. The fruits of his exertions amounted to about \$600. This sum, (altho' thankfully received, and really of great service,) by no means redeemed the church from its difficulties; still, independently of debts due to two banks in this city, the sum of \$1200 was due to Mr. Sandford, the carpenter; he had been very indulgent, but now circumstances compelled him to be urgent; a suit was threatened. The trustees met, Mr. Adams, being a pew-holder, and a member of the board, was present. After much consultation amongst the trustees, and no door of hope was opened, Mr. Adams rose and said, 'gentlemen if it will be of any service, I will lend you \$600.' The proposition was a generous one—particularly so, as it was difficult to say how, or when the money could be repaid. The proposition was politely declined, until further efforts should be made to obtain the money in some other way. All efforts failing, a note for \$600 was drawn, endorsed, and handed to Mr. Adams. Being asked whether the names were sufficient, Mr. Adams, looking carefully at the note, replied, 'it is well enough to have this, as an evidence of the fact; but' added he, smiling, 'if this note were never paid, I should never think of suing the gentlemen.'—'But,' continued he, 'Mr. B. this is only 600 dollars, how will you pay Mr. Sandford the balance?' I am sure sir, I know not, was the reply. 'I asked the question,' resumed Mr. Adams, 'because I am willing to advance the whole amount; I am sorry for Mr. Sandford, and think it a pity he should be kept out of his money so long.' A new note was drawn, the money was paid; Mr. Sandford was a man of good nature, and ever since that period we have heard no more about the 'tribulations' of the church. You may think me too minute, but you will observe that it is not merely the generous act, but the manner of doing it that we prize. Hence that old saying, 'His day, qui cito dat.' Now for this manner of doing a good thing, Mr. Adams is noted—and here I may state, that in giving Mr. Adams is the most unostentatious man I ever knew. I do verily believe his most intimate friends are ignorant of the extent of his charities.

But I must not forget to mention, a little circumstance connected with the aforesaid loan to our church. It was proposed to pay Mr. Adams \$100 every three months. To meet these quarterly instalments, the plan adopted was this: to circulate a subscription paper in the congregation, and to obtain 160 subscribers at 25 cents per month. It succeeded admirably, and much to our surprise, Mr. Adams, unsolicited, subscribed fifty cents per month, and his lady the same. And yet Mr. Adams is not a liberal man!

There is a case relating to the Eastway street Church in Baltimore, which ought to be mentioned. You may recollect that some six or eight months ago, Mr. W—, came to our city to solicit aid. Having heard of Mr. Adams' character for liberality, he came to me and requested that I would introduce him to Mr. Adams. When I understood his object, although a warm friend to himself and his object, I positively refused, telling him that Mr. Adams was so uncommonly generous, it was really a shame to impose upon him. He went away, made vigorous exertions, obtained one subscription of ten dollars, the rest would average probably not more than three dollars. With this 'beggarly pittance,' he went to Mr. Adams, presented his paper, and without any complaints of 'frequent calls,' Mr. Adams immediately gave him \$25. And yet he is not a liberal man!

You have heard, it may be of his liberality to the Columbian College; besides large donations, he took stock to the amount of a thousand dollars, when he could not believe that the stock would be productive. It is currently reported here that Mr. Adams has advanced a certain mechanic in this city \$3000; and I believe it, and I moreover believe Mr. Adams must have considered the 'day day' very remote. The Female Asylum, Howard Society, and I believe all charitable institutions in this city, find in Mr. Adams a munificent Patron.

When speaking of the Second Presbyterian Church, I ought to have mentioned, that Mr. Adams had given \$100 to the church, but a short time before the seasonable and generous advance of \$1200 already stated; I forgot the circumstance; it is not remarkable, for his donations are so numerous, if we were told them all—we must needs forget some of them. In this city such has been Mr. Adams' benefactions to individuals and institutions of almost every kind, that I could wish no better income than the annual amount of his charities; and yet Mr. Adams is not a liberal man! It is well: some have said that Washington was not a patriot, nor Buonaparte a brave man! If assertions are made contrary to matters of fact, which crowd upon us, which stare us in the face; such assertions are of no account, they are beneath notice, beneath contempt.

In all that I have said I have been actuated purely by a regard to justice. You may make just what use of this letter you please. I place unlimited confidence in your prodence.

*The eloquent Baptist preacher, the Rev. Dr. STANBURY, is President of this institution.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

TARIFF.

[PUBLISHED—No. 31.] AN ACT in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

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

Second. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in part, by rolling; thirty-seven dollars per ton: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly.

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

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

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

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

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

Eighth. On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three cents per pound; on leaden shot, four cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, five cents per pound; on litharge, orange, mineral, lead manufactured into pipes, and sugar of lead, five cents per pound.

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

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

Second. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpets, blankets, worsted stuffs, goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and bindings, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost fifty cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per cent ad valorem until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent ad valorem: Provided, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall pay fourteen cents per square yard.

Third. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost one dollar the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of forty per cent ad valorem until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; and from that time a duty of forty-five per cent ad valorem.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost two dol-

lars and fifty cents the square yard; and be charged with a duty thereon of forty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent ad valorem, shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such valuation, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and from that time a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. On clothing ready made, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On Brussels, Turkey and Wilton carpets and carpeting, seventy cents per square yard. On all Venetian and Ingrain carpets or carpeting, of wool, flax hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, thirty-two cents per square yard. On all patent printed or painted floor cloths, fifty cents per square yard. On oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twenty-five cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting made of flags or other materials, fifteen cents per square yard.

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

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

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

Third. On sail duck, nine cents per square yard; and, in addition thereto; one half cent yearly, until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents per square yard.

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents per gallon.

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

Sixth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of thirty per cent ad valorem; the additional duty of five per cent to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On indigo, an additional duty of five cents the pound, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound.

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

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

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported roofing slates, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width, four dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding twelve, and not exceeding sixteen inches in length, five dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen, and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, seven dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inches in length, eight dollars per ton; on slates exceeding twenty, and not exceeding twenty-four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty-four, and not exceeding twenty-eight inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that, in lieu of the present duties, there be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem; on all important ciphering slates:

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens, imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per cent, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be, imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or levied, upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof, and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported, or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value, of every item, as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and of every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every item, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, so ascertained, there shall in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual value and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place or country: and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, at the time of purchase before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as herein before stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied on, the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall, by ten per centum, exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law, on the same, if they had been invoiced at their real value, as aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, 50 per cent of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: Provided, always, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impose the said last mentioned duty of fifty per centum, for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods produced in the manner specified in the proviso to the seventh section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced: And further, That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled 'An Act supplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes,' approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every item: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the next Session of Congress.

Approved—19th May, 1828.

Charles Clinton has been appointed clerk of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and a few days since another son of the late Governor received an appointment in the Navy. The family are likely to be well provided for.

From the Eastern (Penn.) Whig.

"TRESPASS VI ET ARMIS."

On Wednesday afternoon, the inhabitants of Delaware ward, were roused by a horse with harness on, and a single-tree flying at his heels, that had crossed the bridge, and taken possession of the side walk, until he came to Fernor street where he crossed, and again took the side walk at full speed, stopped at the door of a house, with strong indications of paying the inmates a visit, but had the door shut upon him. Indignant at such unceremonious treatment, he continued his course—turned the corner of Spring Garden street, and with a deal of sang froid, marched into the front door of Mrs. Brown, and went into the second story; making no trifling noise in his ascent; Mr. Strub, who was plastering in a passage or kitchen chamber, opened the door, and Old Gray, having made his way into the back building, trotted into the open door to the utter consternation of Mr. S. who retreated and left him in quiet possession. Continuing his travels a little farther he tumbled down a stair-case, broke the banisters, and with a terrible crash, came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangement of the supper table.

[We understand that the horse was so much injured by the fall, that the owner, to put him out of pain, killed him the same evening.—EDITOR.]

A Visit to the Circus.—A country gentleman, from the state of New Hampshire, who was a representative of high standing of her citizens, (being six feet five inches in his stockings) came to our city in company with three less learned and cute neighbors. While here, the tall gentleman acted as guide to the others, and among other things offered to conduct them to the Circus, an exhibition which proves so fascinating to back-woods-men. After the tickets were purchased the tall gentleman led the way, single file, through an alley, where other people were passing in, and being somewhat eager to get a first peep at the doings, they crowded violently among the throng, to a door with descending steps. Not hesitating, down they went, but seeing some queer objects for an entrance to such a place, they began to guess as how they were mistaken, and inquired if that was the way to the Circus. No, said one of the bystanders—and on examination they found themselves in a tomb under St. Paul's Church.—Boston Courier.

Fall of a Roman Theatre.—The lamentable fall of the new Brunswick Theatre is not the first instance of the kind upon record. Tacitus mentions that in the consulship of Marius Livinius and Lucius Calpurnius, a man of the name of Attilius undertook to build an amphitheatre for the exhibition of gladiators. The foundation was slight, and the superstructure not sufficiently braced. The consequence was, that the building overloaded with spectators, gave way at once. All those who were under the roof, besides a prodigious multitude that stood round the place, were crushed in the ruins. A calamity so fatal was soon known round the country. Crowds from all quarters went to view the melancholy scene.—One lamented his brother, another his near relation; children wept the loss of their parents, and almost all their friends. Such as by their avocations had been led a different way, were given up for lost. The real sufferers were still unknown, and in that dreadful state of suspense, every bosom panted with doubt and fear. The ruins were no sooner removed than the crowd rushed in to examine the place. They gathered the dead bodies; they clasped them in their arms; they imprinted kisses and often mistook the person. Disfigured faces, parity of age, and similitude of form and feature, occasioned great confusion. Claims were made, a tender contest followed, and errors were acknowledged. The number of killed or maimed was not less than 50,000. The Senate provided by a decree, that for the future, no man whose fortune was under 400,000 sesterces, should presume to exhibit a spectacle of gladiators, and that till the foundation was examined, no amphitheatre should be erected.

ANAGRAMS.

Anagrams have been supposed to be prophetic. This idea has been fortified by many instances.—The following might be added to the list: By transposing the 15 letters composing the name of

Thomas Jefferson, they will be found to produce this strong and characteristic declaration—

"Host of Man is Free;" corresponding in a wonderful manner with the first assertion of this great "Apostle of liberty,"

"All men are born free;" and by combining the numerical power of these letters, they will produce 1774—the year in which he first entered the American Congress, and gave the great impulse to our Revolutionary movement.

We hope the following will not prove equally ominous and prophetic:

By transposing, in like manner, the 20 letters composing the words

General Andrew Jackson, they will be found to produce this remarkable sentence—

"Crown, and see a real King;" or, "See a real King and Crown."

Comment is left to the reader.

A court is now sitting at the Navy Yard, Charleston Mass. composed of Com. Morris, Captains Wadsworth and Creighton, and Judge Advocate John Pickering, for the purpose of investigating the alleged conduct of Lieut. John Pereival, while in command of the U. S. schr. Dolphin, at the Sandwich Islands in the early part of the year 1826. The charges are for misconduct while there, as alleged by the Missionaries and others. The complainants are the Prudential Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society, Alfred P. Edwards, late master of the ship London, of New York, and others. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, and it appears to be the intention of the Government to give the business a thorough investigation.

Friendly Advice.—Take a paper. One that is not conducted by an unprincipled mad-cap in politics, nor by a sectarian bigot in religion. There is no estimating the advantage of a well conducted, periodical to a family. It is at least worth five times the ordinary cost of it. The difference between a family that takes a good paper, and one that takes none, is always perceptible; and that difference, so far as intelligence and moral elevation are concerned, will generally follow children through life.

Effects of Indolence.—Dr. Kitchener, to show how the strength of man may be diminished by indulging indolence, mentions the following ludicrous fact:—"Meeting a gentleman who had lately returned from India, to my inquiry after his health he replied, 'Why better—better, thank ye; I think I begin to feel some symptoms of the return of a little English energy; do you know that the day before yesterday, I was in such high spirits, and felt so strong, that I actually put on one of my stockings by myself.'"

Traveller's Oracle.

Liverpool, April 14.

EMIGRATION.

On Monday last, the Dalhousie Castle sailed for New York, with 192 passengers, and the Jubilee, for the same port, with 164—total 356. These passengers comprised individuals of both sexes and of all ages, from helpless infancy to hoary age. The decks of the vessels were literally covered with sympathy, at beholding so many of our fellow subjects quitting the land of their birth, perhaps forever, and about to encounter the perils of the ocean and the dangers of the

land, in search of food and employment. Many of the emigrants were from the Isle of Man, more from Ireland, and no considerable number from the county of Kent. The women were as numerous as the men, and there were a great number of children. It is extremely probable from present indications, that emigration will be more active during the current than it was during the last year.

The London Times, has the following remarks on the state of affairs in Europe:

While Russia, ready to pounce upon her prey, forth with commences in her own name an invasion—the result of which, who can foretell?—our neighbors do not remain idle. The Government of France is on the eve of applying to the Chambers for a subsidy of 100,000,000 francs, for the purpose of increasing her military and naval establishments. The extraordinary levy will be from 80,000 to 100,000 men. Besides the squadron fitting out at Brest, which has been alluded to in the Monitor, another naval armament of considerable power is, we learn, preparing in her southern ports. Under these circumstances, it remains to be seen what will be the measures adopted by this country. We are quite sure that England will be the slowest in resorting to desperate measures, as she will be the last to flinch from the contest. She will use, as we know she is using, all honorable means to arrange a quarrel which is pregnant with consequences far beyond the mere "ignorant present," but if, after a reasonable time spent for such a laudable object, her efforts should fail, she knows how to assume the dignity of her national character.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 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 an act which even his political foes have cause to denounce.

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

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

RICHARD RUSH.

J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

The "high flown effusion" of Cyclops is "too highly seasoned with profanity" to entitle it to a place in our paper.

We have been informed, unofficially, says the National Journal of Monday, that the following appointments have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES BARBOUR, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

WM. H. HARRISON, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, to be Major General, commanding the Army of the United States.

On Saturday night, a little after 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives closed their legislative business for the session. A vote of thanks to the Speaker was moved by Mr. S. Wright, which led to a few remarks on the unusual character of the course, but was passed by a vote of 111 to 28—a number of members declined voting. The discussion of the reports of the two Select Committees, on Retrenchment and on the Assault, was postponed, as well as all further proceedings on the subject of those reports.

There has been a report in circulation for several days past that the Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine had stopped payment. This report is entirely unfounded. Their notes are received in deposit by the other banks in this place, and also pass currently in trade; and we have been assured by merchants of the first respectability that its credit is, at this time, better than at any previous period for ten years.

A gentleman writes us from Kent, Md. that the Jackson cause has become desperate in that county. The exposure of Jackson's disregard of law, as well as his tyrannical and cruel conduct manifested in the execution of the militiamen, together with the late conduct at Washington of some of his partisans, has completely disgusted the people. The conduct of the committee in the case of the late assault, has had a powerful effect upon the minds of the people of Kent, and has caused almost every heart to swell with indignation. Our correspondent declares that "the people of Kent are aroused, and the ballot box, at the coming elec-

tion, will demonstrate the light in which they view military despotism."

It is stated as a fact, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of it, that there is not a minister of the Gospel, of any denomination, in the State of Delaware, who is friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson. What does not this fact speak? Let those who have a mind to reflect, meditate upon it.

The Jacksonites are becoming more and more convinced of the impossibility of the success of their idol in the State of Delaware. Many of the most knowing ones, are willing to admit (honest souls) that there is not a very flattering prospect of the success of their ticket at the October election; but, say they, we do not want Delaware, we have enough without—there's Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. all for Jackson, and our majority will be as two to one in favor of the Hero. This is a calculation founded upon as good grounds as that which included Delaware among their number. The Administration friends have beaten them from their main entrenchment and compel them to give ground; but they keep up a running fight, as it were, and boast of the protection of trees, stumps, and ant-hills. The period is fast approaching when the great question must be decided, and the strength of the two parties tested; and if the Jacksonites do not experience an overthrow decisive and complete, it will be because truth, though mighty, cannot prevail.

Consistency.—We believe it is not generally known that the military Editor of the Patriot—who has always been opposed to Mr. Adams,—after the Presidential contest in 1825, got upon the fence, and shortly after the inauguration of the President, went to Washington (not upon a fence rail, though,) and very modestly solicited the appointment of Collector of the Port of Wilmington. We do not know how the applicant conducted himself there, but we have his own words for it, that his application was flatly rejected. He wished the present incumbent turned out and he placed in the office. Mr. McLane had also been a political opponent, but this consideration had no weight with the President, and the Colonel came home with a flea in his ear. He now pretty soon got off the fence upon the Jackson side again, and has ever since been violent in his abuse of the Administration and its friends. Nor has his modesty forbid him to denounce Mr. Adams as "a d—d old rascal," for not turning Mr. McLane out of office and putting him in his place. This is the editor who writes occasionally upon the subject of consistency.

The report of the Select Committee upon the message of the President relative to the late assault upon his private Secretary, has had an astonishing effect upon the liberal Jackson men in this Borough. They have read Jarvis' letter and the palliating efforts of Duff Green, but they have all along honestly declared that no offence, however aggravated in its nature, could justify such an outrage upon a public officer while in the discharge of his official duty. The offence was evident—indeed, was acknowledged by the perpetrator, and they joined in the general opinion that he should be properly dealt with, and that such conduct should not be suffered to pass without its merited punishment. The report of the committee has only tended to aggravate their feelings upon the subject, and they are open to declare, that however strongly they may wish for the success of their candidate, if that success is to be obtained by acts of violence, coupled with a total disregard of the dignity of the nation, they will take no part in it. And we believe they will not support a man for any office, whose path is marked by the most disgraceful acts of violence, committed in defiance of the laws, without regard to the dignity of our councils, and in the very face of the whole nation.

Among the many ridiculous schemes which are resorted to by the opposition party to induce a certain class of people to vote a ticket favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, is one which they attempt to practise upon the farmer, by holding out the idea that if Jackson is elected to the presidency the price of grain will be raised to double that at which they now sell it, and this marvelous increase is to be effected by a demand which shall be created by a WAR.

At a late sitting of the Court for Kent county, Md. a gentleman of the bar was heard to address a farmer to the following effect:—"Well, sir, how does your wheat look?" "Very well," said the farmer; "I have a prospect of an abundant crop." "Well," said the legal gentleman, who is a warm Jacksonite, "if you will join us, and assist in the election of Gen. Jackson, you will get two dollars a bushel for it." "Ah," said the farmer, "how so?" "Why, sir," replied the lawyer, "if Jackson is elected, you may rely on it we shall have a war—it will not be long before he will kick up a dust with some foreign power, and then, you know, the price of produce will be twice as great as it is at present." The farmer, it may well be supposed, declared that if his

pecuniary gain was to be promoted at the expense of the lives of his countrymen, he would rather live and die a beggar, for he was not one of those "who could look upon blood and carnage with composure."

On Saturday night or Sunday morning last, the Dry Goods Store of Messrs. Wm. Rowan & Co. was forcibly entered, and goods, consisting chiefly of silks, to the amount of five or six hundred dollars, were carried off. The public will cordially sympathize with Mr. Rowan in his misfortune. Every one who knows him will acknowledge his assiduity and attention to business, as well as his very polite and amiable deportment to his customers. Should Mr. R. never succeed in regaining his goods, we hope a demonstration of public sympathy will soon repair the injury which has been thus inflicted by a depraved villain.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification that we publish the complimentary address and resolutions of the Petit Jury of the Court of Common Pleas of Newcastle County, to the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of that Court. It must likewise be gratifying to every lover of justice and economy when they contemplate the wisdom and policy of the Governor in his late appointments. The enemies of the executive of this State have been loud in their declamations against the appointment of the new Judges—they were declared by those presses to be men incompetent to the duties of the bench—but mark the utter fallacy of this assertion. Never was business conducted with more promptness, energy and expedition, and with an eye more single to the welfare of the community, than by the Judges of this court. Let the prostituted falsifiers still declaim—let the enemies of order and correct government still vaunt their threats—the steady and dignified course of the Governor will not be interrupted, nor will the people fail to bestow the applause which has been so well merited, not only by a wise and discriminating executive, but also by the Judges of the several courts.

New-Castle, May 26, 1828.

At a meeting of the Petit Jury of Newcastle County, summoned for the May Term, of the Court of Common Pleas, held at the house of George Gould, Ziba Ferris was unanimously chosen Chairman, and William McCauley, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman,

It was on motion Resolved, That the sense of this meeting be taken on the propriety of publicly expressing our approbation of the conduct of the Judges of said Court: Which was carried in the affirmative.

It was, on motion, unanimously Resolved, That the following testimonial of approbation be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and presented to each of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—to wit:

"To THOMAS CLAYTON, Esquire, Chief Justice, Jacob Stout, Esq. and Arnold Naudain, Esq. Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At a meeting of the Petit Jurors of Newcastle County, summoned for the May Term, held at the house of George Gould—it was unanimously Resolved, That we publicly express our approbation of the expeditious and energetic manner in which the business of that Court has been conducted by the Honourable Judges thereof.

Newcastle, May 26, 1828.

Resolved, That Peter L. Ogile, Ziba Ferris, and John F. Gilpin, be a committee to present copies of the above resolution to the said Judges.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of this State.

ZIBA FERRIS, Chairman.

WM. M'CAULEY, Sec'y.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

To the Honorable Thomas Clayton, Esq. Chief Justice, Jacob Stout, Esq. Arnold Naudain, Esq. Associate Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace and Jail Delivery and Court of Common Pleas for the State of Delaware:

I have been in attendance on the Court of Common Pleas at Newcastle for the past week; and was highly gratified to witness the dignified and decisive manner with which the business of said court was transacted. This sentiment was not confined to myself, but it was general: every person admiring the despatch with which business was done. I hope and believe that the approbation of such conduct by the public, will stimulate and encourage the judges to continue this meritorious and useful course, which will benefit society generally—except the lawyers, a few of whom will probably be sordid enough to condemn it, though the judges need fear nothing, as the people will be with them. The business transacted at this court in seven days, it is thought would have occupied it formerly for three weeks, say 18 days; and as the expenses per day are about \$100, the saving to the people is \$1100. I am informed that there has been in the counties of Kent and Sussex nearly the same saving; and as there are six terms in the State every year, it will be a very reasonable calculation to suppose the saving from 3 to 4000 dollars a year, which will greatly exceed the salary of all the judges. These are matters in which every man is interested, and with which every man ought to be acquainted. Our taxes are high, and the people ought and will encourage every one who endeavors to lighten the public burden. Justice will now be rendered to every one without unreasonable delay, according to the laws. People who have suits in courts will not have to be dancing attendance for years, until, whether they lose or

gain, ruin is the consequence; and there will be no temptation for people to make difficulties for the purpose of delaying the payment of their just debts, as business will not be shut off at the pleasure of the Lawyers without sufficient cause.

Justice to Economy.

[Communicated for the Delaware Advertiser.] Summary of a Journal of the Weather FOR APRIL, 1828.

Published by order of the Academy of Natural Science.

Average of Therm: at sunrise, 36.9°
do do noon, 51.08°
do do 3 P. M. 45.93°
Min: of do 28° on the morning of the 7th & 8th
Max: of do 65° at noon on the 29th.
Coldest day, 35.66° on the 7th.
Warmest do 57.33° on the 29th.
Cloudy days, 19
Days of rain, 8
do snow, 1
Fair days, 11
6 inches snow fell on the 14th.

A Post Office has been established at Glasgow, in Pencader Hundred, Del. and Mr Jacob Whiteman appointed Postmaster.

The Albany Chronicle says—"The good work goes bravely on in the State of N. York; the friends of the Administration are aroused to their duty; they are doing it cheerfully and manfully, and their triumph will be glorious." We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than raise one.

Original Anecdote.—A loquacious Jacksonite in this vicinity a few days since, on hearing some individual speak of the "Anti-Jackson Expositor," which had been recently published—remarked with much spirit "Tis rascally in the Adams men to manage in this way; they have been publishing lies this two years about General Jackson and his wife, and now they are undertaking to expose his AUNT!!!"

Ruvanna Courier.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckwork, Mr. THOMAS TITUS, to Miss SARAH HIGGINS, both of New Castle County Del.

On Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckwork, Mr. ROBERT GALBREATH to Miss REBECCA JACKSON, both of Brandywine Hundred. Also, by the same, the same evening, Mr. JAMES A. BAZZETT, to Miss LYDIA FERRIS, all of this borough.

Also, by the same, the same evening, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON to Miss CATHERINE M'COY all of this borough.

DIED.

In New Castle (England) on the 18th of January last, Mr JOHN ANDERSON, and his wife, both in advanced age, and both buried in one grave. To this aged couple the beautiful lines of Burns might with propriety be applied:

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill together,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had with ane another.
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep together at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES PATTEN (late of Pencader Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them duly attested for settlement to—

BENJAMIN WATTSON, Adm'r.

New-Ark, May 27th 1828. 37—4tp.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BRADLEY, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present their accounts duly attested for settlement, to the subscribers.

ANDREW BRADLEY, 2 Executors.
THOMAS BRADLEY, 3rd. &c.
Pencader Hundred. May 24, 1828. 37—4tp.

To Millers and Manufacturers.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Borough Council, will receive sealed proposals until the 23rd day of June next, for renting the mill belonging to the Borough of Wilmington for any term not exceeding ten years, subject to the incumbrance of pumping a supply of water for the use of said Borough.

The above property offers particular advantages, as it is situated on the Brandywine, and has one of the first water rights. The building is new and spacious, and vessels of considerable draft of water can lay along side of the mill.

JOSEPH GRUBB,

MAHLON BETTS,

Committee.

Wilmington, May 24.

[The Village Record, Westchester, and Evening Post, Philadelphia, will insert the above till the 28th June, and forward their bills.]

NOTICE.

The surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army who received communication certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list,) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war and continuing in service until its termination, are requested particularly to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letters (under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Col. Aaron Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents, to transact the business, at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress lately passed, in favor of the persons of the above description.

May 26. 37—2t.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For May, 1828.

Day	Therm.	Wind	State of Weather.	Of Wind
1	60	70	fair and warm	NW
2	62	72	rain, hail and thunder	NW
3	50	64	fair and showery	do
4	60	64	cloudy then fair	SW
5	58	60	foggy, rain in the night	NE
6	54	56	rain	NE
7	54	56	do then fair	NW

THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, in New-Castle County, are requested to take notice, that the Convention will take place, by adjournment, Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at Clark's (Sawdon's) Corner. Engaged they are, in the support of the best of causes, the cause of peace, order, liberty, good government, the friends of the Administration in New-Castle County will not be at their post. While the good cause is prevailing throughout the Union, let to our care, that Delaware shall also testify, an overwhelming majority in favor of present wise and excellent administration, her steadfast adherence to sound principles. Let us support an administration which,

Protects the citizen in all his rights:

Cultivates peace and honest friendship with all nations:

Whose policy is to cherish with equal favour Agriculture and Manufactures:

To foster Commerce:

Who promote internal improvement,—are steadily cherishing the Navy, Army, Fortifications and public institutions, by a wise and liberal expenditure,

At the same time, that they are curtailung all unnecessary expenses and introducing order and economy into every department, inasmuch

That their attachment to frugality and Republican simplicity and virtue, has stood the test of furious calumny, watchful jealousy, and most malicious scrutiny: and

Who have, in little more than three years paid off thirty-eight millions of the public debt.

Administration Meeting.

The Friends of the Administration in Kent County are requested to meet at the State-house in Dover, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing fifty delegates in each of the counties from New-Castle and Sussex, in a general State convention to be held in Dover on said day, and to take such other measures preparatory to the next General Election as may be necessary to the success of the Party.

SPRING MILLINERY.

L. & I. STIDHAM,
No. 1, East High Street,
(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.)
Have just opened a fresh assortment of
LEGHORN AND
STRAW COTTEGE HATS.

Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions. Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.
Wilmington, May 8. 30—4t.

Millinery and Fancy Store.

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a Millinery and Fancy Store, at the corner of King and Second Streets, opposite the East end of the Lower Market house, (Miss Ann Hall's old stand,) where she offers for sale, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw, Gimp and Silk Hats and Bonnets, with a variety of Fancy Goods. Also, Ladies' Leghorn, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, bleached and altered in the most fashionable style.

N. B. Mourning bonnets furnished at the shortest notice.

May 1, 1828. 32—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

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

WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

HEAD QUARTERS.

MAY 29, 1828.

BULLETIN EXTRA.

The auspicious hour is fast approaching!—Next Tuesday the path of honor and honorable promotion will be thrown open to you. All On that day some adventurous spirit shall seal its destiny in glorious independence, and henceforth hail it as the epoch of its bliss! Dame Fortune's standard is planted, and proudly floats secure, on the battlements of the "Prize Selling Office." Rally round it, then, with confidence and speed, and we will lead you safely to the source of happiness and peace.

Delaware and N. Carolina

Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 1.—EXTRA.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday, the 3d day of June, 1828, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CONTENTS OF THE WHEEL.			
1 Prize of \$3,000	10 Prizes of \$120		
1 do 1,966	20 do 100		
2 do 1,000	138 do 10		
6 do 300	1130 do 4		
6 do 300	8280 do 2		
10 do 150			

9,624 Prizes.

15,180 Blanks.

24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$2 00 | Quarters, 50

Halves, 1 00 | Eighths,

For sale in great variety of numbers at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

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

[Note this.—This No. 28, Market street, is the same lucky spot where was sold many valuable prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 5,000; 3,000; 1,500; 1,000; and several of others. This is what Milton would have called "boaring with no middle flight"—things yet unattempted by any other broker—and points out to adventurers the spot where they should apply, if they want prizes.]

Bank notes bought and sold. Prizes paid on presentation. Orders from abroad promptly executed. May 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday, 4th day of June, next, at the house of Wm. Thompson, in Glasgow, A PLANTATION, tract of land, containing 83 acres, situated in New Castle county, Del., the road leading from Glasgow to the Buck, (being about 2 miles from each place) joining lands of Jesse Boulden, Nathaniel and others. Thirty acres of the land are wooded with fine timber, and a good proportion of grain and clover. The improvements are a dwelling house with necessary outbuildings, and the situation is well calculated for business. For further information, application may be made to William Brown, on the premises, who will show the property. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given and the terms made known. JONATHAN BEE, May 15, 1828. 35-2a.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The Committee appointed to settle with the County Treasurer, report the following, as giving a correct view of the transactions of that department for the preceding year: Statement marked (A) exhibits the different items under their respective heads, paid by the Treasurer, up to the 7th of March, 1828, and the amount received and the balance now remaining in the Treasury. Statement marked (B) shows the balances due to and from the County up to this date. Statement marked (C) shows the amount of tax levied for the year 1827, the errors, commissions, allowances made the Collectors, the amount paid over by them, and the balances due from them respectively up to this date. (A) Payments and receipts made by the Treasurer from the 3d of March 1827, to the 6th of March 1828.

Roads and Bridges, to wit:	
Pay's Bridge,	\$9 28
Taylor's Bridge,	56 69
Lawyer's Bridge,	6 31
Appoquinimink bridge,	10 92
Hiddle bridge,	18 40
Handy bridge,	51 25
Wagon bridge,	15 90
Long bridge,	392 02
Danious bridge,	3 00
Judson bridge,	9 00
South's bridge,	87 81
Little's bridge,	10 00
Vonauich bridge,	200 00
Roseville bridge,	90 00
East Elbow Causeway,	12 00
Attorney General,	127 77
Sheriff Delany,	2328 10
Sheriff Herdman,	250 00
D. Paynter, Clerk of the Peace,	258 32
Wm. Stockton, do	618 00
Coroner,	876 32
Bailiffs,	251 17
Clerk of the Supreme Court,	69 94
Levy Court Commissioners,	95 30
Geo.,	591 33
Public Services,	63 55
Holding Elections,	228 73
Jury Tickets,	187 34
Road Damages,	2234 34
Witnesses Fees,	953 00
Sunday Schools,	368 75
Commissioners of Public Buildings,	148 67
Assessors,	130 89
Commissioners of town of N. Castle,	414 79
Printing and Stationary,	50 00
Chesapeake & Del. Canal,	64 98
Bank of Delaware,	3 20
Interest and Discount,	1000 00
Errors in Tax,	315 61
Taxes overpaid,	165 27
	5 01
Treasurer's Commissions on the above sum of \$11,881 54, at 4 per cent.	\$11,881 54
Balance in Treasury this day,	475 26
	3544 00
	\$15,900 80

RECEIPTS.

Received from Collectors for 1827.	
Geo. Ferwood, B. Wine H.	1042 41
John Brown, Christiansburg	1939 02
Henry Whitman M. C. do	1173 50
Nath. E. David, Pen. do	350 40
Jas Robinson, W. C. C. do	593 96
Henry Bowman, N. C. do	809 53
Thos J. Clark, H. L. do	236 60
Edward G. Janvier, St. Georges	896 67
Eliza S. Naudain, Appoquinimink	557 18
Wilmington & Philadel. Turnpike Co. Rent of Naudain's Creek Bridge,	400 00
Received of Old Balances.	
R. Galbreath's Administration in full of 1826	172 57
A. Porter, do do	1382 27
John Clark, do do	192 60
Jas Robinson, do do	19 75
Nath E. David, do do	31 58
Andrew Barnaby, on account of do	585 19
Thos J. Clark in full of do	132 22
Ed. G. Janvier, do do	33 00
Eliza S. Naudain, on account of John Lattimore, dec. of Appoquinimink Hundred, on acct of 1826,	492 36
Meah Delephin, in full of 1823,	15 08
Sam'l M'Intire, by At. on account of 1825,	424 00
R. Galbreath's adm'n in full of do	67 70
Abraham S. Eves on account of 1824,	10 00
Thos Naudain, do do	23 68
A. M'Intire's adm'n on acct of 1825,	106 79
Balance remaining in the Treasury, 4th March, 1827,	4411 12
(B) Statement of the balances due to and from Newcastle county at this time to wit: Balance in Treasury, as per statement	\$3544 00
Due from William Vandegrift, balance of tax for 1820, with interest,	\$253 93
Rob't Ogle, 1821,	64 47
Thos Naudain, 1824,	99 59
Wm. Anderson, 1824,	320 06
Abraham S. Eves, 1824,	42 68
S. M'Intire, 1825,	100 53
Andrew M'Intire, 1825,	522 20
John Lattimore, 1826,	283 62
Andrew Barnaby, 1826,	218 04
Balance of Taxes for 1827, due from the Collectors, as per statement C.	2697 66
	4602 81
	\$8146 81

Due from the County, viz: Balances unpaid of Appropriations by Levy Court to this date. Due Bank of Delaware on Treasurer's Promissory Note, \$1000. Treasurer of Wilmington Bridge company, 1800. Wm. Seal on Treasurer's note 1545 11. (C.) Statement of tax levied in March, 1827, to meet the expenses of New-Castle county for the current year, and showing the errors, commissions, allowances for holding the Hundred elections, the amount paid by the Collectors and other sources and balances still remaining due from them respectively for the year 1827, this 7th March, 1828.

Collectors names and Handbills.	Amount of taxes.	Errors.	Com't.	Ref'd's.	Am't paid.	Am't due.	Over p'd.
George Ferwood, Brandywine,	1815 80	79 68	88 88	4 49	1042 41	90 33	33 91
John Brown, Christiansburg,	3624 16	348 80	107 72	10 71	1939 02	1147 91	
Henry Whitman, M. C. Creek,	1800 45	56 88	99 43	4 49	1173 50	9 37	
Nathaniel E. David, Pen. Creek,	710 31	35 60	38 94	3 00	350 40	9 27	
Jas Robinson, W. C. Creek,	1768 48	56 80	50 40	3 00	593 96	9 37	
Henry Bowman, New-Castle,	1288 88	81 50	71 47	3 00	809 53	9 37	
Thos J. Clark, Red Lion,	1390 16	72 46	41 42	3 00	236 60	9 37	
Edward G. Janvier, St. Georges,	1278 22	64 12	67 13	3 00	896 67	9 37	
Eliza S. Naudain, Appoquinimink,	1217 55	171 57	83 69	6 28	557 18	9 37	
	12143 00	1032 18	799 13	47 04	7600 83	2697 66	33 91

New-Castle County, set. I do certify that the preceding is a true copy of the settlement with the County Treasurer for the year 1827, as returned to the Levy Court by the Committee appointed for that purpose. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, at Newcastle, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1828. T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace.

The thoroughbred Horse RINALDO. Is a splendid descendant of Sir Archy, the sire of the most distinguished running horses of the South, and now, at twenty-four years old, stands at \$75 the season.

RINALDO Was bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, (Va.) and is not excelled by any other horse in the country, in his pedigree, or in his limbs, figure, bone, sinew and action.

PEDIGREE. Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam. Duett, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Celer, the best son of old Janus, g g grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, the best son of old Traveller, out of Selma, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger. Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomedes, bred by Sir C. Hunsbury, got by Florizel, the best son of King Herod, his dam by Spectator, grand dam by Horatio, by Blank, a son of Godolphin Arabian, g grand dam by Childers, g g grand dam Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, g g grand dam by Paget Turk, g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leedes's Arabian. He will stand the present Season, commencing the 1st April, on Monday and Tuesday at the stable of James Frazer, Newark, and Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the stable of Swayne and Phillips, Wilmington; to whom payment is to be made. N. B. Good pasture and stabling provided; all accidents at the risk of the owner. May 15, 1828. 35-2m.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 30, 1828. We have now the pleasure to present the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1828. and anticipating the same spirited demand for the tickets as in the Scheme No. 1, the drawing will take place on **Wednesday, the 28th this month, (May)** under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. **HIGHEST PRIZE, \$8,000.**

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$8,000 is	\$8,000
1 of 2,000 is	2,000
1 of 1,000 is	1,000
2 of 500 is	1,000
10 of 100 is	1,000
100 of 10 is	1,000
1000 of 5 is	5,000
5000 of 3 is	15,000

5225 prizes amounting to \$30,000. This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the **Odd and Even System**, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at **COHEN'S LOTTERY EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.** Where the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn yesterday in the First Class, was sold; and where now the Great Prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the U. States. Orders, either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to **J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.** Baltimore, May, 8, 1828.

Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets, and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as: Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists. Soap-Bollers and Kettles and Boxes. Paper Mill Screw-pins and Boxes. Calender Rollers of any pattern. Steam Engine work in general. Mill Gearing of all kinds. Plough Castings. Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut all of which will be done with neatness and despatch, under the immediate direction of **William Hamilton.** Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by **WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 96, Market street. 28-3m.**

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. R. Brinkley's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of **Dry Goods**, viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours, valencia, tollant and black silk vestings, marseilles quilts, new style; prints and gingham; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; blk and cold Italian mantuas, luteustrings and flosses; do grosdenaples, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c; velvets and cordis; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flg and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of **Domestic Goods**, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, towlins, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms. **WM. B. TOMLINSON, Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28-3m.**

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of **BETTEL & JENKINS**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm. **THOMAS BETTEL, JOSHUA C. JENKINS, No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia. 2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22-4t.**

Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia. Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c. Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by **JOSHUA C. JENKINS, (Late Bettel & Jenkins.) 2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22-4m.**

By the President of the United States IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District Nouna or Red River, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East. Townships Four, Five, Six, seven and Eight, of Range Two, East. Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East. Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East. Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven East. Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East. Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East. Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West. The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828. **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.** By the President: **GEO. GRAHAM, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.** Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Notice to Stockholders. May 2, 1828. An election will be held at the Banking house of the Bank of Delaware, on Monday the second day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year. 34-4t.

FOR SALE.

That valuable MERCHANT MILL, MILLER'S HOUSE AND STORE, at Swan Creek Bridge, on the postroad from Baltimore to Havre de Grace, and distant from the latter place about 34 miles, together with a STONE WAREHOUSE, at the tide 14 miles from the mill, and 120 acres of land, chiefly in wood, bounding on the creek, where vessels drawing 7 feet water can at all times load. The Mill is of brick, 4 stories high, calculated to run 4 pair of 6 foot stones; and was built in 1811, by the late Mark Fringle, Esq. without regard to expense, under the superintendence of that able engineer, John Davis, Esq. and is considered complete in every respect. The advantages of this property from its vicinity to the Susquehanna, and the cross cut canal and its situation on Chesapeake bay, are too obvious to be enlarged on. It will be sold nevertheless at a considerable sacrifice, and to suit the convenience of purchasers, a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years will be given, so as to make the payments perfectly easy. Application to be made to the subscribers, but Pasa Smith, Esq. of Hartford county, residing near the Mill, will show the Property to any one desirous of examining it. **ROBERT GILMOR & SONS, Apr. 25. 32-4t. Baltimore.**

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad about 16 years of age, of respectable connexions, and who can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business by applying at this Office. **EDWARD WORRELL, Chandler. 34-4t.**

FRESH GOODS.

LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of **Spring Goods**, of the latest arrivals; purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are: Superfine and middling cloths and cassimeres do Valencia and Marselles vestings. do Florentines & Denmark satins do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres Super yellow namings Superfine wide heavy India satins. An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and gingham. **FOR MILLINERS.** Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, flosses, ribbons, &c. And a variety of **Domestic Goods.** **WM. F. RICHARDS & CO. No. 81, Market-st. three doors above the Farmers' Bank. Wilmington, 4th mo. 2, 1828. 29-3mo.**

Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of **Bishop Davenport**, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and Christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction. There will be one course of lessons in vocal music 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 instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August. **RECOMMENDATION.**—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a **Visiting Committee**, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation. **E. W. GILBERT, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.** I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonial, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee. **PIERCE CONNELLY, Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington. March 25, 1828. 28-4t.**

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 1.—EXTRA. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday, the 3d day of June, 1828, at 5 o'clock P. M. **SCHEME.** 1 Prize of \$3,000 10 Prizes of \$120 1 do 1,966 20 do 100 2 do 1,000 138 do 10 6 do 300 1150 do 4 6 do 200 8280 do 2 10 do 150 9,624 Prizes. 15,180 Blanks. 24,804 Tickets. Price of Tickets. Whole Ticket, \$2 00 Quarters, .50 50 Halves, .25 1 00 Eighths, .125 For sale in great variety of numbers at **ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE, No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) April 24th.**

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **Valentine M'Neal & Son**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment to V. M'Neal, who is authorized to settle it concerns. **VALENTINE M'NEAL, JAMES M'NEAL, Wilmington, May 1, 1828. 33- The business will be continued as usual, by JAMES M'NEAL, at Nos. 98 and 100, Market St.**

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL, NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET. RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions. He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and 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-**

Sixty-Fifth Dividend.

May 3, 1828. The President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware have this day declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, equal to five per cent, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant. **EDWARD WORRELL, Chandler. 34-4t.**

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Good Merchants. Chalky Somers, 48, Market-street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30, Market Street. W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, market Street. John R. Brinkley, corner of market & Queen streets. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. John W. Tatum, 62 market st. James A. Sparks, 85, Market-st. 3 doors below the upper market.

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

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

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

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

Tobaccoist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts. **Baker.**—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st. **Machine Carriage.**—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 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. **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. **Patent Hay and Grain Rakes.**—Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills. **Notary Public and Conveyancer.**—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets; No. 43. **Livery Stable.**—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen. **China, Glass and Queensware store.**—David Smyth, 68 market st. **Druggist & Chemist.**—Joseph Bringham 85 market st. **Druggist.**—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Coach Maker's Shop from Hanover Street, to the large and commodious building lately occupied by Wm. Robinson, in High Street, where he will continue to make COACHES, GIGS and CARRIAGES of every description, in the best and most fashionable manner, and of the best workmanship and materials. He will keep on hand, for sale, Carriages and Gigs, at all times, together the most fashionable Harness. Also, having bought the Machinery for the Manufacture of WOODEN C SPRINGS, he will always have them on hand, for sale, and now offers 100 pair at reduced prices. Horses, Hay, Corn and Oats, will be taken in exchange for any article in his line, upon the most liberal terms. In King street, the subscriber has a LIVERY STABLE, where his friends and the public can be accommodated with Carriages, Gigs and Horses, at any moment. **P. A. HUMPHREYS, Wilmington, May 1. 33-4t.**

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of **ANDREW BARNABY**, (late of Newcastle Hundred deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands to present their accounts, duly attested for settlement, to **MARY B. BARNABY, Adm'r. Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828. 39-4t.**