

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 35.

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.

JUNE 5, 1828.

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

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



FORBURY.

From the Boston Statesman.
Painter.—What attitude will you be painted in this?
Lady.—Blue attitude, sir.
I saw her picture. 'Twas a young, fair creature, with a mantle hung about her gracefully. The light fell on a brow of spotless white, and stealing by a lip of rose, slept on her breast in calm repose, as if the very sun and air could think at best to slumber there. Her mouth would enrage you. Loves and graces alone should know of such sweet places: it was the ripest, rosiest mouth that ever shamed the scented south. It had no corners—dimples deep, like nests to put her smiles to sleep. Usurp'd them all—You're long to die among those dimples, like a sigh—Or be the leaf her lip had bit—Of the last word to be said in life.
I saw the lady. I should know 'Twas she—the painter told me so—Her mouth was like an awkward gash just made upon a winter squash. Her eye was black—but you would doubt the socket must have turned it out; Her face was not of just the eye. To make a contrast for the eye—'Twas like an ink spot on a drum—Or like a pudding and a plum—Or like a face that you would make. With two black buttons and a cake.
Now, 'did you ever?' 'Pon my word, Pity human nature grows absurd! To flatter all the world's Aunt Polly—To make a shrew look melancholy—To take them all—Tom, Bob, and Sam, And paint them 'intellectual'!—'T would drive a fat man to despair! John! where's my picture?—Hang you!—there! (Cuts his picture—thrusts, and exits.) Cassius.

WILLIE'S TOMB.

Still is the hour when spirits wake
From their uneasy sleep,
And with their trackless footsteps take
Their wanderings o'er the deep.
Or climb the rugged mountain's brow,
To look upon the world below.
'Tis at that hour I hope to rise,
And roam to Willie's tomb,
And gaze upon the liquid skies,
And on the flower's bloom.
While the bright moon, with silver beams,
Upon the grave of Willie streams.
And every night, at twelve, I leave
My soft and downy bed,
And go to Willie's tomb, and grieve
That he is with the dead,
For Willie was the kindest lad
That ever left a maiden sad. J. F. S.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

In remarking, last week, upon the immense influence which the females of our country are capable of exerting over our habits and manners as a people, we promised to suggest some method for the concentration of that influence against the popular vice of intemperance. It is difficult in devising schemes, to operate upon public sentiment, to satisfy the majority of their benefit or propriety. In the present case, this difficulty is rendered still more formidable by the retired habits of those to whom our appeals must be made. But we shall not be deterred from fulfilling our promise by doubt or misapprehension. The first and most obvious duty incumbent on the sex is to abolish the useless and pernicious custom of treating visitors on every trifling call. This unkind civility, it is true, is confined almost exclusively to those who move in the higher circles, and compose what is so ironically termed "good society." Fashion has too long gilded the worst vices of the age, covering their foul deformity with the splendid vestments of wealth. The ball room and social circle have ministered the inebriating draught to the lips of the gay and thoughtless with such unceasing care, and in so many tempting forms, that dissipation—gentle, generous dissipation we mean—walks boldly forth with an uncovered front, nor fears the reproach of those who should be the rigid, unsparing censors of public morals. Friends meet friends as if caring for little else than to sip sweet wines, noney and other cordials; and the pleasure of the visit is generally estimated by the quality of the liquors, and the quantity of the sweetmeats presented.
The removal of this evil is of the utmost consequence in effecting a general reform. In addition to its baneful effects upon the morals of the community, it is a grievous tax upon those who can ill afford the expense for the poorer classes must necessarily imitate the higher—naturally in eating and drinking, as in shaping their bonnets or making their gowns. The tyranny of custom is not easily broken but by the exercise of moral principle. Its vicious inclinations can only be checked by obeying the dictates of virtue. There are many, it is true, who

wear at the assertion that the practice we are censuring is injurious or indecent; but the evidence of its folly, its unbecomingness, and its poisonous tendency, is written in legible characters upon society; and among all the miserable apologies of fashionable life to screen its usages, there never has been given a single argument, which partakes even of ingenuity, to support the practice of presenting spirits, in any shape, to visitors.
We do know, that, in the highest and most affluent circles, many praiseworthy examples of entire abstinence have been made; that it is growing unfashionable to offer the sparkling cup to the lips of visiting friends; and that, in many families, the parade of this unmeaning ceremony no longer offends the sight. Let these examples be multiplied till the atmosphere of the social circle, and the domestic household be purified of its seducing influence.
But the fear of being thought unpolite—highly gaily—of being ridiculed on the ground of oddity, affectation, and presumption of practicing what is not generally followed by the multitude; of taking the first step in correcting the manners of the age—this it is that enables a large proportion of the sex—that tolerates vice as a necessary evil—that paralyzes the arm of moral strength—that stifles the earnest whisper of duty. What subject of submission! What splendid resolution! How great must be that virtue, how strong that sense of propriety, how sincere that desire to benefit ourselves and others, which can be bound at the chariot wheels of fashion, with eyes stronger than brass, by such paltry considerations! Let those talk no more of dignity, or pride themselves upon their independence, or presume to descend upon the beauties of morality, who are willing to ayow—or rather, by their timidity, would insinuate—that they dread the reproach of the votaries of folly more than they covet the praise of the truly virtuous, or the joyful exclamations of a good conscience. If they have not courage to perform a single exalted act, let them confess their craven spirit, and follow where they might have led.

The next lesson against which female influence should be directed, is that of permitting spirituous liquors to find a place on the sideboard, or in the closet, or at the family table. We ventured in our last, to assert that the use of spirits might be driven from every household by the judicious and confident remonstrances of mothers and daughters; and we made the assertion with the most deliberate reflection. We believe it can be done—may, that it must be done, before the tide of intemperance will be visibly stayed. If we could instil this truth into the breast of one mother, we should feel that we had not labored in vain in promoting a healthful renovation where it is so much needed. If we understood the art of persuasion, or knew how to be eloquent, we might attempt to depict with a fervor proportionate to the importance of the cause, the divisions, and unkindness, and misery, which luxuriate wherever the decanter is habitually introduced, or the glass is freely circulated. If the effects are not immediate, they are sure, if all the members of family are not destroyed, some unhappy son or daughter will fall a victim; if excess be dissipated, the moderate use of spirits will corrupt the morals. We might show, in truth, and with brighter colors than fancy would dare to use, the content, and happiness, and health, which flow from the banishment of the bottle from the family circle. We might contrast the astonishing difference between a temperate and an intemperate household, the sobriety, the loose morality, the acrimonious disputations of the one—and the vigor, the serenity of body and mind, the deep rooted principles of honesty and virtue, and the undisturbed harmony of the other. In this, every thing is cheerful, happy, and obedient; in that, every thing is oppressive and unlovely. But who does not know himself or has not an opportunity of making this contrast? or is not convinced that temperance is the best remedy for popular vices?

The constant, or occasional use of ardent spirits before children is in the highest degree dangerous. It is astonishing to observe, the recklessness manifested by many parents in this particular. They not only preserve no caution, but they actually gratify the appetites of their children by mixing the draught in the most pleasant manner, and in nine times out of ten this is done by the mother! Fond but foolish parents! You are planting the seeds of a ruinous harvest in a soil susceptible of the best improvement; you are blacking the face of its beautiful buds and leaves as they shoot forth one by one, and cherishing them which in after years will pierce you to the heart. Your example is giving the lie to your precepts—your warning but exposes the inconsistency of your habits.
These are abuses in family government, and in the usages of society, which can be corrected chiefly by female influence. Is there a mother, wife, or daughter, or sister, who is not guilty in this manner of perpetuating the vice of intemperance? Is it not time that they should understand and perform their duty? Let the fact be repeated till the task is accomplished—they may overcome the monster in almost every dwelling by patient perseverance and kind remonstrance, and, by so doing, how many husbands and children may be rescued from an untimely grave!

THE LEAGUE MONK.

The evening of a fine summer day was just closing in, when two horsemen, who, from the spent condition of their steeds, had ridden far and fast arrived at the steep hill which begins about a league and a half on the Paris side of St. Cloud. The one appeared to be a soldier; the other, by his sad colored plain dress, seemed to belong to a more peaceful profession; but both were armed, as it befove men to be in the troublesome times of the League, when violence and rapine roamed unpunished throughout France; and were no where less dreaded than in the neighborhood of Paris. The riders checked their horses when they began the ascent, and let the tired beasts walk up the hill.
'The danger is past,' said the elder, and less warlike of the two, 'the cursed League would dare not venture so far, and we may now breathe.'
'Ay, marry, and yet I trust them not,' replied the other. 'I would willingly dismount, but that for ought I know, some cut-throat may be even now on the look-out for us; and in case of being out-numbered, we have no other chance but to make our steeds save themselves and us.'
'I told you it was somewhat rash to set out without an escort,' replied the elder.
'Ay, and if we had waited for that, the news

I bear might have been useless, and some less cautious man would have had the command I hope for. It may do very well for you, my dear brother, who are the king's attorney general, to take care of your valuable life, but I who am but a younger brother of our good family of La Guesle, and a poor captain in his majesty's guard, can only hope to live by running the daily chance of being knocked on the head—nay, even twice a day, sometimes while the leaguers are out.'

'Yonder is one who looks suspiciously enough in my eyes,' said the elder La Guesle, pointing to a monk who was kneeling before a crucifix by the road side.
'Well, he is but one, and a monk to boot,' said the soldier.
'Let me tell you there is never a slyer little dangerous than one of your same monks. I never er look at their wide sleeves, but my mind misgives me they carry pistols and poniards in them.'
'Pistols and poniards are not dangerous things of themselves; and in a monk's grasp, they are as harmless as my mistress's bodkin. But, see, you monk looks as if he would speak.'

The subject of their conversation had finished his prayer, and approached the travellers. He was of the order of Jacobins, and his appearance was not much calculated to excite suspicion in any mind. His coat was thrown back, and displayed his features, which, without being handsome, were sufficiently well-looking. An expression of mildness and humility characterized his countenance, and was somewhat exaggerated by the mortified air with which he cast down his eyes as the travellers came up to him.
'Salve et benedictio,' said the monk, in the drawing tone usual with his fraternity.
'Et tu quippe,' replied the elder traveller, while the soldier, returning the monk's salutation with a bow, asked—
'Whither away, good father?'
'To St. Cloud,' replied the monk; 'the unworthy bearer of a letter from the President Halpay to the king.'
'From my good friend the President?' cried the elder La Guesle, how goes he?
'Well in health,' replied the monk, 'but the pains of imprisonment and sorrow for his poor country, weigh heavily upon the good man's heart. He has written to our gracious king, and his letter contains a proposition which it may be, shall end the distresses under which all men suffer.'

'God a mercy! monk,' cried the soldier, 'if this be true, thou art the bearer of the best tidings that I have heard for many a day; but how comes it that an errand of such importance is intrusted to thee, who makest thy way poor and alone?'
'My own lack, and my poverty, are as good safeguards as thy bright carriage. Olfier qualifications for this office I have none, save a Christian's desire to bring about peace for dear and peaceful subjects.'
'Frothy said,' cried the elder traveller, 'but let me see the message, please, thyself, long enough to know that the good makes not the monk, and that pious sayings often issue from profane mouths.'
The monk replied that he drew from his scrip the passport which had been required of him.—The advocate inspected it, and saw that it was signed by the Count de Bréville, one of the king's generals, who was then a prisoner in Paris; and, thus satisfied with the truth of the monk's story, he returned him the paper. During this conversation they had been walking slowly, and had now reached the top of the hill, from whence the turret of St. Cloud were seen to glitter in the last rays of the sinking sun. The captain, who saw that the monk's feet palled by the rough road for the holy personage's shoes were in a marvellously dilapidated condition, said to him good-naturedly, 'a long league, holy brother, lies between this and Saint Cloud. Now if thou thinkest thou art horseman enough to keep thy seat behind me, the roan's crupper shall be thy saddle; we will ride to St. Cloud like two ancient templars.'

The monk needed not twice bidding, but leaped with considerable agility behind the captain, and the horses, having by this time recovered themselves, the parties struck off at a round pace for St. Cloud. The roughness of the road prevented any further conversation; the monk employed himself in telling his rosary; the captain congratulated himself on having a chaplain added to his suite; and the attorney-general ruminated on schemes of policy adapted to the dangerous exigencies of the times.
When they reached St. Cloud, it was too late for the monk to present his letter to the king, and the attorney-general, upon whom the mildness of his manner had somewhat gained, carried him to his own quarters, where he committed him to the care of his steward, promising that early in the morning he should be introduced to the king.
In the ample hall of Monsieur La Guesle, the poor monk was treated with less respect by the servants than their master had intended should be paid to him. They were all of course, royalists; and they knew that the monks, and particularly the Jacobins, to which fraternity the stranger belonged, were amongst the most decided partisans of the League against the king. The success which had lately attended their monarch's arms, gave good reason to hope that he would shortly reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience; and they were anxiously expecting orders to march to the attack of Paris, which, feebly defended, and suffering all the inconveniences of a thick population, and scarcity of provisions, seemed to require little more than the show of assault to carry it. Anticipating the triumph of which they had assured themselves, the servants showed no inclination to spare the Jacobin monk. 'In the course of the supper every one had in turn given the ecclesiastic and he had borne all their jests with a quiet and controlled temper. An inclination of the head, a half-muttered prayer, or a look of contrition cast upwards, were the only replies that he made to the scoffs with which he was loaded; and yet, in the looks which sometimes cast about him, a keen observer might have suspected that was passing in his heart which belied his outward appearance. The meal was ended; and Etienne Rabant, the esquire of the Captain La Guesle, filled his cup high, and proposed the health of the king. Seeing that the monk did not fill his goblet, he cried out to him, 'how now, brother, is that a health not palatable to your reverence? what scruples can a good churchman have against drinking the health and long life of a good king?'

'None, none,' cried the monk hastily; and, as if to cover the error he had been guilty of, he drained the cup which had been set before him. 'Well pulled, my tight little monk,' said one of the grooms, who sat below him at the board, 'a most orthodox drinker. Let me see the Hugonot dog that shall drain his can like a jolly son of Mother Church!'
The monk seemed to be confused, and, as if impatient at having been thrown off his guard, he busily employed himself in paring a large apple which lay before him.
'Yes,' said another of the valets, 'and his reverence eats as well as he drinks. Didst see Pierre how he laid about him at supper with your black-handled knife? Marry, look at it: with your reverence's leave,' he said, as he reached his hand across the table to take up the knife, which the monk had laid down, and which was a remarkably large new looking one.
The monk clutched up his knife eagerly, and thrust it into his sheath; then checking himself he said with a forced smile, 'thou shouldst never sport with edged tools.'
'The monk is as sharp as his knife,' said the disappointed valet; 'I never saw a churchman yet without a corkscrew and a knife. Now I warrant no man would sooner forget thy breviary than thy knife.'
'There is my breviary,' said the monk, drawing it from his bosom, and kissing it fervently, 'and here's my knife,' touching the handle as he spoke, and slowly pushing it within the folds of his cloak; at the same time looking calmly in the face of the servant.
'Is it true, holy father,' cried a pretty little waiting maid, who sat opposite, 'that six monks of thy fraternity have made a vow to kill the king?'

'As I am a Christian, I hope and believe not,' replied the monk; 'but there are good and bad men of all orders.'
'Truly and moderately spoken,' cried the steward, who began to think that the monk had been sufficiently baited, and that it was not quite decent that a person of his profession should be made the sport of ribald serving men; 'and now, my masters, silence, while the holy man returns thanks.'
The monk said a short prayer; and, complaining of fatigue, was shown to his chamber, leaving his character to be handled as freely as the light-tongued inconsiderate servants listed.
On the following morning the whole court was in a bustle at an early hour. The king was going to hunt, and all his attendants were on the alert preparing for the chase. The attorney-general's first thought was of the monk, and the despatches of which he was the bearer; and he sent his servant to awaken him. The valet found him lying on the bed dressed as he had been the night before, but fast asleep; his hands were folded upon his bosom; one of them clutched his breviary, and the other was thrust within his frock.
The man looked at him, and, as the thought occurred to him that nothing but a quiet conscience could procure sleep so calm, he regretted the part he had taken in teasing this holy man the night before. He shook him, and called; but so sound were the monk's slumbers, that he was obliged to handle him even roughly before he could rouse him. At length the monk awoke; and, learning that the attorney-general had sent for him, he hastened to make ready. A very few moments sufficed for his preparations, and he accompanied the Sieur La Guesle and his brother, the captain, to the king's quarters, where he was left in the anti-chamber, while his conducter entered the king's room to announce his coming.
Henry III. had risen this morning in one of those cheerful moods which had of late become rare with him. He was most unreasonably in high spirits, and was so eager for the chase that he had been hurrying the business which it was necessary for him to despatch in order that he might pursue his favorite diversion. When La Guesle entered, with his brother, he found Henry standing up, while one of his gentlemen was bucking on his spurs. A small Italian greyhound was standing on its hind legs, kissing the king's hand with a fawning servility that could only be exceeded by the human courtiers who surrounded him.
'How now, La Guesle,' said the king as he entered, 'some new delays? Does that long important face of thine portend that we are never to get to horse?'

'If I had to choose the road, sir,' said La Guesle, 'I would give my best hopes to see your majesty on horseback. My brother has seen some of the officers of the Picardy regiment, and has learnt that Paris needs only to be summoned in order to surrender. He says that the only fighting men in Paris are the four thousand under the Duke of Mayenne's command, and that half of them are ready to desert. The rabble populace, with the *canaille* of priests, monks, students, and other beggars, will be knocked by the head by the women of Paris as soon as your majesty's banner shall be displayed.'
'Fair and softly, good attorney-general,' cried the king, 'much as I hate that same *canaille*, you and I have found that they can both give and take hard blows. But 'emper your ardor a little; a few days shall see us before Paris. In the meantime I thank you and your brother, whom I know for a brave and loyal chevalier, for your zeal. Nay, prithee, don't look blank on a fine morning, but come and help me strike a royal deer.'
'Your majesty's will must be obeyed,' said La Guesle; 'but one moment's delay yet. There is a Jacobin monk waiting yonder without, whom I picked up yesterday evening on the road. He says he has a letter to your majesty from the lord president; and he comes with a pass from the Count de Bréville.'
'My poor prisoners!' cried the king; 'admit him instantly.'
As a sign from La Guesle, one of the hall-boys drew aside the tapestry which covered the door of the anti-chamber, and beckoned to the monk to enter. Slowly and respectfully, but with a firm step, the Jacobin approached the king; and, kneeling to him, presented a letter which he held in his hand. The king stopped to take it from him; and, such was his eagerness to read it, that he began to open it without motioning to the monk to rise. Recollecting himself in a moment, but without lifting his eyes from the paper, he said, 'rise, good father.'

The monk, who had his hands folded, rose slowly on one knee; and as he did so, disengaged from its sheath, the knife which had been observed by the servants at supper on the preceding night. Looking full in the king's face, he shortened his arm, and plunged the weapon with all his force into the belly of the unfortunate monarch. The king recalled one step with the

blow; and the monk, who had overreached himself, fell on his face. The king drew the knife from the wound and cried out, 'cursed monk, he has killed me—stab him!' and as, at the same instant the monk was recovering himself, the king struck him twice with a desperate strength, on the face. The first wound was just below his left eye, the second was on his upper lip, and broke several of his teeth. The Chevalier de La Guesle, who had been talking to his brother, was roused at the king's cry, and seizing the monk immediately, and pulling him away from the king, threw him on his back, placing his sword to his throat. Some of the other gentlemen present, and the guard ran up at the same time; and acting only under the impulse of the moment, thrust their weapons into the wretched murderer's body, which fell lifeless, and pierced with innumerable wounds.
The suddenness of the whole transaction seemed to have a stunning effect on every one present; and they gazed now at the mangled wretch on the floor, now at the ill-fated monarch, who lay on his back, bleeding into the arms of some of his courtiers, with mingled feelings of rage and grief. The king was carried into his chamber, and the dobs being closed, was given over to the care of his spiritual and medical attendants. Inquiries were then made if any body knew the assassin; and he was soon ascertained to be a monk of the name of James Clement, who, to an ardent enthusiastic mind joined great looseness and depravity of conduct; and had long been employed as the tool of that arch fiend and directress of the League, the Duchess of Montpensier. The indignant courtiers threw his body out of the window without ceremony; and the two brothers La Guesle bewailed bitterly the chance which had made them the unwitting instruments of introducing him to the king's presence.
In the evening the hopes which had been entertained of the king's wound proved futile, and it was declared to be decidedly mortal. All the amiability of this ill-fated monarch's character then displayed itself. With unaffected piety he forgave his enemies; and, sending for the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. he embraced him tenderly, and gave him such advice as was likely to make his reign happy. The tears of all who were present at this scene, proved inconceivably that, although Henry had been a weak king, he was beloved by all who had been intimate enough with him to estimate his good qualities. This died, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, Henry III. whose reign was one scene of intrigue and conspiracy, which had embittered and shortened his life, and rendered his kingdom a prey to the most destructive anarchy.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
A BUTTEE.
BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

I have had an opportunity of observing this ceremony, with what I conceive to be unusual advantages, and therefore wish, through the medium of your work, to communicate an exact account of that which I have not hitherto seen so particularly described in any books relating to the manners and customs of the natives of India. I do so at the present moment, because both the Parliament and the public seem to have turned their attention, very particularly to this subject. Having received information that a woman intended to burn herself with her husband's body, on a particular day, a little beyond Chitpore, a village in the environs of Calcutta, just beyond the limits to which the authority of the Supreme Court extends, I proceeded to the spot about nine o'clock A. M. on the appointed day. The place selected was a quiet, sequestered spot, of no very considerable dimensions and surrounded by high trees, except on the side where it was bounded by the Ganges. I found the deceased (a young man of the Writer caste) placed on a small bedstead near the river side, and attended by some of his male relations. At the distance of a few hundred yards, the wife remained in a close palanquin, accompanied and surrounded by several females, with some of whom she occasionally conversed through the Venetian windows of the vehicle. On enquiry, I found that she had been married four years, and was but just thirteen years of age.—When I saw her shortly after, she seemed to me, from her size and composed matronly manner, to be some years older.
A square pile, consisting of dried wood, and sufficiently large to contain with ease two bodies upon it, was erected just above high water mark, and between three and four feet from the ground. The man's body, which had been previously taken to the river and over which a slight covering of a species of gauze had been thrown, was taken up and placed upon the pile. Notice was then sent to the women, to acquaint them that 'all was ready.' As I heard the order given to summon her, I instantly approached the palanquin in which the woman lay, and there being very few persons present, succeeded in getting within about three feet of her.—When the doors of the palanquin were opened, with much firmness in her general appearance and demeanour, but with a slight degree of hurry in her step, she proceeded towards the river. Her whole appearance was peculiarly interesting, independently of the solemn rite she was about to perform. She was young, uncommonly fair for a Bengal Hindoo, well formed and grown, and with a very animated and sensible countenance.
Her male relations joined hands and made a ring around, but very close to her and her father, on whose arm she leaned; and in that order proceeded to the river, occasionally calling on God ('Huzee Anole—God Speak!) to evince his satisfaction at the act about to be performed, or 'to receive the sacrifice propitiiously.' As she passed the pile, she stopped for an instant, and looked very earnestly at the body. She proceeded to the river, bathed, (surrounded and nearly protected from my view by the other women,) and offered to the Ganges certain sweet smelling flowers and fruits. She called on several of her female friends or relations to approach, and having taken the bangles (ornaments of gold and silver) from her waist, and other gold and silver ornaments from her neck and different parts of her person, gave to each of the women some one article. Her eyes once or twice met mine, and slightly and gently smiled. A Bramin now approached, and read to her some passages from the *Shaster*. (The Hindoo scriptures, the words of which she repeated correctly and calmly after him. She then took off her upper garments, which were of pale yellow muslin, and her father wrapped round her several yards of a dark coloured red silk. Round each

of the arms, and round her waist, he placed several yards of a dark coloured red silk. Round each

her arms a small packet, containing, as I was informed, beads and certain aromatic seeds, was tied.

A large quantity of boiled rice, and a sort of combs, were put into a fold of her dress; and with a cheerful alacrity in her air and manner, and a placid smile on her countenance, she proceeded towards the pile, close to which I followed her. On her way to the pile, she dispersed amongst the surrounding spectators large handfuls of the rice and combs. Her father led her round the pile, and after one circuit whether from eagerness to finish the ceremony, or from ignorance of its forms, she attempted to get upon it, but was prevented by her father until she had completed seven entire circuits. She then mounted the pile and lay down by her husband. One of the relations placed her left arm over her husband's neck. Her countenance was still unaltered. They next placed over both bodies several alternate layers of wood, straw, a sort of tow called "Jute," and other combustible matters, and concluded the whole by emptying several pots of ghee (clarified butter) or oil, and of pounded rosin over the pile.

Her face was still visible and a near relation at this moment gave her some boiled rice to eat, which she apparently swallowed; the dead man's portion being laid down before his mouth on the pile. They next covered the faces of the two bodies, first with a muslin cloth, and then with some tow, and two of the male relations went rapidly round the pile three times with lighted flambeaux in their hands, touching but not setting fire to each of the corners as they passed. At the conclusion of this ceremony, one of them presented his flambeau to the girl's father, who, with a wild look and unsteady hand, eagerly ran to the windward corner of the pile, and averting his head to the whole on fire, crying out as before "Vilancee Shoo!" in which ejaculation, the whole time continued to throw large quantities of powdered rosin on these parts of the pile which had already kindled.

The whole in an instant was one sheet of fire, and now, when interference was too late for the preservation of the woman, a circumstance occurred that made me and the only two other Europeans who were present, bitterly regret that we had not endeavored to prevent this brutal sacrifice to a savage and inhuman superstition. As soon as the pile had been fired, the band of native musicians, chiefly consisting of players on a species of drum, called a Tom tom, and on cow's horns, and other instruments, more remarkable for their discordant noises than for any musical quality, struck up a din well calculated to drown all human exclamations. Notwithstanding the uproar, as I stood near to the pile, I distinctly heard the woman shrieking loudly and calling for nearly a minute, when, happily, either the smoke, or the flames, put an end to her cries and dreadful suffering!

From the time of her leaving the Palanquin till her death, was about fifteen minutes. When the whole pile was consumed, and the rising tide had nearly reached the spot where it had stood, the ashes were carefully collected and thrown into the *Hexx Gassara*.

In the foregoing relation, I have most literally adhered to facts, and have only to add, that I have not used one epithet, throughout the whole, that did not suggest itself during the performance of the ceremony—on my return from which, the memoranda which I now send you were committed to writing, having been taken down at the moment, in pencil.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant, R. D.

Steamboat Explosion.—The *Wheeling Gazette* of the 24th inst. says: "At the Canadian Reach, about six hundred miles below Louisville, sometime last week, the boiler of the steamboat *Car of Commerce* burst, and fifty-seven persons were killed and wounded."

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 hundred and twenty-seven, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally desirous to prevent, as far as possible, all hazard of misunderstanding between the two nations, with respect to the territory on the North West Coast of America, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, after the expiration of the Tilted Article of the Convention concluded between them on the 20th of October, 1818; and, also, with a view to give further time for maturing measures which shall have for their object a more definite settlement of the claims of each party to the said Territory, have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning a temporary renewal of the said Article, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, Albert Gallatin, his Envoy Extraordinary 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 Honorable 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 upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. All the provisions of the third article of the Convention concluded between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 20th of October, 1818, shall be, and they are, hereby further indefinitely extended and confirmed in force in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Article were here-in specially recited.

ART. 2. It shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 30th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this Convention, and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated, after the expiration of the said term of notice.

ART. 3. Nothing contained in this convention, or in the Third Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, hereby continued in force shall be construed to impair, or in any manner affect, the claims which either of the contracting parties may

have to any part of the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains.

ART. 4. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in nine months, or sooner, if possible.

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

Done at London, this sixth day of August, in the year of Lord one thousand 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 respective ratifications of the same were exchanged 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 at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, and the Right Honorable Charles Grant and Henry Unwin Addington, Esquire, 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 citizens 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 sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred 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.

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

[Public—No. 26.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as authorized by law, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For the pay of Sub-Agents as established by law, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For houses for sub agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths, at Pemia and loway sub-agencies; expenses of emigrating Indians; claims of Delaware; for horses taken by white men; holding councils for settlement of differences among Indian tribes, &c. within the superintendency of General Clark, as estimated for by him, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For additional expense arising out of the recently extended intercourse with the Indians within the Michigan Territory, and the establishment of a new sub-agency therein, for the Chipewas, high up Lake Superior, at La Pointe, or Michela's Island, as recommended by Governor Cass, five thousand dollars.

For additional expense at the Red River Agency, on account of the removal of the Quepaws, and attaching them to that agency agreeably to the late treaty with them, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For expense attending Indian Agency established under the late treaty with the Creek nation, and an act of Congress of twelfth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians, providing for them for the period of twelve months after their emigration, and for rendering them such assistance as the President of the U. States may think proper, in their agricultural operations, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the existing treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, having relation to the aforesaid objects, fifty thousand dollars.

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the articles of agreement andcession, entered into on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States and the State of Georgia, which sum of money, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokee Indians to all the lands which they occupy within the limits of the said State.

For contingencies of Indian Department, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For refunding to the State of North Carolina the amount expended by her in extinguishing the title of certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, to reservations of land within the limits of said State, granted to them in fee simple, by treaties with the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—9th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 27.] AN ACT to authorize a Rail Road within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress to the constructing a Rail Road by a Company incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, from Baltimore to the City of Washington, be and the same is hereby given to the extent that Congress has jurisdiction of the soil over which it may pass; conceding to said Company to exact such tolls, and to enjoy such benefits and privileges, as the act of incorporation of the State of Maryland gives to said Corporation within the limits of the State of Maryland; Provided, in the location of the Road it shall not be lawful for said Company to pass through any the reserved squares or open spaces of the City without the consent of Congress.

Approved 9th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 28.] AN ACT regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all French Vessels, coming directly from the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and laden with articles, the growth or manufacture of either of said Islands, and

which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American Vessels, may be admitted into the Ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cargoes, as aforesaid, than are imposed on American Vessels; and on like cargoes, imported in American Vessels. Provided, that if the President of the United States shall, at any time, receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed to American Vessels and their cargoes at said Islands, by the French Ordinance of February 5th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by Proclamation, to suspend the operation of this act, and withhold all privileges allowed under it.

Approved: 15th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 29.] AN ACT supplementary to "an act to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Gent, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sum paid, and to be paid, by the Government of Great Britain, under a convention between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, concluded at London, on the thirteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the eighth section of the aforesaid act shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commission created by the said act, shall not continue after the first day of September next.

Approved—15th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 30.] AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October, twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said law, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any said officer has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said Army, who enlisted there-in for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. Provided: That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said Army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process, whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.

Approved—15th May, 1828.

NEW YORK, May 27.

GREAT FIRE—DESTRUCTION OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, &c.

A fire occurred last evening which destroyed all the buildings on the east side of Bayard street, between the Bowery and Elizabeth street—most of those on the Bowery from Bayard to Pump street, including the Theatre and nearly all on the same square in Elizabeth street.

The fire broke out, as we understood, in Chambers & Underhill's Livery Stables in Bayard street, about a quarter past 6 o'clock P. M. and communicated with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, no less than 6 or seven being enveloped in flames in the course of a few minutes. On the arrival of the engine, the flames had gained such ascendancy as to baffle for a long time the efforts of the firemen, and extended to the Theatre in the rear on Elizabeth street, and to the front on the Bowery, totally destroying the intervening buildings in each direction.

The extensive and elegant edifice, the BOWERY THEATRE, was entirely consumed and the rear wall fell to the ground. The flames communicated to the wooden cornice gutters, and spread through the roof, and interior, destroying nearly the whole of the scenery, furniture, wardrobes, &c.—This disaster occurred just before the time for opening the theatre for the performance announced for the benefit of Mrs. Gilfert at which a crowded house was expected. Some of the performers, and other persons attached to the establishment were in the Theatre, and reports were spread during the conflagration, that some of them were injured, but we learn that this report was incorrect.

It is said that insurance to the amount of \$50,000 was effected on the Theatre. The whole loss of property was estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

Several carriages and seven horses in the stables were burnt.

The fire was subdued about 11 o'clock last night.

Two persons effected their escape by the means of a ladder out of the fourth story window in the rear. We shall give further particulars in our next number.

Captain Story, of the brig *Elizabeth*, arrived at New York from Messina, whence he sailed on the 4th ult. informs that a vessel had just arrived at Malta, bringing letters to an American merchant which stated that the Russian Army had positively marched into Turkey.—*Poultson*.

Excavations at Pompeii.—Many labourers are employed in disinterring the ancient city of Pompeii, which was buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the year 79, or 1749 years ago. They have lately advanced to a part of the town that was occupied by the more wealthy citizens, where they find spacious streets and splendid houses. The articles found in these houses are rich and beautiful, and display in a remarkable manner the labour and ingenuity of the ancient Romans. Two glass vases have been discovered, one of which contains olives with the oil in which they had been placed 1749 years ago. These olives are still soft and pulpy, and have a strong smell and greasy taste. Some of them have even a part of the stalk on which they grew.—The other vase contained oil of olives. One street laid open in Pompeii is lined on both sides with tombs, some entire and some in ruins. The mother is there stretched by the side of the father, and the children according to their several ages, in regular order beside the mother.

From the American Farmer.

Sluggards who discourage every new enterprise, and all attempts at improvement, would have us believe that agriculture has gained nothing by any departure from old practices. Nothing can be more pernicious than the precepts of these miserly drones unless it be their examples. A singular proof of what has been done in one, and a stimulus to persevere in other pursuits of the husbandman, may be seen in the case of the increased average weight of oxen, calves and sheep in the course of a century. In the year 1700, the average weight of oxen killed for the London market, was 370 lbs. of calves 40 pounds, and of sheep 38 pounds. In 1812, the average weight of oxen, in the same market, was 800 pounds, that of calves 140, and of sheep 80 pounds—the latter having increased more than three fold! Has this improvement in all the valuable properties and dispositions of animals for the food of man, been accomplished without management? Without knowledge of breeding? Without knowledge gained by reading, reflection and study? Without exhibitions to excite, and premiums to honour success? Without the aid of discussion and the light of science? Yet there are many amongst us of those numerous families, the "Hold-fasts," and the "Good enoughts," who will ask you who ever learned anything about farming from study or from books? To see a farmer with a pen or a book in his hand, is in their opinion ominous of bad management and ruin; and at a cattle show where the premiums have been bought chiefly by contributions levied on merchants, lawyers, and gentlemen, who are not farmers, you will see one of these poor spirited fault finders come and peep through or over the enclosure, and go away, preferring rather to lay out one dollar in still burnt whiskey, or to print filthy political handbills, than to save from dissolution a society established for the benefit of his peculiar calling. Thompson's *Apostrophe to Philosophy*, is nevertheless applicable to knowledge in general; and is no where more emphatically justified than in the progress which has been made in the scientific researches and illustrations in the pursuits of the agriculturist.

"With thee, serene Philosophy, with thee, And thy bright garland, let me crown my song!"

Without thee, what were enlightened man? A savage roaming through the woods and wilds In quest of prey, and with ill-fusion'd fur Rough clad, devoid of every finer art, And elegance of life?"

All the personal effects of the late Gov. Clinton have been seized by the Sheriff, consisting of his furniture, library, carriages, horses, &c. and were to be sold at Albany on Wednesday and Thursday last. It is much to be regretted that the recent effort to raise a fund sufficient to leave the widow and family of this great man in tranquillity and competence was not more successful.

Irving's Last Work.—A Philadelphia paper mentions that Washington Irving received three thousand pounds sterling from Murray, the London bookseller, for his life of Columbus. The actual sum was somewhat more than this. He received three thousand guineas, being \$14,000 of our money. The publication of the work in America, by the Messrs. Carvils, was negotiated for in a different manner, and the profits which the author is to derive from it will depend upon the sale.—*N. Y. Post*.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Marvellous—most marvellous!—In the month of February last, a girl in Bainbridge, Alabama, was suspected of having given birth to and murdered an illegitimate child; nothing satisfactory, however, was proved against her, and she left the place. On the 9th of April, some boys found the body in a mill pond, with a part of the parietal and occipital bones of the head crushed, but the *os frontis*, (the bone of the forehead, was perfect. These bones were entirely divested of flesh and bleached perfectly white by the combined operation of water and air. The rest of the body was perfect. It was immediately conjectured that the body was that of the child above alluded to, and the female relative, with whom the girl lived, was suspected of being the murderer. She was accordingly brought to the place where the body lay. Now for the marvelous part of the story. We have said that the bones of the head were perfectly white, and that the frontal bone was both white and sound. As soon as the suspected murderer approached the body, this latter bone assumed a blood red appearance! "This blushing of the dry bone," says the account before us, "was as evident as if a milk-white handkerchief were stained with blood over one part while the other remained white." We should suspect this to be a plagiarism on the Canadian wonder makers, were it not for the following certificate:

We do certify in the presence of Almighty God, that on the evening of the 9th of April, this present month, we were assembled together at Nathaniel Futrell's shop, in Bainbridge, to look at a child found by Wm. B. Rice and other boys on the same day, in Col. Willis' mill pond. That the said child's head was all dissolved or in some destroyed except the bones, which were of a perfectly white bleached colour. That after the woman who was supposed to have an agency in the death of the child came on the ground, a part of the front or forehead bone, say a place somewhat larger than a dollar, became red as blood, while the rest of the same bone, and all the other bones of the head, still continued of a dry bony whiteness.—Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1828.

N. A. Futrell, Wm. Clayton, L. Bryant, Mary Ann Clayton, Rachel Futrell, Sarah Williams.

We have heard of many instances where, in fright, it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system.—The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the Royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought, he heard the door of the cemetery close with an appalling sound, the tapers fell from his hand, and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead. He had not the power to pick up the tapers, which was soon extinguished by the noisome damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be reopened until another royal interment should take place; and thus he must soon, from the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead. He swooned and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, laid his hands on a mouldering coffin, and to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say, that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes, &c. which they left there. This somewhat calmed his spirits.—Soon after twelve o'clock, he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His clothes were damp, and a horrible dew hung upon his hair, which, in the course of half an hour, turned from black to grey, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is, perhaps, the best authenticated account upon record of a man's hair turning grey from fright.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

Improvement upon Horticulture.—The palm, though a beautiful tree, is sometimes, it appears, a very obstinate one; and the means which we are told, on Arab antiquity, should be used to render it more docile on these occasions would astonish the horticulturists of Europe. When a palm tree refuses to bear, (says the Arab author of a *Treatise on Agriculture*), the owner of it armed with a hatchet, comes to visit it, company with another person. He then begins by observing aloud to his friend, in order that the date tree should hear him, "I am going to cut down this worthless tree, since it no longer bears me any fruit." "Have a care what you do, brother," returns his companion; "I should advise you to do no such thing—for I venture to predict that this very year your tree will be covered with fruit!" "No, no," replies the owner, "I am determined to cut it down, for I am certain it will produce me nothing;" and then approaching the tree, he proceeds to give it two or three strokes with his hatchet. "Pray now, I entreat you desist!" says the mediator, holding back the arm of the proprietor; "do but observe what a fine tree it is, and have patience for this one season more; should it fall after that to bear you any fruit, you may do with it just what you please." The owner of the tree then allows himself to be persuaded, and retires without proceeding to any further extremities.—But the threats, and the few strokes inflicted with the hatchet, have always, it is said, the desired effect; and the terrified palm tree produces the same year, a most abundant supply of fine dates.—*Beechey's Travels*.

The Dog.—Leonard Zoltkoffer, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom on his departure he had ordered to be shut up for eight days; the dog was so, and yet at the end of eight days he traced his way to Paris, (400 miles) and on the day of audience made his way, all covered with mud, and leaped up, mad with joy, upon his master. In the family castle, at Thuringa, there is a painting of the story. The dog is the only animal that dreams; and he and the elephant the only animal that understands looks; the dog is the only animal that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness in his History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to a hound in Saxony, that could speak distinctly thirty words.

A friend came to Morant, the famous French surgeon, and entreated him as a mark of friendship, to attend his hound who had broken his leg. Morant cured him; and in about four weeks after, as he was at breakfast, heard a whining and scratching at his door, and on opening it, beheld his old patient with another dog who had broken his leg, making signs to be healed. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otahete they are fattened on bread and fruit for eating; in Kamachaka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India, for beasts of burden, as mules and packhorses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.

London papers.

If you cannot avoid a quarrel with a black-guard, let your lawyer manage it, rather than yourself. No man sweeps his own chimney, but employs a chimney sweeper, who has no objections to dirty work, because it is his trade.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to death.

A literary friend, after reading a notice of a modern invention, headed by the following:

U. S. Gazette.
The English papers have recently made a fuss about an English invention of a Travelling Bed, so portable and packable, that like our American umbrellas, it may be carried about in one's pocket. It consists of a sack of billed silk or creeloth, which being inflated the traveller lays down to his slumbers, like an eagle or an angel, literally "popped on air."

"This is all very excellent, but it seems a little surprising that Englishmen of the present day should lay claim to a discovery, which Englishmen of a former day very honestly attributed to the right owners. Salmon, on the authority of Gemelli Careri, states that in 1698, "the country of New Mexico, was so thinly peopled, that they travelled several days' journey without meeting with a village. The length of the way not allowing travellers to carry their quilts to lie on, the Jesuits, that go to their missions in this country, have learned, of the Indians, to carry before them, on their saddles, mattresses and pillows made of leather, which at night they blow full of wind, and they are as soft as a feather bed."—*Salmon's Mod. Hu. (London Q. 1739) vol. 3, p. 230.*

Massachusetts Legislature.—This body assembled on the twenty-eighth of May. After five successive ballottings Mr. Sherman Leland was chosen President of the Senate. Three hundred and twelve members took their seats in the House, and proceeded to elect a Speaker. After three ballottings the choice fell upon Wm. B. Calhoun.

Florida Sugar.—The St. Augustine Herald speaks in terms of approbation of a parcel of sugar, manufactured by Mr. McIntosh. The Herald says:—"Mr. M. is the first planter in the Alachua, who has produced sugar in any quantity, but several other gentlemen there have succeeded in producing the article of equal quality, in small parcels. It is beyond all doubt now practicable to produce Sugar in Florida, equal to that of the West India Islands."

From the Georgetown Columbian, May 22.
Distressing.—Prince George's County was, on Saturday evening last, visited by the most tremendous thunder storm ever witnessed. It commenced about five o'clock, and lasted for half an hour. The lightning was very sharp and vivid, and the rain descended in torrents. During the storm a large tree situated close to a kitchen on the farm of Mrs. Williams, near Lower Marlboro, was struck, and the lightning descended the chimney, and killed five out of eleven persons, who had taken shelter in it, two men, two women, and a boy. The remaining six were thrown to the ground, very much stunned by the shock, and considerably bruised. A remarkable instance of providential preservation here presented itself. A nurse, with an infant in her arms, seated between the two women which were killed, received not the slightest injury, neither she nor the child, although the shock was sufficiently great to throw her from her seat. The storm did much damage through the country, an estimate of which cannot be furnished at this time.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Eastern Shore, Md. dated
Easton, May 26.
The hail storm of last evening, has laid waste and blasted the beautiful prospect of wheat, and vegetation generally, on this Shore—the Head of Wye may be particularly included. I have learned from an authentic source to-day, that from Hillsborough, in Caroline county, to Easton, in Talbot county, the face of the country presents a most melancholy spectacle. But a few days ago, the prospect for fine crops of wheat on this Shore, was truly flattering; but now behold the situation! Scarcely does one meet a friend or a neighbour, but sorrow is depicted in his countenance—and the language of the industrious husbandman now is, "What shall we do?—what shall we do?"

Northampton, (Mass.) May 28.
Chimney Swallows.—Mr. Daniel Butler had been annoyed for some days by a noise in the chimney of his store made by large numbers of swallows, which by the vibration of their wings acting on the confined air, occasioned a rumbling like distant thunder. On Wednesday last, his son and another person, made an opening from the lower part of the chimney into the counting room, then ascended the roof, and by letting down into the flue of the chimney a board fitted to fit nearly fill the passage, drove 256 swallows into the room, where they clung to the walls, windows, &c. They were caught and put into a box with open places on one side for the admission of light and air. The next morning the board was again used, and 119 swallows were forced down into the room, and placed in the box with the others, making in all 375. So many of these little birds in one cage presented a novel sight. They adhered to the sides, and clustered together at the corners, hanging upon one another like a swarm of bees. They were released from confinement the same day, and resumed their twittering notes and rapid flights.

Chimney and barn swallows destroy legions of insects, but never attack the produce of the soil. Did they fail to make their appearance, our buildings and crops would be overrun with insects. These harmless birds amply repay us for sheltering them, and it is impolitic and cruel to destroy them.

In reply to a remark from the National Gazette, that the Philadelphia firemen would probably have saved the Bowery Theatre, the N. York Commercial Advertiser observes:
"No doubt the Philadelphia Firemen are very good firemen. But we do not believe they could put out fire without water, any more than the New Yorkers can. If the Philadelphia firemen could have arrived in season, and brought the Schuylkill and Fair Mount basin along with them, they might have done something."
"Would it not be better for the New Yorkers to send their fires to Philadelphia, and have them put out?"

The police of N. York have pounced down upon a gang of counterfeiters, and secured a

quantity of coin of various denominations, and notes in imitation of those of nearly 20 banks.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 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."

Appointments by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

- JAMES BARBOUR**, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
- PETER B. PORTER**, of New York, to be Secretary of War.
- WM. H. HARRISON**, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.
- ALEXANDER MACOMBS**, to be Major General, commanding the Army of the United States.
- Edward T. Tayloe**, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.
- Beaufort T. Waitt**, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of Legation, to St. Petersburg.
- William G. Merrill**, of New York, to be Consul of the U. S., at Cape de Verd Island in the place of Samuel Hodges, deceased.

Remarkable Circumstance.—We are informed that at a village called Bullocktown, in Queen Anne's county, Md. some persons planted a *hickory pole*, in honor of General Jackson, and had a merry-making upon the occasion. Shortly after the pole was planted, a thunder gale came up and a stroke of lightning shivered it to pieces, to the no small dismay of the company, who, fortunately for themselves, had been driven from the spot by a preceding shower of rain. We are not gifted with the spirit of prophecy, but will predict that this is ominous of the fate of the modern *Dagon* before whom so many are bowing in idolatrous worship.

On the application and prayer of Samuel Leggett, Esq. late President of the Franklin Bank of New York, an injunction was granted by the Chancellor, which has closed the doors of that institution, and suspended all further operations for the present. The cause assigned by the president (who had previously resigned his office) for this step, is, that the bank is insolvent and unable to pay its debts.

The Editors of the United States Telegraph have boasted that they run from three to five presses day and night, and print about 40,000 copies of that paper per week; or near 7000 a day. To one who is not acquainted with some facts relative to the operations of this establishment, it would appear that the number of subscribers to that paper is immense. But this is not so. The subscribers are but few in comparison to the number of copies that are printed.

The Telegraph establishment, (like some others of the same stamp) is said to be owned by a company—its principal supporters being Members of Congress, mostly in the Senate, who directly and indirectly afford both money and matter to promote its circulation. The editors receive regular salaries for their services, and have nothing to do with the nett proceeds of the office. When the establishment of the Washington City Gazette was first purchased by some of these gentry, (among whom may be found Major Eaton and Col. R. M. Johnson,) and the name of that paper changed to the Telegraph, it was believed that the regular subscriptions to the paper would be sufficient to support it, without any additional expense. But time soon convinced them of the contrary. They could not distribute as many thousand gratuitous sheets as they conceived would be necessary to convert plain, though honest and well meaning men to Jacksonism, and they at once resolved to place it under the patronage of Congress. The Senate printing was to be disposed of. The Telegraph, in the name of Duff Green, became an applicant for the job, and a

majority of its friends being there, Duff Green (the Telegraph) was elected printer of the Senate. Now the public will at once see by what means Duff Green can keep four or five presses running day and night, and issue forty thousand copies of the Telegraph per week; not ten thousand of which, we will venture to say, are subscribed or paid for. A great part of the extra 30,000 copies are taken up by Congressmen, (many of whom, we are informed, could find leisure to spend whole days at a time during the late session, in the packing room of that office,) and sent to all parts of the United States.

If a man is able to give a dollar for the Telegraph, once a week, it is paid, but if he is not able or willing to pay for it, then it is given him for nothing. This is the plan that has been adopted in our own State. The names of almost every man through the country, who was thought to be favorable to Jackson, and who did not take a newspaper, has been taken down by minor politicians and furnished to those grade higher, who have reported them at head quarters. These people now receive the Telegraph free of expense, they having never subscribed for it. We believe that there are but few of those papers received at this post office, but we know that the country round about it is literally deluged with them. In some of the hundreds of this country, there are more numbers of the Telegraph received than of all other papers put together. In both the other countries, the same mean policy is pursued; and some estimate may be made of the zeal and diligence with which certain members of Congress distribute that paper, when we are informed that 275 packages were counted in the Zanesville post office, all received by one mail in one day, and franked by one man, Mr. T. P. Moore of Kentucky!

For the Delaware Advertiser.

It is really laughable to see with what gravity and laboured earnestness the witty Editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel are striving to convince their readers that Mr. Walsh is a friend of the Administration of the General Government, and consequently what he says of the story of what they call the Webster letter, is conclusive evidence of its veracity. Messrs. Frick and Hay know as well as Mr. Walsh the falsity of that story, but possessing as little regard for truth as Walsh himself—when they hope a violation of it will subserve their purpose—they continue to harp upon it, state as it is, and controverted as it has so often been, with as much assurance as if they believed every word of the matter.

Mr. Walsh is notoriously an enemy to our worthy President and the Democratic party—he belongs to the Timothy Pickens school—is hand and glove, as the saying is, with that despiser of our Republican institutions—and is striving to advance the cause of the military despot, by sometimes affecting to be a friend of the Administration and giving currency in covert language to such fabrications as the story of the Webster letter. That this is his policy is well understood—and by none better than the editors of the Sentinel—and they call Mr. Walsh a friend of the Administration—say he is deep in their secrets—and, consequently, his version of that tale is to be perfectly relied on; and flounder over stumps and stones in true Jehu style to support him. If any doubts of Walsh's attachment to the Jackson cause were entertained, his strenuous defence of the General, which elicited from that ambitious tool the promise to give him, in case of his election to the Presidency, any situation he should ask for, would be sufficient to remove them.

The violator and murderer of Miss George in Lancaster county, Pa. has been sentenced to death, and forty-eight hours suspension on the gallows.

The Springfield Bridge, over Connecticut river, was discovered to be on fire on Friday last, the flames breaking out between two planks. They were extinguished without doing much injury.

The sale of the furniture of De Witt Clinton, took place on Wednesday. Most of it was sold. The vases have not as yet been offered. The library was to be sold on Friday morning at the Athenaeum, New York.

Cart Horses.—In New York, John Kane was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, at hard labour, for unmercifully beating his horse. He is a grey headed man—63 years old.

The President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, is provided, at the public expense, with a noble mansion handsomely furnished, and his official salary is 100,000 francs (20,000 dollars) per annum. But he always lives with splendid hospitality.

The amount of claims liquidated or acknowledged under the French Emigrant Indemnity Law was, in February last, nearly 650 millions of francs.

The Marquis of Duoro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, is said to have been sent to Vienna, on an important political errand.

A woman aged 63, walked at Barnard Castle, Scotland, for a wager, 100 miles in 20 hours.

The Marquis of Carmarthen was married in London, on the 26th April, to Lady Hervey, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Baltimore, and grand daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

The Annapolis (Md.) Gazette, states that at least from ten to twelve thousand panes of glass were broken in that city by the hail-storm of Monday week, and that the expense of repairing the damage will amount to at least \$5000.

CHINA.—We have received, says a London paper, the Malacca Observer and Chinese Chronicle to the 25th of September last. It appears from the news which it gives from Little Bucharis, that notwithstanding the official accounts published in Peking, the Chinese empire is in a perplexing position. The Grand Army, as it is called, seems to have undergone a severe loss; 40,000 men, it is stated, were slain. The force of the rebels was stated at Canton to be from 400,000 to 500,000 men. It was reported at Malacca that the Emperor of China had granted independence to the Tartar tribes.

"The Chinese of the South," it is added, "have a high idea of the power of the Russians, and say the rebels have formed an alliance with them. The Russians, no doubt, cherish insatiable ambition, and their agents are ready every where to aggrandise the autocrat, but still we suspend our judgment."

"The disaffected in China are looking, we believe, with intense interest to the Bucharis rebellion; a little more fire, and the whole of China will be in a blaze."

The Administration Assembly ticket in Boston, has prevailed by a large majority. Of the 40 Representatives elected, there are five who are connected with the different newspaper presses in that city, viz:—Nathan Hale, Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser; Benjamin Russell, of the Centinel; David L. Childs, of the Journal; Joseph Buckingham, of the Courier, Edmund Wright, Jr. of the Patriot.

Extract from the Philadelphia Gazette.
[a Jackson paper.]
"He, (General Jackson) is an indifferent writer, and a still more indifferent speaker; but his natural sagacity is such, that he will surround himself with men who will supply all his own deficiencies."

The above is very complimentary, as well as very candid. The General, it appears, cannot write nor speak, but he has "natural sagacity," and can get others to do these things for him! Therefore he should be elected President.—*Phil. Gaz.*

THE TARIFF BILL.—We see it stated in the Jackson papers, that the vote on the Tariff Bill, has established the fact that "the supporters of Jackson are the friends of the Tariff." A few facts will show the impudence as well as falsity of this assertion—they will also prove what has been asserted and what is still maintained, that the Southern members are as strongly opposed to the tariff as they are warmly attached to Jackson.

1st. The Jacksonites are a majority in the House, yet a greater number of administration members voted for the tariff.

2d. Virginia is claimed for Jackson, and all the members from that State, except three, voted against the bill.

3. North Carolina, a Jackson State,—all the members voted against the tariff.

4th. South Carolina—all the members voted against the tariff.

5th. Georgia—all voted against the tariff.

6th. Tennessee—all voted against the tariff.

7th. Louisiana—all voted against the tariff.

8th. Mississippi—all voted against the tariff.

9th. Alabama—all voted against the tariff.

10th. Missouri—all voted against the tariff.

Here are ten southern States, the members from which almost to a man, are for Jackson, and all of them except three voted against the tariff bill!—yet it is broadly asserted that the Jacksonites in Congress are the "real friends" of the tariff.

POLITICAL BAROMETER FOR MAY, 1828.

State	Adams	Jackson	Doubtful
Maine	9	0	0
New Hampshire	8	0	0
Massachusetts	15	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0
Connecticut	8	0	0
Vermont	7	0	0
New York	24	6	6
New Jersey	8	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	28
Delaware	3	0	0
Maryland	8	0	3
Virginia	0	24	0
North Carolina	0	0	15
South Carolina	0	11	0
Georgia	0	9	0
Tennessee	0	11	0
Kentucky	14	0	0
Ohio	16	0	0
Illinois	3	0	0
Indiana	3	0	0
Missouri	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	3	0
Alabama	0	5	0
Louisiana	5	0	0
	140	69	56

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
For May, 1828.

Day	Wind	State of Weather	Of Wind
23	56	rain and fair	NW
24	60	fair	SW
25	54	do	NW
26	54	showery	do
27	54	fair and windy	do
28	54	fair and warm	do
29	54	cloudy and rain	SW

Temperature, | Greatest deg. | Greatest deg.
59. | of cold, 54. | heat 64.

DRAWING.
Of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—Class No. 1—Extra.

The subscribers, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to superintend the drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 1—Extra, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers that were this day drawn from the Fifty-Four numbers placed in the wheel, viz:
41. 7. 0. 43. 32. 54. 39. 33.
And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 41 was the first—No. 7 was the second—No. 10 was the third—No. 43 was the fourth—No. 32 was the fifth—No. 54 was the sixth—No. 39 was the seventh, and No. 33 was the eighth and last. Witness our hands, at Wilmington, this 3d day of June, 1828.

FRED'K LEONARD, JOHN HEDGES, JOHN WELING.

A meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, 7th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ATTENTION!
N. CASTLE COUNTY

THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, in New-Castle County, are requested to take notice, that the meeting will take place, by adjournment, **SATURDAY, THE 17th INST.** at Clark's (Sawdon's) Corner, Eggert's they are, in the support of the best of us, 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 is prevailing throughout the Union, let us 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 rights;
Cultivates peace and honorable 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 expense, 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.

Bank Note Exchange.
Thursday, June 3.

NEW-YORK.		NEW-JERSEY.	
N. Y. City banks	par	State bank at Camden	par
J. Barker's	no sale	at Elizabethtown	par
Albany banks	1	at N. Brunswick	1
Troy bank	1	at Patterson	1
Mhawk bank, Schenectady	1/2	at Morristown	1
Lensburg bank	do	at Sussex	1
Newburg bank	do	Jersey bank	unc.
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Banks in Newark	1
Orange county bank	do	Ontario	do

PENNSYLVANIA.		DELAWARE.	
Philadel. banks	par	Bank of Del.	par
Easton	par	Wilmington & Brandywine	par
Germantown	par	do	par
Montgomery co.	par	do	par
Chester county, W.	par	do	par
Chester	par	do	par
Delaware co. Chester	par	do	par
Lancaster bank	1	Baltimore banks	1
Farmers bk. Lancaster	1	do city bank	1
do	1	Annapolis	1
Harrisburg	par	Br. of do. at Easton	1
Northampton	par	Do. at Fredericktown	1
Columbia	par	do	1
Farmers' bk. Bucks county	1	Hagerstown bank	1
York bank	1		

MARYLAND.		CONCOCHEGUS BK.	
Bank of Del.	par	at Williamsport	1
Wilmington & Brandywine	par	Bank of Westminster	1
do	par	at Havre de Grace	1
do	par	Elkton	unc.
do	par	Carolina	unc.

BALTIMORE.		SCHEME.	
Baltimore banks	1	1 Prize of \$10,000	is \$10,000
do city bank	1	1 of 2,000	is 2,000
Annapolis	1	1 of 1,000	is 1,000
Br. of do. at Easton	1	2 of 500	is 1,000
Do. at Fredericktown	1	2 of 200	is 400
town	1	10 of 100	is 1,000
Hagerstown bank	1	20 of 50	is 1,000
		30 of 20	is 600
		100 of 10	is 1,000
		200 of 5	is 1,000
		4000 of 4	is 16,000

COHEN'S OFFICE.—Baltimore.
3d Class Maryland State Lottery, for 1828.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th June, (This Month.) HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000.

4367 prizes amounting to \$35,000
Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1000 tickets, Nos. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 3500 dollars.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00 Quarters \$1 00
Halves 2 00 Eighths 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
114, Market-street, Baltimore.
Where were 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 America.

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

Baltimore, June, 1828.

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.

Millers and Manufacturers.
 Under signed Committee, appointed by Council, will receive sealed proposals until the 28th day of June next for rent of mill belonging to the Borough of Wilmington for any term not exceeding ten years, or for the use of said Borough.
 The above property offers particular advantages as it is situated on the Brandywine, and has the first water rights. The building is spacious, and vessels of considerable tonnage can lay along side of the mill.
JOSEPH GRUBB,
MAHLON BETTS,
 Committee.
 Wilmington, May 24, 1828.

NOTICE.
 All persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS BRADLEY, decd 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, Executor.
THOMAS BRADLEY, Administrator.
 Pencader Hundred, May 24, 1828.

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 also 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 the various allowances made the Collectors, the amount paid over by them, and the balance 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.

PAYMENTS.

Roads and Bridges, to wit:

Day's bridge	82 28
Taylor's bridge	56 69
Dawyer's bridge	8 31
Appoquinimink bridge	10 92
Bridge	15 40
Brandywine bridge	51 28
DuPont bridge	13 80
Long bridge	392 02
DuPont bridge	3 00
Swanton bridge	37 81
Smith's bridge	10 00
Nonsuch bridge	200 00
Beavertown bridge	90 00
Red Lion Causeway	13 00

Attorney General	967 58
Sherriff Deland	127 77
Sherriff Heland	2328 10
Sherriff Henson	250 00
D. Foytner, Clk of the Peace	258 33
Three Stockton	618 00
Coroner	876 32
Deputy	251 17
Deputy	69 94
Deputy	95 30
Deputy	591 33
Deputy	63 55
Deputy	228 73
Deputy	187 24
Deputy	2224 34
Deputy	983 00
Deputy	368 75
Deputy	148 67
Deputy	180 89
Deputy	414 75
Deputy	50 00
Deputy	64 98
Deputy	3 30
Deputy	1000 00
Deputy	315 61
Deputy	165 27
Deputy	5 01
Deputy	\$11,881 54
Deputy	475 26
Deputy	8544 00
Deputy	\$15,900 80

RECEIPTS.
 Received from Collectors for 1827.

Geo. Forwood, By Wind	1042 41
John Erwin, Charleston	1939 00
Henry Whitehead M. C.	350 00
Math. E. Davis, Fen.	595 96
Jas Robinson, W. C. O.	309 55
Henry Bowman, N. C.	236 60
Thos J. Clark, R. L.	286 67
George	557 18
Edw. Naudain, Appoquinimink	400 00
Wilmington & Philadelphia	172 57
Township Co. West of Neaman's Creek	1382 27
John Clark, do do	192 60
Jas Robinson, do do	19 75
Math E. Davis, do do	31 58
Andrew Barnaby, do do	385 19
Thos J. Clark in full	132 22
Ed. G. Janvier, do do	33 00
Edw. Naudain, do do	492 36
Math E. Davis, do do	13 08
W. Galtbreath's adm'n	424 09
W. Galtbreath's adm'n	67 70
Edw. Naudain, do do	10 00
A. M. Murphy's adm'n	23 68
Balance remaining in the Treasury, 4th March 1827.	4411 12
	\$14,900 80

(B) Statement of the balances due to and from Newcastle county at this time to wit:
 Balance in Treasury, as per statement (A) \$3544 00

Due from William Vandegrift, balance of tax for 1820, with interest, \$253 93

Thos Naudain	1821	64 47
Wm. Anderson	1824	320 00
Abraham B. Eves	1824	42 69
J. M'Intire	1825	100 52
Andrew M. Murphy	1825	522 20
John Lattomus	1826	283 85

Andrew Barnaby, 1826, 218 04
 Balance of Taxes for 1827, due from the Collectors, as per statement C. 2697 66
 4602 81
 88146 81

Due From the County, viz.
 Balance unpaid of Appropriations by Levy Court to this date.
 Due Bank of Delaware on Treasurer's Promissory Note. \$1800
 Treasurer of Wilmington Bridge company. 1800
 Wm. Seal on Treasurer's note 1343 31
 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.

NOTICE.
 The County tax levied in 1827, was 45 cents to the \$100 for support of the Poor.

Collector's name and Hundred	Am't of taxes	Errors	Com't. H. M'Intire's Am't paid	Am't due	Over paid
George Forwood, Brandywine	1315 82	79 68	90 88	1022 41	90 33
John Erwin, Charleston	1854 16	58 88	107 72	1920 50	53 91
Henry Whitehead, M. C.	350 00	52 60	32 94	369 04	5 37
Math. E. Davis, Fen.	595 96	81 50	56 40	629 06	9 37
Jas Robinson, W. C. O.	309 55	91 77	71 47	328 60	9 37
Henry Bowman, N. C.	236 60	72 46	53 04	255 12	9 37
Thos J. Clark, R. L.	286 67	64 16	39 67	315 61	9 37
George	557 18	17 37	6 38	597 03	9 37
Edw. Naudain, Appoquinimink	400 00	17 37	6 38	414 75	9 37
Wilmington & Philadelphia	172 57	17 37	6 38	189 93	9 37
Township Co. West of Neaman's Creek	1382 27	17 37	6 38	1409 64	9 37
John Clark, do do	192 60	17 37	6 38	209 98	9 37
Jas Robinson, do do	19 75	17 37	6 38	37 12	9 37
Math E. Davis, do do	31 58	17 37	6 38	48 96	9 37
Andrew Barnaby, do do	385 19	17 37	6 38	402 56	9 37
Thos J. Clark in full	132 22	17 37	6 38	149 60	9 37
Ed. G. Janvier, do do	33 00	17 37	6 38	50 38	9 37
Edw. Naudain, do do	492 36	17 37	6 38	509 74	9 37
Math E. Davis, do do	13 08	17 37	6 38	30 70	9 37
W. Galtbreath's adm'n	424 09	17 37	6 38	441 46	9 37
W. Galtbreath's adm'n	67 70	17 37	6 38	85 07	9 37
Edw. Naudain, do do	10 00	17 37	6 38	27 37	9 37
A. M. Murphy's adm'n	23 68	17 37	6 38	41 06	9 37
Balance remaining in the Treasury, 4th March 1827.	4411 12	17 37	6 38	4377 46	9 37
				7600 89	2697 66

New-Castle County, etc.
 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, Clk of the Peace.

The thorough bred 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, speed and action.
PEDIGREE.
 Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracibus, Grand dam, Duet, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast; great grand dam Vanilly, by Celer, the best son of old Janus, grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, the best son of old Traveller, out of Scitha by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.
 Sir Archy and Gracibus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Lubbock, 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 g grand dam by Pages Ark, g g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leede'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.

NOTICE.
 The surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army who received commutation 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 25. 37-2m.

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 COTTAGE HATS.**
 Ladies Hats made in the latest fashions.
 Leghorn and Straw hats bleached and done up at moderate prices.
 Wilmington, May 8. 30-4t.

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.

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. Ship-Bollers, Rattles and Kirbs. Paper Mill Screws, pins and Boxes. Calender Rollers of any pattern. Steam Engine work in general. Mill Gearing of all kinds. Plough Castings. Cotton and Woolen 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: superior cloths and cassimeres, various colors; valencia, solanet and black silk vestings, marcella quilts, new styles; prints and gingham; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; tile and cold Italian mantles; lutestrings and flourences; do grosdenapes, &c. 7 and 4 1/2 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c; velvets and broads; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of Domestic Goods, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, blinding, town-linens, drillings, and Pittsburgh checks, 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 fully 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.)
 22-4m.

Notice to Stockholders.
 May 2, 1828.
 An application 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 the Directors to serve the ensuing year.
 34-4m.

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 31 miles, together with a STONE WAREHOUSE, at the tide 1 1/2 miles from the mill, and 120 acres of land, chiefly in wood-land, 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 a pair of 6 feet stones; and was built in 1814, by the late Mark Pringle, Esq. without regard to expense, under the superintendance 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 Paea Smith, Esq. of Harford county, residing near the Mill, will show the Property to any one desirous of examining it.
ROBERT GILMORE & SONS,
 April 25, 32-4t. Baltimore

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.

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 Fine gros de naples & lutestrings.
 do Valencia and Canton and Nankin crapes.
 do Florentines & Den-mark satins.
 do Virginia and Rouen cassimeres.
 Super yellow nankins.
 Superfine wide heavy India satins.
 An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.
FOR MILLINERS.
 Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wodes, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, florences, ribbons, &c. &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. 29-3t.

Ladies Boarding School.
 The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendance 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.
 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.
 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.
 I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonials, 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.

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. 33-4t.
 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 Pump; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Slides. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.
 N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with studs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.
JAMES M'NEAL.
 Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 33-4t.
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 Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Serews, and Tacks.
WM. MARSHALL.
 4mo. 8th, 1828. 14-1y.

Millinery and Fancy Store.
M. 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 Bull'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. 33-2m.

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 WATTSOON, Adm'r.
 New-Ark, May 27th 1828. 37-4p.

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. Tatam, 82 market-st.
 James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st. 3 doors below the upper market.

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

Watch Makers.
 Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.
 Charles Canby, 63 market st.
 George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.
 James Galtire, 41 market st.
 Emmet 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 Cards.—Isaac Percis, 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 Alderice, corner of Market and Water-st.
 Iron and Coal Merchants.—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 39, Shipley-st.
 Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brinkley, plin High 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-Stacks.
 Thomas C. Aldrich, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.
 Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and third streets.
 Iron Foundry.—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Market-sts.
 Morocco Manufacturer.—Robinson's & Co. 98 market-st.
 Conveyancer.—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.
 Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.
 Livory 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.
 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. 39-3m.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 36.

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.

JUNE 12, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.
BY JAMES HOOE.

She that giveth her heart away,
For the homage of a day,
To a downy dimpling chin,
Smile that tells the void within—
Swaggering gait, and stays of steel,
Saucy head and sounding heel—
Gives the gift of wo and weeping;
Gives a thing not worth the keeping;
Gives a trifle—gives a toy,
Sweetest vends soonest cloy.

Gains! Good lord! what doth she gain?
Years of sorrow and of pain!
Cold neglect and words unkind,
Qualms of body and of mind;
Gains the curse that leaves her never,
Gains the pang that lasts forever.

And why? Ah! hath not reason shown it?
Though the heart dares hardly own it,
Well it traces love to be
The fruit of the forbidden tree.
Of woman's wo the origin,
The apple of the primal sin;
The feast of that angelic creature,
The touchstone of her human nature,
Which proved her, though of heavenly birth,
An erring meteor of the earth.

And what, by Heaven's sovereign will,
Was trial once a trial still,
It is the fruit that virgin's eye
Can ne'er approach too cautiously;
It is the fruit that virgin's hand
Must never touch but on command
Of parent, guardian, friends in common—
Approved both by man and woman!
Else, wo to her as maid or wife,
For all her days of mortal life;
The curse falls heavy on her crime;
And heavier wears by length of time,
And as of future joys to left her,
Upon her race that follows after.

But oh! if prudence and discretion
Balk the forward inclination,
Cool the bosom, check the eye,
And guide the hand that binds the tie—
Then, then alone is a love-treasure,
A blessing of unbounded measure,
Which every pledge of love endears:
It buds with age and grows with years—
As from the earth it points on high,
Till its fair tendrils in the sky
Blossom in joy, and ever will,
And woman is an angel still.

From La Belle Assemblee.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS

FOR MAY.

Evening Dress.—Over a white satin slip, a dress of tulle; a broad bias fold surrounds the border of satin; over which fall Spanish points of the same material, ornamented lightly round the edge with gold, a delicate chain work of which is placed on the hem of the skirt next the shoe. The body is of white satin, finished down each side of the bust by *deux* robings of tulle edged with blond. The sleeves are of tulle à la Marie, the fullness confined by a narrow gold chain, and a very broad Hindostanee bracelet surrounds the wrist, fastened by an antique cameo head. The coiffure is a turban of white satin and tulle, with a drooping white feather on the right side; and a few short white feathers play over the summit. The shoes are of white satin.

Carriage Dress.—A high dress of gros de Naples, of corn flower blue, with the body made high, and stomacher formed by narrow robings, with Spanish points on the outside, next the arms. The border of the skirt is surrounded by a broad bias fold, headed by points, which, as they turn over the bias stand out distinct from the dress. The sleeves are very full, and à la Marie; the fullness confined by bands of the same material as the dress. Two bracelets encircle each wrist; they are very broad, of gold, and are both fastened by a cameo. Round the throat, surmounting the dress, is a frill of pointed lace. The hat worn with this costume is of white gros de Naples, tastefully trimmed with gauze and blond, and ornamented with bird of Paradise yellow ribbons, and the blue flower "Forget-me-not." Two small marabout feathers, with a rosette of yellow ribbon, are placed on the right side, under the brim; three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side, at the summit of the crown; and one feather rather longer, droops over the left side of the brim.—The strings are of yellow ribbon, are very broad, and fastened very backward under the brim; they float over the shoulders as low as the hips. The ear-pendants are of gold and half boots, of corn-flower-blue cord silk, complete the dress.

BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's Life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

Charles Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considerable eminence in the island of Corsica, and died in 1795, at the age of 40 years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Elisa, Louis, Pauline, and Jerome. Letitia Bonaparte, the mother was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character.—She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health. She was very wealthy.

Joseph, Ex-King of Spain and the Indies, is a man of talent and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, N. J. much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State of New York, Jefferson county, which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chamont.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois a Creolian widow, and daughter of a St. Domingo Planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage to Napoleon, 1796, she had three children: Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1811, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba in 1815, and to St. Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

Caroline was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and Admiral of the French Empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons, Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian States. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian Islands) she resided in great pomp, in the Lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome, where she lived in 1825.

Lucien was distinguished as an orator and republican in the Convent of 500, of which he was President on the 18th Brumaire and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother Chief Consul. He however disapproved of the destruction of the Republic, and would not part with his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an Epic Poem on Charlemagne. In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a Senator. His son, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Osmology, lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Helas, in 1827.

Elisa, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, Prince of Lucena, and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years.

Louis, King of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

Pauline, was first married to Le Clerc, commander in chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guenala. She was Napoleon's favorite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline died immensely rich, and among other bequests gave twenty thousand francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France and England.

Jerome was first married to Miss Patterson of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunity of his brother, he at length separated himself from her, and married the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. After his brother's fall, he lived awhile at Trieste; afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1825. He had one son by his wife.

Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the Princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon's, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis, and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria. His income was \$2,500,000 a year. He died in 1823, universally lamented.

Young Bonaparte.—The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine cut lip of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home, but his demeanor is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and he commands with a precision and military eye which prognosticates a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, with an income of above 20,000 sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is 'Eur Durghlandt' (Vetre Altesse). His rank is immediately after that of the princess of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes he has obnoxiousness, his lord chamberlain, aide-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.

In seeking virtue, if you find poverty, be not ashamed; the fault is not yours.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

The following observations were read before the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, in April last, in conformity with a regulation of that institution upon the subject of essays. They were not written with an expectation of appearing before the public—but in consequence of discussion, arising from the sentiments expressed, and a misconstruction and misrepresentation of what the essay purports to express, the author has conceived it a duty, in justice to himself, to lay it before the general reader, with a request only, that an honest enquiry after truth may govern in the criticism; and not—

“By making partial and garbled extracts, and thus forming a system, which the general scope and tenor of these writings do not warrant.”

BREWER—New Series, vol. No. 8.

Observations on the supposed Unity of Origin of the Human Species.

Engaged, as the name of our Society imports, in the investigation of Nature and Nature's laws,—in the consideration of a subject that has ever been open before all who were disposed to enter the field, from the earliest ages of man down to the present day, it can scarcely be expected that much new or important matter could be suggested, much less discussed, within the limits of one essay—more is often attained by bringing together what is already known on a particular subject and placing the relations of parts to each other or to the whole, in such manner as to give it a different appearance from that in which it is most commonly viewed.

Every one, however, who follows the beaten paths of his predecessors in science, must, to have any tolerable prospect of arriving at truth, divest himself of the trammels of generally received opinions or prevailing hypotheses. He must learn to look with a suspicious eye upon all authority, on controversial and speculative matters, however sanctified by antiquity or supported by mere character for abilities, either natural or acquired. He must come out from under the iron yoke of superstition, and shake off all that may or can impede his progress in the attainment of that great desideratum—truth—which, however, in opposition to these, should be ever bold and fearless in asserting and maintaining the ground upon which she stands. Let him not, upon entering this wide and diversified field, either in taking a hurried glance, or in entering into the minutia of investigation, seek first for that only which shall apply to former opinions or conform and accommodate itself to the deep rooted superstitions of the day. Let him rather strike out some new and untried path—let him look at nature as she really is, in the day and hour of their co-existence—let him, in winding through the many mazes of her extensive wilderness, rather endeavor to pluck some flower, which, from its diminutive size, its hidden recess, or its difficulty of access, has hitherto escaped the eye of the naturalist—for the most simple and unadorned flower that grows lonely and neglected upon the mountain side—the most insignificant insect that flits thro' the air or crawls beneath our feet—the minutest, and apparently the most unimportant fraction of earth, may become our instructors in the great school of nature—not only in the progressive improvement of the mind, but in the modification and correction of our passions, resulting in refinement of sentiment and the perfection of our moral obligations. The three kingdoms of nature, are three great volumes, in which all her works are recorded, and from which the mind may collect lessons of the most unobscured, and from day to day and hour throughout the longest succession of years that has been allotted the age of any one individual.

No doubt, in order to facilitate our approach towards truth, however devious may be the path we pursue, our observations should always bear some reference to known facts—but the wide difference between these and prevailing opinions on favorite hypothesis, must be so obvious to every one, that no man of common impartiality can possibly mistake the one for the other, in a course of analogical reasoning.

When therefore, we look into the great volumes that are every day open before us, we are every day struck with some self-evident truths; some demonstrable facts, that may, or rather must serve as landmarks in our study—the pole star of our investigation. Along side of these and of these alone, can we lay our observations with any tolerable prospect of arriving at truth—but we are also equally struck with the bold projections of prevailing opinions—we are forcibly arrested with the prominent features of public and individual superstitions—we are more or less disposed to swerve, in unison with the sentiments of those who have gone before us or are our contemporaries: men who have stood and now stand, pre-eminent in science or conspicuous as men of genius and general acquirements. Too great a reverence for these has been and ever must be, an almost insurmountable obstacle to the advancement of true knowledge. True, he who looks upon them with a lack of reverence—he who views them as the mere buoys of hidden shoals beneath; or regards them as floating lights, that are liable to drag their anchor and deceive all who repose in them, may subject himself to the sarcasms and censure of the multitude—may feel the finger of scorn resting upon his skirt, and hear the tongue of denunciation loud upon his ear—may be placed upon the list of visionary fanatics; or even enrolled upon the scroll of heretical dogmatists. Still, it is but the custom of the times—it is but the finger of man—the tongue of mortals—only the anathema of the imagination—the hot breath of persecution—the samiel of the desert of superstition! Name but one truth in opposition to them, and they vanish as the evanescent breath that gave them birth. Establish but a solitary fact that will bear against them, and they shall disperse as the lazy vapours of a stagnant pool, beneath the influence of a morning sun.

Look upon Europe no further back than the 15th century—ask of her where sleep the arts of Egypt and Palestine! and where the science of ancient Rome and of fallen Greece? See literature slumbering in the bosoms of a few craty and superannated monks! Behold the populace wrapped in almost total darkness! knowledge of

all kinds enveloped in the mystic mantle of superstition! and even the ordinary transactions of life, involving the aid of the monk with his constant jargon. Soon after this period, learning began to emerge from the cells of the monastery; and as though exulting in the free and uncontaminated air of the hill, the vale, and the forest, inspired the breasts of all ranks and sexes with an enthusiastic eagerness to become enlightened. Not confined to the pursuits of the learned professions—not circumscribed within the sphere of wealth and fortune—no longer the *ignis fatuus* in the hands of a few insatiable monopolists—but rapidly expanding, the wisdom of Greece and Rome was eagerly grasped at, and studied with avidity by all classes. What has been the result? The Poet, the Historian, the Philosopher, have been enabled to garb the sonnet with spirit, elegance and ease—to dress the annals of ages long gone, or clothe the passing political incidents, with impartial candour—and wrap the thoughts of more grave philosophy in the simple garment of truth and perspicuity. Provincial barbarism has vanished before the all powerful *tabularum*—pedantic affectation is no longer the inroad to corruption—monarch and peasant meet upon the same mound—the rights of sovereignty are vested in the people—and national intercourse has assumed the broad basis of reciprocal frankness. Civilization has awakened, as it were, from a trance, and well organized governments have emerged from the chaos of provincial anarchy.

Thus we see the day dawn of liberality has dispelled the thick clouds of bigotry, and opened to the eyes of an admiring world the beauties of creation—inspired the human breast with a spirit of honest devotion to the great first cause—and instilled into the heart of civilization a more correct sense of the obligations of man to man. What, therefore, may we not expect from the meridian splendor of the same luminary? Should four more centuries roll away with the same progressive brilliancy, may we not presume the great *Idol* to be trodden under foot, and that man shall ascend to the scale that he now assumes, and stand pre-eminent on the throne of reason.

Whatever may have been the conjectures of philosophers—whatever speculations may have emanated from the spiritualist or the naturalist, with regard to the formation or creation of our universe, it is all sufficient for us at this time, that we know it *does exist*, and is governed by laws, general and uniform in their operation and simple in their nature. The investigation of these is not only the legitimate study, but the incumbent duty of every individual, whose well-being, happiness and even existence, is so completely involved in their harmonious actions.

By divesting itself of the shackles of superstition, the genius of man has at length taught us, that the earth we inhabit revolves upon its own axis—that we are the inhabitants of a sphere and not of a plane—that we revolve around the sun, and not the sun around us—that we are but a small portion of a great system, of the magnitude and extent of which we can form no adequate idea—that lightning—thunder—the eclipses of the sun and moon, and various other phenomena are all in strict accordance with the usual and unerring course of nature.—And all this in opposition to opinions that were once held sacred—opinions that were once sanctioned by the authority of men, renowned for their wisdom, learning and goodness—to opinions that had been for ages borne upon the reverential awe of superstition.

However hallowed, therefore, by antiquity—however sanctioned by public approbation or superstitious reverence, the opinion may be, that we, of the human family, are derived from one and the same parent—however much the sentiments of the great, the good, the learned, may have gone to support or confirm the hypothesis—still there are some bold and incontrovertible facts—some undeniable truths, that do and ever must stand in the way of the warmest advocates of this theory—truths that cannot be brought into accordance with the wild effusions of mere speculation. But the consequence has been, that subjects, thus at variance with preconceived notions, have generally become enveloped in the yet darker veil of sanctified mystery! Man, in his self-importance, and perhaps very justly, has assumed the first or highest link in the great chain of animated nature—and although willing to admit a regular gradation from himself to the meanest and most latent spark of vitality, yet presumes his own species totally separate and distinct from the whole chain, inasmuch as he claims an entire *unit* in the origin. But when we cast our eyes upon the well formed European Arab, and glide from thence through the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Tartars, the Laplanders, the African negroes, and finally settle near the Hottentots, the New-Hollanders, the Borneans, the Oorang Outang, and various tribes of monkeys, it must, at least, be a matter involving much doubt, to suppose our own species entirely extinct; for the line of demarcation becomes so intimately blended, that we shall be, at a loss where to terminate our own or commence that of some other species. If, therefore, we are thus closely connected to what we choose to term the inferior animals, it becomes a question worthy of serious and candid consideration, and more particularly to the Zoologist, to say whether the Hottentots, the aborigines of New Holland, N. Guinea, of Borneo, &c.

Upon this particular expression, and a part of the succeeding sentence, is founded, principally, the misconstruction alluded to in the introduction, viz: that man and the Oorang Outang are the same animal—and that the human species is merely an improved state of monkey! but so far from inculcating such an idea, the essay maintains a different origin for many of the varieties of the human species themselves.

All naturalists agree, that there is a gradual approximation of one species towards some other, throughout the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms—and when that approximation is so close, that we shall be at a loss to know where to commence the one, or terminate the other, we cannot say, the two species are “entirely distinct”—such is the case with many animals and vegetables; to the great annoyance of systematic writers on these subjects—and such is the case in relation to our own species, and the next in succession below us. The same blending may be remarked here, that does occur throughout all nature, and consequently, the same *indistinctness* must be acknowledged, however averse the individual may be, to the idea of so much degrading to his own kind,

are derived from an Adam of the human race, or from some other origin; say that of the Oorang Outang or monkey tribe.

Without attempting a solution of the question proposed, let us take a view of the principle inhabitants of the earth as they have existed within the last centuries—premiered, however, with some short observations on the first of whom history gives us any account—dispersed and scattered, as they are, through all parts of the known world—in which distribution they have been so amalgamated, that in most instances, the original outlines or specific differences have become almost extinct.

Asia must be considered as having contained, at one time, the most enterprising part of the human family—perhaps the first link in the great chain for from that quarter of the globe has Europe and America been furnished with the genius and spirit of invention that is every day blazing forth in their arts and sciences. Not confined to those two continents alone, their enterprise has led them almost to the extreme North and the most distant South. They have planted colonies, and sown their comforts and their cares in every possible direction. Through their means we have been enabled to traverse the various parts of our planet—to wade through the immense oceans, and scale the most towering mountains—have become familiar with the inhabitants of the deep, and have analyzed the most elevated regions—the bowels of the earth have yielded to our wants, and the most distant parts have been made subservient to our every-day concerns. These are the offspring of the Assyrians, the Scythians, and the Sclavons, separate and distinct races of Asia, all of whom from time immemorial have enjoyed the benefits of social intercourse and partaken of the advantages of civilization and its accompanying supremacy in the arts, sciences and general literature. Their form, features general appearance, &c. are well known and acknowledged standard by which all others are measured and compared.

From the Assyrians have sprung the Arabians, the Egyptians, the Chaldees, the Hebrews, &c. and from these have sprung the Celts, the offspring of whom are least mixed at this day in the Irish and Welch, but a large proportion are mixed with and scattered through the different countries of the middle and northern parts of Europe, and still more amalgamated throughout this continent and other civilized settlements.—Their customs, manners, and languages are all peculiar, and were probably the first race of human beings who ever enjoyed the benefits of social intercourse, and held and ruled at one period of their existence, the destinies of the known world. They were of middle stature, but stout and well proportioned; fine complexions; with hair brown inclining to black; specimens of their peculiarities may be seen at the present day, almost if not quite, unmixed in the Jews who are so universally distributed throughout the whole world, and who, find them where you will, present in the outline of physical and intellectual character, certain habitudes that are very rarely mistaken. The Arabs, another branch of this primordial people, are perhaps less pure than the Jews. History, indeed, will warrant us in the supposition that they have descended from the same father, but are the offspring of a woman, whose humble birth, life of bondage, ultimate denunciation, and exiled state, would strongly induce a belief of their mixture with a family, at least, somewhat distinct from the patriarchal line of Shem the son of Noah. The Egyptian bond woman, after her exile from the house she had so faithfully served; sought the land of her nativity, and there took a wife to be lonely and debased offspring, from whom have sprung that peculiar, restless, well formed, and wandering people, the Arabs, as it were, inheriting a spirit of resentment against, and seclusion from a common society, naturally instilled into the breast of the young Ishmael from his father and outward condition.

The Scythians, Persians, or Goths, a second race of primordial inhabitants of Asia; have given rise to our ancient Greeks and Romans, and the language proper to Persia is of the same origin with the Gothic, the Greek, and the Latin; from these have sprung in their various shades of mixture, the Icelanders, the Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, English, Swiss, Flemish, Dutch, &c. and a still more effectual amalgamation throughout a large portion of our own continent and other European settlements. The English nation, therefore, to whom the mass of our own citizens refer for origin, and whose language we speak in consequence of that connection, is made up of parts of these two great original stocks, the Assyrians and the Scythians—and upon enquiry we shall find the English language formed from parts of that spoken by their different ramifications—as the Arabic, the Syriac, the Welch or Celtic, the Chaldee, and the Hebrew from the Assyrians, the Belgic or Dutch, the Danish, German or Teutonic, French, Greek, Latin and Saxon from the Scythians or Goths.

The Sarmata or Slavons constituted a third race of beings, from whom were derived the ancient Medes and Parthians, who, having spread from their native regions on the Volge, towards the Caucasian mountains, and to the South of the Caspian sea, became the hardy ancestors of our present Russians, Poles and Cossacks.

From these three grand divisions, whose languages were wholly distinct and different—whose customs and manners bore no resemblance to each other—and whose forms and features were in many respects quite dissimilar, previous to their dissemination and general mixture—are derived that great and diversified mass of people, of tongues, of customs, and of manners, known at this day, throughout the whole world, by the name of Christians—and whose physical and intellectual habitudes have given them that predominance over existing masters, that has entitled them to the high claim of the first link in the great chain of animated nature.

The fourth and fifth orders are embraced by the Chinese and Hindoos, the aborigines of China, and Hindoan, who having never wandered from their native climes and soils, have contributed very little if any thing towards the complex varieties of Europe and America. Their forms, features, customs, manners, and languages are not only different from each other, but entirely distinct from those already mentioned—and although making high pretensions to great antiquity, their arts, sciences, and general literature all far short of those attained by their more accomplished but less honest rivals in civilization. In addition to these, there are several barbarous

of Asia, who appear to be partly the offspring of some of those before mentioned, in various combinations and under various circumstances, together with some admixture from aboriginal tribes of other countries—They mostly live a wandering life, pitching their rude tents from time to time in whatever location may best suit their whims or convenience.

Of these the Barabaris, who live principally on the bleak and barren heaths and marshes of high northern latitudes, have been termed the Hotentotes of the North. They are short of stature, dirty in form and feature, and very brutal in their dispositions; they employ the reindeer to draw their sledges, but are strangers to the use of its milk, and live principally on fish.

The Yakuts, the Koricas and the Kamtschads seem to approach one step nearer civilization. They live in huts raised on posts about 12 or 14 feet in height, covered with deer skins—their food almost altogether fresh or dried fish—they are of small stature, little hollow eyes, prominent cheek bones, flat noses, black hair, scarcely any beard, and of a tawny complexion. Some of these are supposed to have passed from the continent of America to that of Asia.

The Mandchurians, the Moguls, the Tatars or ancient Huns, are the most interesting portions of the population of the Central parts of Asia, and approach still nearer to civilization, although they dwell in tents, and move from district to district as occasion may require. The ancestors of these warlike and hardy races, have at one time or another, overturned the greatest empires, and repeatedly influenced the destinies of half the world. Our present Turks and the ancient Huns may be considered as one and the same Tartar race, who were totally unknown to Europe, till they passed the steppes, deserts and mountains, which had concealed them from classical observation about the fourth century of the Christian era. Singular in their habits, peculiar in their features and general appearance, they pushed their way into Europe through a course of depredations that struck the Gothic and the Teutonic nations with terror and dismay, who considered them as a new and unknown race, and consequently vacated their settlements and left the way open to an almost unintermitted progress into the Roman empire. They afterwards became mingled by conquests and marriages, with the Scythians and Gothic tribes on the North and East of the Caspian Sea, and have given origin to that Turkish empire that spreads desolation over the most beautiful countries of the East, and even threatened the liberties of Europe—and who now hold at bay, in despite of the combined threats of England, France and Russia, the descendants of the once flourishing, classic, and accomplished Greeks.

(to be continued)

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM.

COL. AARON OGDEN will remain in Washington for some months, and upon being duly authorized by power of Attorney, he will continue to act as Agent for the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the late Army of the Revolution, for whose relief a bill was passed at the late session of Congress, and approved on the 12th of May last; and upon receiving the evidence prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Ogden will procure the names of those entitled to be duly registered, and will remit the certificates thereof together with the two-year's pay now due, to wit: From the third of March, 1827, to the third of March, 1828, by mail in a draft of the United States Bank, on any of its Branches, payable to such individual, or to his order.

June 9, 1828.
Editors throughout the United States are requested to give to the above notice two insertions.

BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, a Convention of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, which Convention, being in the English and French languages, is read for word, as follows:

CONVENTION.

Of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

The United States of America, on the one part, and the Republic and Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck, the Republic and Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, and the Republic and Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, (each State for itself separately,) on the other part, being desirous to give greater facility to their commercial intercourse and to place the privileges of their navigation on a basis of the most extended liberality, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a Convention of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For the attainment of this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and the Senate of the Republic and Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck, the Senate of the Republic and Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, have conferred full powers on Vincent Rompf, their Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The contracting parties agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the U. States in their own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the said free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel, shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the United States, or of either of the said Hanseatic Republics. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture or merchandise of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel, shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party, or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported, or re-exported by one party in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other party. And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party, or of the other. Nor shall higher, or other charges of any kind, be imposed on the ports of the one party, on vessels of the other, than are, or shall be, payable in the same ports by national vessels.

ARTICLE II.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into either of the said Republics, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other, or higher duties or charges, be imposed by either party on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, respectively, than such as are, or shall be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, to, or from, the ports of the United States, or to, or from, the ports of the other party, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE III.

No priority or preference shall be given directly or indirectly, by any of either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of them States, respectively imported into the other, on account, or in preference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the limited extent of the territories of the republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and of the intimate connexion of trade and navigation subsisting between these republics, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel which shall be owned exclusively by a citizen or citizens of any of either of them, and of which the master shall also be a citizen of any of either of the said republics, or of any of either of the States of the confederation of Germany, such vessel, so owned and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be taken to be, and considered as a vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg.

ARTICLE V.

Any vessel, together with her cargo, belonging to either of the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said ports to the United States, shall, for all the purposes of this convention, be deemed to have cleared from the Republic, to which such vessel belongs, although, in fact, it may not have been the one from which she departed; and any vessel of the United States, and her cargo, trading to the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall, for the like purposes, be on the footing of a Hanseatic vessel, and her cargo, making the same voyage.

ARTICLE VI.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both parties, to manage, themselves, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandises, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected; they being in all cases, to be treated as citizens of the Republic in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods, within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or their agents, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country where such goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw all duties without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

ARTICLE VIII.

Both the contracting parties promise, and engage formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient, or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them, the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have as free opportunity as native citizens to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE IX.

The contracting parties desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy, frank, and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concessions were freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE X.

The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years, from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the Government of the United States, on the one part, or the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this Convention and all the provisions thereof, shall, altogether, cease and determine, as far as regards the States giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed, that, if one or more of the Hanseatic Republics aforesaid, shall at the expiration of twelve years from the date hereof, give, or receive notice of the proposed termina-

tion of this Convention, it shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic Republics or Republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention, being approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the Senates of the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have signed the present Convention; and have thereto, affixed our seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at the City of Washington, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. (Signed)

[L. S.] H. CLAY,
[L. S.] V. RUMPF.

And whereas, the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Vincent Rompf, Minister Plenipotentiary of the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, near the said United States, 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 citizens 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 second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred 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.

We commend the following temperate, yet forcible analysis of the character and qualifications of General Jackson, to the perusal of our readers.—We have extracted the article from the columns of the Ohio State Journal, deeming it worthy of a general circulation throughout the Union, as it contains a comprehensive statement of facts, which cannot be too often repeated in the ears of the people. It is due to those intelligent and virtuous citizens, who will not support General Jackson, that their course should stand justified. It is equally proper that those who are bent on his support, should not be allowed hereafter to vindicate that course, by alleging their ignorance of his true character and qualifications.

From the Ohio State Journal.
GENERAL JACKSON.

When a candidate appears before the people for the highest office within their gift, it is reasonably expected that the actions of his life; both public and private, will be subjected to severe examination. His qualifications, both moral and intellectual, will likewise be brought in question; and in forming the public opinion whether he is qualified to discharge with fidelity, the responsible duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. The spirit of party may give a momentary currency to slander and misrepresentation, against a particular candidate; but if he is possessed of superior talents and integrity, they will soon fall to the ground by their own weight. Few men that have been applicants for so high an office, have had such a numerous catalogue of charges preferred against them as Gen. Jackson, many of which, we are sorry to say, are unanswered and unanswerable, even by the famous Nashville whitewashing committee. Some men pass through the crucible of public opinion, the purer to men's eyes for the ordeal which they have undergone; but far different is the case with the redoubtable hero of Orleans—the more his conduct is investigated the more open he is to censure; "clouds rise on clouds, and Alps on Alps arise." The objections that have been urged against his elevation to the Presidential chair, may be divided into three classes.—I. As regards his moral character.—II. As respects the violence and ferocity of his temper; and III. as relates to his want of the necessary qualifications for the Presidential office. We will slightly allude to each of these specifications; the facts on which they are founded are in possession of the public.

FIRST.—As regards his moral character.—We are assured from the testimony of Senator Benton, that the General in former years was much addicted to the coarse pleasures followed by a certain portion of his fellow citizens. Horse-racing and cock-fighting appear to have been two favorite amusements with the General. He killed a certain Mr. Dickenson in a duel, from a quarrel which originated in a horse-race, in which the General was a principal. "Public opinion is decidedly opposed to duelling, but the grounds on which a duel arises, has often considerable influence in extenuating the offense. Here we see the General engage in one from a trifling quarrel at a horse-race, and his mode of killing his adversary is equally exceptionable. The General reserved his fire, and after Mr. Dickenson had discharged his pistol, he shot him down with the same composure as if he had been firing at a target.

SECOND.—As respects the violence of his temper.—Every page of his history is marked with deeds that betray the ebullitions of a disposition that seeks no law, but that of its own will. Force is preferred to the slow process of the law for redress. In his youth the General acted, according to Senator Benton, a conspicuous part in the brawls and private quarrels in his vicinity. His enemies were of the deadliest and most enduring nature. Who has not read his cowardly and ferocious attack on the Bentons? Aided by four assistants, and armed with pistols and dirks, he endeavored to assassinate them in the house of a judicial officer in Nashville. He appears to have acted at this time in the capacity of a bully, whom all men feared from the ferocity of his temper, and the deadly nature of his quarrels.

In this character he threatens to involve Silas Dinmore, an Indian agent, in the flames of his agency house, if he did not comply with certain commands which he was pleased to dictate. Many additional instances might be stated of the violence of his temper; but these are sufficient to awaken the minds of our citizens to the danger of committing the helm of government to a man of such violent and ungovernable disposition.

THIRD.—Of his want of the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of the Presidential Chair.—The facts under this head are damning and conclusive. The General's celebrated letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the conduct of Silas Dinmore, proves him to have been miserably ignorant of the rudiments of the English language. Bad spelling and false syntax were never penetrated by the General. He is now said to employ a certain literary character to draft his speeches and letters in a suitable form for the public eye.

The General, though seeking for the highest civil station in the Government, is notoriously known to have owed his present fame to the successful issue of a single battle. The civil stations which he has held amount to five or six in number, a large majority of which he has resigned, and in two instances it is acknowledged in his biography written under his own eye, that he had not that kind of political knowledge which rendered him competent to fill them with ability. With this limited knowledge of civil affairs, how can it be expected that he can discharge with ability the complex and arduous duties of the Presidential Chair. In difficult foreign negotiations as respects the interests of commerce, the right of soil, or the claims of individuals, and in the successful management of the internal concerns of our government, he must often proceed without any guide, but his own feelings and frail judgment—and thus endanger the rights, liberties, safety, and also the durability of our republican form of Government. He can only fill the Presidential Chair with ability, who has served, if we may be allowed the expression, a suitable apprenticeship in civil stations. To entrust the reins of government to a novice, who Phœton like, is blindly desirous to seize them, is to tempt with the liberties for which our forefathers freely poured out their blood and treasure. Let every citizen who feels an interest in the prosperity and permanency of our form of government, sum up to himself the qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the Presidential Chair; let him duly weigh the violence of his temper, and the danger our country would be subjected to on having a ruler who was the mere foot ball of his passions, and then let him ask his own heart, "if this man is fit to be a ruler over us."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, dated May 7, 1828.

"I have but little political news to give you. We are safe in this state, and every day adds to our strength. Our Administration Electoral Ticket will undoubtedly succeed. Derbigny will be elected Governor by a large majority, and I think Mr. Livingston (the honor of the Louisiana pack) will be beaten with great ease by the Administration candidate in this District. The re-election of Mr. Brent is considered certain. Gurley too I have but little doubt will be elected, though the opposition to him is formidable."

Extract of a letter from Tennessee, to the same Editor, dated May 15, 1828.

"I am pleased with the decided stand you have taken on the important subject which now agitates these once happy United States. There are many friends of the Administration in Tennessee; they are strong enough I hope to prove successful. The course pursued by the Opposition is unexampled. Could I see my mother State (Virginia) under the influence of correct judgment, I should consider all safe. But he who is at the helm of universal nature, will direct all things by his infinite wisdom. I hope our national sins, though great, may not yet draw down upon us the wrath of Heaven."

A Jackson man, in Ohio, writes thus to his friend.—"The Jackson party is IN RUMS since Governor Clinton's death; and the counties which gave the largest majorities for the General before will now give the largest majorities for Adams."—Balt. Post.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DR. GLENDY.

There are few clergymen, in the United States, better known than the Rev. Dr. Glendy, of Baltimore, and none more universally respected for benevolence, philanthropy, and unassuming piety. He has stood for many years, in the first rank of pulpit orators, and even now, at an advanced age, his vigorous eloquence, as an expounder of the Gospel, draws to his church crowds of attentive listeners and devoted worshippers. It is no light consideration that could induce Dr. Glendy to take part in the politics of the day; and his letter to the Chairman of the Administration Committee, for the Ward in which he lives, cannot fail to excite deep interest among his fellow citizens.

To the Chairman of the Third Ward Meeting.

Respected Sir: I regret, exceedingly, that ill health will necessarily preclude me the pleasure of attending the political meeting of this evening. I have been confined chiefly to my bed and chamber; during the last weeks, by excruciating disease. Yet, though absent in body, in spirit I am with you. My whole soul, the first powers of my understanding, and devoted prayers to Heaven, are with you. Yours is not the cause of mad ambition or tyrannical power, a struggle for place or salary. No; it is the cause of pure patriotism; of sterling virtue; of incorruptible republicanism. The public good is your aim, and the public good your end. My unshaken confidence in the Providence of Almighty God is, that it shall prevail. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and restrain the remainder of wrath." That a brotherhood of affection, harmony in sentiment, and unity in purpose, may pervade the meeting is the devoted wish of your faithful fellow-citizen.

JOHN GLENDY.

The Ohio, at Wheeling, on the 31st ult., was fourteen feet above low water mark.

Extract from the Address of the Honorable Thomas Washington, to the Electoral Committee of Rutherford County, Tennessee.

"I am for Mr. ADAMS, upon the principle of *stare decisis*, and because I believe him to be as pure and virtuous as either of the rest, and more enlightened than any of them. Nay, I believe him to be one of the most enlightened men now upon the active theatre of life—whether speaking in reference to this country or to the world. I also believe, that if let alone, he will do much to advance the dignity and prosperity of the United States; and that, if the administration should be changed, party feuds will rise, and the policy heretofore pursued, be either much retarded, or wholly abandoned."

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

It has seldom occurred in our Government, that a single individual has been burthened with so laborious and so multifarious duties as the present Secretary of the Navy. From the commencement of the present Administration, until the arrival of Mr. Rush from England, it will be remembered that in addition to the affairs of the Navy Department, Mr. Southard performed all the duties of Secretary of the Treasury. At the present moment, he is acting in the double capacity of Military and Naval Chief, and it is well known that in both Departments several questions of the most delicate and important nature have grown out of the late proceedings in Congress. Besides the duties incident to these high trusts, we understand that the President has referred to him the execution of the law for erecting a Breakwater in the Delaware. The vigor and elasticity of some minds are exactly in proportion to the burthens imposed upon them. We believe this to be peculiarly the case with that of Mr. Southard. As the necessity for exertion is augmented, his mental and physical powers seem to acquire new strength and energy; and those who have business to transact with him, in either of his various capacities, are ready to acknowledge that it is attended to with as much promptitude and correctness of decision as if his whole thoughts were directed to that separate object. The public, perhaps will be a little surprised to learn, more especially as this administration has been charged with wanton extravagance, that Mr. Southard receives no additional compensation for these extra services.

From "We the People."

WHISKEY AND RUM, or information for *Drunksards*.—The following colloquy actually took place between two Jackson senators during the late discussion of the Tariff bill, on a motion to reduce the duty on molasses.

SENATOR BENTON.—Whiskey is the healthiest liquor that is drunk, as men are known to have been drunk upon it forty or fifty years, while rum finished its victims in eight or ten!

SENATOR CHANDLER.—I understand the gentleman from Missouri that a man may be drunk on whiskey for forty years. This is a reason why I shall vote against the duty, as I am in favor of that liquor which should sooner despatch the drunkard.

A complete Stage Revolution.—A short time since, the mail stage coming down from Utica, got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer, ran off the bank and made a complete *somersers*, coming regularly on the wheels again. Yet no special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses, driver, or his flying vehicle—a pleasing illustration of rotary motion.

From an English Paper.

GUILDHALL.

Mr. David David appeared upon summons to answer the complaint of his wife—Mrs. Jane David, who gave the following succinct synopsis of her case:—"Your worship, this old chap is my husband, and though he doesn't half maintain me, he *larries* me once a week regular."

Mr. David David laid down his hat to reply. "Your honor," said he, "I'm an old soldier, and I'll tell you no lie. I do *love* her sometimes, but not half so often as she deserves it. Look at me, your honor, and look at her, I'm eighty-two, and she's a stout young woman of thirty-one; and yet she never did a day's work since I had her, though my whole dependence is a small pension of fourteen shillings a week from the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. I went abroad with General Howe, in the year '76, and I served my country, in one corps or another, for forty-two years; but I never saw more hard service in all that time than I have undergone since I gave this woman the privilege of calling me husband, and that's only two years and a half ago!"

The alderman reminded the old soldier that he had taken a wife "for better or worse" and however hard he might find the matrimonial service, it was his duty not to flinch from it until he should be regularly discharged; and above all, it was very unsoldier-like to strike a woman.

"Aye, it's fine talking your Honor," rejoined the ungallant veteran; "the fact is her red rag wags so fast and so sharp, that mortal man can't bear it; it's a desperate ste sharper than ever General Buonaparte's sword was. Talk of not striking a woman, indeed! what is a body to do with them when they're always wagging that little red rag of their's so sharp and quick that it cuts a man up root and branch, heart and character, all to tatters twenty times a day?"

By the red rag, we presume the venerable *Benedict* meant his wife's tongue; and if so, his comparing it to the sword of Buonaparte was an improvement upon Shakespeare, for he only compared it to a razor.—The tongues of mocking wenches are as keen as is the razor's edge invisible.

Mrs. David, however, declared that she never used her tongue without a good cause, and said she would endeavor to use it more gently in future, if her husband would but do his duty by her, and keep his hands to himself.

Finally the old man agreed to try her once more, and do the best he could for her; adding "There's one consolation for me yet, I hope to get into Chelsea College soon, and there, thank God! no woman is admitted!"

The Pittsburg Statesman states that the unfortunate young mechanic, Wm. Alexander, who lost both his arms accidentally, in

making a note for the Hero at Orleans, has arrived at his father's in the neighborhood of Pittsburg; that the magnificent present of ten dollars made to him by the Hero, has been returned to the donor—not because the Alexander family were not poor enough to need the money, but because they despised the littleness of soul in a wealthy man, who could offer ten dollars in return for the loss of both arms in his service, where tens of thousands were spent in celebrating his praise.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.
The attention of the reader is invited to the address to the People of the United States, which will be found in the preceding columns of this paper. It is a calm, dignified and temperate document, prepared at Washington by a distinguished member of Congress, and issued at the close of the session, for the purpose of communicating to the people the views and feelings of our friends in Congress, and of the Administration. Another object, also after taking a deliberate survey of the state of parties throughout the Union, is to give the people a view of the grounds the friends of the Administration have for believing that their efforts will be crowned with success in the present important political struggle. We have every reason to believe that the calculations in this address are moderate, and will be more than realized. We have not as yet presented the public with any estimates, as to the probable number of votes which the two candidates will respectively receive in the several states. We therefore avail ourselves of the present occasion to submit the following calculation, which we think may safely be relied on.

Admitted	Jackson
Maine	9
New Hampshire	8
Massachusetts	15
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	8
Vermont	7
New York	23
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	6
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	0
North Carolina	0
South Carolina	0
Georgia	0
Tennessee	0
Kentucky	14
Ohio	16
Indiana	5
Illinois	3
Missouri	3
Louisiana	5
Mississippi	0
Alabama	0
Whole number of electors.	138
Necessary for a choice.	71
Doubtful.—All of which we have above	
assigned to General Jackson:	
Pennsylvania	28
Virginia	24
North Carolina	15
Tennessee	2
	69

Of some of the above doubtful cases, although Mr. Adams can be elected by a respectable majority without them, still he has more than an equal chance of receiving their votes also. The fair probability is, on the most careful estimate of present prospects that Mr. Adams will have a part of the doubtful states, and that his vote will be more than one hundred and fifty.

The Maryland (Rockville) Journal states that in order to swell the numbers of their Committee, the Jackson men have inserted in their lists, in one county of that State, the names of persons who have been dead for years, as members of the Committee of Vigilance! In Rockville district, they have placed on their list several administration men; and the following letter is published from Mr. Worthington, giving his reasons for declining to serve:

Mr. LEACH: I observe in your paper of the 21st inst., that I was appointed one of the committee of vigilance for the Rockville district, by the Jackson meeting held in Rockville on the 18th instant. I wish three years ago to tender to that highly respectable assembly of the friends of General Jackson, my thanks for the proffered preference, with my assurance that I cannot aid in the promotion of Gen. Jackson to the presidential chair; because military chieftains have uniformly been a bane to republics, and we should benefit by the experience of others, and not now make an experiment which has proved fatal to all republics that has ever existed. I cannot support the election of General Jackson because he made charges of a most ruinous nature against men high in the estimation of their fellow-citizens, which he has totally failed to prove. I cannot support the election of Gen. Jackson, because he has repeatedly put at defiance the laws of his country and trampled on the civil authority of this our republican government. I cannot support the election of Gen. Jackson, because he is not the avowed friend of the American System, or in other words, he has not avowed himself in favor of protecting our infant manufactures, that necessities of life may be as cheap in time of war as in time of peace, and that poor men may live by their industry, independent of the great land-holders. I cannot support General Jackson, because I think the present administration will do well enough; and as I do not wish to be over nice, well enough will do for me.

With due deference to the conflicting opinion of the Jackson caucus, I am, &c.
CHARLES WORTHINGTON.

The alarm created in N. Y. in consequence of the numerous fires, is of an intense description. The following significant scrap was picked up in Cherry street on the night of Thursday last:

"TO THE PUBLIC."
"Always pay your men when you employ them, else you will be set on fire, for I am the man, and catch me if you can!"

The Jackson Advocate, published at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, has been discontinued for the want of patronage.—This is rather a squally sign for the heroes.

JACKSON ARISTOCRACY.—GAG LAWS.
"Head Quarters, 7th military district, New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1844."

"The commanding general (Jackson) having seen a publication which issued from the press to day, &c. requires that you will hasten to remove any impression which so unauthorized and improper a statement may have made."

"Henceforward, it is expected that no publication of the nature of that herein alluded to and censured, will appear in any paper in this city, unless the editor shall have previously ascertained its correctness, and gained permission for its insertion from the proper source."

By command,
JOHN REED, aid-de-camp.
"M. Cotton, editor of the Louisiana Gazette."

The above are extracts from a general order issued by Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, after the treaty of peace. It shows the General's FEAR of a FREE PRESS, and his HOSTILITY to it.—We the People.

A letter to a gentleman of this city, from Virginia, contains the following information, which may be valuable to owners of lands in that state:

"I think it my duty to apprise you that, by a law of this state, all delinquent lands will be forfeited to the literary fund of this state, if the arrearages of taxes are not paid into the state treasury before the first day of July next. Although this law was published by the Auditor of public accounts, in a public newspaper of each state last summer, but few non-residents have noticed it."—Aurora.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1828.

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

ATTENTION!
N. CASTLE COUNTY.

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 INST.** 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.

We apprehend that our correspondent "Justice" is not correct in his opinions of the political course of the editor of the National Gazette. We once entertained the opinion that he was friendly to the Administration, and classed the Gazette among the papers of that party in the City of Philadelphia, but recent circumstances have convinced us that we were wrong, and had done him more justice than his merits entitled him to. If Mr. Walsh is the friend of the Administration, why does he not come out as the avowed friend and supporter of that cause? Why does he not employ his pen at times in refuting the calumny that has been heaped upon the almost spotless character of the cabinet? While every bark is putting to sea, fearlessly to contend with the common enemy—a base and unprincipled faction—the National Gazette lays backing and filling under the land, amusing both parties with her signals. When the contest shall be over we may expect to see Mr. Walsh come out under the flag of the victor—fire a great gun, and claim a wreath of laurel for his services.

It has been declared in print, that General Jackson stands pledged to Mr. Walsh, that in the event of his election, Mr. W. shall have an office under his administration, for certain services. This has never yet been contradicted.

The Patriotic Colonel says, "we mean to support no administration that is not created by the will of the people." So thought the

Colonel the moment he was refused the collectorship of the port of Wilmington; for the shock of the denial so aroused his patriotism that he discovered in the twinkling of an eye, that the administration was unconstitutional, chosen—that all their acts must be illegal; and consequently, the refusal of his application was also illegal; therefore, it would be illegal to support them; and the Colonel is too patriotic to do any thing illegal.

The sensitive Colonel is much hurt by some remarks in the paper called "We the People," upon the fact of his publishing the Laws of the United States, by authority, and consequently, for pay; and at the same time giving all the circulation in his little power to the calumnies and oft refuted falsehoods contained in the address of the Jackson Committee at Washington city.

In his paper of Friday last, he gives us a part of the history of the purchase of the "Watchman," from the former Editors. He says—"When the establishment was transferred to us, one of the conditions of that transfer was that the laws should be published as heretofore, and they receive the pay."

At the first glance this looks like a very hard bargain, and very incorruptible on the part of the Colonel—but taken in connection with what follows, and a few words we have introduced by way of elucidation and we see that the Colonel did not make any such very hard bargain neither; and that though he could not touch the filthy gold itself, it might be diverted to his use and benefit. He further says—"when this arrangement was making, we said to the late editors, that the authority which they had received from Mr. Clay to publish the laws must be returned to him, as we did not incline to take money from him, when we did not mean to support the administration of which he is the life, soul, and creator. The late editors, however, objected to return the authority, because they had already begun and made some progress in publishing the laws, and proposed receiving the money themselves" and placing it to our credit as so much on account of the purchase money, or making the price so much less, (the same thing you know) to which we consented—and further agreed, to fulfil all their contracts for advertising "on the same terms." Now this is what we call whipping the old fellow round the stump.

General William Clark, late Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, has been, by the President, appointed Treasurer of the United States—Judge Savage having declined the appointment on the ground that the duties of the office would confine him at Washington more than his health or private affairs would permit.

It will be remembered by our readers that Gen. Clark was dismissed a few months since from the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (an office which he had for many years held with the highest credit to himself, and advantage to the country), by the opposition party in the Legislature, because he would not declare himself favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson.

CONCERT.—It will be gratifying to the lovers of music and rational amusement, to learn that Mr. Gronlund (a pupil of the celebrated *Rode* of Paris) with his company of amateurs, will give another Concert at the Academy, this evening at 8 o'clock, which will be the last. We believe that the citizens of Wilmington have never before had offered to them an opportunity like the present, of enjoying music in its excellence. The performances of Mr. G. upon the violine are exquisite,—his "Fish Harp" is delightful beyond expression. The bill of fare for this evening is uncommonly rich. In addition to a number of Overtures, solos, symphonies and national airs, a duet and Spanish fandango, will be performed on guitars, and a duet on a violin and guitar—also, imitations of the organ and bagpipes on the violin by Mr. Gronlund.

The character and respectability of the performers, together with an unquestionable ability to delight and gratify a tasteful audience, cannot but ensure them, this evening, the company of our most respectable citizens, and a crowded house.

A ticket, the price of which is 50 cents, will admit a gentleman and lady.

For the Delaware Advertiser.
ARDENT SPIRITS ON PUBLIC DAYS.

Mr. Editor—Be pleased to present to your readers the following extract:

"Ardent Spirits on Public Days.—Through the judicious arrangements of our City Authorities, our beautiful common on election day, presented a most delightful spectacle. NO INTOXICATING LIQUOR was permitted to be sold there."—Boston Watchman.

Let it be earnestly recommended to our authorities, every where, to break up the destructive practice of selling intoxicating liquors on public occasions. Consider, how frequent and how extensive are the allurements to the most dangerous, the most debasing, and the most ruinous of all habits—**INFEMPERANCE.** There cannot be a meeting of referees, but people are incited to drink—there cannot be a coroner's inquest, but people are called upon to drink—there cannot be a meeting on public business, but drink—drink—drink—what will you drink? See how many of our young men are ruined—see how education is neglected,

It is time to bear testimony against this practice.

Let a single fact be mentioned to our shame. There have been very few, if any, convictions for selling liquors by small measure, in which our Governors have not remitted the penalty—I speak not of the present Governor, but of all our Governors—thus giving an unqualified encouragement to a practice that has done more than any thing else to produce ruin and distress.

The remains of **VAN WART**, one of the incorruptible men who captured Major Andro, were interred on Sunday, the 25th inst. His funeral obsequies were attended at the Greensburg church by the most numerous procession of relative and friends, ever witnessed in that county—a striking evidence of respect and esteem for the deceased. He was a member and ruling elder in the Greensburg Presbyterian church, and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. An eloquent and pious discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Remington, from Rev. xiv, 13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. He was 71 years old.

Wilmington, June 7, 1828.
At a meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected.

President—Dr. W. GIBBONS.
Vice President—WILLARD HALL.
Treasurer—Samuel Hillis.
Secretary—Henry Gibbons.
Censors—Ziba Ferris, Dr. W. W. Baber, E. W. Gilbert, Joseph Brimburn, Jr. Dr. J. F. Vaughn, Dr. H. F. Askew, Joseph Gill, Lea Pusey.

*The Managers of the Wilmington Union Colonization Society are requested to meet at the house of Willard Hall, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.
June 12.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For May, 1828.

Day	W. S. A. M.	P. M.	State of Weather.	Of Wind
28	54	64	fair and warm	N W
29	54	64	cloudy and rain	S W
30	56	68	do showy	do
31	54	64	fair	N W
June.				
1	54	66	do	do
2	60	70	fair and warm	S W
3	64	74	rain and fair	do
4	70	84	foggy and warm	do
5	72	80	fair	N W

Temperature, Greatest deg. of heat 84.
69. of cold, 54.

STOP THIEF!
\$15 REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the pasture field of the Subscriber living in New Castle Hundred and County and State of Delaware on Friday night last, a darkish BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high; between eight and nine years old; he has a star in his forehead; his mane and tail have been clipped with the scissors. Whoever will take up said Horse and Thief, and deliver them to me, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid—or Ten Dollars for the Horse.

WASHINGTON E. MOORE.
ALSO was stolen on the same night from two of my neighbors, a DEARBORN and HARNESS—the bed of the Dearborn is painted yellow, and the wheels red; the harness was good, and the mounting plain plate.
W. E. M.
June 12, 1828.
39—41.

ATTENTION!
RIFLE COMPANY.

It having been ascertained that Rifles can be obtained for the Company,—the members (and those wishing to become members) are requested to meet at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Officers and taking measures for organizing the Corps.
LEVI TALLEY, Secretary.
June 12.

Delaware and North Carolina
Consolidated Lottery.
CLASS No. 2.—EXTRA.

To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Thursday, the 26th of June, 1828.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$3,000	10 of	120
1 do 1,966	20 of	108
2 do 1,000	138 of	10
6 do 300	1150 of	4
6 do 200	8280 of	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, .25

For sale in great variety of numbers at **ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,** No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) Prizes paid on presentation. Bank Notes of the different States bought. Orders from abroad promptly executed.

"Bring us no more reports of blanks, Let them fly all!"

EXTRAORDINARY LUCK.
The "Prize Selling Office" has been true to its motto by selling the splendid capital of

\$10,000!

The following are the numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Connecticut State Lottery, Class No. 4.

54. 26. 20. 38. 30. 46. 14. 33.

Nos. 20, 26, 54, the three first drawn numbers, and the highest prize in the Lottery, was sold by us in shares—two shares of it to residents of this Borough. The remainder we sent abroad. This proves "beyond contradiction," as one of the fraternity observed (when he was exulting some time since), that ours is really, truly, and absolutely, the most fortunate office in the State of Delaware. Those, therefore, who want prizes, must apply at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Prize Selling Office, No. 28, Market-st.
June 12.

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.

Job Printing neatly executed.



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, 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 Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

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 in various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

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

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

PRICE: 50 CENTS 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 became so emaciated, when by chance, I had become acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

Witness, J. H. STEWART.
Philadelphia, February 14, 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 the 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 BARRETT, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street, Wilmington.

Also, at J. HARLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market-st.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. I.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 40.

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.

JUNE 19, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

BALLAD.

I saw her, when flow'rets bedecked the Spring
time,
In the first glow of beauty, and maidenly prime;
Her heart was all gladness, her soul was all
truth,
As she walk'd in the freshness of feeling and
youth!

Love came with the Summer, 'mid roses and
smiles,
And the heart of the maiden was caught by his
wiles—
I saw her, when blushes glow'd bright o'er her
brow,
As she knelt at his altar, and plighted her vow!

But the roses soon faded that deck'd Love's gay
bowers,
And the bright skies were shaded by tempests
and showers;
Then Autumn winds scatter'd the leaves as they
pass'd,
And hearts, too, like flow'rets, were chill'd by
the blast!

I saw her when sorrow had blighted her cheek,
When the heart of the mourner must wither—
or break;
'Mid the chill of affection that waits on decay,
When the flowers of existence have faded away!

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Oh say, thou best and brightest!
My first love and my last!
When be whom now thou slightest,
From life's dark scene hath pass'd,
Will kinder thoughts than move thee?
Will pity make one thrill
For him who lived to love thee,
And dying, lov'd thee still?

If, when that hour recalling
From which he dates his woes,
Thou feel'st a tear drop falling—
Ah! blush not while it flows:
But all the past forgiving
Bend gently o'er his shrine,
And say, this heart when living,
With all its faults—was mine!

THE BLESSED LAND.

"The inhabitants shall not say, I am sick."
ISAIAH.

Not sick!—Shall throbbing brows no more
With nameless anguish start?
No more the ebbing life-blood pour
Cold currents through the heart?
No tortured nerve with racking pain
To sudden madness thrill?
Nor strive the powerless limbs in vain
Their office to fulfill?
Is there no weak nor palsied hand,
Nor agonizing breast?
Where, Book of Mercy! is that land
Which thus thy page has blest?

Dwells there no sickness of the heart
Within that favored bound?
No pleasure with its poisoned dart
The unwary youth to wound?
No hope deferred, the soul to harm?
No joy on parting wing!
No love, with fickle smile to charm,
With false embrace to sting?
Oh glorious world!—from ill of time,
From fears and changes free,
Why should we think to seek that clime,
Though Death our passport be?

RESIGNATION.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God,
and in practice more conducive to human hap-
piness, than resignation to the divine will. He
who presumes to question the wisdom, the good-
ness, and the paternal solicitude, for the felicity
of man, of the Supreme Being, is guilty of the
most heinous of crimes, and deserving of the
most severe punishment. That wisdom, which
is displayed in the economy of the vast system of
creation—that goodness, which every page in the
volume of nature exhibits in language the most
forcible and endearing—that paternal solicitude
which the scheme of redemption and pardon so
gloriously illustrates, should silence every mur-
mur when we are afflicted, and teach us to con-
sider that we are chastised for the most benevo-
lent purpose, and corrected that we may be
ultimately designed. The globe is not con-
structed for the eternal soul. We should view
all its perplexities, as equally short lived and
transitory. He who uses the good things of this
world, without abusing them, whom prosperity
cannot elate, who puts a just value upon what
he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessing
which he is favored with into the hands of him
by whom they were bestowed, (when the re-
quisition made is an object of divine complacenc-
cy), will surely receive an abundant reward.
Resignation can alleviate the distress of this life,
calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort
to enliven the vale of tears through which our

pilgrimage must be made, and cheer with con-
soling expectation the gloom that lours over the
pillow of death.—Who then would have the
hardness to doubt the justice of the dispensa-
tions of Providence, or arraign Omniscience at
the tribunal of human presumption?

LORD'S PRAYER.

The following is a literal translation of the
Lord's Prayer in Cherokee.—Our Father who
dwellest above, honored be thy name. Let thy
empire spring to light. Let thy will be done
on earth as it is done above. Our food day by
day bestow on us. Pity us in regard to our hav-
ing sinned against thee, as we pity those who sin
against us. And lead us not in any place of
straying; but on the other hand, restrain us
from sin. For thine is the empire, and the
strength and the honor. So let it be.

TEN LADIES' FRIEND.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Ma-
dame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on
the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Bur-
gundy: "there is no such thing on earth, and
though there were, it would not be found at the
court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often
more severe than those of a private station. Be
neither vexed or ashamed to depend on your
husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your
only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony
in the married state. The best husbands and
wives are those who bear occasionally from each
other sallies of ill-humour with patient mildness.
Be obliging without putting great value on your
favours. Hope not for a full return of tenderness.
Men are tyrants, who would be free
themselves, and have us confined. You need
not be at the pains to examine whether their
rights be well founded; it is enough if they are
established. Pray God to keep you from jeal-
ousy. The affections of a husband are never to
be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen
behavior."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

The following letter from the late Lord Col-
lingwood to Mrs. Hall, contains some valuable
advice to mothers—
I had great pleasure—writes his lordship, in
the receipt of your very kind letter a few days
since, and give you joy, my dear Maria, on the
increase in your family.—You have now three
boys, and I hope they will live to make you hap-
py when you are an old woman. I am truly
sensible of the kind regard which you have
shown to me in giving my name to your infant;
he will bring me to your remembrance often;
and then you will think of a friend who loves
you and all your family, very much. With a
kind and affectionate husband, and three small
children, all boys, you are happy, and I hope
will ever be so. But three boys—let me tell
you, the chance is very much against you unless
you are forever on your guard. The temper
and disposition of most people are formed before
they are seven years old; and the common cause
of bad ones is the great indulgence and mistak-
en fondness, which the affection of a parent
finds it difficult to veil, though the happiness
of the child depends upon it. Your measures
must be systematic; whenever they do wrong
never omit to reprove them firmly, but with gen-
tleness. Always speak to them in a style and
language rather superior to their years. Proper
words are as easily learnt, as improper ones, and
when they will do well—when they deserve
commendation bestow it lavishly.
Let the feelings of your heart flow from your
eyes, and tongue; and they will never forget the
effect which their good behavior has upon their
mother, and this at an earlier time of life than
is generally thought. I am very much interested
in their prosperity, and that they may become
good and virtuous men. I am glad that you
think my daughters are well behaved girls. I
took much pains with them the little time that
I was at home. Endeavored to give them a con-
tempt for the nonsense and frivolity of fashion,
and to establish in its stead a conduct founded
on reason. They could admire thunder, and
any other of God's stupendous works, and walk
through a church-yard at mid-night without ap-
prehension of meeting any thing worse than
themselves. I brought them up not to make
grievous trifles, nor suffer any but what were in-
evitable.

THOUGHTS UPON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The branches of literature most essential for
a young lady in this country, appear to be,
1. A knowledge of the English language. She
should not only read, but speak and spell it
correctly, and to enable her to do this, she should
be taught the English grammar, and be frequ-
ently examined in applying its rules in common con-
versation.
2. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the
writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary
branch of a lady's education.—on this head, I
have only to add, that the Italian and inverted
hands, which are read with difficulty, are by no
means accommodated to the active state of busi-
ness in America, or to the simplicity of a republi-
can.
3. Some knowledge of figures and book-keep-
ing is absolutely necessary to qualify a young
lady for the duties which await her in this coun-
try: There are certain occupations, in which
she may assist her husband with this knowledge,
and should she survive him, and agreeably to the
custom of our country, be the executrix of his
will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advan-
tage from it.
4. An acquaintance with geography, and
some instruction in chronology, will enable a
young lady to read history, biography and travel-
ers, with advantage, and thereby, qualify her,
not only for a general intercourse with the world,
but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible
man. To those branches of knowledge, may
be added, in some instances, a general acquaint-
ance with the first principles of astronomy, natu-
ral philosophy, and chemistry, particularly
with such parts of them as are calculated to pre-
vent superstition, by explaining the causes, or
obviating the efforts of natural evil, and such as
are capable of being applied to domestic or culi-
nary purposes.

Better is a portion in a wife, than with a
wife.

A DAY OF HENRY THE IV.

FROM SULLY.

Equally with painted portraits of memorable
persons, I admire written portraits, in which the
character is traced with those minute touches,
which constitute life itself. Of this sort is the
domestic portrait of Henry IV of France, deline-
ated in a page or two of the original Memoirs of
Sully.

[The most striking passages follow; but it is
impossible for a translation to represent the old
emphatic simplicity of the original.]
"You must know, that one day his Majesty
being healthy, light-hearted, active, and in good
humor, on account of divers fortunate incidents
in his domestic affairs, and of agreeable news re-
ceived from foreign nations, and from the provin-
ces of his kingdom; and perceiving the morn-
ing fine, and every appearance of a serene day,
he rose early to kill partridges with his hawks
and falcons, with the design of returning so soon
as to have them dressed for his dinner; for he
said he never found them so nice and tender, as
when they were thus taken, especially as they
he himself snatched them from the birds of prey.
In which all things having succeeded to his
wish, he returned when the heat of the day be-
came troublesome; so that being come to the Lou-
vre, with the partridges in his hand, and having
ascended to the great hall, he perceived at the
further end Varenne and Coquet, who were
chatting together in expectation of his return,
to whom he called aloud, "Coquet, Coquet, you
shall have no occasion to pity our dinner, for
Roquelaine, Termes, Frontenac, Haramburg,
and I, bring wherewith to treat ourselves; quick,
quick, order the cook to spit them; and, after
giving them their share, see that there be eight
for my wife and me. I should here shall carry
her share; and tell her I am going to drink to
her health. See that you take for me those
that have been a little ripped by the hawk; for
there are three large ones, which I myself took
from them, and which are not touched at all."
As the King was talking thus, and seeing the
game shared, he saw Clieulle come, with his
great staff, and by his side Parfait, who bore a
large gilt basin, covered with a fair napkin, and
who from a distance, began to call, "Sire, em-
brace my thigh; Sire, embrace my thigh; for I
have got plenty, and nice ones they are." Which
the King, hearing, he said to those around him,
"Here comes Parfait, in high glee; this I want
not, you will add another pinch of fat to his ribs.
I see he brings me excellent melons, and am
glad of it, for I shall eat abelifully; and do
not hurt me when they are very good, when I
eat them while I am hungry, and before meat,
as my physicians prescribe. But you four shall
have your shares. So don't run after your
partridges till you have had your melons, which I
shall give you, after I have chosen my wife's
share and mine; and two which I have promis-
ed."

When the King had divided the partridges and
melons he went to his chamber where he gave
two melons to two lads at the door, and whis-
pered some words in their ear. Then passing on,
as he was in the midst of his great chamber, he
saw come out of the falcon closet, Fourcy, Ber-
inguen and La Fontis; the last carrying a large
parcel wrapped up, to whom he called, "La
Fontis, do you too bring me something for my
dinner?" "Yes, Sire," answered Beringuen;
"but it's cold food, and only fit for the eye."
"I want none such," replied the King, "for I
am dying with hunger, and must dine before I
do any thing. Meanwhile I shall sit down to
table and eat my melons, and take a glass of mus-
cat. But, La Fontis, what the deuce have you
there, so well wrapped up?" "Sire," said Fourcy,
"they are designs for patterns of diverse sorts
of stuffs, carpets and tapestry, in which your
best manufacturers mean to rival each other."
"Very good," said the King; "that will do to
shew my wife after dinner. And, faith, now I
think of a man (Sully) with whom I don't always
agree, especially when he calls baubles and
trifles are in question; and who says often that
nothing is elegant that costs double its real value."
Go you, Fourcy, send for him now; let one
of my coaches go, or yours."

"Sire," said Sully to the King, "your majesty
speaks to me so kindly that I see you are in
good humor, and better pleased with me than
you were a fortnight ago." "What," answered
Henry, "do you still remember that! That is
not my way. Don't you know that our affairs
should never last more than twenty-four hours?
And I know that the last did not prevent you
from setting about a good affair for my finances,
the very next morning; which, joined with other
things, great and small, which I shall tell you,
have put me in this joyous humor. The chief
is, for these three months, I have not found
myself so light and active as to-day; having
mounted my horse without steps or assistance.
I have had a fine hunt; my falcons have flown
well, and my greyhounds have run so that
they have taken three large hares. I thought
I had lost my best goose-hawk; it was brought
back. I have a good appetite; I have eaten ex-
cellent melons; and half a dozen quails have
been served up at my table, the finest and most
tender that I ever saw. I have intelligence
from Provence that the troubles of Marseilles
are quite appeased; and like news from other
provinces; and besides that never was year so
fertile; and that my people will be greatly en-
riched, if I open the exportation.

St. Anthoine writes to me that the Prince of
Wales (Henry, son of James I.) is always talking
to him of me, and promises you his friendship
on my account. From Italy, I learn that I shall
have the satisfaction, the honor, and glory, of re-
conciling the Venetians with the Pope. Bon-
hars writes to me from Germany, that the new
King of Sweden is more and more esteemed by
his new subjects; and that the Landgrave of Hes-
se gains me every day, new friends, allies, and
assured servants. Duzenal writes to Villery
that the event of the sieges of Ostend and Sluys,
having proved good and evil to both parties, the
excessive expenditure of money, the great loss
of men, and vast consumption of ammunition, on
both sides, have reduced them to such weakness
and want, that they will be equally constrained
to listen to a peace or truce, of which I must
necessarily be the mediator and guardian; a fair
opening to my wishes of composing all differenc-
es between Christian princes.

"Besides," continued the King, "to increase
my content in all these good news, behold me
at table, surrounded by worthy men, of whose
affection I am secure; and when you judge ca-
pable, I know, of entertaining me with useful
and pleasing conversation, which will save me

from thoughts of business, till I have finished
my dinner; for then will I hear every body, and
content them, if reason and justice can."

After this, the King, rising from the table,
went to meet the Queen, who was leaving her
chamber to go to her cabinet. As soon as he saw
her at a distance, he called out, "Well, m'amie,
did I not send you excellent melons, excellent
partridges, excellent quails? If you had as good
an appetite as I, you must have done them jus-
tice, for I never ate so much, nor for a long time
have I been in such good humour as to-day.—
Ask Sully; he will tell you the reason and will
repeat to you all the news I have received, and
the conversation that passed between him and
me; and three or four others."
"Indeed, Sire," answered the Queen, "then
we are all well to-day, for I never was more
gay, nor in better health, nor dined with better
appetite. And to prolong your joy and gladness
and mine too, I have prepared for you a ballet
and comedy of my invention; but I will not deny
that I have been assisted, for Duret and La Cle-
relle have not stirred from my side all this morn-
ing, while you were at the chase. The ballet
will represent, as they have told me, the happi-
ness of the golden age, and the comedy the most
amusing pastimes of the four seasons of the
year."

"M'amie," replied the King, "I am delighted
to see you in such good humour; pray let us
always live thus. But that your ballet and com-
edy may be well danced and well seen, they must
be performed at Sully's, in the great hall, which
I desired him to build expressly for such pur-
poses, and he shall see that none are admitted,
except those who bring orders to that effect.—
At present I wish to show you the patterns of
tapestry that Fourcy has brought, that you may
tell me your opinion."

For the Delaware Advertiser. Observations on the supposed Unity of Ori- gin of the Human species.

(CONTINUED.)
After this hurried, and consequently imperfect
view of the aborigines of Asia, we pass over into
Africa, in the Southern and Central parts of
which appears to be indigines and *ant genera*,
these being the regions of the native negroes,
whose form, color, features, and hair, distinguish
them from almost every other race of human be-
ings. They inhabit a country extending from
about 20° of N. latitude, to 34° or 35° S. latitude,
corresponding in that respect with that part
of the continent of America inhabited by the Mex-
icans, the Peruvians, the Chilians, &c. as also
with the greater portion of New Holland, New
Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, and many of the is-
lands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Yet,
when we come to compare the native inhabitants
of these similarly situated countries, we shall find
them, perhaps, more distinct in their charac-
teristic differences, than can possibly be found in
any other parts of the globe, let the climate,
soil, &c. be what they may.

The Northern part of Africa, along the Medi-
terranean coast, would seem to have been peopled
by the descendants of the Egyptians and
Abyssinians of African extract—by the Cartha-
ginians, who passed from Syria—and by the
Medes, Persians and Armenians. They have
appeared, in all ages of which history has given us
any account, to be radically distinct from the
Negroes, from whom they are separated by the
great desert of Zazara. These Northern inhabi-
tants have sent, at one time or another, consid-
erable Colonies to Spain; from which mixture,
and the Mahometan Arabs, who conquered them
about the seventh century of the Christian
era, have sprung the great mass of the present
Moors of Africa.

There is said to have been recently discover-
ed, in the interior of Africa, some nations or
tribes of a copper color, with lank hair, totally
distinct from the negroes of that continent;
but it wants the concurrent testimony of more
than one, to give the statement sufficient credit
for our acceptance; we shall therefore pass it
over as one of the romances so frequently in-
dulged in by the prolific imaginations of book-
making tourists.

Upon the supposition that every one is suf-
ficiently acquainted with the peculiar characteris-
tics of the Negroes of Africa, we will proceed
to take a view of the inhabitants of other sec-
tions of the globe, who are embraced within the
same parallels of latitude, and may therefore be
presumed to have been influenced by the same
temperature of climate.

The aborigines of Mexico, and that portion
of South America north of 37° of South latitude,
are rather above the middle size, muscular and
active—of a light copper complexion—straight
black hair and dark eyes—with thin lips and
prominent noses. The candid missionary,
Dobrizhoffer, after residing amongst them two
and twenty years, declares "that he cannot trace
any resemblance of the native Americans or their
languages in any other part of the globe—and
he would be inclined to believe, were it not
for apprehensions of ridicule, that they have
dropped from some other planet." May we
hope, that no man will seriously hesitate, at this
day, to express an opinion, even if grounded on
the supposition that they germinated in and
sprung from the soil on which they tread,
backed, as it was in the case of the honest
Dutchman, with the glaring fact, that they
resembled none of the known inhabitants of
the whole world. But mark the difference be-
tween them and the natives of the same latitude
in Africa! the great contrast must be striking
to every one who has gone through even a
schoolboy course of geography.

Let us turn for a moment from these once hap-
py regions—whose crumbling monuments of the
arts speak of better days—proclaim their stand-
ing in the ranks of men—and demand of us the
tear of sympathy, and the arm of protection—but
whose present humble sphere declares the fact,
that there is a transcendent genius and spirit of
invention held and exercised by a race of beings
whose physical developments are at least tan-
tantum with theirs—from this sickening scene
of human usurpation, let us cast our eyes upon
that less congenial, but no less interesting coun-
try—New Holland—located, as a greater portion
of that yet unexplored continent, is between 35
and 10 degrees of South latitude, we shall find

*Pinkerton takes it for granted that this pa-
graph is correct, but says our geography is too
imperfect to admit of precise illustration.—Geog.
art. Africa.

inhabited by a race of beings, wholly distinct
from either of those already mentioned.

Upon this remote and sequestered field,
nature seems to have pitched with a view to form
a connecting link between man and the inferior
animals—between the inhabitants of the land
and those of the water—and not only so, but in
the uniformity—the consistency and simplicity of
her laws, has woven the animal and vegetable
kingdoms so intimately together, that the civil-
ized stranger is struck with wonder and astonish-
ment, upon first beholding what would ap-
pear to him, a locomotive leaf—and greater
must be his reverence for the harmony and beau-
tiful order of the great moving power, when upon
a closer examination, he is again struck
with the delicate and complex organization of
the little insect, whose leaf-like sail, wafts it a-
long with the stately and steady movements of
a well rigged man-of-war.

Here is found a singular species of oppo-
sum, whose usual movement is by leaping upon
its hind legs, as though in imitation of the pigmy
race of human beings, presently to be describ-
ed. Here also, nature has blended the bird with
the quadruped, by elongating the jaw of the
latter into the complete bill of the duck. Here
the majestic and graceful Swan, has thrown off
her garb of proverbial white, and as though in
mourning for the lowest stage of human degre-
dation, has taken upon her the sable vesture of
deepest die! Here also, may be seen the singular
phenomenon of a fish leaping upon dry land,
much in the manner of our Frogs, the breast fin
serving the place of legs. And to cap the climax,
here also is found the characteristics of the
man and the monkey so intimately blended in
the same animal, that even the sagacious mind
of a Cuvier might mistake the one for the other.

Mr. Collins, in his remarks upon N. Holland,
says, "many of the natives had very prominent
jaws, and there was one man, who, but for the
gift of speech, might well have passed for an
orang Outang." He was remarkably hairy—
his arms of uncommon length—not perfectly up-
right in his gait—and in his whole manner seem-
ed to have more of the brute than of the human
species about him. Those who have been in the
country, will, from this outline of him, recollect
old *Whe-rang*—the name of the individual al-
luded to.

They may be considered as barely one degree
above the brute creation, and like the monkeys
are great mimics. They are very low in stature,
and ill made, having remarkably spare or thin
arms, legs, and thighs—hairy, with flat noses—
wide nostrils, thick lips, sunken eyes, heavy
brows, and a mouth spreading almost from ear
to ear—but with teeth singularly white and even-
†

They live in rude huts, constructed of the
bark of trees, in the form of our ovens, having
the fire place at the entrance, whilst all within
is one entire scene of filth and nastiness, from
the smoke, soot and ashes—here they turn in,
like pigs into a sty, in promiscuous confusion,
unless prevented by their enmities, and consequ-
ent assassinations—with less of architecture
than the beaver; and a sense of moral obligation
about equal to the domestic cat. They are
strangers to the common orders of society, and
are merely divided into families, the oldest of
whom, like our geese, is considered the father
or leader of the tribe—their food consists of fish,
or such animals as they can catch, either by run-
ning them down, or pursuing them from tree to
tree—as the opossum, the flying squirrel,
butterflies, caterpillars, and various other
worms.

In Borneo, an island situated immediately un-
der the equator, and one of the largest in the
world, the natives of the interior are black—with
long hair, of a middle stature, feeble and in-
active, but their features are superior to those of
Africa, having the prominent noses and thin lips
of the Europeans.

This island abounds in the Outang Outang,
and so nearly do they approach the human species,
to rival their neighbours of New Holland. "The
Orang Outang," says Goldsmith, in his Animat-
ed Nature, "which of all other animals most
resembles the human race, is seen of different
sizes, from three to seven feet high." The
external differences between it and the renowned
lord of creation, are very slight—the most
obvious, is the flatness of the nose, the lowness
of the forehead and want of prominence of the
chin—the ears, proportionably too large—the
eyes too close to each other, and the interval be-
tween the nose and mouth too great. "The body
and limbs differ, in the thighs being too
short and the arms too long—in the thumbs be-
ing too little, and the palms of the hands too
narrow—the feet also, rather more like hands than
feet—and the whole animal, although, perhaps,
sufficiently silly in the waist, yet too much bent
upon its haunches, to constitute a well formed
modern dandy.

But, when examined anatomically, a surprising
similitude is found to prevail in its internal con-
formation—it differs from man in having 13 ribs
instead of 12; the vertebrae of the neck being
shorter; the bones of the pelvis narrower; the
orbit of the eyes deeper; (the kidneys rounder;
the urinary and gall bladders longer and smaller;
and quaters of a different figure). Such are the
principal differences between the internal parts
of this animal and man—in almost every thing
else, they are entirely and exactly the same, dis-
covering the most astonishing congruity.

Some of the varieties of this race of beings,
are known to be under a form of government—
to invent policies, and enforce subordination—
exercising a species of discipline amongst
themselves that might put to blush the most sa-
gacious politicians of civilization. "I have fre-
quently been a witness," says Margrave, "of
their assemblies and deliberations. Every day,
both morning and evening, the Ouaries assem-
ble in the woods to receive instructions.—
When all come together, one among the num-
ber takes the highest place in a tree, and makes
a signal with his hands to the rest to sit round,
in order to hearken—as soon as he sees them

*Bongainville.

†Pink. Geog. vol 2, p. 391.

Quoted from Collins.—Who says also, "They
have no religion whatever, but a faint idea of a
future state of existence, believing they return
to the clouds from whence they came."

Have accounts from various navigators, that
"In some parts of their ceremonies they even
despise the human species, and acknowledge a
superiority in brutes—as the Opossum, Kan-
goroo, &c."—p. 363.

Goldsmith, on the authority of Dr. Tyson

...he begins his discourse with so loud a voice, and in a manner so precipitate, that to hear him at a distance, one would think that the whole company were crying out at the same time; however, during that time, one only is speaking, and all the rest observe a profound silence. When done, he makes a signal with his hand for the rest to reply—and at that instant, they raise their voices together, until by another sign from the hand, they are enjoined silence. This they as readily obey till, at last, the whole assembly breaks up, after hearing a repetition of the same kind of preaching.

The missionary Carle, who visited Angola for the purpose of converting the savage natives to Christianity, found the monkeys more faithful in their services than the men. When his health was impaired by the inclemency of the climate—his patience exhausted by the obstinacy of the natives, and his little provisions daily plundered without redress—he taught them to attend him, to guard him, whilst sleeping, against thieves and rats; to comb his head and fetch him water; and assured us, they were even more tractable than the human inhabitants of that gloomy and forbidding country. The savages, both of Africa and America, suppose them to be men—like, thoughtful beings, capable of speech and conversation, but obstinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour.

The Outrage-Outangs of Borneo, in their domestic comforts are in some respects superior to the inhabitants of New Holland; and so far from living wholly on raw animal or vegetable matter, they are known to collect combustible, elicit a spark, and blow up a fire to broil their fish, and boil their rice, &c. so that man is not, as has been conjectured, the only cooking animal—and these therefore, who have made that line of demarcation between man and the inferior animals, with others have to be added, or connect the Bornean Outrage Outang with his majestic king George the 4th of England, or even with the glorious representative of St. Peter on the papal chair of Rome—which, no doubt, many of warm advocates of the one original Adam, would consider it as tracing his offspring with a vengeance.

In the island of Sumatra, also, there are inland races of little men completely covered with long hair, who rate but little, in their physical constitution or mental manifestations, superior to the Outrage Outangs just mentioned.

Between the 10th degree of South latitude, and the equator, is found the island of N. Guinea, the residence of that singular and splendid production of nature, the bird of Paradise, of which ten or twelve varieties are enumerated. Here, as though intending to contrast extreme beauty with the utmost deformity, the aspect of the inhabitants is frightful and hideous—like men seen about in body—the skin rough and of a shining black; eyes very large; noses flat; thick lips, and monstrous mouths; the hair curly, and either a jet black or fiery red, mostly dressed in a vast brush or mop from 2 to 3 feet in circumference. Some of those of the interior, live almost altogether in the trees which they ascend by means of a notched pole, drawing it after them to avoid surprise, and passing from branch to branch with the activity of a monkey, catch from time to time, the various animals and insects necessary to the cravings of their depraved appetites.

In the F.ew Islands, between the 10° of North latitude and the equator, we find a stout well formed people, their complexions of a deeper colour than is understood by that of copper; the hair dark, long and flowing; and the features well proportioned and handsome.

There are many other islands within the limits prescribed, and in the vicinity of those already mentioned, whose inhabitants present the general appearance of some one or other of those just described. But by extending our view to the Pacific Ocean, we shall find the Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, the Marquesas, and many others, between the latitudes proposed, in which the natives equal, if not surpass, all other nations in symmetry of shape and regularity of features, their complexions merely that of tawny, whilst some of their women are nearly as fair as our Europeans; fine soft skins, and the hair, as with us, of different colours, on different individuals. Soft and harmonious in their voice and speech—their language may be considered as the Italian of the uncivilized. Their rude manufactures evince very great ingenuity—some specimens of which may be seen in our cabinet: their dwellings, which are frequently 18 to 20 feet in length, contain some articles of furniture, as trays, mats, baskets, chests, &c. They manufacture a species of cloth from the bark of trees, and are also acquainted with the art of weaving, as they fabricate another kind composed of real threads, probably from the flax, which is found abundant in some of their islands.

*Pink Geog. vol. 2, p. 344. Where the voyage of Beckman, published in 1718, are quoted as the best authority. Also quoted D'Anville.

By the account of Mr. Marsden, there are inland races covered with long hair and little superior to Ouzang Outangs of Borneo.—Pink. vol. 2, p. 338.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public—No. 18.] AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land, sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been, or may be sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts, passed on the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of, the United States, be revived, and be extended for the further term of three years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: Provided, also, That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid at the rate of twenty per centum on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum, chargeable thereon; and the right of redemption shall cease, as well to the heirs and assigns of the land so purchased, on behalf of the United States, as to the original thereof.

Approved—28th April, 1828.

[Public—No. 19.] AN ACT extending the limits of certain Land Offices in Indiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the lands in the State of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, which lie east of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the southern boundary of Fort Wayne District, shall be attached to the Land District, the Land Office of which is established at Fort Wayne, and that all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished in said State, and which may be

rest of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, shall be attached to the Land District, the Land Office of which is established at Crawfordsville.

[Public—No. 20.] AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands, conveyed to the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where lands have been, or shall hereafter be, conveyed to, or for the United States, for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, light-houses, or any like purpose, or in payment of debts due the United States, which shall not be used, or necessary for the purposes for which they were purchased, or other authorized purpose, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause the same to be sold, for the best price to be obtained, and to convey the same to the purchaser by grant or otherwise.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to procure the assent of the Legislature of any State, within which any purchase of land has been made, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other useful buildings, without such consent having been obtained; and also to obtain exclusive legislation over any such tract as is provided for in the sixteenth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution; and that he be authorized to procure the like consent and exclusive legislation as to all future purchases of land for either of those purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, in all cases where lands have been conveyed for the United States to individuals or officers, be authorized to obtain from the person or persons to whom the conveyance has been made, a release of their interest to the United States.

Approved—28th April, 1828.

[Public—No. 21.] AN ACT authorizing the Legislative Council of Florida to meet in October instead of December; and repealing the proviso in the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida, and for other purposes," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida shall begin its next session on the second Monday in October instead of December, and annually thereafter, on the same day in said month of October.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proviso in the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida, and for other purposes," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as approving any act or acts heretofore passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor and Legislative Council, at the next session of said Council, to divide said territory into thirteen election districts in such manner as to give to each the same number of qualified electors, as nearly as conveniently may be, and to secure to each district an equal representation; and the said Governor and Council shall have power, from time to time, to alter and regulate the several districts in such manner as the increasing population of the territory may require.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Judges of the Superior Courts in said Territory shall have power to order extra terms of said Courts, or to adjourn them to any other time and place when the public interest may require it, and when from sickness or other cause, the Judges cannot hold the regular terms, giving due notice of the same; and it shall also be lawful for the said Judges to hold Courts in either of the Districts, when the Judge of the district is absent, or prevented from attending by sickness or other cause.

Approved—28th April, 1828.

[Public—No. 22.] AN ACT to authorize the cancelling of a Bond, therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cancel a certain Bond, given in pursuance of the decree of the said Court, for the exportation, beyond the limits of the United States, of sundry African negroes, parcel of the cargo of the Spanish vessel called the Antelope, or Ramirez, which bond was executed by Cuesta, Manzanal and brothers, by their Attorney, and Joseph Cummings, and Francis Sorrel, and acknowledged by them on the twenty-fourth December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before the Marshal of the Georgia District, in the penalty of fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars, and conditional for the exportation of the slaves aforesaid.

Approved—30 May, 1828.

[Public—No. 23.] AN ACT making a supplementary appropriation for the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the armament of fortifications.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to apply the sum of eighteen hundred dollars of the money heretofore appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department, to the confirmation and completion of the purchase of thirty acres of land, near the city of Savannah, in Georgia; which purchase was conditionally made by Lieutenant C. A. Waite, for the purpose of erecting barracks for the United States.

Approved—2d May, 1828.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same hereby are, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say—

For completing the work remaining to be done, on and about the Public Buildings, fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars and eight cents;

For the cost of a building lot, and other expenditures for the Jail at Alexandria, one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixteen cents;

For the completion of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents;

For defraying the expense of a building, near the Navy Department, twelve hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighteen cents.

For an entrance and door-way into the Capitol, from the top of the terrace on the western front, three thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ten cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to be caused to be built, an Engine-house, for the accommodation of the Franklin Engine Company, under suitable conditions, to secure the faithful performance of the work, and to procure an Hydraulic Engine, and the requisite appurtenances of the same; and that the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the Architect of the Capitol shall cease and determine; and that the said Architect shall on said day deliver up to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings all the books, plans, accounts, vouchers, and all other papers and things belonging to his office; and the said Commissioner shall take charge of, and superintend the Public Buildings, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by law; and that the said Commissioner be required to reside near the Capitol.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the regulations of the City of Washington, for the preservation of the public peace and order, be extended to the Capitol and Capitol square, whenever the application of the same shall be requested by the presiding officer of either House of Congress; and the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to obey such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed, jointly by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of all such portions of the Capitol, its appurtenances, and the enclosures about it, and the public buildings and property in its immediate vicinity, as are not in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress; that it shall also be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the presiding officer of either House of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping and police, of those portions of the Capitol and its appurtenances, which are in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress respectively; and that it shall also be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the President of the United States, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the Public Buildings and public property, in the City of Washington; and the Commissioner and his assistants are hereby authorized and empowered, to use all necessary and proper means for the discharge of the aforesaid duties; and the necessary assistants of the Commissioner shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress; one moiety of the said sum to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and the other moiety to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Approved—2d May, 1828.

[Public—No. 25.] AN ACT to authorize the purchase and distribution of the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred and fifty copies of the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States, to contain an index, to the same, to be well bound; and cause to be distributed, one copy thereof to the President of the United States, one copy to the Vice President of the United States, one copy to each of the Heads of Departments; to the Attorney General of the United States, to each of the Senators, and Representatives, and to each Delegate of Territories of the Twentieth Congress; fifteen copies to the Secretary of the Senate, and thirty copies to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of that House; one copy to each branch of the Legislature of each State and Territory; and one copy to each of the Executives of the several States and Territories; and cause the residue due to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—9th May, 1828.

From the Marylander

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

This extraordinary personage is now about 61 years of age; is rather tall and thin though muscular and capable of enduring great hardship and privation. His complexion is bronzed by time and exposure. His dark grey eye is keen, and expressive of the violent workings of his soul. His language whether written or spoken is in a high degree ungrammatical confused and even unintelligible. (See his letters to Mr. Monroe, to Gov. Rabun; to George W. Campbell; to the Secretary of War; his charges against Arbutnot, &c. &c.) This uniform character of the language is an infallible indication of the character of the ideas which it signifies; and accordingly every attempt at reasoning which he has made indicates a confusion of ideas which cannot be adequately explained by his very defective education; but must be referred to as a radical defect of intellect.

But though his intellectual faculties are below mediocrity, he possesses, in an eminent degree, decision and energy of character, &c. His personal courage, also is said to be great; but it is merely animal ferocity. He is the slave of the most violent and ungovernable passion which have in

numerable instances hurried him on to the perpetration of the most horrid crimes. The deliberate massacre of Woods; the seven regulars at Nashville; of the six Tennessee militiamen of Arbutnot and Ambriester; of the four Indians decoyed on board his boats at St. Marks; and above all his massacre of one thousand unarmed Indian men women and children at the Horse-Shoe (See his own letter to Gen. Pinkney in Niles Register, dated 28th March, 1814.) furnish a bloody commentary on this part of the portrait. Under the cloak of perfect disinterestedness, he conceals the most rapacious avarice. (1) Affecting to sigh for retirement, (2) his very vitals are consumed by his mad ambition "to drive the chariot of the sun." Under the mask of moderation he conceals the most immoderate love of arbitrary power. (3) Though he has on so many occasions, shown his contempt for our constitution and laws, yet he is not in principle hostile to republican government; for in truth, he has no principles at all on the subject of government. Neither is he in principle, hostile to the institutions of his country, for in truth, he knows nothing, and is incapable of knowing any thing about them. But his innumerable outrages of every restraint of law and order which may stand in the way of the gratification of his love of power, or of his malignant passions.

The mind is apt to associate candour with the profession of arms; but Gen. J. is an exception; and his letters to President Monroe prove that he is capable of offering (though in uncourtly phrases) the most avile adulation as his letters to Dr. Coleman of N. C. on the subject of the tariff proves him capable of the meanest duplicity. The chronicle of his life is the history of one who scruples not to violate the laws of God (4); the law of nations (5); the constitution and laws of his country; and the orders of his government (3).

On the whole, after the present strange delusion shall have subsided, and TRUTH shall have regained her empire, we shall look back with astonishment at the infatuation which now possesses us. And impartial History, when she tells that a large portion of the freemen of this country were anxious, even to a degree of frenzy to elevate to the highest power in it, a man whom they knew by dear experience to be a blood-thirsty tyrant; that they were eager to commit the official guardianship of their constitution and laws to a man who, as they themselves well knew, had often wantonly trampled upon them in violation of the most solemn oaths; that they endeavoured to commit the peace of the United States with foreign nations and their harmony among themselves, to the care of a man, who, they themselves well knew had done more than any other, to involve them in foreign war and in domestic broils; that they strove to promote to the most important, difficult, and delicate station in the government, a man who was grossly illiterate, ignorant, incapable of any intellectual duty—will furnish to the enemies of republican institutions, the strongest argument against the capacity of man for self-government, that the history of the world has ever afforded.

A LIMNER.

NOTES.—1. See the rejected article in the treaty of Fort Jackson, by which he extorted from the Indians a tract of land ten miles square for himself.

2. "I have looked forward to that happy period when I would retire from public life." See Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, 18th March, 1817.

3. See his conduct in levying troops and officering them, without authority, in Tennessee; in annihilating the civil government at New Orleans, and establishing a military despotism in lieu of it.

4. "Thou shalt do no murder."

5. By the execution of prisoners of war non-combatants, women and children; and by attacking and taking the forts of Spain, a friendly nation.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1828.

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

On Saturday last the friends of the Administration, in Newcastle County, held their County Meeting at Sawdon's Corner, and truly we may say we never before saw a more respectable collection of people. The number, as correctly as we could ascertain, was between 250 and 300 persons. The meeting, though not large, was more numerously attended than we could expect, when we considered the day, which was the busiest of the whole week, among store-keepers, and the season, which was far from being one of leisure among farmers. But we have the satisfaction to say that the bone and sinew of N. Castle County were there.—The yeomanry, the fat and strength of the land, were there. Many who attended that meeting declared that altho' their hay harvest was at its height, and no other occasion could have drawn them from their business—yet, when the liberties of our country are at stake—when so good a cause as that of the present virtuous, enlightened and peaceful administration is threatened, and likely to suffer by the aspiring ambition of a base and unprincipled faction, who have grown so bold as to declare that, "the Administration shall be put down, though it be as pure as the angels of Heaven."—When such threats are fearlessly made, in the council chamber of the nation, it is time, say they, that every honest American should raise his hands in defence of our public institutions, which were purchased by the blood of our fathers; and which we, as true patriots and republicans, value as we do our lives.

At the meeting we had an opportunity of conversing with a number of gentlemen, the most respectable for standing and veracity, from all parts of the county; and the information which we obtained, has convinced us more than ever, that the friends of the good cause are increasing in zeal and numbers. Notwithstanding the cunning devices of the Jacksonites, who leave nothing undone that they think will help their rotten and mouldering cause—the friends of correct principle remain firm and steadfast—imma-

ken in confidence, and unsubdued in spirit.—They have borrowed zeal of their enemies, which they turn to good account; and if our friends here will only be up and doing, and exert themselves to but half the degree of our opponents, we will say, without fear of violating truth, that this county will give at the coming election, a majority for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and the AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We are aware that this belief will be denied by the opposition. They make it a point of course, to deny and even ridicule every thing that is said which does not go to the account of Jackson.—But this will not make it less true or certain. All that is required to ensure us a complete victory, is, that the party exert itself to pluck up the weeds of error which have been so industriously sown upon the people, and plant in their place the seed of TRUTH.

The New York State Convention friendly to the Administration of the General Government, assembled at Albany on the 10th inst. Above one hundred delegates from the different counties appeared and answered to their names. The Convention was organized by calling the venerable patriot, Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, to the Chair, and appointing Peter Sharp and Robert S. Rose, Esqrs. Secretaries. Among many truly spirited and patriotic resolutions that were reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, and adopted by the meeting, we observe and copy the following:

Resolved, That the confidence of this convention in the public and private worth and integrity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, remains unimpaired; that his administration of the government of the U. States, since his accession to office, manifests the profound statesman and an untiring zeal to promote the best interests of the nation; under his wise counsels and guidance the national character has been sustained, and its prosperity advanced; and that he richly merits our grateful acknowledgements as a faithful and beneficent administrator of our public affairs.

A resolution was adopted recommending a State Convention of Delegates from all the Counties, to assemble at Utica, on the 23d June next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

From the very best information that we can obtain from New-York, we have every reason to believe that three fourths of the electoral votes of that State will be given for the Administration.

Late and important from Europe.—The packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived at New York on the morning of the 16th inst. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. By this arrival, the Commercial Advertiser has received London papers to the 15th inclusive.

Don Miguel had been proclaimed king of Portugal without opposition, in Coimbra, and several other towns. An armistice had been concluded on the 12th between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean Governments, through the mediation of the British Government, by the agents of the two powers in London.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The long threatened crisis has at length arrived. The die is cast; and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman. The Russian Declaration of War is received; and the Manifesto by which it is accompanied. We have not time to give the Declaration, extending to more than two columns, this evening. It will appear to-morrow. Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Sebastopol co-operates on the side of Varna, the corps of General Paskovitch, flushed with its recent triumphs in Persia, is to advance through the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation, with which the war is expected to commence.—The Russians, it is said, would cross the Danube about the same time, into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona. The State Papers issued on this occasion possesses all that diplomatic tact for which the Russian Cabinet under Count Neesselrode, has been always distinguished.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received from our Correspondent at Buenos Ayres, advices to the 5th April. The state of the markets and public opinion decidedly expressed that peace between that government and Brazil, was not very distant. The propositions received by the Heron, British sloop of war, and sent back by the same vessel to Rio, with the modifications, by the B. A. government were not precisely fitting; but it was expected that they would be accepted. The return of the Heron was daily looked for. In the mean while, says our correspondent, "this event has had its full effect on all mercantile operations. The mere rumour of a probable speedy peace, has caused a sudden depression of 50 per cent. in the prices of every article of foreign produce, in our markets." The great embarrassments into which our merchants find themselves suddenly plunged, are productive of the most melancholy results. Failure follows upon failure, and the commercial distresses at present prevailing, are said to be without example in this country.

It was positively stated that neither of the belligerents could retract, even if they wished to do so.—That having accepted the mediation of a neutral nation, and agreed upon the basis of a treaty, they have compromised themselves; and that a peace honorable to both parties will ensue. This idea received confirmation from a letter received by the chairman of the Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil Association, to a memorial forwarded to the British Ministry.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, dated

BUENOS AYRES, April 4, 1828.

The extraordinary events here which have in train followed Garcia's disgraceful negotiation for peace, while they are to us

subjects of amazement and regret, cannot but be deplored also by all our civilized neighbors. You will wonder at them; but unless you be familiar with the long series of causes which prepared them, you will perhaps with difficulty conceive how these remarkable changes and revolutions in the State may have been brought about so suddenly and in such rapid succession. And, really, the whole political State machine—for the last few months so complex in its nature and organization, irregular, halting, retrograde in its operation, yet forcibly kept in action—presents on the history of the several recent administrations, a subject which baffles any attempt at clear and correct relation, and will offer to the future historian a task that even the most sagacious will find truly perplexing and difficult. With the resignation of President Rivadavia—which was followed by the six weeks administration of Dr. Lopez, and the subsequent election of General Manuel Dorrego, a leader of the party so violent in their opposition to the administration of Mr. Rivadavia; the National Authorities ceased to exist; and that event, while it announced a universal revolution in the organic system of the Republic, has changed the relative social position of each Province of the Union.

The former province of Buenos Ayres, suppressed, as you may recollect, by a strong and impolitic measure on the part of Mr. Rivadavia, is resuscitated, and its Government temporarily charged with the foreign affairs of the nation, and the prosecution of the war against Brazil; but all the elements of national association appear to be dissolved and the epoch when a new and durable union shall take place of all the provinces—when a firm and perfect structure shall be formed of what have been using ourselves to call the *Republic of La Plata*. I apprehend is removed far from the present moment. It is useless to disguise the truth, bitter as it may be to the friends of real liberty. Still, it is not necessary to enter here into an investigation of all the causes which have operated to bring about the drama which is now being acted—we see, we feel their effects; and a very slender exposition of facts would suffice to arrest the progress of misconception abroad. Perhaps there is not one among all the several provinces that does not conceive the very aspiring idea of constituting itself a separate and independent State. The belligerent Brazilian laughs and exults at our dissensions and our disorganization. The Constitution, to frame which a Congress was expressly convoked, and which was produced only after years of labor, is spurned and rejected; and a most unaccountable spirit of discord prevails in all the interior provinces. This is fanned by the machinations of a few restless and ambitious military leaders, who from time to time breaking up the sanctuary of internal peace, the blast of civil war is blown throughout the whole territory of the Republic. The rival chiefs, leading on the knights errant of the *Federal system*, on the one side—on the other, the champion advocates of the foreign hope—*Unitarianism*, or the consolidated form—march forth to oppose each other in the field, and stain the soil of their country with the blood of their fellow citizens.

Nor are the other several States of the continent less unhappy than La Plata, in their repeated attempts to organize their Governments. Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Columbia, Guatemala, Mexico—all are agitated by civil dissensions, and torn by factions, and events, in every section of Southern America, seem to be thickening round the cloudy couch of Liberty, and the most menacing shadows passing over the radiant sunrise of all her young Republics.

A six years' peace under the late provisional ministerial government, the operation of wise laws, the influence of liberal institutions, and of that spirit and emulation which must ever be productive of social prosperity—proved not to be sufficient for the regeneration of a people whose principles in theory, and habits in practice, unhappily stand in the most direct and positive adversity. It is now only the lenient hand of time and a restorative repose in a long and undisturbed peace, that can heal the body politic, and weave for them the bonds of a National Compact that shall be indissoluble. To constitute the Nation under a wise and happy system, which shall have for its basis the perfect law of liberty, her Legislators should sit down to their labors in the complete absence of all civil commotions, and only in the shade of the most perfect possible domestic quietude and peace.

I may possibly be in error—I could wish, in truth, that I were—and it may be that some great event, some extraordinary combination of circumstances, shall hasten the happy period of a cordial and permanent re-union of these provinces. I have spoken from a view of the actual state of things, and the gloomy perspective the future presents—from the melancholy experience of the past—and the few flattering hopes that are now held out by such a universal political dissolution; and it does appear to me that, without a mighty change in the habits, in the feelings, in the principles of the people, any attempt at a re-union in a political centre, would be, as often as repeated, merely a concentration into one point of factions which, ever and anon, upon the slightest blast of discord, would blow out into civil war. True, the popularity of the present outward struggle, and the universal cry of vengeance against the despot of Brazil, have operated to produce a temporary coalition in front of the common enemy; but it matters not what signal is thrown out for union; or that names, or that persons be changed, the materials remain to reproduce the same effects, and every project that is started at this time for attaining that end, proves to be either an idle chimera of party, or a child of the monster ambition.

It is a matter worthy of admiration that these people, knowing from past experience that the most dangerous rock on which their liberties can be wrecked, is that of giving too much influence to military power, should not have profited of the propitious moment afforded by several years of a wise and liberal administration under a new and wholesome regimen, to establish so firmly the same basis as to ever ward the necessity of substituting that political morality, which operates to invest every individual in the great mass of citizens, with a strong armor for the defence of his rights, by a system so favourable to the designs of tyranny and despotism. If we keep in view the past history of these provinces, we will not be surprised by the political phenomenon recently exhibited in the Banda Oriental, in the unwarrantable and despotical proceedings of Lavalleja, in the case of the two civil ma-

trates, *O'Campo and Ferrero*. It is a repetition only of what has been, previous to the year 1820, so often witnessed in this as well as the other provinces, and with which the inhabitants had grown familiar. The scenes of April, 1820, the affair of San Roque's Temple, &c. might be cited. They were the results of the conflict between physical and moral force—where military power, on the one side, reared its mailed crest against philosophy and reason and civil right, on the other. He who, after combatting a thousand perils, at length succeeded in possessing himself of the supreme command, was secure in his new post only for a short time, when another, from among those upon whose shoulders he had glimmered into power, appeared with the same long-lingering desire and ambition to occupy it himself. A Colonel, the Captain of a troop, could uproot the whole base of power; and the political existence of these, in turn, reposed on their subalterns—on the sergeants, the corporals, or drummers of their corps.—Such were the consequences of a preponderance of military influence; to tyrannize, being the circle of vicissitudes, of which its chiefs all went the rounds. It was, indeed, a subject of congratulation to the country that for six years past a sound political morality, predominated—an enlightened system and policy, maintaining their sway, marked by the establishment of liberal institutions, and the rapid march in this quarter of the great cause of mankind. But Buenos Ayres, which has been called the *Athena of South America*, and which appears to be more advanced than any of the sister States in the career of civilization and free principles, has nevertheless, this day, to deplore that she did not avail of that favourable period to institute and nurse, on firmer basis, all those cardinal principles and guaranty institutions, without which the system of Liberty will continue to be more exposed than even at its birth or first introduction.

And first of these—that great palladium of human right, the *Freedom of the Press*, should have been established in a manner secure and perfect. The present Government have proposed the establishment of what is here called the *Tribunal of the Press*, without being quite clear as to whom should properly belong the power, or attribute of naming the jury to compose it—a question on which we see suspended the very fundamental guarantee of that bulwark of freedom—and it has been considered a triumph for the "Cause of Principles" that they should at length have discovered and determined the exercise of that faculty to be the proper right of the legislative power, a branch which should one day become in any degree subservient to the designs of ambition or ruled by faction, is susceptible of being constituted the most formidable engine in the agency of tyranny—and is that, above all others, in this country, of which the people should be most watchful and jealous, and against the possible encroachments of which, most strongly fortified.

A convention is about to meet at the city of Santo Fe, to be composed of representatives from all the provinces. Two have been already elected for that of Buenos Ayres, and are to set out in a few days for the place of meeting. The earliest object of that Assembly is well known to be to impeach and bring to trial Mr. Rivadavia and other members of the late administration; and it is not possible to foresee to what extent the personal animosity and the folly of the party now in power, may urge them. One of the first acts of the new Executive was to pass to the Legislature a message signed by Mr. Dorrego and his four Ministers, or Secretaries, representing the miserable state of the country and its finances; and which, including in the bitterest censures on the ex-administration, and severe strictures on some of the most happy conceived measures of Mr. Rivadavia, dwells, lastly, on those well concerted plans of the present Government; and proposed innovations, by which all these enormous evils are speedily to be corrected, and the country rendered happy and flourishing.

It commences by making a mournful and pathetic description of the wretched condition in which they found affairs on assuming the reins of government: the treasury exhausted; the revenues pledged in anticipation—the army without clothing—the marine disorganized—alludes to the mal-projection and miscarriage of measures, and to the melancholy consequences that might result. In short, it describes the Republic as on the very verge of ruin, from the negligence, or the want of wisdom and foresight in the former Administration, or in its chief, Mr. Bernardino Rivadavia.

Thus, in this most curious document, clothed in the respectable robe of officiality, has it been ingeniously attempted, by casting his fair and well earned fame on the mercy of scandal's clamor, to derogate from the reputation of one of the greatest statesmen South America has yet produced—a man whose genius and character should justly occupy a place ample and eminent in the annals of his country.

All eyes, here, are turned to regard the course that may be taken by the United States, in the present differences existing between that country and Brazil. With interest and concern often it is asked, can the American government repose calmly and meekly under the load of contumely and outrage which has been heaped upon them and their citizens, by the *gew-gaw Emperor* and his slaves? Rather will they not, by adopting prompt and energetic measures, furnish an example that may operate to check the lawless depredations on their property, and rights, not alone by the subjects of his majesty, but now by others, who are not slow to follow the example of the Imperial freebooters, when, by the astonishing apathy of our own government, they are inspired with the belief, that by plundering our citizens, they incur no penalty, and that to prey on every commerce under our flag is to be practised with the most entire impunity. The extraordinary forbearance hitherto shown by the United States towards the Brazilians, only invite to fresh crimes, in each succeeding instance more outrageous and intolerable; and a case has lately occurred which furnishes a striking proof of the tendency of this great evil to extend itself. An Argentine privateer, *El Rayo Argentino*, sails from this place on a cruise—falls in with the brig *Ruth*, of Philadelphia, bound on an inoffensive voyage—captures her, as though she had been a Brazilian coaster, and putting on board a prize crew, orders her into port, where she has recently arrived, escaping the blockading force—the Captain of the privateer repeatedly expressing his confidence, even if he should not obtain the condemnation of the vessel of escaping responsibility in damages, from the apathy and indifference of the American government; declaring at the same time his intention to detain every American vessel he should meet, and alluding to his authority by certain secret instructions from his government, to capture all vessels found destined to Brazilian ports with *force*. What an alarming ambushade is here prepared for our peaceful commerce! And these are the fruits of a *patient suffering and forbearance*! Then, when are these monstrous and rapidly extending abuses to be arrested? And when are we to assert with a proper dignity, our

rights in these waters, and enforce that respect which is due to our flag? A timely blow given by the United States, to a course of tyrannical abuse and injuries which, though hitherto practised only by the Brazilians, will inevitably soon be adopted on a much more general and alarming scale, would operate forcibly and effectually to the protection of their citizens and commerce, and its beneficial influence would not be lost in this quarter perhaps for centuries.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, under date of April 15, received by Mr. Sanderson, of the Philadelphia Coffee House, says—

"The peace between these countries (Buenos Ayres and Brazil) may now I think be regarded as certain, unless some unforeseen obstacle should present itself in the negotiation; but which, from present appearances, there is but little reason to apprehend, as both parties, worn out by the war, seem to be inclined in their proposals for an accommodation."

"The basis of peace (made through the mediation of the British ministers here and Rio) is said to be the entire independence of the Banda Oriental, and a free navigation made of the River La Plata. The minor articles will probably be shortly settled by commissioners from either Monte Video, or Rio de Janeiro."

Commodore Biddle hoisted his flag on board the *Boston* on the 1st of April, and on the 2d the Macedonian sailed for Rio, under charge of Capt. Hoffman, all well. The Buenos Ayres privateer *Niger*, Coc, had arrived at Montevideo having been captured by the Brazilian Squadron, in attempting to get out. Brig Emmet Powell, of Boston sailed a few days previous to the *Linton* for Salado, and it was currently reported at Montevideo, she had been captured and burnt by the Brazilian Squadron, but this report wants confirmation. Markets dull. The blockade of Buenos Ayres is rigidly enforced, and vessels register's endorsed when ever they are fallen in with by a Brazilian cruiser on the high seas. On the 3d of May, at daylight, saw a brig on our weather beam, distant 4 miles—then off Rio Grande supposed her to be the Buenos Ayres Privateer *Caquis*, as she immediately made all sail in chase—at 4 P. M. she was courses down in our wake astern, when she gave up the chase.

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY Administration Meeting.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government, convened pursuant to public notice, at the Green Tree, New-Castle Hundred, on Saturday, June 14, 1828.

On motion, GEORGE CLARK, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and DANIEL CORBIT and EVAN H. THOMAS, Secretaries.

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee, by the respective Hundreds, of two persons from each hundred, with the exception of Christians, which should appoint four, whose duty shall be to arrange and prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the following named persons were appointed on that Committee, viz:

For Brandywine—Charles I. Dupont, Samuel Galbraith.
Christiana—James Canby, Wm. P. Brobson, E. I. Dupont, John J. Milligan.
Mill Creek—Isaac Gibbs, Samuel Meteer.
White Clay Creek—Isaac Price, Benjamin Watson.
Pendlester—Jacob Farris, Henry Casler.
New-Castle—Evan Thomas, James M'Cullough, (F.)
Red Lion—John Hanson, John Higgins.
St. Georges—Richard Mansfield, Jos. B. Sims.
Appoquinimink—David W. Thomas, Thompson Wilson.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till 2 o'clock.
The meeting again assembled, according to adjournment, and the committee submitted the following Report of their deliberations, and the several resolutions having been separately read, were adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That our confidence in the virtue and wisdom of the administration of the general government is not only unabated, but that it is strengthened and invigorated by the strongest proofs, which are every day developing, of its vigilant and untiring attention to all the interests of the nation, and by the evidence we have in the peace, happiness and prosperity now enjoyed by our beloved countrymen; and that while we condemn the waste of time and public money which have been consumed, in devising the means of embarrassing and misrepresenting the measures and motives of the administration, and in searching for topics of crimination against it, we rejoice, that its adversities themselves have been the instruments to act in stronger relief its unsullied purity, its strict regard to economy, and its incessant labors for the public good.

2. Resolved, That we renew the pledge heretofore given by the friends of the Administration in New-Castle County, to use all honorable means to effect the re-election of John Quincy Adams, the enlightened Statesman, the unsullied patriot, the faithful public servant—whose character sheds a lustre upon our country, and whose labors are daily adding to the measure of its happiness and prosperity.

3. Resolved, That we approve and will support with all our zeal and energy, the nomination of Richard High for the office of Vice President of the United States; and that we adopt this resolution, as well from a consideration of his general character as a citizen and a statesman, as from the manifold proofs we have of his sincere and devoted attachment to the cause of American Manufactures, a cause we hold to be identified with the best interests of this Nation.

4. Resolved, That the slanders which have been heaped upon the character of Henry Clay, and the malignant persecution of which he has been made the object, have given him new titles to our esteem and affection, that we regard him as a statesman of the first order, a patriot without guile, whose name and services to his country will be remembered with gratitude when his calumniators shall be forgotten.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the avowed purpose of a combination to put down the administration, however pure and just, endangers the best interests and liberties of the country, is disgraceful to our national character abroad, and productive of uncessing turmoils at home.

6. Resolved, That we consider the reproaches that have been thrown against the character and conduct of the Executive of this State, as entirely unfounded and as proceeding from the unjustifiable motive of destroying its reputation, because of its being friendly to the Administration of the General Government.

7. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Keny Johns, Junior, Esq. the Representative of this State in Congress, in testimony of our cordial approbation of his enlightened, faithful and honest support of the best interests of this State and of the Union; and especially for his exertions to obtain such a tariff as the interests of the country required, and to ex-

clude from it, provisions, introduced by the enemies of National Industry, for the purpose openly avowed by them of "poisoning the bill."

8. Resolved, That we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens of Kent and Sussex, in the State Convention to be held at Dover, on the 15th day of July next; and that the following persons be appointed on the part of this County, to attend that Convention, viz:

Brandywine Hundred—Col. Thomas Robinson, William M'Cauley, Charles I. Du Pont, Wm. Les and Amor Chandler.

Christiana—Caleb Kirk, William Boyd, Isaac Plinn, John J. Milligan, Esq. Bennet Jeffries, Hon. Joseph G. Rowland, Samuel S. Grubb, Esq. Elisha Huxley, Thomas M'Dowell, Esq. and Wm. A. Mendenhall.

Mill Creek—John Walker, Samuel Meteer, Able Jeanes, Joshua Johnson and Major Isaac Gibbs.

White Clay Creek—Benjamin Wattson, Doctor Joseph Chamberlain, Richard E. Smith, James L. Miles and Isaac Price.

Pendlester—Levi Cooch, Henry Casler, Jacob Farris, Esq. Jacob White and Jacob Caulk.

New-Castle—John Moody, Esq. James M'Cullough, (Farmer) Robert Rhodes, Abraham Eves, and Evan Thomas.

Red Lion—Philip Reybold, William Vandegriff, Thomas J. Higgins, John Wood, Esq. and John C. Clark.

St. Georges—Jacob Vandegriff, General Richard Mansfield, Wm. Kennedy, Josias Clayton, Esq. and Daniel Corbit.

Appoquinimink—Col. Alexander Crawford, Henry Walker, Abraham Staats, Benjamin W. Newel and Benjamin Caulk.

9. Resolved, That in case any of the above named delegates should be prevented by indisposition, or other wise from attending at Dover, that the remaining delegates in the hundred where such vacancy shall occur, be authorized to supply the same.

10. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a committee of Correspondence for the county of Newcastle; and that the said committee be instructed to prepare and publish an address to the people of Newcastle county, setting forth, with truth and frankness, the principles involved in the present contest, and the obligations which require every good citizen, at this important crisis, to do his utmost in support of peace, order and good government—viz:

John Way, Wm. P. Brobson, James Canby, John Wales, E. I. Dupont, Thomas Stockton, John J. Milligan, James M'Cullough, (F.) Wm. Kennedy.

11. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a committee in their respective hundreds, whose duty it shall be to call meetings in said hundreds, for the purpose of organizing the strength and animating the exertions of the friends of the Administration therein, viz:

Brandywine Hundred—Col. Thomas Robinson, Wm. M'Cauley, Andrew Fountain, Joseph W. Day, Samuel Galbraith.

Christiana—John M'Minn, Wm. Boyd, John Siddall, Isaac Plinn, John Rice, Major William Armstrong, Henry F. Alrichs, James Canby, Wm. Warner, Peter Gaskill.

Mill Creek—Amos Saunders, Esq. Wm. Baldwin, Robert Tweed, John Armstrong, and Samuel Bailey.

White Clay Creek—Geo. Platt, Benjamin Whiteman, John Kennedy, Robert L. Smith, jr. and James H. Briscoe.

Pendlester—Arthur Beatty, Andrew Bradley, Wm. Stewart, John E. Guthrie, and Wm. Stewart, of Seth.

New-Castle—Washington E. Moore, John McCrone, jr. Cornelius D. Blaney, Esq. Jesse Turner, and Major Thomas Stockton.

Red Lion—John Higgins, Dr. William Gemmill, John J. Jones, John Exton, Thomas Mulford.

St. Georges—Joseph B. Sims, Dr. Cuthbert S. Green, Alrich R. Pennington, Dr. Francis D. Wait, and John Janvier, jr.

Appoquinimink—Thompson Wilson, David W. Thomas, John Whitby, Major William Rothwell, and William Deakyne.

12. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet at the Red Lion Inn, on the second Saturday of September next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretaries, and published in the papers of this State friendly to the Administration, and that 500 copies thereof, be published in hand-bills for distribution.

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn.
GEORGE CLARK, Chairman.

Attest,
DANIEL CORBIT, } Secretaries.
EVAN H. THOMAS, }

For the Delaware Advertiser.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The best and most wholesome dishes may be spoiled by having too much seasoning, and that, too, not of the right sort. I am one of those old fashioned Republicans, who love liberty, and who believe that education, which is the foundation of knowledge and wisdom, is the pillar on which our good and wholesome institutions must rest, and forever depend. Therefore, I am in favour of every proper means that tends to the general diffusion of knowledge.—Consequently, I am in favour of Sunday Schools. I believe these Sunday Schools have many good tendencies not generally noticed. They prevent young persons from spending their time idly, improperly, and sometimes wickedly, by keeping them out of the way of temptation. Christ says, "Lead us not into temptation." They of course promote virtue and morality—repress vice and wickedness; and tend to the general benefit of society. But in making use of so powerful an engine for so good an object, it is highly necessary to be guarded lest it be converted to an engine of despotism. I hear many complain that too much religion is intermingled with Sunday Schools. I do not mean true religion, for that cannot do harm, but good—but I mean sectarian principles and views.—These, in my opinion, ought to be entirely discarded. There are a great variety of religious sects in our happy land, enjoying equal privileges, and equally loving good order, morality and their country; they all ought to send to Sunday Schools, for the purpose of cementing society by early acquaintance, and doing away any prejudice that may remain between the various religious sects. But if sectarian views are inculcated, many will not send their children; and a cry will be raised against that as an evil and a curse, which ought to be, and I hope will be, one of the greatest blessings to Americans, ever enjoyed by any people.

FRANKLIN.

*A Meeting of the Temperance Society of Wilmington, will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Citizens and others are respectfully invited to attend, as an address of general interest will be delivered.

CARD.

MRS. KENNEDY, Respectfully informs Ladies of Wilmington that she intends to be here for a short time, and proposes giving in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on the Forté. Lessons will be given at their residence if desired, either by the Month or Term. Terms made known by application to KENNA, at Mr. Davenport's Seminary, Wilmington June 19, 1828.

The following Statement, prepared in accordance to a resolution of the Levy Court of Newcastle County, passed the 3d day of April, exhibits, 1st. The number of acres in each hundred of said County. 2d. The average per acre. 3d. The whole valuation thereof. 4th. The valuation of houses and lots. 5th. Amount of personal tax. 6th. The valuation of personal property. 7th. The total amount real and personal property and personal tax: is truly copied from the original assessment returned by the Assessors of the respective hundreds in said County, for the year 1828, as framed by the Levy Court and Court of Pleas.

Hundreds.	No. of Acres.	Average price per acre.	Valuation of houses & lots.	Valuation of personal property.	Total amount.
Brandywine	20519	83 1/4	49230	112720	161950
Christiana	20474	74 1/2	117294	274624	391918
Mill Creek	2667	57 1/2	6970	183750	190720
White Clay Creek	2709	59 1/2	15190	103550	118740
Newcastle	2779	31 1/2	31875	202200	234075
Pendlester	1367	33 1/2	21500	60000	81500
Red Lion	3907	32 1/2	62500	173500	236000
St. Georges	2248	32 1/2	72500	162500	235000
Appoquinimink	2248	32 1/2	72500	162500	235000
			453423	3780236	4233659

N. B. The total amounts correspond with the amount of DOLLAGE on the Collectors' Duplicates, after having made the several additions and deductions on account of Appeals. Published by order of the Levy Court of New Castle County.

T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace.
June 17, 1828.

GIBSON & MATHER, Plumbers.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Citizens of Wilmington generally, that they carry on the above business in all its branches at No. 13, North Side of the Lower Market, where they keep constantly on hand,

HYDRANTS, with all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses; which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

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

Wilmington, June 18, 1828.

NEXT THURSDAY.

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 3—EXTRA.
To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Thursday, the 26th of June, 1828.
34 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls.

Prize	Amount	Number of Prizes
1 Prize	\$3,000	10 of 120
1 do	1,565	20 of 108
2 do	1,000	138 of 70
6 do	300	1150 of 10
6 do	200	8280 of 2
10 do	150	

9,634 Prizes.
15,180 Balls.
24,804 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$3 00
Quarters, .75
Halves, 1.00
Eighths, .375

For sale in great variety of numbers at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE, No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) Prizes paid on presentation.

Bank Notes of the different States bought. Orders from abroad promptly executed.

"Bring us no more reports of blanks, Let them fly all!"

EXTRAORDINARY LUCK. The "Prize Selling Office" has been true to its motto by selling the splendid capital of \$10,000.

The following are the numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the *Consolidated State Lottery*, Class No. 4.

54. 26. 20. 38. 30. 46. 14. 38.
Nos. 20, 26, 54, the three first drawn numbers, and the highest prize in the Lottery, was sold by us in shares—two shares of it to residents of this Borough. The remainder we sent abroad.

This proves "beyond contradiction," as one of the fraternity observed (when he was exulting some time since) that ours is really, truly, and absolutely, the most fortunate office in the State of Delaware. Those, therefore, who want prizes must apply at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Prize Selling Office, No. 28, Market Street, June 17.

TEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
For June, 1828.

Day	State of Weather	Of Wind
1	fair and warm	S W
2	do	do
3	do	do
4	do	do
5	do	do
6	do	do
7	do	do
8	do	do
9	do	do
10	do	do
11	do	do
12	do	do
13	do	do
14	do	do
15	do	do
16	do	do
17	do	do
18	do	do
19	do	do
20	do	do
21	do	do
22	do	do
23	do	do
24	do	do
25	do	do
26	do	do
27	do	do
28	do	do
29	do	do
30	do	do

Temperature, Greatest deg. of cold, 64. Greatest deg. of heat, 80.

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 COTTAJE HATS.**
Wilmington, May 8. 30—4f.

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 I. H. Brinkley's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of *Dry Goods*: viz. superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colors, valonies, toilet and black silk vestings, damaskes, quilts, new styles, prints and ginghams, gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose, superior gloves, silk and cold Italian mantles, lace-trimmed dresses, do. girdles, do. aprons, do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linen, superior shirtings and sheetings, do. velvets and cordes, Italian and Canton crapes, Madras silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs. with the usual assortment of *Domestic Goods*, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, towels, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.
WM. B. TOMLINSON.
Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28—3m.

STOP THIEF!
\$15 REWARD.
WAS STOLEN from the pasture field of the subscriber living in New Castle Hundred and County and State of Delaware on Friday night last, a dark BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, between eight and nine years old, he has a star in his forehead, his name and tall have been clipped with the scissors. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and deliver them to me, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid—Ten Dollars for the horse.
WASHINGTON B. MOORE.
ALSO was stolen on the same night from two of my neighbors, a DEARBORN and HARNESS—the bed of the Dearborn is painted yellow, and the wheels red, the harness was good, and the mounting plain plate.
W. E. M.
June 12, 1828. 39—4t.

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.
CLASS No. 2—EXTRA.
To be drawn at Wilmington Del. on Thursday, the 26th of June, 1828.
54 Number Lottery—3 Drawn Balls.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$3,000 10 of 120
1 do 1,986 20 of 106
3 do 1,000 138 of 10
6 do 300 1150 of 4
6 do 200 8280 of 2
1 do 150
9,624 Prizes.
15,189 Blanks.
\$4,804 Tickets.
Price of Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$2 00 Quarters, \$0 50
Halves, \$1 00 Eighths, \$0 25
For sale in great variety of numbers at
**ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.**
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
Prizes paid on presentation.
Bank Notes of the different States bought.
Orders from abroad promptly executed.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore.
3d Class Maryland State Lottery, for 1828.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th June, (This Month.)
HIGHEST PRIZE: \$10,000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
1 of 1,000 is 1,000
1 of 500 is 1,000
1 of 200 is 400
1 of 100 is 1,000
1 of 50 is 1,000
1 of 30 is 600
1 of 10 is 1,000
1 of 5 is 1,600
1 of 4 is 16,000
4367 prizes amounting to \$35,000
Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1000 tickets, No. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 3500 dollars.
Whole Tickets, \$4 00 Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, \$2 00 Eighths, \$0 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
**COHEN'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,**
114, Market-street, Baltimore.
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 America.
Orders, either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. T. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.
Baltimore, June, 1828.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of AN-
DREW HARMON, (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. 29—3m.

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 at-
tested for settlement to
BENJAMIN WATSON, Adm'r.
New Ark, May 27th 1828. 37—4p.

To Millers and Manufacturers.
The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Borough Council, will receive sealed proposals until the 28th 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. 37—4t.
The Village Record, Westchester, and Evening Post, Philadelphia, will insert the above till the 28th June, and forward their bills.

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, Exor.
THOMAS BRADLEY, 5utors.**
Pencader Hundred, May 24, 1828. 37—4p.

The thorough bred 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.
Sire, Sir Archy, dam, Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Duett, by Silver Tail, a full bred son of Clockfast, great grand dam Vanity, by Coles, the best son of old Janus, gg grand dam by Mark Anthony, the best son of old Partner, he the best son of old Traveller, out of Scyllims by the Godolphin Arabian, ggg grand dam by Jolly Roger.
Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, 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, ggg grand dam Miss Belvoir, by Guy Grantham, ggg grand dam by Paget Turk, gggg grand dam Betty Percival, by Leede'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.

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 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.

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 25 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 Pulvers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Sewers, and Tacks.
WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

FASHIONABLE
Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.
JAMES M'NEAL,
NO. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET,
RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of F. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.
The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.
He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes, Morocco, 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—

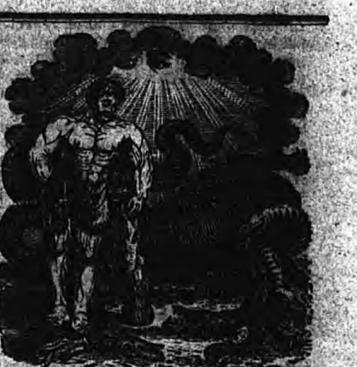
FRESH GOODS.
LATEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened an extensive assortment of *Spring Goods*, of the latest arrivals, purchased at reduced prices; consequently will be sold very low. Among them are,
Superfine and middling cloths and cassimeres do Valencia and Mar-seilles vestings.
do Florentines & Denmark satins
do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres
Super yellow nankine
Superfine wide heavy India satins.
An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.
FOR MILLINERS.
Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, gossames, 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.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS
(Poste—No. 30.) AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolves of October, twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. *Provided,* That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay, in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. *Provided,* That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.
SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process, whatever; but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.
SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.
Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 28, 1828.
The Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:
Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form herewith annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.
Each Officer will also transmit his commission if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.
If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be) but in no instance exceeding the full-pay of a Captain in the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1828. He may, however, authorize in any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.
It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."
RICHARD RUSH.
(A.)
Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, _____ of _____ in the State of _____ do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, (here insert to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect and was reduced under that arrangement) at which period I was a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.
And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, 1826, (here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____.)
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (here insert Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[B.]
Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a _____ (Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,) in Captain _____'s Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th day of May, 1778.
And I further declare, that I was now on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (Justice of the Peace, or as the case may be,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[C.]
Form of a Power of Attorney.
Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1828, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.
Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____ [L. s.]
[Signed]
Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[D.]
Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.
Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared this day, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
June 12, 1828. 39—2m.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.
And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, 1826, (here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____.)
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (here insert Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[B.]
Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a _____ (Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,) in Captain _____'s Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th day of May, 1778.
And I further declare, that I was now on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ (Justice of the Peace, or as the case may be,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[C.]
Form of a Power of Attorney.
Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1828, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.
Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____ [L. s.]
[Signed]
Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
[D.]
Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.
Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared this day, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
Before me, _____, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, _____, of the said County, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, (here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. s.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
[Signed]
June 12, 1828. 39—2m.



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 the *most respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania*. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent *Consumptions*, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.
In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.
PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.
\$20 PER DOZEN.
Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.
Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to
JOHN A. PARKER,
To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.
CERTIFICATES.
I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become decrepit, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.
G. MILLS,
Witness, J. H. STEWART,
Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.
Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.
I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.
JAMES C. MURCH.
The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommendatory notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Allen, 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 caries 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 the 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 BARNWELL, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington.
Also, at J. HANLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market-street.

The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

Dept. of the State

VOL. 1.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 41]

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.

JUNE 26, 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. BENDERHALL,
No. 81, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

FRIENDS.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.
Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's afflictions transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire!
There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here,
Translated to that glorious sphere!
Thus star by star declines,
Till all are past away;
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light.

I WATCH FOR THEE.

BY MRS. C. B. WILSON.
I watch for Thee!—when parting day
Sheds on the earth a ling'ring ray;
When his last blushes, o'er the rose
A richer tint of crimson throws;
And every flow'ret's leaves are curled
Like Beauty shrinking from the world;
When silence reigns, o'er lawn and lea,
Then, dearest Love! I watch for thee!
I watch for thee! when eve's first star
Shines dimly in the heavens afar,
And twilight's mists and shadows grey
Upon the lake's broad waters play;
When not a breeze, or sound is heard
To startle evening's lonely bird;
But hush'd as e'en the humming bee—
Then dearest love! I watch for thee!
I watch for thee!—when, on the eyes
Of childhood, slumber gently lies;
When sleep has stilled the noisy mirth
Of playful voices, round our hearth,
With dreams that only childhood knows,
Of pleasures past—or yet to be—
Then dearest Love! I watch for thee.
I watch for thee! Hope of my heart!
Returning from the crowded mart,
Of worldly toil, and worldly strife,
And all the busy scenes of life—
Then, if thy brow of brightness wear,
A moment's space, the shade of care,
My smile, amid that gloom shall be
The rainbow of the storm to thee!

From the National Intelligencer.

DRUNKENNESS.

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTIVES.
Gentlemen! Formerly, it was a trite proverb, that "Money is the root of evil;" but it has now become obsolete, since we never hear it mentioned any more.
What then can be the cause of the present degraded state of our morals? I think that we may trace it to the general use of strong drink, which now prevades every class; what I call strong drink, is any thing that causes unusual or more than ordinary flow of spirits. This is affected, in some, by a gill of brandy; and in others by a glass of wine.
There are several causes which lead to the present degraded state of society, in drinking, and which bid fair to make us a nation of drunkards surpassing all other nations in that vice.
In the first place, the cheapness of liquors with us, and particularly our domestic spirits, cannot but have a fatal tendency that way. If the States would recommend to Congress to lay a tax of 25 cents a gallon on all domestic spirits, (with a corresponding advance on all foreign,) for a fund for internal improvements, and pay over to the Treasury of every State all the moneys so collected in each State, then will that vice be made to contribute much towards the general good of society; for such a tax as that, would produce a revenue sufficient to make a new stone turnpike through the State every eight or ten years.
Another cause of Drunkenness is, our mistaken notions of hospitality, in always offering our decanters of slow poison to all our friends, whenever they enter our houses, and when we call at hotels, or other public places of resort, and call for some strong drink, every child, no matter how young, must have a share of that poison, to them! Can it be wondered at, if we turn out to be a nation of drunkards, when we commence tipping while yet in the arms of a nurse?
Another cause is, that instead of having all our victuals cooked, with the slightest seasoning of salt, and without any pepper, or other pungent article—all of which ought to be kept in separate bottles on the table, so that each person could add to suit his own palate—instead of which all our dishes are seasoned to suit the vitiated palates of the old, and not the purer ones of the children, who, if left to themselves, will

refuse all pepper, &c. unless their taste has been already corrupted, by using those articles, or by strong drink, &c.

But, of all things, tobacco, whether in chewing or smoking, is the greatest provocator to the use of, and a preference for, strong drink: For, no sooner does a person addict himself to the use of this strong and most nauseous of all weeds, than the mouth and palate lose all relish for milk or water, or any mild beverage, and long continually for something even stronger than this drug, to drink, and excite similar sensations on those organs which soon become much impaired in the facility of tasting. If those who use tobacco, would keep an account of the additional expenses they incur, in quenching the continued artificial thirst which is excited by the acidity of that poisonous weed, they will find, that it not only impoverishes their purse, but likewise their health. For I have heard a respectable physician say, that he could distil a poison from the tobacco, sufficiently strong to kill any man.

I have seen, repeatedly sucking infants, of a few weeks old, treated to a share of the raw rum, gin, or brandy, to which the mothers had been treated, at various country stores and taverns. Indeed, it is a common thing, in this Western world, for the common People to give their infants a dram of whiskey as soon as born! while I would as soon think of putting rat'sbane in the mouth of a child of mine, as any kind of wine or spirituous liquor whatever.

When I was a youth, about forty years ago, it was rare to hear of a murder being committed in these United States, in six or seven years; whereas, now, we can scarcely take up a weekly paper, without finding an account of some murder, or murderous attempt! It is true, our population has increased rapidly during that time, and an increase of crimes must be expected with it; but still, not in that gigantic proportion in which we now find them. It is therefore, chiefly, to the general use and cheapness of our liquors, that we might attribute that increase of crimes which now pervade this once happy country.

Very respectfully, your friend,
C. SCHULTZ.

TO THE LOVERS OF RUM.

I've mused on the miseries of life,
To find from what quarters they come;
Whence most of confusion and strife,
Alas! from the lovers of RUM.
I met with a fair one distressed,
I asked whence her sorrows could come;
She replied, I am sorely oppressed—
My husband's a lover of RUM.
I found a poor child in the streets,
Whose limbs by the cold were all numb,
No stockings or shoes on his feet—
His father's a lover of RUM.
I went to collect a small debt;
The master was absent from home,
The sequel I need not relate—
The man was a lover of RUM.
I met with a pauper in rags,
Who asked a trifling sum;
I'll tell you the reason he begs—
He once was a lover of RUM.
I've seen men from health and ease,
Untimely descend to the tomb;
I need not describe their disease,
Because they were lovers of RUM.
Ask prisons and gallowses all,
Whence most of their customers come;
From whence they have most of their calls,
They'll tell you, the lovers of RUM.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LETTER RESPECTING BURNS.

"As for Burns, I may truly say, *Virgilium didantur*. I was a lad of 14 in 1786-7 when he came first to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to be much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him, but I had very little acquaintance with any literary people, and still less with the geny of the west country, the two sets that he most frequented. Mr. Thomas Grierson was at that time a clerk of my father's. He knew Burns, and promised to ask him to his lodgings to dinner, but had no opportunity to keep his word; otherwise I might have seen more of this distinguished man. As it was I saw him one day at the late venerable Professor Ferguson's, where there were several gentlemen of literary reputation, among whom, I remember the celebrated Mr. Dugald Stewart. Of course, we youngsters sat silent, looked, and listened. The only thing I remember which was remarkable in Burns's manner, was the effect produced upon him by a print of Banbury's, representing a soldier lying dead on the snow, his dog sitting in misery on one side—on the other, his widow, with a child in her arms. These lines were written beneath—

"Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent wept her soldier slain,
Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolved in dew,
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the sad presage of his future years,
The child of misery baptised in tears."

"Burns seemed much affected with the print, or rather the ideas which it suggested to his mind. He actually shed tears. He asked whose the lines were, and it chanced that nobody but myself remembered that they occur in a half forgotten poem of Langhorne's, called by the unpromising title of *The Justice of Peace*. I whispered my information to a friend present, who mentioned it to Burns, who rewarded me with a look and a word, which, though of mere civility, I then received, and still recollect, with very great pleasure.

"His plain sense was strong and robust; his manners rustic, not clownish; a sort of dignified plainness and simplicity, which received part of its effect, perhaps from one's knowledge of his extraordinary talents. His features are represented in Mr. Nesmyth's picture, but to me convey the idea that they are diminished as if seen in perspective. I think his countenance was more massive than it looks in any of the portraits. I would have taken the poet, had I not known what he was, for a very sagacious country farmer of the old Scots school, i. e. none of your modern agriculturals, who keep laborers for their drudgery; but the *doles gude man* who held his

own plough. There was a strong expression of sense and shrewdness in all his lineaments; the eye alone, I think, indicated the polite character and temperament. It was large, and of a dark cast, which glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence, without the slightest presumption. Among the men who were most learned of their time and country, he expressed himself with perfect firmness, but without the least intrusive forwardness; and when he differed in opinion, he did not hesitate to express it firmly, yet at the same time with modesty. I do not remember any part of his conversation distinctly enough to be quoted, nor did I ever see himself again, except in the street, where he did not recognize me, as I could not expect he should. He was much caressed in Edinburgh, but (considering what literary emoluments have been since his day) the efforts made for his relief were extremely trifling.

"I remember on this occasion I mentioned, I thought Burns's acquaintance with English poetry was rather limited, and also, that having twenty times the abilities of Allan Ramsay and of Ferguson, he talked of them with too much humility as his models; there was doubtless, national predilection in his estimate.

"This is all I can tell you about Burns. I have only to add, that his dress corresponded with his manner. He was like a farmer dressed in his best to dine with the laird. I do not speak in *malam partem*, when I say I never saw a man in company with his superiors in situation and information, more perfectly free from either the reality or the affectation of embarrassment. I was told, but did not observe it, that his address to females was extremely deferential, and always with a turn either to the pathetic or humorous, which engaged their attention particularly. I have heard the late Dutchess of Gordon remark this—I do not know any thing I can add to these recollections of forty years since."

The following article on the establishment of an English newspaper in China, and upon the laws and manners of that people, and the degree of information which we have respecting them, is from a London publication, and will be found interesting.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

From the Companion, No. XVI.
A curiosity has arrived in town, of a nature more interesting to those who consider the world at large, and the prospects of it, than twenty more obvious phenomena. We mean the first three numbers of an English newspaper, printed in China. It is called the Canton Register; and is to give as much information as possible, relative to the manners and proceedings of that very populous, cunning, twinkle-eyed, tea-drinking, petti-toed, and out-of-the-way country; which has so long continued to keep its monotony to itself.

When an ambassador arrives in China, he is had up to town (as we should say) by the most secret possible conveyance; suffered to look about him as little as may be; and despatched as fast as he can be turned out, with a toy for his master, and none of his objects gained. Furthermore, Canton is the Yarmouth or Portsmouth of China; and from that quarter, an occasional decree has transpired from the Emperor, just as a Chinese might have carried off one of our king's proclamations from a wall at a sea-port. In this manner, all the information hitherto afforded us has been brought away. We know something of the rabble of Canton, and the rabble of the Court; but respecting the great mass of the people, travellers have been able to tell us little or nothing.

We suspect, however, that the world has been enabled to form a better judgment of the Chinese than they fancy. We might believe the account of the Jesuits, or not, as we pleased; but those reverend gentlemen, besides the history of their own praises and progress, furnished us with some Chinese dramas and novels, which have turned out to be genuine. The number of these has lately been increased. Sir George Staunton has added a translation of their chief book of the law; and thus, from the evidences afforded by books (books, ever the great enlighteners of the earth!) we have been enabled to form at least, some good probable guesses of the state of society and knowledge among all the classes of our little-eyed friends; the upshot of which appears to be this; that they are a people naturally intelligent, humane and fanciful, who, by reason of an excess of veneration paid to their fathers and forefathers, have been kept for an extraordinary period of time in a state of profound submission to their "paternal government," and the consequence has been that their gentleness has been converted into efficiency; their intelligence into cunning and trickery; and the whole popular mind rendered stationary for centuries. It is impossible not to be sensible of the miniature scale upon which every thing proceeds in their novels. They take little sops of wine, little cups of tea; have little feet and eyes; write little poems, and get on in the world by dint of very little tricks. One cannot but fancy them writing with crows-quills, and speaking at the tip of their voice.

At the same time, there is something not unamiable, nor even undignified or unprofund, in that universal sense of the filial duties, of which the government has taken so much advantage. And this has kept alive certain virtues and humanities among them, which would have gone out under any other disposition. A Chinese is taught to have a sort of worship for the authors of his being, and if we mistake not, for their's; perhaps for two or three generations upward. Whenever subsistence is easy, and the temper not excessively bad, this can hardly fail to produce a corresponding tenderness towards the children, at least a mild and considerate treatment. It is true, instances of the reverse, when they do occur, must be frightful, and give double force to that excess of arrogance and selfish exaction which parents, not otherwise, are sometimes guilty of in all countries; for even in China the mistake must be exasperated by an instinctive sense of its contradicting the first laws of nature, which are rather prospective than retrospective, and for an obvious reason, consider rather children than parents.—But necessity and public opinion must, upon the whole, combine to render the principle of filiality, a convenience rather than an abuse; and we have little doubt, that in their domestic intercourse, the Chinese are prepared to entertain all

the gentler sympathies of their nature, subject to those drawbacks which accompany excessive subservience of any sort, and which keep them timid, secret, and circumventing. The worst of it is that the paternal system of law, is apt, like other dull parents, to mistake anger and bodily correction for good things; and thus the Chinese are the most bastinadoed people on earth.

It is remarkable, that the first account we have of a Chinese paper (for such the Canton Register may be called) brings with it an instance of this extraordinary reverence inculcated towards parents, of the licence into which their effeminacy leads them, and of the opportunities taken by government to turn the national feeling to its own purposes. At the same time the government itself, not being out of the pale of its power, and always making a show both of its power and its humanity, takes into consideration, the "extenuating" circumstances of the case, and, though apparently both cruel and unjust, is not more so, it is to be supposed, than it can help. The following is the extract:

"HO-NAN PROVINCE.—A native of this Province, in August, 1827, unintentionally caused the death of his own mother. The sentence is to cut him to pieces by slow degrees. That is, beginning at the less vital parts deliberately, the hands, the fore-arms, the feet, the legs, the thighs, the head, and then stab the trunk to the heart.—But there was something extenuating in his case, and the sentence is referred for ratification to Peking. His Majesty has sent it to the Criminal Board.

"The offender, Yaou-a-pa, detected his uncle in incestuous intercourse with his mother, for which his uncle tied him up, and beat him.—After which he witnessed his uncle going and spending the night in his mother's room. Yaou-a-pa's feelings of anger and indignation were now worked up to the highest pitch. He seized a sickle, and made blows at Yaou-teih, his dear uncle. The uncle slipped and got behind him, and seized the handle of the sickle, with his arms round the nephew. The mother came behind, and relieved the uncle from his embrace. He fled, and the mother threw her arms round the youth without his being conscious of the change. The struggle continued until the young man overpowered the woman, and wounded her mortally before he was aware that the strokes of the sickle entered his mother's heart.

On the 21st of August his Majesty's decision in the case of Yaou-a-pa was received. His sentence is decapitation, after a period of imprisonment; this sentence usually terminates in strangling on a cross, which, leaving the body entire, is regarded as a lesser punishment than beheading. Yaou-teih, the incestuous uncle, is ordered for immediate execution."

Some amusing specimens of national manners and feelings, accompany this tragic story. The Governor of Canton, a personage of the name of Le, who appears to have newly entered upon his office, is we are told, "a gentleman of mild and conciliating manners, easily satisfied with pecuniary offerings, and desirous of tranquillity. In short he is considered a good Governor."

His Excellency the Hoppo, also, whose name is Wan, "is a very mild, good natured man, when he is sober; but he has an unhappy propensity, like most of the Tartars, to strong liquors;—and when under their influence, he is rather violent and unruly."

"Thus it is under all Imperial Governments.—"Let observation," as Johnson says,

Survey mankind from China to Puru,
and besides equally bad poetry written by great critics, it will find that the way to satisfy great men in all countries, is to make them pecuniary offerings; and that they are not above the temptation of drinking strong liquors; upon which occasion the ruler becomes unruly. The Hoppo, however is still a God-send, considering he is a still better, for he is "easily satisfied with pecuniary offerings;" which, as foreshadowed to be *ad libitum* in that quarter, is more than you could say of gentlemen in less heathen countries. The religion of the intelligent classes in China, is understood to be deism, but "the public one is polytheistical. They have a 'gunpowder-plot in November,' in honor of the God of Fire," with illuminations and street plays;—and last summer, Thanksgivings were ordered to the Great Dragon, or God of Water, for visiting the thirsty province of Perkin with rain.

"The laws against paricide, stand as follows, in the book translated by Sir George Staunton: "Any person convicted of a design to kill his, or her father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, whether by the father's or mother's side; and any woman convicted of a design to kill her husband's father, or mother, grandfather or grandmother, shall, whether the blow is or is not struck in consequence, suffer death by being beheaded. In punishing this criminal design, no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories, except as far as regards their respective relations to the persons against whose life the design is entertained. If the murder is committed, all parties concerned therein, and related to the deceased, as above mentioned, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution. If the criminal should die in prison, an execution similar in mode, shall take place on his body."

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Observations on the supposed Unity of Origin of the Human species.

(CONTINUED.)
In that particular cluster, absurdly called Navigators' Islands, the men are of remarkable stature, strength, and ferocity; so that they even despised the comparatively diminutive size of the Europeans who visited them—many of them measuring upwards of seven feet in height. Their women are particularly handsome, altho' situated within 13 or 14 degrees of the equator, a latitude corresponding precisely with the Northern part of New Holland, and New Guinea, those islands of pigmy notoriety.

If time would permit, we might compare the well-formed New Zealander and the athletic Patagonian of the 40th degree of South Latitude, with the diminutive and dwarfish creatures of Van Dieman's land, who inhabit a climate of the same Southern exposure, and whose physical appearances, customs, manners, &c. bear not a tenth part the relation to the former, as is found between themselves and the Orang Outang.

Enough, however, has been adduced to suggest the probability that climate is not the cause of the wide and glaring differences in form, stature, colour, and various other distinctive characters of the human family.

Whenever truth lies beyond the immediate sphere of observation, or in all matters of conjecture and uncertainty, the only rational mode of coming within the precincts of the high treasure, is by having recourse to analogy—taking some acknowledged and established fact that bears the strongest relations to the subject of speculation, and building upon them by analogy, the strongest probabilities of the controversial point. We know, for instance, the sun rises in common parlance yesterday, and rises every day, anterior to yesterday, for a period of time back—we may thence presume it will arise to-morrow, and will continue to rise every day for a long succession of years in futurity. We are aware the moon has for a great length of time passed through certain phases at regular intervals—we may therefore presume the same moon will continue to present the same appearances with the same regularity a thousand years hence. We have discovered that the earth, being a planet of our solar system, revolves upon its own axis—we may consequently infer that all the planets of the solar system perform the same kind of rotary motion. No sooner was the electric fluid discovered than analogy suggested its identity with the quid fire of the clouds, and consequent experiments have established it beyond controversy. "The geologist, from a superficial survey of a section of our earth, will tell you from analogy the hidden treasures beneath. The Zoologist, from the impression of the foot of an unknown animal, will build, from analogy, the whole prestructure of bones. The Botanist, by inspecting the flower and general characters of a plant, will predict, from analogy, the fruit shall produce; and the lion mariner, whose watchful eye, sparkles with hope, or dwells with fear upon the chequered horizon of the wide expanse that surrounds him, is taught, from analogy, to anticipate the coming blast, or spread his canvass to meet the silent, sickening and deadly calm of his favorite elements.

Certain peculiarities, in the different localities of the various regions of the earth, have obviously brought forth certain peculiarities of animal, vegetable, and mineral productions. We find the lion and the tiger peculiar to certain regions of Asia and Africa. Varieties of the same animals are indigenous in South America, and the panther of the same family, is found prowling through the forests of our own section. We know the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, are circumscribed in the field of their nativity. The beaver, whose habits have excited so much attention, is limited in range. We have in our own country, the opossum, an animal unknown in Europe, but very common in New Holland, with this peculiarity however, that instead of moving on all fours, as ours do, they leap, as already noticed, on the hind-legs. The dogs, so universally distributed throughout the world, present the most striking differences in size, form, color, and habits, from the ferocious wolf, through the cunning fox, the watchful mastiff, the swift footed greyhound, the quick scented harrier, the sagacious setter, the noisy pug, the silent New Holland dog, down to the teaty little creature, that snaps and snarls at every one who meddles with the reticule of his mistress.

Consult the Ornithologist. He will tell you of the eagle that soars above the mountain top, and of the hawk that skims along the valley—of the swan of purest white, and of the swan of deepest black. He will point you to the bird islands of the Indian Ocean for the splendid bird of paradise, and tell you that there and there only, is it to be found. He will direct you to the continent of Africa for the Ostrich, and remind you that the Condor is an inhabitant of America. In the snow clad regions of high latitudes, the Botanist will produce the mossy food of the Reindeer. In parts more congenial, and where animal food is used in most abundance, he will show you trees, shrubs and plants, yielding the fruit, best suited for the sustenance of such animals, as are indigenous to the soil. In the tropical regions, where animal food is not, and *davae* not to be much indulged in, the trees and plants are of such a nature, as to yield the greatest quantity of nutriment, with the least possible labor. The Bread-fruit, the Plantain, the Cocconut, the Yam, the Sweet Potatoe, Rice, and so forth, are all peculiar to those hot climates; and the best adapted to the condition of the inhabitants. But in order to preserve the most perfect harmony throughout, those same regions abound in a variety of spices, that serve the place of animal food; by acting as a condiment, in their insipid, farinaceous diet. And as it were, to guard against the opposite extreme, we meet with the pine apple, the orange, the lemon, the tamarind, and many others, well calculated to abate the feverish excitement consequent to the parching rays of a tropical sun. And they are all plants, whether you find them indigenous or exotic, that grow to the greatest perfection with a small portion of moisture. In the midst of all this aromatic vegetation—springs the far famed and poisonous Upas; the delirious activity of which, stands unrivalled in its powers of destruction.

In the extreme cold of the arctic regions, nature has been prolific in the means calculated to ward off the inclemency of that unfriendly climate. Glad in his coat of furs, the Laplander looks with the eye of commiseration upon the sunburnt Hindoo, and exults in the idea, that his, of all others, is the most happy region of the globe. On the other hand, the tropical soil is a field for the spontaneous growth for the light breeze necessary to protect from the powerful rays of a vertical sun. Robed in his silk, the Chinese casts his eyes towards Siberia, and thanks his God, that his is the lot to inherit a happier clime. And who is the yet happier medocrity, clothed in our wool, or habited in our light fabrics of flax and cotton, fondly boast of our winters and exult in our summers, looking with pity on the poor wretches who are doomed to live in a climate that affords not vicissitudes enough to carry them off with a consumption!

In taking a view of the immense Oceans that form so large a proportion of our globe, we shall discover amidst their multitude of inhabitants, some peculiar to one part, and some to another, and the innumerable tributary streams, stocked with fish so peculiar to themselves, that to transport them to the sea would be as fatal as to suspend them in our more attenuated medium, the atmosphere.

"Voyage of La Prouze,

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public-36.] AN ACT to reduce the duty on Greek and Latin Books printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

[Public-37.] AN ACT to continue the act in relation to the City of Philadelphia and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure, and safely to keep, a series of standard weights...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, is found to require the operation of the test...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be found to contain a proportion of gold...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Director of the Mint may employ the requisite number of Clerks, at a compensation not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred dollars...

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to receive, and cause to be assayed, bullion not intended for coinage...

[Public-38.] AN ACT further to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the forms of process, except the style, and the forms, and modes of proceeding in suits in the Courts of the United States...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in any one of the United States, where judgments are a lien upon the property of the defendant...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That writs of execution and other final process issued on judgements and decrees, rendered in any of the courts of the U. S. and the proceedings thereupon shall be the same...

tion, in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Caesar, England her Cromwell, France her Buonaparte, and that, if we would escape the rock on which they split, we must avoid their errors.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun, have also joined in this unrighteous combination against Mr. Clay, because they think he stands in the way of that gentleman's promotion—they cannot forgive him, because while their favorite had to withdraw from the contest for the Presidency, and join his fortunes to those of a man of inferior intellect, in a secondary station, Mr. Clay was enabled to continue the canvass, and came very near being returned to the House.

Melancholy Occurrence.—The Democratic Press mentions that on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, nine young men of Philadelphia, chartered a sail boat for the purpose of visiting the Woodlands, on the western bank of the river Schuylkill, and seeing some friends.

We find the following paragraph in the Phoenix Gazette, of Alexandria. It details a fact on which many comments might be made, suggests reflections of serious import to the minds of the thinking, and discloses the real character of the opposition in the Senate of the United States.

"It is said that FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS extra, (more than has been expended at any previous session of Congress) was necessary to defray the expense of printing for the Senate, at the last session, by the Telegraph establishment."

We are glad to see that the exploration of the Antarctic seas receives the patronage of Congress; it having authorized the President to despatch one or more public vessels for that purpose. This result, says the Richmond Whig, is singly owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Reynolds, who has traversed the United States, showing the probability of curious and important discoveries in those seas.

Windsor Castle.—The utmost splendour and magnificence is described to reign throughout the apartments of the Castle. The paper hangings are covered with gold. The silk hangings are wrought in panels made on purpose. The flowers and borders consist of a species of embroidery never before seen in this country.

friends, and next to them the friends of General Jackson, expressed their fears of the effect the course he was going to pursue would have.

Mr. B. S. FORREST, of Rockville, Md. heard Col. Benton say at Dawson's Tavern, in Rockville in the Autumn of 1824, "that it was impossible that Mr. Clay could vote for General Jackson, and expressed much surprise at the suggestion" that he would.

We cannot better conclude this article than in the words of the National Journal—"We are not to expect that the Opposition leaders and Editors will admit the force of this testimony; since that admission would be fatal to their cause. Even their own convictions on the subject will be closely locked up in their own bosoms, until the time shall arrive when their exposition may be made without detriment to the views of their party.

The more we reflect on the present opposition against the National Administration, the more we are convinced of the propriety of an opinion which we formed at a very early period of it, that it is not so much an opposition against Mr. Adams, as against Mr. Clay—that its proper object is to destroy him in the good opinion of the people, and thus prevent his ultimate chance for the Presidency.

Mr. D. VERTNER, of Port Gibson, Miss. when on a visit to Kentucky, in August 1824, dined in company with Mr. Clay, and in conversation on the Presidential question, heard Mr. Clay say, that if the House of Representatives had to decide the election between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, there was very little doubt on his mind as to the result, and that it would undoubtedly be in favor of Mr. Adams.

Mr. A. W. WOOLLEY, dined with Mr. Clay, at his house in company with a great many gentlemen, in the fall of 1824, some time previous to the departure of Mr. Clay for Congress. The conversation turning on the Presidential question, the pretensions of General Jackson were freely canvassed and various observations made in opposition to them.

tion now." The General stated "I read his heart in a moment, but replied to Mr. Clay, that if elected, I would exercise my best judgment in executing the duties of the office." The General continued—Mr. Clay meeting with no encouragement, politely bid him good morning, and left the room; and in a few days, understood that Mr. Clay had declared himself in favor of John Q. Adams.

Mr. A. WYLIE states that on General Jackson's arrival at Bunland's on his return from Congress in 1825, a dialogue took place between him and the General, in which General Jackson declared a proposition was made to him, and that he said to the bearer—Go tell Mr. Clay, tell Mr. Adams, that I'll go into that chair, I go with clean hands and a pure heart, and that I'd rather see them, together with myself, engulfed to the earth's centre than to compass it by such means.

Mr. JOHN KEEL heard General Jackson say, while at a tavern in Bowling Green, in April, 1825, on his return from Washington, "that he would not have the office of President of the United States, if he had to obtain it by bargain, corruption, and intrigue, as Mr. Adams had done.

Mr. CUTHBERT T. JONES heard General Jackson, at Bowling Green, in April, 1825, repeat the same story about the "proposition" and his answer, related by the Fayetteville letter, and by Mr. Wylie, above.

Mr. J. U. WARING was present, at a conversation with General Jackson at Bowling Green, in April, 1825, when he heard the General observe that "the people had been cheated;" "that the corruptors and intrigues at Washington had defeated the will of the people, in the election of their President."

This closes the testimony contained in the pamphlet on the first point, and we think our readers will agree with us, that "the origin—the beginning, of this matter," was not "at my own house and fireside." We think every high minded man, no matter to what party he may belong, will agree with us, that General Jackson evinced little of that magnanimity of character that usually marks the course of a noble minded man on such occasions.

We proceed now with the testimony on the second point—that Mr. Clay had determined to vote for Mr. Adams long before the alleged "bargain" could possibly have occurred.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON "in a conversation with Mr. Clay, in September, 1824, understood distinctly, that nothing could ever induce him (Mr. Clay) to aid in or approve the General's election. He was also informed and believes the information to be true, that one of the members of Congress from Kentucky, who voted for the General, had, when about leaving home for Washington in the fall of 1824, assured his constituents that he would not vote for Gen. Jackson.

Mr. C. S. TODD relates a conversation held between him and Mr. Clay, Mr. Todd, senior, and himself, at Frankfort, a few days before Mr. Clay left for Washington in 1824, in which Mr. Clay impressed deeply on the mind of the writer, "that he could not vote for General Jackson under any circumstances whatever." "I recollect," says Mr. Todd, "distinctly that you forebode the direct consequences to the country in the event of his (Jackson's) election, that it would be an administration of fury and of violence."

Mr. D. VERTNER, of Port Gibson, Miss. when on a visit to Kentucky, in August 1824, dined in company with Mr. Clay, and in conversation on the Presidential question, heard Mr. Clay say, that if the House of Representatives had to decide the election between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, there was very little doubt on his mind as to the result, and that it would undoubtedly be in favor of Mr. Adams.

Mr. A. W. WOOLLEY, dined with Mr. Clay, at his house in company with a great many gentlemen, in the fall of 1824, some time previous to the departure of Mr. Clay for Congress. The conversation turning on the Presidential question, the pretensions of General Jackson were freely canvassed and various observations made in opposition to them.

Mr. A. W. WOOLLEY, dined with Mr. Clay, at his house in company with a great many gentlemen, in the fall of 1824, some time previous to the departure of Mr. Clay for Congress. The conversation turning on the Presidential question, the pretensions of General Jackson were freely canvassed and various observations made in opposition to them.

The Mineralogist will direct you to the Caucasus, the diamond of the purest water—of independent Tartary, Brazil, &c. for those of an inferior quality. He will remind you of the gold mines of Mexico, of Peru, of China, of Hindostan, of Sumatra, &c. in the tropical regions of one of Siberia, of Russia, of Norway, &c. of high latitudes, and of England, of France, of Prussia, of Spain, of Switzerland, &c. of the temperate zone. He will specify the locations of various precious stones—and will point you to the regions most productive in the different minerals adapted to the arts.

This we shall find man, as we find all other living things. As with other animals, we see in different regions, and always adapted to the sphere of his nativity—as with the vegetable Kingdom, thriving best where indications and having to pass through a state of roasting or of seasoning, as an exotic—and as with the mineral, dispersed throughout the earth with a variety of size, colour, form, &c. all these are analogies drawn from nature, as the most exhibitive them—these are the animals, the vegetables, the minerals of our own day, the naturalist will suggest, that from some state or other, perhaps unknown, some species of animals and vegetables have become extinct—they have ceased to live and to grow; and now stand merely as monuments and medals, to record the history of days, probably, far beyond the most remote times of which we have any account!

Although a very small portion of our earth has been disturbed to any considerable depth below the surface, yet many bones, and even skeletons, of animals have been discovered, that belong to none of the species now known. Of the myriads of petrified shells, that enter into the composition of the immense masses of our limestone, none are at this day found in our own seas or those of any other part of the world. Of the innumerable vegetable impressions and petrifactions, found in iron ores, in clay, in coal, in sandstones, &c. none correspond accurately with the plants of any country within our knowledge.

If, therefore, certain formations of organic matter have become extinct, or ceased to reproduce their own species, may we not rationally conclude that certain other formations have assumed their places in the great chain. For we see the products of death and corruption, daily springing into life, and all animated nature bidding defiance to the gloom of nonentity, by a renewed assumption of vitality. Even more—Lavoisier's experiments have gone to prove, that every different material in nature, except some of the ores of iron, whether animate or inanimate (according to our conceptions), if placed in distilled water, will give rise to a form of life peculiar to itself. If you place, for instance, a piece of flesh, of vegetable, of gold, of marble, of quartz, &c. in distilled water, in which no animated particles can possibly be detected, by the most powerful instruments—in a few days or hours, as the case may be, there will appear on the surface a green or oily substance, which will eventually give birth to animalcules, or conserve, according as you place them in, or exclude them from, the action of light. In the former, you will have animalcules, in the latter infusoria—the truth of this fact has been so often and so variously demonstrated, that no doubt is now entertained of it by the most scrupulous of the German philosophers, amongst whom the experiments have been made.

Now, analogy will warrant us in the conclusion, that man is equally with all things else, a production of nature—and in being so, can form no exception in the laws by which he has been called into existence, to those concerned in the creation and regulation of all matter. He is not separate and distinct from nature, and comes, therefore, as strictly as any other existing thing within the range and subject, to the influence of her all ruling principles.

Since every day and every hour may possibly be the conclusion, or final termination, of some one or other of the species of propagative beings—since every day and every hour, may possibly be the commencement of a new order of organic formation—we may anticipate, with a degree of confidence at least sufficient to put it beyond the reach of ridicule, that a day will arrive, when nature, in her overwhelming course, shall cease to yield the conservation necessary to our continuance, and the human species shall cease to be!—When our own bones, in their turn, shall be exhumated from their dark abodes, by a race of beings yet in embryo, and placed upon the shelves of their cabinets, as medals, presenting the impressive inscription of *sic transit gloria mundi*—or subjects of as much dispute between the future (perhaps four footed or winged) philosophers, with regard to our origin, term of existence, time of extinction, habits, &c. as now exists in relation to those already placed within the museum of the present day.

Analogy also, will render the conjecture equally rational, that a time has been, favourable to the production of a race of animals, of which we stand the representatives—and where that time was, the various regions of various climates, of various soils, and other accompanying circumstances, favoured the production of the various races that have eventually grown into, and thus far perfected the different varieties of the "poor, naked, forked animals," that we are!

MR. CLAY'S DEFENCE.

We have received the pamphlet published by Mr. Clay, entitled, "A Supplement to the Address of Henry Clay to the public, which was published in December, 1827, exhibiting further evidence in refutation of the charges against him, touching the last Presidential election, made by General Andrew Jackson." The object of this pamphlet is to lay before the public further evidence on two leading points: 1st. That General Jackson was in the habit of making the charge of "bargain and sale" against Mr. Clay, during his journey from Washington to the Hermitage, and that "the origin—the beginning of this matter," was not at his "own house and fireside." 2d. That Mr. Clay had determined not to vote for General Jackson, and to vote for Mr. Adams, if the choice was restricted to those gentlemen in the House, long before the session of Congress commenced.—Balt. Patriot.

as are now used in the courts of such states, saving to the courts of the United States in those States in which there are not courts of equity jurisdiction, the power of prescribing by rules of court, provided, however, that it shall be in the power of the courts, if they see fit in their discretion, by rules of court so far to alter final process in said courts as to conform the same to any change which may be adopted by the Legislatures of the respective States for the state courts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to any court of the United States now established or which may hereafter be established in the State of Louisiana.

Approved—19th May 1828.

[Public—No. 39.] AN ACT to authorize the building of Light-houses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract for building Light-houses and Light-vessels, and erecting Beacons, and placing Buoys, on the following sites and shoals, to wit:

In the State of Maine, a Light-house at Dice's Head.

In the State of Massachusetts, a Light-house on Nobsque Point, one on the point of Flats, at the entrance of Edgartown Harbor, a Light-house on Dumpling Rock, south of the mouth of Aponeganset Bay.

In the State of Rhode Island, a Light-house on Nayatt Point, and two Pyramids or Spindles, to wit: one on a reef of rocks, under water, opposite to Pawtuxet, and one on a reef of rocks, opposite the Punham Rock, in the northern part of Narraganset Bay.

In the State of Connecticut, a Beacon-light on or near the Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock Harbor.

In the State of New York, two small Light-houses to wit: one on the flats, two miles north of Kinderhook, upper landing, called the Drowned Lands, and one on the point of the island on the west side of the channel, opposite the lower landing. A Light-house at a proper site, at or near Portland, on Lake Erie.

In the State of Maryland, two Light-houses: one on Little Watt's Island, at the southeastern extremity of Tangier Sound, and the other on Chy Island, at the northernmost extremity of the same Sound; and a Beacon-light, or small Light-house on Point Lookout, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of Virginia, a Light-house on Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of North Carolina, a Light-vessel to be substituted for the Light-house heretofore directed to be built at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of Neuse River.

A Beacon-light, or small Light-house, at a proper site, on Pamptico Point, and one at the south entrance of Roanoke Marshes.

In the State of Alabama, a Light-house at or near Choctaw Point, in Mobile Bay, and an Iron Spindle on Sand Island, on the outer bar of Mobile Bay.

In the Territory of Michigan, two Light-houses: one at Otter Creek Point, at the head of Lake Erie, and the other on the Island of Bois Blanc, near Michilimackinac.

In the Territory of Florida, a Light-house at the mouth of St. Johns River.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be appropriated, and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, to wit:

For building a Light-house on Dice's Head, five thousand dollars.

For the Light-house on Nobsque Point, three thousand dollars; and for the Pier and Light-house at the Entrance of Edgartown Harbor, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For a Light-house on Dumpling Rock, four thousand dollars.

For a Light-house on Nayatt Point, three thousand five hundred dollars; and for two Pyramids or Spindles in Narraganset Bay, two thousand dollars.

For a Beacon-light on or near Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock Harbor, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For two small Light-houses in Hudson river, eight thousand dollars.

For a Light-house at or near Portland, on Lake Erie, five thousand dollars; one thousand for removing obstructions in order to make the light of the Light-house at the mouth of Genesee river, on Lake Ontario, visible at a distance.

For erecting a Tower and placing a Bell thereon with machinery, near the Light-house on Fools Island, Chesapeake Bay, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the Light-house on Little Watt's Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for that on Clay Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for a Beacon-light, or small Light-house, on Point Look Out, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a Beacon-light, or Light-house, on Pamptico Point, five thousand dollars; and for one at the entrance of Roanoke Marshes, five thousand dollars.

For a Light-vessel to be placed at or near the Point of Marsh Shoal, at or near the mouth of Neuse River, six thousand five hundred dollars; this sum to be in addition to the sum already appropriated for building a Light-house at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of the said river, for which Light-house the Light-vessel is substituted.

For a Light-house at Otter Creek Point, five thousand dollars.

For one on Bois Blanc, five thousand dollars.

For one at St. John's River, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for one on Choctaw Point, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For placing four buoys in Hudson River, on the following sites: One on a reef of rocks opposite Van Wee's Point; one on a reef of rocks north of Constitution Point; one on a reef of rocks, the south point of Conner's Hook Island; and one on a wreck of a vessel sunk in Haverstraw Bay; three hundred dollars.

For placing two Buoys near the channel, to the eastward of the Pea Patch, in the River Delaware, viz: one on the north-east point of the Pea Patch, and one on a small shoal in the passage, four hundred dollars.

For Spindles or Monuments, and Buoys, to render the navigation of Kennebec Bay and River safe, fifteen hundred dollars.

For placing a buoy on Killpond bar, in Buzzard's Bay, sixty dollars.

For placing twenty buoys, at proper sites, on the River Teche, in the State of Louisiana, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For an Iron Spindle, on Sand Island, on the bar of Mobile Bay, six hundred dollars.

For five buoys, in the channel, between Key West and the Islands to the westward of it, and the main, leading from the Gulf Stream to the Bay of Mexico, seven hundred dollars.

For two buoys at the mouth of St. John's river, territory of Florida, one hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That

the said Secretary be empowered as aforesaid, and that the following sums be appropriated, and paid as aforesaid, for the purposes hereafter designated, viz:

To build a Light-house, at a proper site near St. Mark's Harbor, in Florida, the sum of six thousand dollars.

To build a Light-house on a ledge of rocks, called the Whale's Back, in the Harbor of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, eight thousand dollars, in addition to a former appropriation for that object.

To build a Light-house near the mouth of Duck Creek, adjoining Delaware Bay, the sum of four thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to regulate and fix the salaries of the respective Keepers of Light-houses, in such manner as he shall deem just and proper. Provided, The whole sum allowed shall not exceed an average of four hundred dollars to each Keeper.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several Keepers of the Light-houses within the United States, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity to the authority in him vested by the third section of this act.

Approved—23d May, 1828.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1828.

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

The Jacksonites held what is called their "annual meeting" on Saturday last, at Christiansia. It is a difficult matter to tell whether the meeting was numerous attended or not, for hardly any two of them agree in their statements. One of the party, who was on the ground states that there were one thousand at the meeting—another says near a thousand—the truth loving Colonel says five hundred—another says four hundred and sixteen passed through the gate, (we presume this statement includes all the inhabitants of the village, who may have collected through curiosity, to view the novel spectacle of stump oratory,) but others disinterested, who attended both meetings, aver that there was only about fifty more than attended the Administration meeting at Sawdon's Corner.

The Colonel says "the meeting was eloquently addressed by the Hon. L. M'Lane and George Read, jr. Esq." Others, who addressed the meeting, we may presume, were not eloquent, or is the editor too modest and unassuming to place the name of Colonel Josiah F. Clement with his able and honorable coadjutors.

The little attorney, we are informed, took occasion to denounce the administration party in his usual disputing and virulent manner, and thought himself very witty when he could produce a broad laugh from his amused auditory. He is somewhat like an honest son of the olden time that we have heard of, who conceived that every one who laughed at him, done it from admiration. Let the gentleman alone for scandal—when he is at that, he is in his element, and can flounder away in fine style, and then

"He has a flow of words, more musical, by far, Than the tinkling millifolious sound Of a brass kettle."

We would ask which of the orators carried the box of precious ointment, with which the eyes of the company were anointed, that they were brought to see such wonderful things as are spoken of. Did any gentleman produce a package of Tel-lie-graphs, for the purpose of enlightening the minds of the hitherto benighted followers of the hero of "four fights." Perhaps the Patriot is the precious luminary to which "the people" are indebted for the very extraordinary gift of seeing so far into matters and things, and are brought to behold "the enormities of the men in power"—"the institutions of the country jeopardized—the constitution threatened—the treasury opened to the vile purposes of an electioneering cabinet—to perceive that the measures of the administration are injurious to the nation—that its partisans in Congress have made attempts to legislate for one section of the country to the injury of another—that the public servants of the people have bargained themselves into power, and are intent only on preserving that power gained by ambition, and blended by selfishness," and many other equally wonderful things, as an auctioneer would say, "too tedious to enumerate." By the application of this wonderful unction, "the people" are enabled to see, on the other hand, that "a Jackson Congress they are indebted for those measures of a general interest, which will, as far as they go, benefit all alike!" and "the people" have been enabled to see, again that some of these Jackson measures are "a national tariff; a break-water; appropriations for internal improvements; payments to the old revolutionary soldiers; and last, though not least, a strict scrutiny into the public expenditures, the detection of gross abuses, and a determination to compel the men in power to retrench!" Wonderful effect—a panorama of the whole political machine revealed at the twinkling of an eye. After such a sight, a man might sleep for a month, and rise up wiser than one who had kept his eyes and wits in full operation the whole time. "The people" were so delighted and enraptured, that "at the moment of adjournment each appeared to think the time of departure had arrived too soon." Determined therefore, not to yield such pleasure, (which had already set some of their heads to running round,) many resolved to tarry all night; while others, with distracted visions, came feeling their way home in a lamentable plight—bearing the strongest evidence of having been actively demonstrating Newton's system of gravitation, on the road.

If such unhappy consequences are to result

from the revealing of such hidden mysteries—the phantoms of imaginations crazed by disappointment in, or desire for, office—we would caution the show men how they trade with the reason of "the people." The magic lantern should not be exhibited, unless also is shown the principle of its construction. But that they will not do—interest forbids it, it is necessary that the people should be deluded, to be led.

Some of the Hurra boys are quite elated with the probable truth of a fine tale which was told them at the Christiansia meeting by one of their stump orators, that the State of Delaware would *exactly* give her vote for Jackson! If these leaders are fools enough to attempt to palm such stuff upon their followers, "the people" are not such fools as to believe it. This scheme was tried last autumn, and took. The party listened and believed, but were woefully disappointed; and when to encourage their desponding hopes, the tale is told again, they do not boldly deny it, but give a significant shake of the head and a sigh—so you told us last year, when the Sussex delegation returned, but alas, our disappointment.—The "rank and file" seem very willing to further any scheme of their leaders. They would "put down (if they could) the administration, right or wrong," and would place the champion of many broils in the Presidential chair. But they cannot be persuaded that the State of Delaware will lend any hand in the work. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."

We understand that the patriotic Colonel is becoming sick of his new vocation. Well he may, and of those who placed him in it. Before the campaign shall be ended, we expect to hear him cry, "save me from my friends."

If the Colonel seriously thinks of backing out, we advise him to take a contract in the canal that the corporation is at present cutting through out streets. We believe calling is a business that he is better acquainted with, than the art and mystery of printing.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

By mere accident I got a peep into Harker's paper of the 13th inst. (June) when my attention was directed to a piece signed "Candor," in which the writer says, "I take no political paper, consequently I know very little what is going on in the political world." Then he states what he saw in the last number of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, respecting the number of electoral votes of each State, and how chosen; from which he makes up an impartial calculation, and gives Jackson 137 votes, and Adams 124. "However," says he, "as yet I am but a silent spectator, and perhaps may not be considered as a competent judge by either party, though it may be possible I shall take sides during the present summer." This is, so far, a miserable imitation of candor—he is a silent spectator, but speaks out. He might, with more propriety, headed his piece "Hurra for Jackson." Again for more candor—he says, "Last fall I voted for Mr. Johns, not only because he was an Adams man, but because I thought him the best man of the two, but I must beg leave to state, (if there is a Representative to elect this fall) I cannot vote for Mr. Johns again. I knew when Mr. Johns was elected he was a friend to Mr. Adams, but I never thought to see him ranked among his violent supporters." Monstrous candor this! "I thought he was for measures, not men." More monstrous still. Reader, recollect "Candor" takes no political paper, and knows but very little what is going on in the political world"—is "a silent spectator," yet speaking out again says, "When the motion was before the House for a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, we find Mr. Johns' name among 53 of the most abusive and desperate men in Congress to lay that motion on the table." In this, he wishes the people to believe that Mr. Johns voted for men—not measures. What wonderful sagacity this writer must be possessed of, to know the motives of Mr. Johns in this case. I think he would have arrived at the truth with more honesty of purpose if he would have inquired of the Jackson men what their motives were in bringing forward this motion late on the last Saturday night of the Session of Congress previous to their adjournment on the Monday following, on which day no bills could be acted on, to the great hindrance of the final passage of important bills, and while the President was in the Capitol for the express purpose of putting his signature to the laws then about to be passed, and thereby expediting the remaining business of the session. I wonder if the sagacity of "Candor" could point out how many laws, by this "pitiful design" of the supporters of the motion for thanks to the Speaker, were prevented being passed, and how many hours were thus consumed to the great detriment of the public business. Reader, does this look like supporting measures? or rather does it not look like voting for a man, or men, if you please? Now to crown the writer's candor, let us say, "Mr. Johns is a moral and religious man, yet he refused to give his vote of thanks for the services rendered by the Speaker of the House"—(I would have said the Speaker of a party)—"but had it been John W. Taylor, one of the most abandoned, profligate, and immoral characters in the Union, Mr. Johns, we are inclined to think, would have been one of the first men to support the motion for a vote of thanks to this son of Baccus. For this reason I will not vote for Mr. Johns." This is Jackson candor for you.—Mr. Johns is a moral and religious man, yet the writer undertakes, contrary to candor, honor, or honesty, to prejudice him—for what? for voting on a motion that was not, nor could not come, before the House at that time or that Session.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

The article signed "Franklin," in the last Advertiser, has led to a few reflections. It often happens, that men, who agree in the same great principles, are divided by some incidental circumstance, which, if they would weigh it, they would see to be of no importance. Those divisions, therefore, which mark and separate the opinions of society, frequently have no foundation in the opinions themselves, but grow out of mere accidents. The consequence is highly calamitous. The cause of truth not only suffers by the opposition of those who ought to be united; not only do men thus contribute the weight and power of their character to establish what they know to be destructive error; but the men, who are thus casually separated from truth, are led gradually, but certainly, into the ruin, in which false opinions will involve those, who entertain them. Every one knows, that he possesses some moral power. He can advise, he can admonish, he can shew a good example. It would be well for every one to think, seriously, upon the responsibility, which hence arises and rests upon him. There is a great deal of evil in the world. I may add—unnecessary evil; a great deal of unnecessary ignorance, vice and wretchedness.—The questions come home to each—Does he, to the extent of his ability, prevent this evil? Is there no obligation upon him? How far do prejudices govern him in the course which he is pursuing? Has he not suffered some circumstance, which ought to have no weight, to warp his judgment or misled his passions?

When I first read "Franklin," I saw in the article much cause of quarrel. Upon careful review of the piece, I discover, that I concur with him. Upon all essentials we agree perfectly, and if we will not let first thoughts run away with us, but take time to be patient, and temper to be candid, we shall differ nothing. He thinks well of Sunday Schools; so do I. He says "many complain that too much religion is mingled with them;" and I presume that he concurs with the many. But he adds—"I do not mean true religion, for that can do no harm, but good; but I mean sectarian principles and views." He says then, there cannot be too much true religion (I fully agree with him) and I go probably as far as he wishes, when I say, that if there be any false religion, there is too much.

I am aware we have reached a point of difficulty. For—What is true religion? Here the difficulty is only on the surface; the difficulty is in the appearance. We shall agree that the opinions of those who have no religion at all, do not constitute the standard of true religion. This is a very obvious position; but some consideration and some effort at impartiality will be required, that it may have its full effect. For we are very suspicious, and our suspicion always gives us wrong views of things. Jealousy is not the only case, in which suspicion makes the man it feeds on,

this is Jackson candor, I hope and pray this nation may never be governed or represented by Jackson men.

Newcastle County, June 18, 1828.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

A Solemn Warning to the Citizens of the United States, and to my Countrymen in particular.

Is it so, that you are going to support a military chieftain, and raise him to the head of our civil government? Are you so soon tired of the blessings of freedom and general suffrage—and willing to return again under martial law and all the other privations from which you have so recently escaped? Will you realize the maxim of despots, that the people are their own worst enemies? and the reason is obvious why they are, because they are easily misled by interested and boisterous demagogues. I know your credulity is grossly abused by misrepresentation; and designing and interested men are misleading you to your utter destruction. Let simple facts state the case in as concise a manner as possible. Who are they that support Gen. Jackson? Are they not, generally speaking, the Southern planters, and all that are opposed to the encouragement of our manufactures and internal improvements? Would you believe men were telling you the truth, that would say they wished you well, and at the same time would debar you from any employment or avocation by which you could gain a comfortable support, and cast you off unemployed, and at the same time give employment to those of another nation. Just so it is with all who oppose our manufactures and encourage the importation of goods that can as well be made here. I am astonished at the plea made use of, as well as the servility of the sentiment; but it does to gull the public, viz: That our cotton, bread stuffs, &c. would not be received in those countries, we import from, if we give encouragement to our own fabrics, and discourage theirs. Does not truth point out to you the policy of those countries, and an example to you in that, that they will not take a bag of your cotton, nor a barrel of your flour, unless it suits their interest, and they cannot be obtained from their dependencies.

General Jackson, as a military man, deserves well of his country; neither should we traduce one candidate in order to support another. I am satisfied the present incumbent does not require it, for he stands upon the broad basis of truth and integrity. The history of other ages is lighted up as a beacon to guard us, if we are wise, to beware of the glare of military fame, which, like an ignis fatuus, will lead us, as it has done other nations, to ruin. By the Great Disposer of events, the cause is inseparably connected with the effect, and like causes will produce like effects, till the end of time. Oh, my countrymen, I am truly alarmed for your safety; who hath infatuated you? In the cup of your iniquities, by your abuses of the blessings of providence, nearly full, to call down the wrath of Heaven.

Avert it, Omnipotence! and may thy blessings continue to this beloved country; and grant us wisdom to improve them—not abuse them by our licentiousness and dissolute manners. The writer of this is not biased by any improper motives, nor swayed by any partiality or dislike to either of the candidates; but a conscientious regard to this country's welfare, unanimity, and happiness: I have now passed my three score years, and never solicited nor obtained an office under the Government, but consider it my duty to give my warning voice against the evils that threaten our happy land. That the blessings we enjoy may be transmitted, unimpaired, till the latest posterity, is the fervent prayer of an

IRISHMAN.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

The article signed "Franklin," in the last Advertiser, has led to a few reflections. It often happens, that men, who agree in the same great principles, are divided by some incidental circumstance, which, if they would weigh it, they would see to be of no importance. Those divisions, therefore, which mark and separate the opinions of society, frequently have no foundation in the opinions themselves, but grow out of mere accidents. The consequence is highly calamitous. The cause of truth not only suffers by the opposition of those who ought to be united; not only do men thus contribute the weight and power of their character to establish what they know to be destructive error; but the men, who are thus casually separated from truth, are led gradually, but certainly, into the ruin, in which false opinions will involve those, who entertain them. Every one knows, that he possesses some moral power. He can advise, he can admonish, he can shew a good example. It would be well for every one to think, seriously, upon the responsibility, which hence arises and rests upon him. There is a great deal of evil in the world. I may add—unnecessary evil; a great deal of unnecessary ignorance, vice and wretchedness.—The questions come home to each—Does he, to the extent of his ability, prevent this evil? Is there no obligation upon him? How far do prejudices govern him in the course which he is pursuing? Has he not suffered some circumstance, which ought to have no weight, to warp his judgment or misled his passions?

When I first read "Franklin," I saw in the article much cause of quarrel. Upon careful review of the piece, I discover, that I concur with him. Upon all essentials we agree perfectly, and if we will not let first thoughts run away with us, but take time to be patient, and temper to be candid, we shall differ nothing. He thinks well of Sunday Schools; so do I. He says "many complain that too much religion is mingled with them;" and I presume that he concurs with the many. But he adds—"I do not mean true religion, for that can do no harm, but good; but I mean sectarian principles and views." He says then, there cannot be too much true religion (I fully agree with him) and I go probably as far as he wishes, when I say, that if there be any false religion, there is too much.

I am aware we have reached a point of difficulty. For—What is true religion? Here the difficulty is only on the surface; the difficulty is in the appearance. We shall agree that the opinions of those who have no religion at all, do not constitute the standard of true religion. This is a very obvious position; but some consideration and some effort at impartiality will be required, that it may have its full effect. For we are very suspicious, and our suspicion always gives us wrong views of things. Jealousy is not the only case, in which suspicion makes the man it feeds on,

if a person, who disbelieves christianity, examines the evidence on which it is founded, and is convinced and maintains his conviction (like the case with Lord Elyttston, Soame Jenyns and Dr. Chalmers) he is suspected, although he give the very strongest evidence, possible, of his sincerity. So if a man joins a religious sect, and takes upon himself the duties of religion, and shows by his conduct, that he feels the truth and importance of religion, he is denigrated as a sectarian; while your only religious will be those, who treat religion as a matter of mere indifference. We need take no pains to show, that this is uncandid, and superficial thinking. A common view of the world even upon the principles of human philosophy, shews us that the path of virtue is narrow and uphill, the way of self-denial and toil. We could suppose, if left to the mere light of reason, the religion was less arduous; but the voice of inflexible truth leaves us in no doubt. "Swiss to enter in at the strait gate, for many I say unto you will seek to enter and shall not be able." Think as freely as we please, in religion there are all sorts to be made; there is a cross to be borne, and they who have taken no pains to inquire into the duties of religion, to learn the truths of religion, or to shew the fruits of religion, are not the persons to declare its character. Whatever else a man may be, who goes on toward his grave, making no preparation for the world beyond it—he is not religious.

How then shall we ascertain what is true religion? The answer is self-evident—By the Bible. The Bible not read carefully and with a mind made up as to what we will, and what we will not believe; but read with a humble disposition produced by a just view of the infinite instruction produced by a just sense of the condescension and goodness of God, in revealing to us the instruction we need. Many read the Bible merely to criticise and cavil. This is fearful work. The Bible teaches a very alarming truth,—that upon some, there is sent a strong delusion to believe a lie; and we see this truth sometimes exemplified.

If we then adopt the Bible for our guide, we have no cause for apprehension respecting the religion taught in Sunday Schools. For the Bible is the text book of all instruction in these Schools. One great object is to familiarize the Scholars with the Bible; and to give them a habit of reading it, that they may make it the rule of their faith, and form their belief and character by its truths.

"Franklin" however, thinks, that Sunday Schools should be guarded, lest they "be converted to an engine of despotism." Guard, as you please; and place every guard to secure against this consequence. He however hints that they may become this engine of despotism, because of the "religion intermingled with them," by which he means "sectarian principles and views."

This is a point of view, in which I ought to discuss this matter more at large, than my time or the space in which I am justified in occupying now, permits. I will defer it. But the idea, certainly prevalent, that in religious sects, there is danger to liberty, is entirely fallacious. In all sects there are bad men; and in all, there are good men. But in none is there a tendency to despotism.

[Scene, a country school-house.]

Boy—G-I-a-a-s.
Teacher—Well what does that spell?
Boy—Don't know.
Teacher—What's in the window at home?
Boy—Why, dad's old breeches.
Teacher—See.
Teacher—What does that spell?
Boy—Don't know.
Teacher—What do I do with my eyes?
Boy—Squint.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For June, 1828.

Day	Temp.	State of Weather	Of Wind
13	72 80	foggy then fair	SW
14	70 76	fair	NW
15	70 82	fair and warm	SW
16	70 76	cloudy then fair	S W
17	72 80	fair and warm	S W
18	76 84	fair and showery	S W
19	74 77	cloudy then fair	SW

Temperatures, Greatest & Least, of cold, 70, heat 84.

LAST NOTICE.

Remember the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery will be drawn

THIS AFTERNOON,

At 6 o'clock, at the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, Wilmington, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth; when the following Prizes will be distributed.

\$3,000	\$1,966
1,000	1,000
6 of 300	8 of 200
10 of 150	10 of 100

Chances for the above prizes may be had at the Prize Selling Office, for the trifling sum of \$2 or shares in proportion.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

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

Where was sold, a few days since, the splendid Capital Prize of \$10,000!

June 26.

FRESH MILLINERY.

L. & T. STIDHAM,

No. 1, East High Street,

(Directly opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.)

Have just opened a fresh assortment of

STRAW COTTAGE HATS.

June 26.

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.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscribers on Monday last, 23d instant, an Apprentice Boy, named David Higging, about 13 years of age—dark brown hair, blacked, and sandy complexion. He had on when he went away, a fur hat, nearly new, grey pantalets and vest, and calfskin shoes. He took no bundle with him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning said boy to his masters. All persons are forbid to harbor said runaway.

BAINTON & BANCROFT,

Wilmington, June 26, 1828.

Job Printing neatly executed.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 32.] AN ACT making appropriations for the improvement of certain Harbors, the completion of the Cumberland Road to Zanesville, the securing of the light House on the Brandywine Shoal, and the making of surveys.
 For the completion of the Cumberland Road, continued to Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; which said sum of money shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.
 To complete the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand River, in the State of Ohio, nine thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eleven cents.
 To complete the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Huron River, in the State of Ohio, four thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-five cents.
 To complete the erection of piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, in the State of New York, six thousand dollars.
 To complete the construction of the road from Detroit to Maumee, five thousand nine hundred dollars.
 To continue the road from Detroit to Chicago, as far as the boundary line of the State of Indiana, eight thousand dollars.
 To pay a balance due the Commissioners for laying out a road from Detroit to Saginaw River and Bay, and a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, in the Territory of Michigan, three hundred and two dollars and sixty-nine cents.
 To complete the building of two piers at the mouth of Oswego Harbor, in the State of New York, authorized by an act of Congress, approved the twentieth of March last entitled "An act to authorize the improving of certain harbors, the building of piers, and for other purposes," nine thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents.
 For deepening the channel of entrance into the harbor of Presque Isle, six thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighteen cents.
 For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek, Ohio, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.
 For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Cuyahoga Creek, Ohio, one thousand five hundred and seven dollars and seventy-six cents.
 For removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, by removing the half tide and other rocks, in addition to the appropriation of last session, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For preserving and securing the Light-house on the Brandywine Shoal, in the Bay of Delaware, ten thousand dollars.
 For defraying the expenses incidental to making examination and surveys under the act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed into a legislative sanction of any examination or survey, which shall not be deemed of national importance, and within the provisions of the aforesaid act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
 To complete a pier adjacent to a pier at Buffalo, in the State of New York, thirty-four thousand two hundred and six dollars.
 Approved—19th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 33.] AN ACT for the punishment of contraventions of the fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Russia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any one, being a citizen of the United States, or trading under their authority, shall, in contravention of the stipulations entered into by the United States with the Emperor of all the Russias, by the fifth article of the treaty signed at St. Petersburg, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, sell, or cause to be sold, to the natives of the country on the Northwest coast of America, or any of the Islands adjacent thereto, any spirituous liquors, firearms, or other arms, powder or munitions of war of any kind, the person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than six months.
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts and other courts of the United States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with, full power and authority to hear, try and punish, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors, had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts.
 Approved—19th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 34.] AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line, dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be and he is hereby, authorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana, to cause to be run, and distinctly marked, the line dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana, commencing on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at latitude thirty-three degrees North, and running due West on that parallel, of latitude to where a line running due North from latitude thirty-two degrees North on the Sabine river will intersect the same. And, for that purpose, he is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner, or Surveyor, or both, as in his opinion may be necessary; *Provided*, the compensation to be allowed to the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the Government of Louisiana to the per-

son or persons appointed, on its part, for the same object.
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, with such as have been or shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the State of Louisiana, after they, in conjunction, shall have run, and distinctly marked said line, shall make two fair drafts, or maps thereof, both of which shall be certified by them, and one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State for the United States, and the other delivered to the Governor of Louisiana.
 Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
 Approved—19th May, 1828.

[Public—No. 35.] AN ACT concerning the Orphan Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the regular monthly sessions of the Orphan Court of Alexandria county in the District aforesaid, as now authorized by law, that the Judge of the aforesaid Court be and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, to hold extra sessions thereof, whenever the public interest may require it.
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the per diem allowance of six dollars, as now established by law, that he be allowed a fixed salary of five hundred dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as heretofore the per diem allowance has been, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
 Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this law shall be in force from and after the passing of the same.
 Approved—19th May 1828.

CARD.
MRS. KEENE, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington that she intends residing here for a short time, and proposes giving lessons in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on the Piano Forte. Lessons will be given at their own residence if desired, either by the Month or Quarter.
 Terms made known by application to Mrs. Keene, at Mr. Davenport's Seminary.
 Wilmington June 19, 1828. 40—Stp.

The following Statement, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Levy Court of Newcastle County, passed the 3d day of April, 1828, exhibits, 1st. The number of acres in each Hundred of said County: 2d. The average price per acre: 3d. The whole valuation thereof: 4th. The valuation of houses and lots: 5th. The amount of personal tax: 6th. The valuation of personal property: 7th. The total amount of real and personal property and personal tax; and is truly copied from the original assessment lists returned by the Assessors of the respective hundreds in said County, for the year 1828, as arranged by the Levy Court and Court of Appeals.

Hundred.	No. of Acres.	Average price per acre.	Valuation of house & lot.	Valuation of personal property.	Am't of personal tax.	Total amount.
Brandywine,	20512	\$31.47	424834	911272	174220	1780256
Christiana,	20474	44.04	748934	911272	174220	1780256
Mill Creek,	20673	37.54	494653	911272	174220	1780256
White Oak Creek,	15019	32.54	494653	911272	174220	1780256
Newcastle,	21709	31.92	647071	911272	174220	1780256
Felstead,	18627	33.88	647071	911272	174220	1780256
Red Lion,	39087	17.44	647071	911272	174220	1780256
St. Georges,	39087	15.95	647071	911272	174220	1780256
Appoquinimink,	22418	7.04	647071	911272	174220	1780256
	252928		4768218	1524223	1780256	6481977

N. B. The total amounts correspond with the amount of Dollarsage on the Collectors' Duplicates, after having made the several additions and deductions on account of Appeals.
 Published by order of the Levy Court of Newcastle County.
 T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace.
 June 17, 1828. 40—4t.

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.
 Sire, Sir Archy, dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Grand dam, Duet, 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 Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, g g g grand dam by Jolly Roger.
 Sir Archy and Gracchus were got by the imported horse Diomed, bred by Sir C. Bunbury, 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 g grand dam by Paget Turk, g g g g grand dam Betty Percival, by Leede'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.

Millinery and Fancy Store.
 R. M'CONNELL.
 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 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' 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.

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 Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.
 WM. MARSHALL.
 4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

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

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 Marcellas vestings do Florentines & Denmark satins do Vigonia and Rouen cassimeres Super yellow nanke Superfine wide heavy India satins.
 An assortment of fashionable and plain calicoes and ginghams.
FOR MILLINERS.
 Millinet, foundation muslins, bonnet muslins, wire, piping cords (all colours) satins, modes, flosses, 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.

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, Adm'x Newcastle Hundred, April 4, 1828. 29—3m.

STOP THIEF!
 \$15 REWARD.
 WAS STOLEN from the pasture field of the Subscriber living in New Castle Hundred and County and State of Delaware on Friday night last, a darkish BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high; between eight and nine years old; he has a star in his forehead; his mane and tail have been clipped with the scissors. Whoever will take up said Horse and Thief, and deliver them to me, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid—or Ten Dollars for the Horse.
 WASHINGTON E. MOORE.
 ALSO was stolen on the same night from two of my neighbors, a DEARBORN and HARNESSE—the bed of the Dearborn is painted yellow, and the wheels red; the harness was good, and the mounting plain plate.
 W. E. M.
 June 13, 1828. 39—4t.

Job Printing neatly executed.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.
 [Public—No. 30.] AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life. *Provided*, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.
 Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.
 Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever; but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.
 Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner and under the same provisions.
 Approved—15th May, 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
 MAY 28, 1828.
 The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:
 Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A; and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.
 Each Officer will also transmit his commission if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned: If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.
 If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be) but in no instance exceeding the full-pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.
 It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."
 RICHARD RUSH.
 [A]
Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.
 For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, of _____, in the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, [here insert to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1790, was carried into effect and was reduced under that arrangement] at which period I was a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 23d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.
 And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, 1826, [here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____].
 Before me, _____, [here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ [here insert Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 [B]
Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.
 For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be], in Captain _____ Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.
 And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the Pension List of the United States.
 Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a [Justice of the Peace, or as the case may be,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 [C]
Form of a Power of Attorney.
 Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the army of the Revolution.
 Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____.
 [Signed] _____ [L. S.]
 Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace.
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [D]
Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.
 Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared this day, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.
 [Signed] _____
 June 12, 1828. 30—4t.