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POETRY.

ONE HOUR WITH THEE!

One hour with thee!—when summer's sun-set closes, And day's last blushes gild the quiet grove; One hour with thee!—to watch the shutting roses, And whisper in thy ear soft tales of love!

COURAGE.

Lightning was in his eye. His step was firm, But stealthy as a tiger's, and his limbs Stir'd like the springing steel. His left hand held

CHURCH YARD REVERIE.

I stood within the place of sepulchres! The "City of the Silent!"—the last shrine Of mortal pilgrimage—the resting-place Of joy and grief—the banquet hall of death!

THE REVERIE.

It was in the summer of 18—, that I entered upon the delightful responsibilities of married life. I was never cursed with an imagination unreasonably romantic—so I did not dream of untroubled happiness.

the unassuming, and yet the observed of all observers, was now mine; and I could have gone with her to want and neglect. I was high and respected in an honorable profession—had a competency so liberal as to gratify every wish—and knew not that I had an enemy in the world.

With such prospects before us, I handed my bride into my travelling carriage the day succeeding our marriage, and we commenced a long journey. We were too happy to be frivolously gay. We breathed in the beauty which floated around us almost in silence—it was natural in that sweet calm of thought.

Judge of my disappointment on the succeeding morning to find L. still more indisposed. We had made arrangements to re-commence our journey, but her illness was now too serious to think of such a hazardous exposure.

There was the silence of the grave, ere he to whom the words were addressed could venture his feelings in reply. "I will be candid to one who has no reason to fear—I can do nothing more."

L. often reminds me of my troubled dream, by fondly patting my cheek and laughing at the easy and summary process with which I was about to have disposed of her.

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans, who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes.

pickquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol Mills, unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander in Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riot and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American Chieftain was planning a mode for their final extinction.

It will be remembered by many now living, that six brothers, by the name of Doale or Dowel, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers.—They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded in making their escape.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about 20 pounds, was returning with a light heart, to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the pickquet guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that, which seems so impossible, and how did you know me who never

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which, like an earthquake will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants, but hark—take the road to the left, farewell." So saying, he departed, she gave one look, but vacantly filled the spot where he stood.

"Hell and fury, sirrah! why did me recollect? You plead in vain! Begone! or I'll seize you for a spy."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall"—and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat, and hurled him to the ground. "Run, madam, run, see the guard house is alive; seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe." 'Twas done.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperate soldiers. One sprung from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

His case was now truly desperate. Behind him was the whole line of guards, and on the North of him the Frankfort pickquets, and on the right, the City of Philadelphia, filled with British troops. One, and only one way presented itself, and that was to cross the river.

slip, at market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol, and, with steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat. A man fell over the side, and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared to the wood.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expression made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one, are by no means to be censured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1828.

JACKSON AND BURR.

The fact of General Jackson's association with Burr, is so fully established by the affidavits of Coffee and Easton, and the letters published by Dr. McNairy, that it is useless to offer further proof of it.

"Sometime in the year 1806, (to the best of my recollection,) Aaron Burr was engaged in an expedition or enterprise down the Mississippi, and which he said he was authorized to do by government; and for the purpose of procuring provisions and boats for his contemplated plans, he, the said Burr, did forward a sum of money between three and four thousand dollars, in Kentucky bank notes, to Gen. Jackson, with a request that he would procure for him, by purchase, the amount in boats and provisions.

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"I have already remarked that the first items of debt and credit are on the 4th of October, and that Burr was, confessedly, at Jackson's residence a most welcome visitor on the 25th of September preceding. How long he remained, I do not know; it is asserted in the National Journal of the 17th of July, that he left Nashville on the 6th of October. The time between these two dates, was no doubt occupied in making all the necessary arrangements between Burr and Jackson.

"In this statement, dates of every thing, except the year, are omitted; and it is very carefully alleged that, upon hearing that the government would not countenance Burr's plans, Gen. Coffee, by and with the advice of General Jackson, quit making further contracts with Burr. But it appears that several boats were built for Burr—that some provisions were purchased—that Burr took his final departure from Clover Bottom—and at the time of that departure, a settlement took place between Jackson and Coffee and Burr.

The suit, in which this affidavit was taken, originated in the opinion that a balance of the money remained in Jackson's hands. That opinion from the fact of a paper, in the hand writing of Gen. Jackson, stating an account between Burr and himself, being in the possession of Blennerhassett. Of this account the following is a copy:

Table with columns: 1806, Dr., and amounts. Includes entries for 'Expenses J. C. and postage', 'Spanish horse', 'W. P. Anderson', 'Cash paid Yater', 'Donelson Caffery wages and expenses', 'Boat of T. Dixon and Coble', 'Expenses of do.', 'Expenses at sundry times', 'Keel boat', 'Bill store Messrs F. & H.', 'Cash for do.'

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes 'J. & W. Jackson bill do.', 'Cash to Mr. Adams', 'Boat of W. Greenshaw & co.', 'Expense for do.', 'Postage', 'Three boats at \$133 33 cts.'

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes 'Cash on hand', 'Oct. 4, By draft on Busard & Co.', 'Nov. 3, By notes by W.', 'Dec. 8, By do.'

This, no doubt, is the settlement referred to by Coffee—the memorandum rendered by Jackson to Burr, at the Clover Bottom, when "on his way down the river." It corresponds exactly with Coffee's statement. He is charged "with the boats and other articles furnished him for his voyage." The balance is struck, and, considering the object of the account, the payment of the balance could not be noted, because the account was stated to show what that balance was.

Let us now carefully examine the items of this account, and the times whence they arose. Jackson's complimentary letter recommending Burr, and inviting friends to show him respect, is dated September 25. The first charge in this account is dated October 4, and the first credit on the same day.

"Expense of J. C. and postage, \$6 62 1/2." We should like to know what expenses Jackson paid Burr, and what correspondence he carried on upon his account.—These items have no obvious connection with building boats and buying provisions.—Cash paid to Anderson and cash paid to Yates, are in the same predicament. They come "Donelson Caffery's wages and expenses, \$29 00." This Donelson Caffery has been introduced before into the Jackson dish of Burrism. The Virginia advocate gives us the certificates of Watkins and Baker, that Mr. McCaffery was advised by Jackson not to go with Burr. He sent him nevertheless, on some expedition for Burr, and paid his expenses. In the second letter, published by McNairy, Jackson speaks of his sending a message, and adds he will furnish "the needful." We see here that he did furnish it.

Five flat boats and one keel boat were built and paid for, Coffee did not recollect the number. He remembered that Burr used but two, and left the remainder, which, or their proceeds, were delivered to P. Anderson. One large item, 700 dollars, of this account, was paid to Mr. Anderson. Coffee tells us that Burr was engaged in, "an expedition or enterprise down the Mississippi," and that "for the purpose of procuring provisions and boats for his contemplated plans, he forwarded a sum of between three and four thousand dollars, in Kentucky bank notes, to Gen. Jackson. In this respect the account corresponds with Coffee's statement. It appears that 3500 dollars in "notes," were forwarded by a Mr. "W." at different periods: the first 3000 on Nov. 3, the latter 500 on Dec. 8. Besides this, the sum of 250 dollars was advanced October 4, in a draft on Busard & Co. Thus we see that this account and the statement of Coffee are in harmonious accordance with each other.

I have already remarked that the first items of debt and credit are on the 4th of October, and that Burr was, confessedly, at Jackson's residence a most welcome visitor on the 25th of September preceding. How long he remained, I do not know; it is asserted in the National Journal of the 17th of July, that he left Nashville on the 6th of October. The time between these two dates, was no doubt occupied in making all the necessary arrangements between Burr and Jackson. Within this time some things were transacted, which wear the appearance of singular coincidences, to say the least.

In General Jackson's letter to Mr. Jefferson, without date, recently published as evidence that he had no connection with Burr, we find the following: "I beg leave to offer to your view the enclosed orders, some time ago issued by me, since which I have not been furnished with complete returns of the volunteer companies." &c. These orders, it appears, were dated the 4th of October, the very day on which Gen. Jackson opened an account with Burr, "for the purpose, (as asserted by Gen. Coffee,) of procuring provisions and boats for his contemplated plans." Does not this coincidence clearly show that these orders looked to the same objects with the boats and provisions? Gen. Jackson opened an account with Burr avowedly to "further his plans," and issued these orders on the very same day. They were contemporaneous acts, and must have originated in one common motive. It is a just inference that these orders were issued at the suggestion of Burr, and the letter to Mr. Jefferson written also, at his suggestion, if not dictated by him. The caution, in reserving the command to Jackson himself and their own officers and such as Jackson might recommend, is characteristic of that wily politician, rather than of the headlong hero of the Hermitage. Had Mr. Jefferson been drawn into an acceptance of the service, upon the terms proposed, his letter of acceptance could have been conveniently used to deceive the unsuspecting. Fortunately he was too cautious for this.

As the letter to Mr. Jefferson is endorsed to have been received the 24th of November 1806, it must have been written about the first of that month. Here is another singular coincidence.—The remittance of \$3,000 was received on the 3d, the receipt of this cash and the letter to the president seem to have been contemporaneous acts. The messenger, Mr. W. who brought the cash, most probably brought also the advice to write the letter. It was surely a singular mode

defeating the conspiracy, to be acting as an efficient agent to promote it, and write the president without any direct notice of it. It was an equally singular mode of abandoning it, when the alarm was almost universal, as it was in the West on the 3d of November! The months of October and November, 1806, was the period of time that Gen. Jackson was engaged in his principal acts of concert with Burr. This was, indeed, the period of the most active operations, on the great theatre of action, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Cumberland. During this period we find General Jackson most industriously engaged in furthering the conspiracy.

The testimony of Coffey, explained and corrected by this account, and the letters already published by McNairy, demonstrate, not only the facts, but the period of their occurrence. They completely silence the pretension, that Gen. Jackson abandoned Burr as soon as the legality of his enterprise was suspected. The falsehood of this pretence is evident, as well from the facts now disclosed, as from its intrinsic absurdity. What private enterprise or expedition down the Mississippi, as Coffey describes it, could depend for its legality upon the countenance of the President? That which was in its nature illegal, could not be legalized by the countenance and approbation of the national executive. Conspiracy against the laws of the country can derive no sanction from the president or his cabinet. They are as answerable to the law as others. Had Burr contemplated a tardy or emigrating expedition, it did not require the countenance of the executive to make it lawful. There was no law reprehending such an expedition. The admission that enough was known, by General Jackson, to assure him that the enterprise needed the sanction of the government, includes a confession that he knew it to be illegal when he engaged to aid it. From this conclusion he cannot possibly escape, but by making himself an idiot, simpleton, and a ridiculous dupe. None can believe him to have been such. On the contrary, the just conclusion is, that he was a principal confederate, and that both his letters to president Jefferson and Governor Claiborne were written in concert with Burr, "for the purpose of forwarding his plans."

When, on December 22 1806, Burr left Clover Bottom with two boats, the expedition was prostrated. The public voice had denounced and defeated it. There was no hope of success and Burr could only go on and trust his desperate fortunes to circumstances. Every motive that governed men made it proper for Gen. Jackson to stop and endeavor to escape suspicion. By this course he might still remain in a situation to assist Burr and the other confederates at another time. By proceeding he would certainly damn himself, and could as certainly render them no service. Hence the account was settled as a mere mercantile agency, without, however, the usual mercantile charge of commissions.

Gen. Jackson's labor and responsibilities were carried to the account of the cause, and liquidated by the per contra of the common good. He did escape general suspicion, and it was only when he began to renew, in the face of the public, his old Burr associations, that suspicion revived against him. As this acquaintance extended, and as, from time to time, the old Burrites kept raising up their voices in support of Gen. Jackson, inquiry was on the alert. And when the confidential agent of the Hermitage was found, at a most critical juncture, wending his course towards the home of Burr, and the theatre of his present secret operations, those possessed of the evidence have felt it their duty to disclose it. The chieftain stands now before the world as the active coadjutor of Burr, without hope of refuge, except the humiliating one of being his tool and dupe.

MADISON AND JACKSON.
All who wish to understand why Gen. Jackson entertained but a poor opinion of President Madison, may find an explanation in the following document, which, in a government where the people rule, ought long since to have been before the public:
Department of War, April 5th 1815.
Sir—As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 16th of February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter, dated 17th February, with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted, that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of those letters in due course, but I presume, that both of them have long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.
I assure you, sir, that it is a very painful task, to disturb for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause which the nation has bestowed on those services. But representations have been recently made to the President, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that require immediate attention; not only in vindication of the just authority of the law, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.
There has been transmitted to the President, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aid-de-camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st Feb. of your general order, dated the 25th Feb. commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans; of a publication in the Louisiana Courier, of the 3d of March, under the signature of "A Citizen of Louisiana of French origin," and advertising upon the general order, the order of the 5th of March, enforcing the order of the 28th of February, of your letter of the 10th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace, and of the 3d general order, of the 8th of March, suspending the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier de Tourard.
These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that on the 5th of March, the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was arrested by your order, and confined in the barracks; that on the same day, Mr. Hall, the district Judge, issued a habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Louallier; but before

arrested by your order, for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 8th of March, Mr. Dick, the Attorney for the United States, having the writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Judge, who was served upon you, he was arrested by your order and lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 12th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New Orleans, with orders not to return until information of peace was officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released on the same day, and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day, until further order.

From these representations, it would appear, that the judicial power of the U. States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government, has been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercises of military force and command. The President views the subject in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expression of opinion upon the case; in hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty, with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will with all possible dispatch, transmit to this department, a full report of the transactions which have been stated.—And in the mean time, it is presumed, that all extraordinary exertion of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.
The President instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory department may be observed towards the state authority and citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Sec'y of War.
Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON.

The character of Gen. Jackson is daily developing itself. The opinions entertained of his conduct, even in the day of his triumph at New Orleans, by Mr. Madison, the pure and patriotic Mr. Madison, will be found in the letter signed by the late Mr. Dallas as Acting Secretary of War. The facts of record, in this letter afford such abundant evidence of the tyrannical disposition of Gen. Jackson, and his utter disregard of the constitution and laws, wherever they obstructed the gratification of his personal desires, as should forever prevent his elevation to the Chief Magistracy. He is so conscious of his own want of qualification either from nature or education to discharge the duties of any civil office, that he has resigned every civil office he ever held. Suppose he was not a practiced DUELLIST—suppose he was not a DEALER IN SLAVES—suppose he had not been intimately connected with AARON BURR—never had ordered the six Militiamen to be shot, or imbrued his hands in the blood of a neighbor; is not his total unfitness for the office an abundant reason why he should not be elected?

DESPOITISM! DESPOITISM!
In the 238th page of Eaton's life of General Jackson, there is a letter from the General to the Secretary of War, from which we make the following extract. The letter is dated Nov. 20, 1814.
Permit me to suggest a plan, which, on a fair experiment, will do away or lessen the expenses under the existing mode of calling militia forces into the field.—Whenever there happens to be a deficiency in the regular force in any particular quarter, let the government determine on the necessary number—This should be portoned among the different states, AND CALLED INTO SERVICE FOR AND DURING THE WAR.
We ask the poor man with a large family if he is willing to be thus dragged from the wife of his love and the children of his affection, and made to sever a regular soldier during any war, in which the country may be engaged? We leave the question for his solution.

in the West. To all our friends throughout the Commonwealth, we say,
"TO YOUR RIGHTS, O ISRAEL!"
Let your march be onward. Our cause is just. Spirit and perseverance will ensure us victory."
Village Record.

NEW YORK.—At the late State Convention of Young Men at Utica, after the most diligent and careful inquiry an estimate was made of the probable result of the electoral election in that State, which issued in a conviction that Districts No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30, will elect twenty-three Adams electors. These being a majority of the college of Electors, that body will elect two friends of the administration, as electors, to represent the Senators of that state; this will give Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush twenty-five votes and General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun eleven, votes in the State of New York.

The Southern Galaxy printed in Natches contains a communication, signed by C. Griffin, setting forth the particulars of a quarrel between himself and Judge Maury, both of that city.—Judge Maury insulted Mr. Griffin on the first day of election, for which the latter asked an explanation, which was refused, and also the acceptance of a challenge—whereupon the judge was posted as a scoundrel and a coward. Mr. Griffin then armed himself, and on going from his office to the house, he was attacked by the judge, who levelled a pistol at him. Mr. G. immediately discharged one of his—both missed; the judge stationed himself behind a tree, and took aim at Mr. G.; the latter again fired without effect; judge M. then ran towards Mr. G. who retreated on his crutches (being lame) to a hotel, where he received a part of the contents of the judge's pistol, and discharged also another pocket pistol at the judge. Coming then to close quarters, the judge drew a sword from a cane, and stabbed Mr. G. in the breast who fell. The company then prevented the judge from closing upon him. These are the most piquant particulars of the affray.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.
New Castle County.
At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the present Administration, of the General Government in Newcastle county, assembled at Red Lion pursuant to adjournment on Saturday the 13th day of September, A. D. 1823. JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Esq. was appointed Chairman and DAN CORBIT and EVAN H. THOMAS Secretaries. It was then on motion resolved that there be appointed a Committee on behalf of the respective Hundreds, of two persons from each hundred, except Christians, which shall be entitled to four. The duty of which Committee shall be to retire and report business for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the following were appointed.
Brandy Wine Hundred—William McCaulley, William W. Young.
Christiana Hundred—James Canby, William P. Brobson, John J. Milligan, Jesse P. Biellards.
Mill Creek Hundred—Aquila Nebeker, John Dixon.
Whitelock Hundred—Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, Isaac Price.
Pencader Hundred—Jacob Farris, Levi Cnoch.
New Castle Hundred—John Moody, Hugh Gemmill.
Red Lion Hundred—Philip Reyhold John Higgins.
St. Georges Hundred—William Kenedy, Dr. Cuthbert S. Green.
Appominville Hundred—Hon. Arnold Naudain, John Ginn.

The Committee having retired for a short space of time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally read and adopted, viz:
The friends of the administration of the county of Newcastle, assembled in county meeting, avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, of reiterating their confidence in the purity of the principles they contend for in the impending political crisis, and of renewing their pledges of support and approbation of the measures and policy of the general government, and of the able and patriotic statesmen who administer it.

In viewing the origin of this contest, and in tracing its progress up to the present moment, no single circumstance presents itself to shake or disturb the satisfaction which is inspired by a consciousness of pure motives and of being engaged in a just and honorable cause. The opposition to the present administration was originated by certain ambitious political leaders, disappointed in their views of personal aggrandizement, by the failure of their particular candidates; and who availing themselves of the honest prejudices of a large portion of the people in favor of a *fortunal soldier*, have turned these prejudices to their own account, and made them the instruments by which they hope to ride into power and place. They have constituted themselves "combinations of states," and sworn the destruction of the administration, be its measures "right or wrong."—Reversing the republican principle, "measures, not men." They have proved themselves ready to sacrifice measures, principles and the interests of their country, to their devotion for their idol and their own personal interests. Against such a combination of ambitious spirits and of vicious principles, we are proud to contend. We feel that in opposing their pretensions, and in rallying around its duties wisely, prosperously and with a faithful regard to the trust constitutionally reposed in them, that we are contending for the principles of the constitution against the spirit of disorganization and misrule, a spirit which can never eventuate in good, but whose triumph would, we verily believe, be a triumph over the liberties of our country. We contend for the supremacy of the civil over the military principle—that principle which has proved the base of every Republic—that principle which has recently enabled the *Liberator Bolivar* to constitute himself the *Dictator Bolivar*, which has converted the *President*, for four years, of the free Republic of Colombia, into a *military despot* for life—the uncontrolled master of the lives and liberties of a people who had struggled through years of blood and suffering to obtain that freedom which has been snatched from them in an hour by the sword of a "military chieftain." We point emphatically to this example, which is even now passing before our own eyes, as one of those warnings, with which the history page of freedom may at any time be blighted by the ascendancy of the military principle. We contend for measures, not for men—for that wise system of policy, which protects and cherishes the industry of our own people in preference to that of foreigners, which has been established by successive administrations, and is the decided policy of the able statesmen who now preside over the destinies of our country; a policy which has been alternately betrayed and denounced by our opponents, and is now made the pretext for menaces of civil war and a dissolution of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Great changes are daily taking place in this State in favor of the Administration, and things "are working together for good." A letter from Harrisburg, 21st, published in the York Recorder, says: "The two opposite county meeting held here this week, produced great strife to show strength. Both parties agree that the administration meeting was much the strongest, both as to numbers and character. This county, Dauphin, is considered as entirely secure for the Administration."
The Pennsylvania Centinel of the 27th inst. says, "the meeting held in Adams county on the 18th, has given a death blow to the hopes of the friends of Gen. Jackson in the county. They feel now they have nothing to expect from Adams county, but defeat, signal defeat. And many of them are even trembling for Pennsylvania! They keep up a semblance of confidence—but marks of fear are upon their countenances." And well may they fear—for, we have great reason to expect that Pennsylvania will yet follow the example of "Old Kentucky," and throw her weight to the Administration.
The changes that we hear of daily around us, are a most happy presage of success to the good cause—the cause of order and Constitutional Government.
The Village Record, of Chester county, says: "Our columns are filled to overflowing. Administration meetings are holding all around us. Federalism and Democracy seem to have gone to sleep, or perhaps are dead. We hope whatever was noxious in either may sleep forever, and what was good in both may revive and flourish perpetually. The best split is abroad. Our friends go forth in renewed strength and vigor since the cheering news from Louisiana and Kentucky, a minister of hope has risen

1. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the wisdom and purity of the present administration is justified by the strongest proofs which are every day furnished of its devotion to the public welfare and to the best interests of our country.

2. *Resolved*, That we will strenuously support the nomination of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and RICHARD RUSH for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That we entirely and cordially approve of the nomination of KENSEY JOHNS, jr. as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the U. States, and that we will use all honorable means to effect his re-election.

4. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting, now separate and organize themselves according to the respective hundreds for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and that each hundred except Pencader shall have power to nominate one or more persons for each office, upon which nominations respectively the meeting shall decide.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the members from the different hundreds separated, and reported to the meeting sundry nominations from which was formed the following ticket.

- Senators.**
Edward Tatnall, B. H.
John Walker, Farmer, M. H. (in lieu of Joseph England deceased.)
- Representatives.**
Eluthere Irene Dupont, } C. H.
Washington Rice, }
Benjamin Watson, W. C. C. H.
Thomas Janvier, N. C. H.
John Higgins, R. L. H.
Daniel Corbit, St. G. H.
Alexander Crawford, A. H.
- Lexy Court Commissioners.**
James Thompson, M. H.
James McCullough, (F.) N. C. H. (in lieu of Benjamin Marley, deceased.)
Cornelius Naudain, } A. H.
John Ginn, }

Resolved, That the ticket as adopted be recommended to the firm and undivided support of the friends of the administration at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That William P. Brobson, John Wales, William A. Mendenhall, Robert Porter and John J. Milligan, be a committee to superintend the printing and distribution of tickets. The Meeting was then addressed by John J. Milligan and the Hon. Kensey Johns, jr. Esqrs.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at Red Lion, on the second Saturday in June next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretaries, and published in the administration papers, and that 500 handbills thereof be printed for distribution throughout the county.

JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Chairman.
DANIEL CORBIT, } Secretaries.
EVAN H. THOMAS, }

JACKSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
ANOTHER FORGERY EXPOSED

Some days since, we made a charge against the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Philadelphia, of misstatement, in asserting that Andrew Jackson was appointed by Washington District Attorney of the Territory now called Tennessee, and of a fraud on the public by attempting to sustain that misstatement by the publication of a forged commission, signed "G. Washington," and appointing "Andrew Jackson of Nashville," "Attorney of the United States," for that district.

The Jackson Committee, Messrs. Worrell, Duncan, Boyd, Toland, Wertz, Duane, Leiper, Coxe, and Pettit, have subsequently published a letter specially devoted to their vindication from a charge so serious in its nature, and so pregnant with injury to them and to their cause. They assert that they "regarded the fact of the appointment of Andrew Jackson, by Washington, historical and undoubted," and to show what this authority is, they give the following paragraph, which they assert to be a quotation from John H. Eaton's biography of the General: "Shortly afterwards, he was appointed by Washington Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued for years." p. 17.

We have a copy of Eaton's work lying before us, in which the paragraph above quoted appears in the following form:

"Shortly afterwards he was appointed Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued to act for many years."

The edition from which we make this extract, in which it will be remarked that the words, "by Washington," do not occur, bears date 1824, and the author thus expresses himself in his preface.

"To present things truly as they occurred, has been the wish of the author, and he believes he has succeeded. He believes so, because he has no inducement to do otherwise; and because having all the original papers in his possession, and the opportunity of constant and repeated intercourse with the subject of this history, there was no avenue to error, unless from intention, and this he disclaims. He can, therefore, venture upon this assurance, that what is detailed may be taken as correct."

With this preliminary assurance before us, we must remain satisfied that the statement of Mr. Eaton as we have given it, is correct; and that the Philadelphia Committee, to extricate themselves from the consequence of one misstatement, have boldly hazarded another. In other words, we are justified in the inference, that with a view still to keep up the fraudulent delusion that Gen. Washington confided to Andrew Jackson a public station, the Committee have been guilty of an interpolation in the text of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "by Washington," which Mr. Eaton did not use.

The Committee they say "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." We have referred to the law organizing the Government of the Territory to show that no such appointment by the President was ever authorized. We have gone still further, and given a faithful list of all the appointments made by President Washington under the law, in which Andrew Jackson does not appear. Yet, in the teeth of all these facts, the Committee declare that they "still believe" that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." They have placed either their standing for intelligence, or their character, in imminent danger; and will have great difficulty to escape unhurt.

As to the forgery of the commission, with an intent to deceive, while they assert that "it is contradicted by the very note objected to," every word they say to show this only fastens the accusation more firmly upon them. We give them the entire benefit of their own language:

"To show, in as prominent a way as we could, what it was that Washington had done for Gen. Jackson, we gave, in a note appended to our tenth letter, the form of a commission, (copied from an original commission of 1789, from Washington to a District Attorney,) giving the name, place, and date, as we believed they must be in the original, which we had no doubt had been given to General Jackson. In our note we did not give the paper as the commission given to General Jackson.
Even on their own showing, then, we contend

that the charge of forgery is made out against them. They admit that they took the form of a commission granted to a District Attorney, inserted the name of Andrew Jackson, and affixed to the form, so filled up, the name of G. Washington. Had they taken a blank check and filled it up with the name of an individual, and affixed the signature of another, and they presented it as genuine, they would have found to their cost that existing statutes would have put on the stratagem the construction of forgery, and imputed fraud as the motive for it.

But they have fixed the charge of forgery upon themselves much more firmly than by any process of induction or inference, however clear. In the note to the tenth letter, which contains this filled up commission, we find the following introductory language:

"The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Gen. Jackson. We are not sure the date is correct, but we believe it is so, and equally correct in all other particulars."

Here the commission is explicitly declared to be "the commission given by Washington to General Jackson." Yet in the letter of vindication which they have now published, the Committee declare—"In our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to Gen. Jackson." And in another part of the same letter it is asserted that what they gave in the note to the tenth letter was only "the form of a commission," &c. How self-abased must those gentlemen feel when they find themselves thus detected and exposed in so wicked an experiment on the credulity and sagacity of the people of Pennsylvania! How desperate must be the cause which requires such men to resort to such means in its support!

The Committee deny that they have committed the fraud and forgery thus fixed upon them, for the purpose of deception. What was the object they had in view? It was to show, by statements, and documents, and quotations, wearing an official or an authentic form, that Gen. Washington, by public acts, proved his confidence in Gen. Jackson. The language of the tenth letter runs thus:

"Such was the reputation which he [General Jackson] established, that, upon the organization of the territory of the United States South of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee,) in May, 1790, Washington appointed him District Attorney."

And in a subsequent part of the same letter, we are asked, "why should not the confidence and applause of Washington, &c. be proofs of Gen. Jackson's merits?" And to show that he had Washington's confidence, it is asserted that—

"President Washington appointed Andrew Jackson to a high civil trust, which he held for nearly six years."

Deeming it important that the impression should be made on the public mind in Pennsylvania that General Jackson had received some mark of Washington's confidence, the statements were made which we have quoted, and to sustain them an original commission of Washington's for a District Attorney, is hunted up, and the name of Andrew Jackson inserted, although at the same moment, the members must have been aware that no such commission could exist. This, therefore, was done "for the purpose of deception."

Again, the Committee driven from their first position, seek to fortify themselves behind the shield of General Jackson's biographer, and, to save themselves from the imputation of falsehood, have recourse to interpolation, in order to give to Mr. Eaton's language, a meaning not originally intended or warranted with a view to bear out their misstatement. As this could not be done in ignorance, we submit it to our readers whether this also was not done "for the purpose of deception."

No one who will take the trouble to institute a comparison of the facts and statements we have made on this subject, can rise from the task without being sensible of the conclusiveness with which the charge of fraud and forgery has been made out against the Philadelphia Committee; and with this conviction on his mind, it will be alike impossible for him to quit the task without feeling a diminished respect for individuals who have permitted themselves to be hurried by the intemperance of party spirit, into a course of conduct so unmanly and indefensible.

This Committee have been very industrious in looking up materials for the crimination of the present administration, and the defence of Gen. Jackson, and in working them up in the manner best calculated to produce a favorable operation on the prospects of General Jackson in the State of Pennsylvania. The letters which they have published abound in misstatements. One of the most prominent and most outrageous of these misrepresentations we have selected and exposed, in order that the citizens of Pennsylvania and of other States, may know the means which are adopted for the purpose of seducing their judgments, and leading them into error.

We believe it is only necessary for the people of Pennsylvania, naturally intelligent and independent, and habitually correct in their moral perception and practice, to understand the character of the certificates of those who are endeavoring thus to work upon their credulity, in order to defeat them. We also feel satisfied that they will turn with honest indignation from a cause, to promote which even men respectable in their private walks, and of good estimation in society, stoop to perpetrate those offenses which, in law and morals, are accounted criminal, but which, wearing a political complexion, appear to be regarded as innocent, if not laudable.—*Nat. Jour.*

Prospects in the State of New York.—Every day we receive information from the various counties of this state, imparting most cheering intelligence. Our cause is growing stronger, as the true character of the present administration is becoming known, and as the absence of real claims on the part of General Jackson is most generally understood and acknowledged. The result of the information obtained by the Young Men's Committee has been published, and confirms us in our belief of the triumph of our cause in the November election. Not to extend our confidence quite as far as is assumed by this intelligent body—we think ourselves warranted in saying that present prospects authorize us to claim twenty-two votes for the Administration.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.—A letter from New-Orleans, under date the 18th ult., states that on the day preceding as the Steamboat Grampus, was towing two vessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

The National Journal of Thursday last says.—"We are sorry to state, that Don PABLO OSORIO, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. He was a gentleman of mild and courteous demeanor. His untimely end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed."

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DELAWARE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1828.

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

J. Q. ADAMS. A JACKSON.

He has spent his life, fighting man. He is a professed duellist. One bet of 5,000 dollars, on a horse race caused him to kill one of his neighbors.

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

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

RICHARD RUSH. J. C. CALHOUN.

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

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

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS. "I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr Adams is the MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps."

"The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected."—Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.

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

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

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

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

"MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828. "Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON."

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

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

"Agricola" on the subject of Silk Worms, shall appear next week.

Several communications have been received, and shall be attended to next week.

We shall probably notice the certificates of Messrs. Wilson and Holland next week. If the statement which is set forth in the letter from White Clay Creek is not correct, the author of that letter will, we have no doubt, correct it. We should be sorry to do either Mr. Wilson or Major Herdman injustice, and shall take some pains to come at the truth of the affair.

Of the Editor or his remarks, we shall say but little. Having no character for veracity himself, he is ever ready to bring others down to his level on the scale of respectability. We do not claim anything beyond a respectable standing in society. Had our character ever been impeached before a court of justice, we should consent to be banished among his equals; but as this has not been the case we scorn to parley with inferiors.

The Editor of the Patriot has undertaken (we presume without solicitation) to bedaub the Postmaster with fulsome praise, or as the Colonel would say "give him a puff." If the Post Master has any regard for his reputation he will put a stopper on the man's mouth, or he will do for him as he has done for himself—write him out of character.

Why does not the Colonel in his round, puff Senator McLane, whose heels he is following in the Jackson ranks, and why does he not puff the Jackson Candidate for Congress? Is it asked why? We would not positively say, but we have heard this same consistent Jackson machine, after swelling as big as a blacksmith's bellows, "with lifted hand and outstretched arm," damn and doubly damn them both, for a pair of "political gamblers" and this was since he has been apeing the part of Editor of a press which is striving to promote, not the election of Jackson, but the sinister views of these leaders of the Jackson party.—This may possibly account for his not blowing in that quarter.

On Monday, the election for Inspector took place in Christiana Hundred. A larger poll was given here than has ever before been known, and the result was truly cheering to the Administration friends.

At the election in 1827, for Inspector, there was but about 480 votes given in; the Jackson ticket then had a majority of 53. On Monday, there was above three hundred votes more polled, and their majority was 5 less! At the general election, they had a majority of 13 votes in every hundred polled, and now their majority does not amount to but 6!! Our opponents say we used every exertion to bring out voters.—This we deny. Our efforts were not strained beyond theirs. We had no carriages employed in bringing voters to the polls—they had, and they came well filled.

The votes throughout the county, as will be seen by the following statement amount to 2330—only 605 less than was polled at the General Election last year—the number at that time being 2985; and we have every reason to believe, of these five hundred and ninety-four, two thirds will be given for the Administration ticket.—The Jacksonites claim 650 majority in Newcastle County—we will ask them where they are to be found.

INSPECTORS' ELECTION, 1828.

Table with 4 columns: Hundreds, Jackson, Adams, No. of votes. Rows include Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek, Pencader, Newcastle, Red Lion, St. Georges, Appoquinimink, and Jackson majority.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1827.

Table with 4 columns: Hundreds, Jackson, Adams, No. of votes. Rows include Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek, Pencader, Newcastle, Red Lion, St. Georges, Appoquinimink, and Jackson majority.

Of the several shameless falsehoods that have been published in the opposition papers relative to "Adams Men exerting themselves" we have seen none to equal that of Clement, who with his usual disregard of truth, asserts that "we beheld them (the Adams men) pushing forward the beardless boys, and leading decrepit old age, to the polls, . . . and yet with little attention on the part of the Jacksonians, we have beaten them easily." This modest assertion is only excelled by his declaration that Mr. Adams got off his horse at Glasgow, to view the hickory pole, which the idolators of Jackson recently erected at that place!!

Maine.—The Election in Maine, terminated on the 8th instant. The Administration ticket has prevailed throughout the State, and leaves the Opposition no ground for a hope that one single elector will be added to their list from that quarter. It will be remembered that they counted on two out of the nine electors from Maine. Disappointment is the peculiar lot of the hurraw-boys, it seems. Maine votes by districts, giving nine electors.

Indiana.—Governor Ray has been elected by a majority of 3000 votes. Both the Senators and all the Representatives in Congress are friendly to the Administration. In the Legislature there is but two Jackson Senator and a small minority in the lower house. Indiana is safe! It is now ascertained that Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky and Maine, are safe and entire for the Administration; all the Jackson vapouring to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is whispered abroad that since the triumph of the Administration friends, at the late Inspectors' Election, an express has been forwarded to Sussex, informing McLane & Co. that unless they speedily return to their own county, they will be entirely overthrown. One little week ago, the Jackson men were claiming a majority of 400 at the Inspectors Election in this county; since that time the election has taken place, and what is the result—why they have gained a paltry handful amounting to barely 225 votes.—One hundred and twenty-four votes lost in a week! What think you gentlemen—if the United States Senator, District Attorney, States At-

torney, would-be-Congressman, &c. &c., do not speedily return, will not your case be a desperate one?

To the Voters of Delaware, Fellow Citizens,

The Presidential Election is near at hand. Interesting as that event is, at all times, to the people of the United States, it is rendered of momentous importance at this period, by the principles involved in its issue, and the means and agents which are employed to influence your determination. Were the question simply, whether John Q. Adams or Andrew Jackson should be President, though your decision, I trust, would be the same—the deep responsibility of that decision might not so readily be perceived, nor so intensely felt; but on the present occasion, higher and nobler motives impel you to a calm examination of this subject. Doctrines have been put forth and principles advocated, vitally affecting not only the purity but the permanence of our government: doctrines and principles, which, if suffered to pass without your political censure, will be a lasting reproach to yourselves, and inflict serious if not irreparable injury upon the common good. As a lover of my country, attached to her by every tie that binds a man to his native soil, as one who looks back to the toils, the sufferings, the patriotism of our fathers, with a kind of hallowed reverence for their memories, I cannot hear such doctrines openly proclaimed without raising my feeble voice against them. Is it not presumptuous, fellow citizens, in any man, or any set of men, to demand authoritatively of you that you should honor with your highest civil gift, the Captain who has been successful in a single enterprise? Is military renown to be the only passport to your favour? and are they to be denounced and threatened, who assent not to this demand? are we to hear it asserted, in a country like ours, that a warrior, a successful warrior, with laurels bestowed by a grateful people, still fresh upon his brow, and can claim as of right, the station of President, without even the pretensions to civil fitness or qualification? This doctrine has been openly avowed—openly defended—but it has not, it cannot receive the sanction of an intelligent people.

You have already pronounced its doom. The ensign of martial array has been struck—the pomp and pageantry of war, no longer dazzle the eye, and in the accents of persuasion, you are now called to the support of the Farmer of Tennessee; but the stratagem will not take. You are not so easily deceived. You cannot shut your eyes to the composition of the party who seek thus to sway our opinions. You see them with the most intemperate zeal and bitterness, impugn every official act of your own rulers, ascribing to them motives of the basest and most dishonourable character. You see them, regardless of the decencies of life, and lost even to self-respect, advertising in the public papers, your President as an absconding felon;—offering a reward for his recovery or apprehension, and with a recklessness of malice, that has no parallel in a community like ours, describing his person and his dress in a manner intended to bring him into derision and contempt. You see all this and more practised every day—and will you restrain your indignant condemnation? I trust not,—but let us not retaliate in kind—let us not, like them, forget the courtesy due to others, nor the respect we owe ourselves, in a laudable effort to rebuke arrogant presumption. Let us remember that the cause they espouse must have such agents for its support—and let them and their cause receive your solemn and decided reprobation at the Polls.

Dr. Charles Van Mayerly, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made of block tin, and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very

rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

We are much indebted to a polite correspondent for the perusal of the "extract of a letter dated St. Jago de Cuba, August 20," which states that the Governors of that Island and Porto Rico have received orders from the King to have all the boys found in the Colleges of the United States brought home, lest they imbibe the principles of liberty and of heresy, which are in opposition to the throne and the altar; and the Governors are not to permit, for the future, any boys being sent from the Islands to be educated in the United States. "Mr. V. and Mr. C." have been directed to send for their sons from colleges in this country. The writer feelingly adds: "This is the greatest of our misfortunes! We have no good teachers here; thus our sons may grow up like beasts. This is necessary, because a man that knows nothing cannot know his rights, and may be easily made to kiss the hand that oppresses him. "Happy you who live among the sons of Washington." Philad. Aurora.

NEW STEAM COACH.

A new steam coach has been made at Edinburgh by Messrs. J. & F. Nay, the sons of the eminent landscape painter. The Scotsman, speaking of their invention says—"Their steam-coach is now finished so far as regards the machinery, and we had the pleasure of inspecting it a few days ago. The engine is on the high pressure principle, as it always is for locomotive vehicles; but from the construction of the boiler, every chance of explosion is more effectually guarded against, than in most of those which are called low pressure engines. The furnace is a cube of about 30 inches, with two chimneys; the boilers, four in number, are placed within it.—They consist of iron cylinders, about nine inches in diameter, and are placed in a vertical position. There are two steam cylinders of about four inches diameter, with the cranks at right angles. The whole space occupied by the machinery, which is about 4 1/2 feet long, 3 feet broad and 3 1/2 feet deep, scarcely exceeds in size the ordinary boat placed behind a stage coach. The vehicle has four wheels, and is steered by a person sitting in front. A trial, we understand, is to be made of it in a few days."

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, KENSEY JOHNS, JUN'R.

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

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

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

SUSSEX COUNTY. Senator, Purnal Tindal.

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

Coroners, David Holland, George Hazzard.

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

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, September 18 NEW-YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Exchange Rate. Includes N. Y. City banks, Albany banks, Troy bank, etc.

NEW-JERSEY.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Exchange Rate. Includes State bank at Camden, Bank of New Brunswick, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Exchange Rate. Includes Philadel. banks, Easton, Germantown, etc.

MARYLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Exchange Rate. Includes Baltimore banks, Annapolis, Br. of do. at Easton, etc.

MARRIED.

In Buenos Ayres, on the 7th July, at the Government Palace, Colonel JONAS H. COX, of the National Service, and a native of New Jersey, in North America, to Dona TRINIDAD BALCARON, only daughter of His Excellency Don Juan Ramon Balcaron, Minister of War and Foreign Relations. The Hon. John M. Forbes, American Charge d'Affaires, assisted at the ceremony as the friend of Col. Cox, while the bride was given away by the lady of the Governor.

An adjourned meeting of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—when a paper will be read. Sept. 18:

FOR SALE, 15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock. For particulars, apply at this Office. July 3d, 1828. 42—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situated and lying in Peasecock Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Parke, and others; containing 314 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two-Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto. Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON, Administrator D. E. N. New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1—4tp.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

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

Sept. 18, 1828.

Managers' Office, No. 28, Market-st. September 17, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 2d class, viz: 14. 41. 26. 1. 4. 49. 3. 17. which gave to the patrons of Robertson & Little's Office several handsome prizes.

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

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 3d class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1828. 54 number lottery—8 drawn ballots.

YATES & MINTIE, Managers. SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount, Odds. Includes 1 Prize of \$6000 is \$6000, 1 of 3903 is 3903, etc.

9624 Prizes. 15180 Blanks.

24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England, described below.

That ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of \$6000. That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 3903. Those two tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 8th, or 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th, each 400. Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th, each 300. Those 5 tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; each 200. Those 12 tickets having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th, each 120.

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 25) each 100. Those 138 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d, the 3d and 4th or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each a book prize valued at 47. All others having two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1150,) each 8.

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 8280,) each 3. The Book prizes consist of an elegant edition of Hume, Smollett, and Bisset's England in nine octavo volumes, on superfine paper, bound in cloth; each volume embellished by an Historical Engraving, executed in the highest style of the art in America; and will be delivered to the prize holders at either of the Offices of the Managers in Hartford, Conn. Providence, R. I. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del. Washington City, D. C. Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Virginia, Charleston, S. C. or New-Orleans, La.

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

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

Tickets and Shares for sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.) Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000, 10,000, 7,500, 2,120, 5000, 3000, 1500, 1000, &c.

Bank Notes bought and sold. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented. Orders, from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid), or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Table with columns for State of Weather, Of Wind, and numerical data for various days in September 1838.

Coolest morning 48. Greatest heat 72.



Prices of Country Produce. WILMINGTON, SEPT. 18, 1838.

Table listing prices for various agricultural products such as Flour, Middlings, Wheat, and Corn.

From Fessenden's New American Gardener.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Apples keep best in a low temperature, and may be well preserved in an ice-house. An English journal recommends the use of dry pit sand for preserving pears and apples.

Cobbett says, "To preserve apples in their whole state, observe this, that frost does not injure them, provided they be kept in total darkness during the frost, and until they be used; and provided they be perfectly dry when put away."

"Dried apples is an article of great and general use. Every body knows that the apples are peeled, cut into about eight pieces, the core taken out, and the pieces put in the sun till they become dry and tough."

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them."

Apples, it is said, may be well preserved by packing in any kind of grain: also in paper cuttings of the book-binder; or in shallow pits, between layers of turf, the grassy side inwards, with a sufficient covering of straw and turf to protect them from frost.

per cuttings of the book-binder; or in shallow pits, between layers of turf, the grassy side inwards, with a sufficient covering of straw and turf to protect them from frost.

A letter from Ebenezer Preble, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. No. i. p. 24, contains the following useful directions on this subject:—"The general method of gathering apples for cider, is shaking the tree, and thrashing the branches with poles. The former will answer when the fruit is at maturity; they will then drop without injury to the buds."

Use.—For pies, tarts, sauces, and the dessert, the use of the apple is too well known to require description. In France, bread is made consisting of one-third of boiled flour, properly fermented with yeast for twelve years. This bread is said to be very fine, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light.

"In diseases of the breast, says Dr. Willrich, (Dom. Enc.) such as catarrhs, coughs, consumptions, &c. they are of considerable service. For these beneficial purposes, however, they ought not to be eaten raw, but either roasted, stewed or boiled."

Apples have also been recommended as food for horses and farm stock, for which purpose sweet apples are of the greatest value. Sweet apples are said, likewise, to afford a saccharine matter, which is a good substitute for molasses.

The following process for making apple jelly has been recommended:—Pare and quarter the apples, and remove the core completely. Then put them into a pot, and place it in a heated oven, over a slow fire.

Hoven or Swollen Cattle.—The Giornale Agrario Toscano, communicates a remedy against the dangerous effects to which cattle are liable from too free feeding on clover, and some other vegetables of similar qualities.

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

Sept. 10. JONATHAN SWAIN. 52—ts.

Notice is hereby given, That in consequence of the conduct of my husband, Joseph Cochrane, I intend applying to the Legislature of this State at their next session, for a bill of divorce from the said Joseph Cochrane. FRANCES L. COCHRANE. Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1838. 50—

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of S. SANNAH HAMILTON, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims are required to present them for payment. CALEB STARR, Executor. Wilmington Aug. 21, 1838. 49—4tp.

WANTED. A LAD to attend in a Lottery Office, to whom a reasonable compensation will be given; apply at No. 28 Market street Wilmington. September 4, 1838. 51

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

Table showing prize amounts and the number of tickets required to win them.

Only 10,000 Tickets. Not one blank to a prize. Whole Tickets, \$2 25. Quarters, \$0 56. Halves, \$1 11 1/2. Eighths, \$0 70. To be had in great variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses, to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state, that although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet owing to the number of applications, and the investigation necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828. T. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle County, Newcastle, Aug. 6th, 1828. 48—8t.

BOB Shoe and Trunk Stores. JAMES McNEAL, NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET, RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of F. McNeal & 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.

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

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

Life of Man, Perfect Love, cinnamon, pepper, nutmegs, Sugar House Molasses, W. India do, Winter strained oil, Summer do do, Common do do, Coarse salt, Ground do, Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese, Cognac brandy & Holland gin, Jamaica spirits and American brandy, N. East rum and American gin, Madeira and port wine, Lisbon & Tenerife do, Sherry and Malaga do.

Job Printing neatly executed, AT THIS OFFICE. GEORGE LOCKYER, Wilmington, August 14, 49—3m.

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

Dry Goods Merchants. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 Market Street. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.

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

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

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

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

Carpenters. Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st. Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King. Watch Makers. Ziba Ferris, 89 market st. Charles Canby, 83 market st. George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers. James Guthrie, 41 market st. Emmer Jeffers, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House. Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers. James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts. Cabinet Warehouse. John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d. William Jones, corner of front and shipley streets.

MISCELLANEOUS. Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts. Tobacconist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts. Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st. Machine Cards—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts. Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Leah Pusey, No. 122, Market-street. Plough Making and Wheelwrighting.—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

Iron and Coal Merchant—Thomas Garrett, Jr, 39, Shipley-st. Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Broad-st, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st. Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattnell and Orange-sts.

Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 23, market street. James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales. Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets. Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.

Iron Foundry—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts. Morocco Manufactory—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st. Conveyancer—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets. Patent Hay and Grain Rake. Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills. Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43. Livery Stable—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.

China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smyth, 68 market st. Druggist & Chemist.—Joseph Bringham 85 market st. Druggist—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

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,

of all descriptions of the best quality, together with LEAD and IRON PIPES, calculated for conveying water into private houses; which they offer on the most reasonable terms. G. & M. flatter themselves, that from their long and intimate acquaintance with the Plumbing Business in Philadelphia, they will be able to give general satisfaction. Those who wish the Brandywine water conveyed into their houses, will please apply as above. If a more particular reference is wanted, please call on Mr. Joseph Grubb. Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED Wilmington Card Factory, No. 40, West High-street, Near the Hayscales; 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.

Job Printing neatly executed, AT THIS OFFICE. GEORGE LOCKYER, Wilmington, August 14, 49—3m.

Dept. of State

DELAWARE ADVERTISER, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 14.]

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

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



POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
THE BOON OF MEMORY.

"Many things answered me."—*Manfred.*

I go, I go!—And must mine image fade
From the green spots wherein my childhood
played.

By my own streams
Must my life part from each familiar place,
As a bird's song, that leaves the woods no trace
Of its lone themes?

Will the friend pass my dwelling and forget
The welcomes there, the hours when we have
met
In grief or glee?
All the sweet counsel, the communion high,
The kindly words of trust, in days gone by,
Poured full and free?

A boon, a talisman, O Memory! give
To shrine my name in hearts where I would live
For evermore!
Bid the wind speak of me, where I have dwelt,
Bid the stream's voice, of all my soul hath felt,
A thought restore!

In the rich rose, whose bloom I loved so well,
In the dim brooding violet of the dell,
Set deep that thought!
And let the sun's melancholy glow,
And let the spring's first whisper, faint and low,
With me be fraught!

And Memory answered me:—"wild wish and
vain!
I have no hues the loveliest to detain
In the heart's core.
The place they held in bosoms all their own,
Soon with new shadows filled, new flowers o'er-
grown,
Is theirs no more!"

Hast thou such power, O Love?—And Love re-
plied,
"It is not mine—Pour out thy soul's full tide
Of hope and trust,
Prayer, tears, devotedness, that boon to gain—
'Tis but to write, with the heart's fiery rain,
Wild words on dust!"

Song! is the gift with thee?—I ask a lay,
Soft, fervent, deep, that will not pass away
From the still breast;
Filled with a tone—oh! not for deathless fame,
But a sweet haunting murmur of my name
Where it would rest!

And Song made answer: "It is not in me,
Though call'd immortal—though my powers may
be
All but divine:
A place of lonely brightness I can give—
A changeless one, where thou with love wouldst
live,
This is not mine!"

Death, Death! wilt thou the restless wish fulfil?
—And Death, the strong one, spoke—I can but
still
Each vain regret
What if forgotten!—All thy soul would crave,
Thou too, within the mantle of the grave,
Will soon forget!"

Then did my soul in lone faint sadness die,
As from all nature's voices one reply,
But one was given:
"Earth has no heart, fond dreamer! with a tone
'Tis to give thee back the spirit of thine own—
Seek it in Heaven!"

THE LAMENT OF CAMOENS.

"Oh when in boyhood's happier scene
I pledged my love in thee;
How very little did I ween
My recompense would now have been
So much of misery."—*Camoens.*

My brow is wasted with its throbs of pain;
My limbs have worn the exile's heavy chain;
And now in weariness of heart, I come
To seek my home—
Alas! alas! what home is left me, save
The marble-stone that marks my Catharine's
grave?

Amid the loneliness of banished years,
When every hour was traced with bitter tears;
When against itself my bosom learned to war;
Thou wert the star
That o'er my path of dreary darkness shone,
My own sweet Catharine, and thou too art gone!

Too well thy faith my gentle one, was kept;
The love, the perfect tenderness that slept
Within thy bosom on itself has preyed;
Till thou wert laid
Within the shelter of earth's quiet breast,
The sinless victim of a love unbred.

Still thou didst glory in that love, thy brow
With deep affection's brightest flush would glow;
And though with bitter tears, when last we met,
Thy cheek was wet:
Yet thou didst hear a spirit high and proud,
And bid me suffer on with soul unbowed.

Alas! I hoped thou wouldst have heard my name
Linked with the voice of song, the breath of
fame;
I fondly deemed that thou wouldst yet behold
My name enrolled
Amid my country's records, while my lyre
Should wake within all hearts a patriot fire.

But that is past—once I had wept, and raved,
And cursed the fate that, through such perils,
saved
Me to lament o'er early faded dreams;
Now reason seems
Gifted with life to add new stings to pain;
For frenzy riles my heart but not my brain.

No outward sign such mortal woe may speak;
No tears, my Catharine, stain my hollow cheek;
For ah! this languid frame, this sinking heart
Tells me we part
But for a season; soon my toil-worn soul
Shall throw aside this weary life's control.

Then shall death sanctify my lyre; and then
Shall nations praise him of the sword and pen;
Then shall my grave become a pilgrim shrine;
And then too thine,
Thus hallowed by a poet's love, shall be
Sought when forgot are thy proud ancestry.
IANTHE.

GENERAL SPECTACLE OF THE UNI- VERSE.

"There is a God. The grass of the valley and
the cedars of the mountain bless him. The in-
sect hums his praise. The elephant salutes
him at the dawn of day. The birds sing for him
under the foliage. Thunder displays his power,
and the ocean declares his immensity.

It may be said, that man is the manifest
thought of God, and that the universe is his im-
agination rendered sensible. Those who have
admitted the beauty of nature as a proof of a
superior intelligence, should have remarked a
circumstance which prodigiously aggrandizes
the sphere of miracles. It is, that movement
and repose, darkness and light, the seasons, the
march of the stars, with divers decorations of
the world, are successive only in appearance
and in reality are permanent. The scene which
is effaced for us, is repainted for another people.
It is not the spectacle, but only the spectator,
who hath changed. God hath known a way, in
which to unite absolute and progressive duration
in his work. The first is placed in time; the
second in space. By the former, the beauties
of the universe are one, infinite, always the same.
By the other they are multiplied, finished and
renewed. Without the one, there would have
been no grandeur in the creation. Without the
other, it would have been all monotony. In this
way, time appears to us in a new relation.

The least of its fractions becomes a complete
whole, which comprehends every thing, and
in which all things are modified, from the death
of an insect to the birth of a world. Every minute
is in itself a little eternity. Bring together
then in thought, the most beautiful accidents of
nature. Suppose that you see at the same time
the hours of day and all the seasons; a morning
of spring and a morning of autumn; a night be-
spangled with stars, and a night covered with
clouds, meadows enamelled with flowers, and
forests robbed of their foliage by storms; plains
covered with springing corn and gilded with
harvest. You will then have a just idea of the
universe.

Is it not astonishing that while you admire the
sun sinking under the arches of the west, an-
other beholder observes him springing from the
regions of morning? By what inconceivable
magic is it, that this ancient luminary that re-
poses, burning land fatigued in the dust of the
evening is the same youthful planet that awak-
ens, humid with dew, under the whitening cur-
tains of the dawn? At every moment in the
day the sun is rising, in the zenith, or setting
in some portion of the world; or rather, our sen-
sesc mock us, and there is truly neither east, nor
meridian, nor west.

Can we conceive what would be the specta-
cle of nature if it were abandoned to simple
movements of nature? The clouds obeying the
laws of gravity, would fall perpendicularly on
the earth, or would mount in pyramid, into the
upper regions of the air.

The moment after, the air would become too
gross, or too much rarified for the organs of re-
spiration. The moon too near or too distant
from us, would be at one time invisible, and at
another would show herself all bloody, covered
with enormous spots, or filling with her exten-
ded orb all the celestial dome. As if possessed
with some wild vagary, she would either move
upon the line of the elliptic, or, changing her
side, would at length discover to us a face, which
the earth has not seen. The stars would show
themselves stricken with the same vertigo, and
would henceforward become a collection of
terrible conjunctions. On a sudden, the con-
stellation of summer would be destroyed by
that of winter. Bootes would lead the Pleiades,
and the Lion would roar in Aquarius. There,
the stars would fleet away with the rapidity of
lightning. Here they would hang motionless.
Sometimes crowded into groups, they would
form a new milky way. Again disappearing al-
together, and rending asunder the curtain of
worlds, they would open to view the abyss of
eternity. But such spectacles will never terri-
fy men, before that day, when God, quitting the
reins, will need no other means of destroying
the system, than to abandon it to itself!"

Chateaubriand.

ESCAPE OF QUEEN MARY FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

By Miss Benger, Author of "Memoirs of Mary,
Queen of Scots," &c.

The Castle of Lochleven has long moul-
dering in decay; the strength of those com-
pact round towers, which so often repelled the
English invader, has yielded to time; the steep
stone stairs leading to the state apartments have
been transported, for the purpose of construct-
ing dykes, to the opposite shore; even the
chamber once occupied by Mary Stuart is with
difficulty to be distinguished in the surrounding
mass of ruins. The lake alone, with the excep-
tion of the few scattered habitations erected on
its banks, which disturb not the faith of histori-
cal associations, presents the same aspect that
it wore in other days; and we may spare a glance
to the moister roof where the too early lamented
poet, Michael Bruce, first saw the light, without
losing the pleasurable consciousness of reality
with which we linger on the spot where Mary
landed after her memorable escape from Loch-
leven. The critical moment, the most agitated,
perhaps the happiest, of her calamitous exist-
ence.

It is natural that the lovers of Scottish history
should approach these desolate walls with the
expectation of discovering some local illustra-
tions of the mournful scenes which in 1566, were
exhibited, and which form in a manner the pre-
lude to Mary's tragedy. But although tradition
directs our attention to the turret in which the
Queen was lodged with Catharine Kennedy, the
only female attendant who had been permitted
to accompany her, the filling up of the outline
must be left to the erudition of the fancy of
the spectator. We look in vain for some vest-
ige of the place in which the outraged Queen
was despoiled of the ensigns of her sovereignty;
struggling with Lindsay's ruffian grasp she
was despoiled of the fatal deed of abdication,
and became as a cypher in Scotland. It is for
the poet only to describe the embowered win-
dow, under which Murray stood—the last time

he exchanged with her an affectionate farewell—
when weeping on his neck, and melting with
parental tenderness, she earnestly implored him
to protect and cherish that child, who had been
made the innocent instrument of his mother's
degradation. No vestige remains of the royal
canopy which, with much mock respect, was
suspended from the bed in which Mary lay, sur-
rounded by female spies, and sometimes ruder
centinels, whom the rigor of her unkid, un-
grateful brother had authorized to watch and
control her movements.

But, if the relics of Mary's captivity have
perished, memorials of her escape are not want-
ing; and, after the lapse of more than two
hundred and fifty years; we are enabled to trace her
steps, to observe, and in a manner almost to wit-
ness, the progress of her deliverance. The for-
tress of Lochleven, situated, as is well known,
in Kinrosshire, was a place of considerable
strength, and at an early period had resisted
many attacks of English invaders. The adven-
turous enterprise of the brave de Vipont, who,
with four gallant knights, by a masterly manœu-
vre had compelled Sir John de Harling to raise
the siege and returned to England, had been
celebrated more than two centuries, when the
castle came into the possession of Sir Robert
Douglas, who had espoused the repudiated mis-
tress of James the fifth, the haughty lady Mar-
garet mother of the regent Murray, and accord-
ing to her own testimony, the lawful unacknowl-
edged wife of the king of Scotland. Absurd as
were these pretensions, they were not without
abettors and defenders among Murray's profes-
sed partisans; but the arrogance of the lady's
manners rendered her generally unpopular, nor
was it without reason that Mary conceived for
her an aversion, which she never betrayed to
any individual in Scotland. After the defection
of the royal army at Garberry hill, and the fright-
ful indignities to which she had been subjected
at Edinburgh; the delinquencies of lady Marg-
aret ceased to be regarded; and it is probable,
that Mary, with her wonted facility in believ-
ing all she wished, allowed herself to calculate on
receiving friendly offices from the mother of lord
Murray; she soon perceived however, that noth-
ing prevailed with this imperious dame like
gold; and that by chinking a full purse, or dis-
playing jewels which were indirectly offered to
her acceptance, she should best enforce atten-
tion from her venal hostess. Her next step was
to win her nominal guardian, Sir Wm. Douglas;
but his pusillanimity baffled her persuasions,
and though not less mercenary than his mother,
nor more humane, he was too wary to hazard the
displeasure of the regent, whom he rather feared
than loved, for the doubtful chance of establish-
ing the supremacy, and earning the gratitude of
the Queen of Scotland.

His younger brother was of a nature more sus-
ceptible of generous sympathies, and from
him Mary won pity by her tears; she obtained
his friendship by her confidence, and he engaged
in her cause with impassioned zeal; but his
first attempt for relief miscarried, and served but
to furnish pretexts for treating the Queen with
greater rigor. "Help me," she wrote to Cath-
arine de Medicis, "help me speedily, or I shall
perish in this place." At this moment Mary
saw herself bereaved of her only friend. George
had been expelled from the castle; but he left
in it another youth, equally devoted to the
Queen's cause, and more able to sustain it. This
new champion was a stripling of seventeen, an
orphan kinsman of the house of Douglas, and
entirely dependent on the bounty of his power-
ful clansman. No latent ambition kindled the
zeal that glowed within his breast—he was hum-
ble and obscure; no juvenile vanity had suggest-
ed such dreams of passion as George Douglas
was believed to cherish. His efforts were
prompted by pity and patriotism: if he failed in
the enterprise, he might expect to lose his life;
and if he succeeded, he was sure to lose the
friendship of the house of Douglas.

Never was courage more strikingly exem-
plified; never was intrepidity more happily blend-
ed with prudence, than in this modest youth.—
Convinced that the boldest course is the safest,
he resolved at supper time, in the face of the
assembled household, to steal from the niche in
which they were deposited, the keys of the cas-
tle, and to avail himself of the succeeding prayers
to effect the liberation of the Queen of Scots.
Apprised of his plan through the medium of
Catharine Kennedy, Mary, on the plea of indisposi-
tion, refused the next Sunday morning, to rise
from her bed; and by this manœuvre, she was at
length relieved from the presence of her odious
spies, who gladly quitted her for the supper ta-
ble. No sooner was she freed from their vigi-
lance, than, without even waiting to change her
night clothes, she precipitately left the apart-
ment, supported by Catharine, who had, how-
ever, taken the precaution to suspend a shawl
from the window as the signal of the enterprise.
Softly and cautiously the queen descended, e-
qually alarmed by imaginary sound, and real
silence. At the foot of the stairs she paused in
an agony of suspense—all was still. Without
venturing to articulate a single word, she count-
ed the minutes that must have elapsed since the
critical moment, when Douglas was to secrete
the keys. Even then he had to achieve another
task almost equally difficult, in withdrawing, un-
noticed, from the assembled congregation. The
chances of success were few, the risk more im-
minent. Another minute passed, and sudden-
ly, like the phantom of a dream, appeared the
active, though diminutive form of William Dou-
glas, at once beckoning the fugitives to approach
and significantly motioning to them to observe
silence. The Queen and Catharine pursued his
steps, each gliding like a nocturnal spectre till
they reached the first and most important gate,
to which Douglas presented one of the four
large massive keys concealed under his cloak.
At that sound the Queen shuddered, so over-
whelming was the dread of discovery; but her
conductor quickly opened, and then cautiously
relocked the portal. In like manner, he cleared
the second gate, and again, in spite of the
Queen's impatience, observed the same precau-
tion.

At the third portal, no obstacle occurred; at
the fourth the baying of a dog excited in the
queen such alarm, that she no sooner found her-
self without the walls, that she darted towards
the boat, regardless of the stones which bruised
her feet, from which, for safety, she had put off her
shoes, and springing into the boat, which had
been drawn to the shore, she conjured Douglas
not to lose a single moment. Having reached
the middle of the lake, Douglas threw from the
boat the four heavy keys, which impeded its
course; meanwhile Catharine seized an oar and
rowed with all her strength. But instead of

making for the nearest land, Douglas steered
towards a more distant point, contiguous to the
wood, in which the fugitives might be sheltered
from pursuit. With what exultation did he
now discover, on the margin of the lake, a
horse, evidently prepared to assist their course,
and, as was now apparent, attended by George
Douglas, who, in conjunction with Lord Seaton,
and John Beaton, both included in the number
of Mary's confidential friends, had, in different
stations reconnoitered the coast.—It were super-
fluous to speak of joy in such a moment, but
faint were the transports with which Mary was
hailed by Lord Seaton, to the rapturous emotions
with which the two Douglases reciprocated con-
gratulations. With what pride did they con-
vey her to Niddry!—and with what triumph
did they see her lodged in the palace of Hamil-
ton!

Thus happily terminated an enterprise of
which it was the peculiar feature that none suf-
fered by it either in person or fortune.—Even
George Douglas, after a temporary exile in
France, returned to Scotland, and was reward-
ed with the hand and fortune of a noble heiress.
John Beaton, one of his auxiliaries, attached
himself to Mary's service, and little Wm Dou-
glas, as he was called, continued in her house-
hold, and was one of the individuals mentioned
in that last testament which was written before
her death, with expressions of gratitude and re-
gret. In like manner, Catharine Kennedy retained
the intimacy with her queen to which she
had been admitted by participating in her sor-
row; and during all her subsequent trials, Mary
was soothed by the presence, or sustained by
the counsels of those whose fidelity and attach-
ment had been approved at Lochleven.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

From Dr. Granville's Travels through Russia.
(Concluded from 11th No.)

The Prince is brought up both in a domestic
and military point of view in the strictest disci-
pline, and constantly under the eyes of his par-
ents, and the vigilant and intelligent superin-
tendence of the Empress mother. He frequen-
ly walks or drives about town, attended by a
companion of about his own age, who is educat-
ed with him, and is the son of a general officer.
I have more than once seen him in the severest
weather dressed in his simple uniform, accom-
panied by his playmate, driving his two-horse
sledge, with none of the fur trappings which
other people deem it necessary to wear as a pro-
tection against the cold of several degrees be-
low the freezing point, blooming with health,
and full of gaiety, receiving with a pleasing
smile the salutation and marks of respect, which
when recognized during the rapidity of his
course, every class of persons seem delighted in
paying to their future Emperor.

At all times the example set by the superior
classes in the exercise of parental and domestic
duties, in the display of conjugal attachment,
and the practice of private virtues, has had a
beneficial influence on the other ranks of soci-
ety. But when such an example is to be met
with in the family of the sovereign, the benefit
of its influence over every class of his subjects
must be tenfold; and that such is the case in
Russia at the present moment, and particularly
among the higher circles in St. Petersburg, I
have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining.

Noris the individual conduct of the Emperor
himself, without its good effect on the minds of
his people. His application to business is most
regular. The affairs of the State alone seem to
engross his attention, and it is said that he
scarcely gives an hour to pleasure which might
have been better devoted to the welfare of his
subjects. He rises early, and spends some time
in transacting military matters. Part of this
consists in receiving, as I have before stated,
Count Diebitch, the chief of the Etat Major,
who daily waits on his Majesty from 7 o'clock
till nine and reports the state of the army
during the preceding day, and receives his Ma-
jesty's commands. After breakfast he either at-
tends the Council or receives his Ministers daily,
each of whom has his appointed days and hours
for waiting on the Emperor. He has on some
occasions attended the Senate, and it was report-
ed while we were at St. Petersburg, that
having heard that the Senators had been in the
habit of assembling very late, a practice which
caused considerable delay in public business,
his Majesty called early one day at the house of
the Senate, and finding none of its members as-
sembled, simply desired it to be made known to
them that the Emperor had attended to transact
business at such an hour. From that time the
Senators took care to be at their post with great-
er punctuality. At 1 o'clock he generally at-
tends the parade. In the winter this takes place
under cover, unless the weather be both fine
and mild, in which case, as well as in the sum-
mer months, it is held in the great Square in
front of the winter Palace, or in the Champ de
Mars. When it is under shelter, that the pa-
rade is to take place, the exercise house belong-
ing to the Chateau St. Michael is the building se-
lected. The troops are collected within it, and
the general officers of the garrison of St. Peters-
burgh, or holding situations in the capital, make
a point of attending. The foot and horse guards,
dismounted, form the mass of the troops review-
ed. It was on the occasion of one of these parades
that I first had an opportunity of seeing the Em-
peror.

A general hurra now run through the people
assembled, and presently a light elegant sledge,
drawn by a spirited black horse, which a richly-
costumed fine looking young Isovostochick was
urging to its full speed, entered the court by
the grand gate, sliding in silent rapidity over
the well-smoothed snow, and conveying the two
Imperial brothers, Nicholas and the Grand Duke
Michael, who passed before us and suddenly
stopped opposite the entrance of the Exercise
House, within two feet of which I had been per-
mitted to stand. The same *Ad-De-Camp de
Service* took their cloaks after they alighted and
I then had an opportunity of observing the strik-
ing personal appearance of these two Princes,
whose countenance, stature and figure claimed
for them a decided superiority over every hand-
some officer we had seen that morning, or that
we observed on subsequent occasions amongst
the several regiments of the Guards. No dem-
onstration of any kind took place on the part
of the persons present outside except doffing
their hats; but the Sovereign, on the folding
gates being thrown open, which exhibited to
our view for an instant, the most brilliant dis-
play of military pageantry I had ever beheld,
was received with three tremendous roulares of
drums and trumpets; upon the ceasing of which

a bugle band struck up the inspiring anthem of
Old England "God save the King," and changed to
"God preserve the Emperor." The gates
were then closed, and the parade proceeded;
but as civilians are not allowed to enter on such
occasions, we quietly returned to our respective
occupations. This daily, or almost daily, inter-
course which his Majesty keeps up with all the
officers and men stationed in St. Petersburg
(since regiments are of course paraded in turns)
must have an excellent effect, and be produc-
tive of great advantage; for the Emperor inspects
every thing, inquires into the minutest details,
examines the regimental uniforms of the privates,
addresses words of encouragement to those who
are favorably reported, converses with the offi-
cers of all ranks—praises, blames, or admonishes,
as he sees occasion; and thus adds to the sense
of military evolution and discipline, the interest
of a *reunion de famille*, where the chief, uniting
in turn the characters of sovereign, commander,
and father, exerts those self-influences to main-
tain order and subordination, to render the ties
between the soldier and his officer, and between
both and their sovereign, more indissoluble, be-
cause more cherished and respected.

After the parade, his Majesty generally re-
turns home; if there are to be any private pre-
sentations to him, it is before his dinner that
they take place, otherwise he either walks or
rides out, alone or accompanied by the Empress.
He is very fond of riding on horseback; he also
frequently goes out with his consort in a French
cabriolet, which he drives himself. I have like-
wise seen him walking up and down that mag-
nificent quay on the Neva called the English
Line, either alone or accompanied by some min-
ister or general officer; and I understand that in
fair weather, and when the Empress is in good
health, her Majesty often accompanies him on
these excursions. On such occasions it is the
etiquette on the part of persons who meet them
to stand still until they have passed, when the
Emperor returns the salutation *a la militaire*, by
putting the back of the hand up to his hat.—
With all persons who are known to him, he will
occasionally stop and converse with great affabi-
lity, and without reserve.

The dinner hour is between three and four
o'clock, after which his Majesty spends part of
the day with his family and children.
The evening brings its own labors and occu-
pations; Ministers are received, or the Emperor
attends to business in his private cabinet with
his own secretary, but on fixed days, at eight
o'clock he orders a particular Minister to bring
his *porte feuille*, and will remain with him till ten,
going methodically through and despatching an
infinite variety of business, so as to clear away
every sort of affair, and make himself master of
the different subjects of each department. The
strict observance of engagements, which his Ma-
jesty is known to expect on every occasion,
tends materially to facilitate every operation,
and serves as a lesson to his subjects, that with-
out punctuality in all the affairs and transactions
of life, talent, rank, may even a high charac-
ter, be rendered useless to society.

The Imperial family retires early to rest. I
have known some distinguished persons who
have had the honor of being invited to the pre-
sence of the Emperor and Empress in the even-
ing, come away at ten o'clock, the hour at
which it was understood that their Majesties re-
tired for the night. How else, indeed, could
any human frame support for any length of time
the toils, cares and anxieties which commence
with these exalted persons at sunrise, and con-
tinue all day without intermission?

Not satisfied with the continued routine of af-
fairs, Nicholas who seems to be the most indefatigable
and active sovereign now reigning, and
whose occupations are generally of a serious na-
ture, having the good and happiness of his peo-
ple in view, has traced out to himself other
tasks and other duties. One of the additional
burthens which he has voluntarily imposed upon
himself, that of looking over the reports and
returns of every arrest and imprisonment that
takes place in his empire, as well as of the state
of the prisons, according to a formula which he
has himself prescribed and ordered to be filled
up and regularly forwarded to him in a direct
manner. In these returns the name of each
prisoner or individual arrested, the nature of
the crime, and the length of time during which
he has been imprisoned, either before or after
trial, must be accurately entered. Judging
from this information, his Majesty has frequently
given orders for bringing persons to a speedy
trial, who had been long in prison, and others to
be released who appeared to have suffered long,
or to have been too severely punished.

THE LATE WAR.

The following account of the defeat of Colonel
Dudley, on the 5th May, 1813, is copied from
the Kentuckian, and was written by Joseph
R. Underwood, Esq.

"Col. Dudley's regiment belonged to the
brigade of Gen. Green Clay. It consisted partly
of volunteers and partly of drafted militia, de-
tailed for service. It was organized in March,
1813. The soldiers who formed it, lived mostly
in the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Clarke,
Jessamin, Madison and Garrard; Lincoln and
Scott, as I well remember, furnished also a
part. I was lieutenant in the only volunteer
company that belonged to the regiment. John
C. Morrison was captain, and Hubbard B. Smith
was ensign. I am indebted to two apparently
rival circumstances for my appointment to the
office I held, and as they have probably had
some influence over my subsequent fortunes, I
will mention them. Preparatory to the beat of
the drums for volunteers, the troops who pa-
raled in Lexington, were formed into parallel
lines, some distance apart. A stand of colors
was planted nearly in the centre between the
two lines. I think it was Colonel Trotter, who
invited those who were disposed to volunteer, to
march to the standard. Having previously
written to my uncle and obtained his consent to
my becoming a soldier, my mind was made up
before I went to the ground. I was the first
that reached the standard, seized and elevated it,
for this act, I was honored with permission to
carry the colors at the head of the volunteers
on that day, and this was in all probability the
cause of my receiving the vote I did when the
election of officers came on; for at that time, I
was a student of law in Lexington, my acquaint-
ance with most of the volunteers was limited,
and I was wholly without influential friends.—
A lieutenant of the militia and myself were the
opposing candidates, and we obtained an equal
number of votes, and the captain was unwilling

To decide the election, and fortune being appealed to the chance resulted in my favor. After a fatiguing march of more than a month, General Clay's brigade found itself on the night of the 4th May, on board of open boats lashed to the left banks of the Miami of the Lakes, near the head of the rapids, and within hearing of the cannon at Fort Meigs, which was then besieged by the British and Indians. Very early on the morning of the 5th, we set off and soon began to pass the rapids. We were hailed by a man from the right bank, who proved to be Captain Hamilton of the Ohio troops, with orders from Gen. Harrison then commanding at the fort. He was taken to the boat of Gen. Clay, and from that to Col. Dudley's this last being in advance of the whole line. Captain Morrison's company occupied the boat in which the Col. descended. It being a damp unpleasant morning, I was laying in the stern, wrapped in my blanket, not having entirely recovered from a severe attack of the measles. I learned that we were to land on the left bank and storm the British battery erected for the purpose of annoying the fort but what further orders were given I did not ascertain. Hearing that we were certainly to fight, I began to look upon all surrounding objects, as things which to me might soon disappear forever, and my mind reverted to my friends at home to bid them a final farewell. These reflections produced a calm melancholy; but nothing like trepidation or alarm. My recollections were dissipated by the landing of the boats, a mile or two above the point of attack. Shortly before we landed, we were fired upon by some Indians from the right bank of the river, and I understood Capt. Clark was wounded in the head. The fire was returned from our boats and the Indians fled as if to give intelligence of our approach. Capt. Price and Lieut. Sanders of the regular army landed with us and partook in the engagement, having under command a few regular soldiers, but I think not a full company. The whole number of troops that were landed, amounted probably to seven hundred. We were formed on the shore, into three parallel lines, and ordered to march for the battery; and so far as I understood the plan of attack, one line was to form the line of battle in the rear of the battery parallel with the river; the other two lines to form one above and the other below the battery at right angles with the river. We were not instructed what to do, in the event of success or defeat. The lines thus formed were ordered to advance, and did so, making as little noise as possible—the object being to surprise the enemy at their battery. Before we had reached the battery, however, we were discovered by some straggling Indians, who fired on us and retreated. Our men pleased at seeing them run, and finding that they were discovered, no longer deemed silence necessary, and raised a tremendous shout. This was the first intimation that the enemy received of our approach, and it so alarmed them that they abandoned their battery without making any resistance. In effectuating the plan of attack, Capt. J. C. Morrison's company was thrown upon the river above the battery. While passing through a thicket of hazel towards the river, in forming the line of battle, I saw Colonel Dudley for the last time. He was greatly excited; he railed at me for not keeping my men better dressed. I replied that he must perceive from the situation of the ground and the obstacles we had to encounter, that it was impossible. When we came within a small distance from the river, we halted. The enemy at this time had gotten in the rear of our line, formed parallel with the river, and were firing upon our troops. Captain J. C. Morrison's company did not remain long in this situation.—Having nothing to do, and being without orders determined to march our company out and join the combatants. We did so accordingly. In passing out we fell on the whole regiment, and were soon engaged in a severe conflict. The Indians endeavored to flank and surround us. We drove them between one and two miles directly back from the river.—They hid behind logs and trees, and poured on us as we advanced a most destructive fire. We were from time to time ordered to charge. The orders were passed along the lines, our field officers being on foot. Shortly after this, Capt. J. C. Morrison was shot through the temples. The ball passed behind the eyes, and cutting the optic nerve, deprived him of his sight. I was then at my post on the left of my company, and was informed by a soldier that our captain was killed. I directed him to conduct me to the body. When I reached him, he had risen and was groaning about. I took him by the hand. He asked me if his eyes were shot out; I answered he could not see, and leading, directed him to follow me. He inquired what I intended to do with him. I told him I wanted to put him into a place of safety, as we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians. I conducted him to a large tree, fifteen or twenty steps in the rear of the line, and placed him behind it, requesting him to seat himself and rest against it. He did so, and again asked me, what I intended to do. I replied that I should take command of the company, and continue the fight; that I would send him immediate assistance and that he must sit quietly till it arrived. On my return to the line, I ordered Corporal Brown to take one of the soldiers and go to the tree. I pointed out to him, where he would find Capt. Morrison, to take charge of him and assist him to the battery with all practicable despatch. Brown obeyed, but before he could reach the battery with the captain, who had become faint and weak from his wound, he was overtaken by the retreating regiment and passed—and finding, as he afterwards told me, that certain destruction awaited both himself and the captain if they remained longer together, he abandoned him and made his escape. Capt. Morrison fell into the hands of the pursuing savages, and was butchered, and thus perished one of the bravest men I have ever seen. He did not, while conversing with me, after he was shot, utter a complaint or groan.—He was perfectly in his senses, and I am of opinion that his wound would have been fatal, if he had escaped the Indian tomahawk. Having made the best arrangement for the safety of my much esteemed captain, that circumstances allowed, I took charge of the company and continued the battle. We made several charges afterwards, and drove the enemy a considerable distance. At length orders were passed along the line, directing us to fall back and keep up a retreating fire. As soon as this movement was made, the Indians were greatly encouraged, and advanced upon us with the most horrid yells. Once or twice the officers succeeded in producing a temporary halt and a fire on the Indians; but the soldiers of the different companies soon became mixed—confusion ensued and a general rout took place. The retreating army made its way towards the batteries, where I supposed we should be able to form and repel the pursuing Indians. They were now so close in the rear as frequently to shoot down those who were before me. I received about this time a ball in my back, which yet remains in my body. It struck me with a stunning, deadening force, and I fell on my hands and knees. I rose and threw my waistcoat open to see whether it had passed through me, finding it had not I ran on, and had proceeded not more than a hundred or two hundred yards, before I was made a prisoner. On emerging from the woods into a piece of open wood, near to the battery we had taken, and before I knew what had happened, a soldier seized my sword, and said to me, "Sit you are my prisoner." I looked before

me, and saw with astonishment, the ground covered with muskets. The soldier observing my astonishment, said, "your army has surrendered," and received my sword. He ordered me to go forward and join the prisoners. I did so. The first man I met whom I recognized was Daniel Smith of our company. With eyes full of tears, he exclaimed, "Good Lord, Lieutenant, what does all this mean?" I told him we were prisoners of war. We were ordered to march from the place of surrender down the river to the old garrison occupied by the British in 1783. On our way to the garrison, the Indians began to strip us of our valuable clothing and other articles. One took my hat, another my hunting shirt, a third my waistcoat—so that I was soon left with nothing but a shirt and pantaloons. I saved my watch by concealing the chain, and it proved of great service to me afterwards. Having read, when a boy, Smith's narrative of his residence among the Indians, my idea of their character was, that they treated those best who appeared most fearless. Under this impression, as we marched down to the old garrison, I looked at those who we met, with all the sternness of countenance I could command. I soon caught the eye of a stout warrior, painted red.—He gazed at me with as much sternness as I did at him, until I came within striking distance, when he gave me a severe blow over the nose and cheek bone, with his whipping stick. I abandoned the notion acquired from Smith, and went on afterwards with as little display of hauteur and defiance as possible. On our approach to the old garrison the Indians had formed a line to the left of the road, there being a perpendicular bank to the right, on the margin of which the road passed. I perceived that the prisoners were running the gauntlet, as it was called, and that the Indians were whipping, shooting and tomahawking the men as they ran by their line. When I reached the starting place, I dashed off as fast as I was able, and ran near the muzzle of their guns, knowing that they would have to shoot me while I was immediately in front, or let me pass; for to have turned their guns up or down the line to shoot me, would have endangered themselves, as there was a curve in their line. In this way I passed without injury except some strokes over the shoulders with their gun sticks. As I entered the ditch around the garrison, the man before me was shot, and fell, and I fell over him. The passage for a while was stopped by those who stumbled over the dead man and myself.—How many lives were lost at this place, I cannot tell—probably between twenty and forty.—The brave Capt. Lewis was among the number. When we got within the walls, we were ordered to sit down. I lay in the lap of Mr. Gilpin, a soldier of Capt. Henry's company, from Woodford. A new scene of horror soon commenced. An Indian painted black, mounted the dilapidated wall, and shot one of the prisoners next to him. He reloaded and shot a second, the ball passing through him and into the hip of another, who afterwards, I was informed, died at Cleveland of the wound. The savage then laid down his gun, and drew his tomahawk, with which he killed two others. When he drew his tomahawk and jumped down among the men, they endeavored to escape from him, by leaping over the heads of each other, and thereby to place others between them and danger. They were thus heaped upon one another, and as I did not rise, they trampled upon me, so that I could see nothing that was going on.—The confusion and uproar of this moment cannot be adequately described. There was an excitement among the Indians, and a fierceness in their conversation, which betokened a strong disposition on the part of some of them to massacre the whole of us. The British officers and soldiers seemed to interpose to prevent the further effusion of blood. Their expression was, "Oh niches wah," meaning, Oh, brother quit. After the Indian who had occasioned this horrible scene had scalped and stripped his victims, he left us, and a comparative calm ensued.—The prisoners resumed their seats on the ground. While thus situated a very tall stout Indian walked into the midst of us, drew a long butcher knife from his belt, and commenced whetting it. As he did so, he looked around on the prisoners apparently selecting one for the gratification of his vengeance. I viewed his conduct, and thought it probable that he was to give the signal for a general massacre. But after exciting our fears sufficiently for his satisfaction, he made a contemptuous grunt and went out from amongst us. About this time, but whether before or after I do not distinctly recollect, Col. Elliott and Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, rode into the garrison. When Elliott came to where Thomas Moore, of Clarke County stood, the latter addressed him, and inquired "if it was compatible with the honor of a civilized nation, such as the British claimed to be, to suffer defenceless prisoners to be murdered by savages?" Elliott desired to know who he was? Moore replied that he was nothing but a private in Capt. Morrison's company—and the conversation ended. I did not hear this dialogue, but was informed that the foregoing was the substance of it, and I believe that it actually took place. Elliott was an old man—his hair might have been termed white with more propriety than grey, and to my view, he had more of the savage in his countenance than Tecumseh. This celebrated chief was a noble dignified personage. He wore an elegant broad sword, and was dressed in Indian costume. His face was finely proportioned, his nose inclined to aquiline, and his eye displayed none of that savage and ferocious triumph, common to the other Indians on that occasion. He seemed to regard us with unmoved composure, and I thought a beam of mercy shone in his countenance, tempering against the American people. I saw him only on horseback. Shortly after the massacre in the old garrison, I was the subject of a generous act. A soldier, with whom I had no acquaintance, felt compassion for my situation; he stripped off my clothes, muddy and bleeding, and offered me his hunting shirt, which the Indians had not taken from him. At first I declined receiving it, but he pressed it upon me, with an earnestness that indicated great magnanimity. I inquired his name and residence. He said his name was James Boston, that he lived in Clarke county, and belonged to Capt. Clarke's company. I have never since seen him, and regret that I should not be able to recall his features if I were to see him. His name and the conversation are distinctly remembered. Upon the arrival of Elliott and Tecumseh, we were directed to stand up and form in lines, I think four deep, in order to be counted. After we were thus arranged, a scene transpired scarcely less affecting than that which I have before faintly attempted to describe. The Indians began to select the young men whom they intended to take to their towns. Numbers were carried off. I saw corporal Smith, of our company, bidding farewell to his friends, and pointing to the Indian, with whom he was to go; I have never heard of his return. The young men learning their danger, endeavored to avoid it by crowding into the centre, where they could not be so readily reached. I was told that a quizzical youth of diminutive size, near the outside, seeing what was going on, threw himself on his hands and feet, and rushed through the legs of his comrades exclaiming "Root, little hog, or die." Such is the impulse of self preservation, and such the levity with which men incur to danger will regard it.

In the early part of September, the Canadian at Constantinople made a general inspection of bakers' shops, to see that the people were not cheated of the proper quantity of bread. Twenty bakers were nailed by their ears to their own doors. During their punishment, several of them smoked their pipes with great coolness. This must have been clear comfort. Late from Europe.—A letter from Hamburg of the 25th of Oct. received by a gentleman of this city, says,—"This morning a courier arrived, bringing the news that the army of the Grand Vizier, sent to relieve Chouma, has been beaten by the Russians, and that Varna capitulated on the 11th of October." The letter was received by the Ruth & Mary which arrived at this port yesterday, from Hamburg.—Phila. Gaz. Documents accompanying the President's Message. FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Post Office Department, 17th November, 1828. The Post Master General has the honour to submit to the President of the U. States, the following statement, shewing the gradual increase, and present condition, of the Post Office Department: Years, P. Offices. Revenue. Miles of Post Roads. 1792 125 \$67,444 5642 1793 554 213,993 16,180 1802 1114 327,045 25,315 1807 1848 478,763 33,755 1812 2610 649,208 39,378 1817 3459 1,002,973 52,009 1822* 4498 1,114,344 82,763 1828 7651 1,598,134 114,536 *Beginning July 1. The above exhibit shows an augmentation of annual revenue within 5 years, ending 1st July, 1828, of \$483,790, a sum exceeding by 18654 dollars a similar increase for eleven years preceding 1823, and falling short only 165,418 dollars of being equal to the total revenue of the Department in 1812. Within the same time, there have been established three thousand one hundred and fifty-three additional Post Offices; being a greater number than was in operation in 1815. From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1823, the mail was transported in stages four million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-four miles; and on horseback, five million five hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-six miles; making a total transportation of ten millions one hundred thousand two hundred and forty miles annually. Since that period there has been added a transportation of one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty miles annually in stages; and on horseback one million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine miles—making an increase of three millions six hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine miles, which adds 275,053 miles, more than one third, to the mail establishment of the country in 1823. And the augmented stage conveyance falls short only two hundred and ninety five thousand and twenty two miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation in the Union at that time. This extension of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition on almost all the important routes. On many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of 100 miles a day. As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing mail facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them where required by the public interest, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of five hundred and thirty seven thousand two hundred and sixty four miles in stages, and two hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and four miles on horseback; making a total of seven hundred and ninety eight thousand nine hundred and sixty miles, has been made the past year. This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and incidental expenses, has added to the expenditures of the Department, within the year, \$250,094 46. The augmented revenue of the Department since July 1, 1823, has been sufficient to meet the annual expenses incurred by the increase of mail facilities, and leaves \$187,302 52 unexpended. It is believed to be good policy to keep the funds of the Department actively employed in extending its operations, until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied. By withdrawing mail establishments from unproductive routes, and substituting a horse for a stage transportation on many others, a very large surplus of funds would annually accumulate; but public conveniences would be greatly lessened, and the means of information withheld from districts of country sparsely inhabited. There is no branch of the Government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than those of this Department; its facilities felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence, and the general diffusion of information. In the course of the year, no inconsiderable amount of the active capital of the country, in some form or other, passes through the mail. To connect important places, by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted, constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of the Department. It may be advantageous to the public and the Department at some future time, for it to become insurer for moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to indemnify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such rules and regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security. Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the Department, including Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed the total number is about 26,956. There are about 17384 horses employed, and 2879 carriages, including 243 sulkies and wagons.

The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1828, as above stated, amounted to the sum of \$1,598,134 48 Those of the preceding year were 1,473,551 00 Making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827 124,583 43 The expenditures of the year ending 1st July last, amounted to the sum of 1,623,333 46 Leaving an excess of expenditures beyond the receipts, of 25,199 03 In this excess there is not included the sum of \$12,729 24, which was paid by the Department, under a special act of Congress. By the last Annual Report, there was a surplus sum of money in deposit and due from Post Masters, including payments made on old accounts, amounting to 870,033 37 From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure 25,199 03 And the amount paid into the Treasury under the above law 12,729 24 37,928 27 Leaving this amount of surplus \$332,105 10 LATEST FROM EUROPE. We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the loan of the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of Nov., brought by Captain Baldwin, of the Packet Ship Alexander, arrived here yesterday, from which the following information was extracted:—Poulsen Liverpool, Nov. 8. Recent letters from Oporto represent the whole of the northern provinces of Portugal to be in a most convulsed state. On the 22d ult. a force of 2,000 Guerrillas was stated to be within three leagues of Oporto. An article from the Lower Elbe in the Nuremberg Correspondent, states that a Hanoverian regiment entered the Brunswick territory on the 12th ult. and occupied the district of Thedinghausen. After a trifling reaction the price of corn has again risen, and we believe there is no doubt entertained that the ports will open for the admission of foreign grain, at the low duty of one shilling per quarter. Letters have been received here, stating that the French government has prohibited the export of corn from France, and that the shipment of "fifteen cargoes of grain," at Havre, had been, in consequence of this prohibition, prevented. The Prussian State Gazette of the 30th October brings down the news from Varna to the 15th ult.—The following is an extract:—"Early in the morning of the 12th October a Te Deum was chanted in the camp of Count Woronzow, and in presence of the Emperor, in celebration of the fall of Varna. The finest weather favored the solemnity, at which all the diplomatists and officers were present. On the same morning the Captain Pacha, marched out of the citadel, together with the troops in favor of whom a capitulation had been agreed to.—On the 13th His Majesty the Emperor attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan Church at Varna. On the evening of the 14th His Majesty had in contemplation to embark for Odessa, and thence to continue uninterruptedly his journey to St. Petersburg. The corps diplomatique was to embark for Odessa at the same time.—Omer Vrionie retreated immediately after the surrender of Varna, and had taken up a position on the opposite bank of the Kautishik. He was closely pursued by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg. The Grand Vizier had already advanced as far as Kautishik to support Omer Vrionie, but in consequence of recent events had also made a retrograde movement. PORTUGAL. Letters from Portugal confirm the reports of the renewed efforts of the Constitutionalists in the north of Portugal. The Guerrillas of Tras-os-Montes, were at the date of the last advices, in such force as to menace Oporto; and the governor in alarm, had sent the 19th regiment of infantry, with a quantity of artillery, to occupy Carvalho d'Este, for the purpose of checking their progress. They had entered Villa Real, however, and released all the constitutionalists who were in prison there. GREECE. The Moniteur of Nov. 2, states, that despatches have been received from the Marquis de Maison, announcing the surrender of the fortresses of Coron, Modon, Navarino, Patras and the Castle of the Morea, which had been left by Ibrahim Pacha, in the occupation of 5500 Turkish and Egyptian troops, who were to be immediately embarked for Egypt, with their arms and baggage. The colours of the allied powers, (French and English) were hoisted in the several forts; and the Marquis de Maison, states his intention to deliver up Coron to the Greek Government, as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it. Robbery.—On the evening of the 3d inst. Mr. Samuel Spratt, of this place, while returning from Back Creek, about two and a half miles from this town, was robbed of his watch, with gold seals and key; a quantity of Watch-maker's tools, and \$4 75 in cash. Pursuing his way, Mr. Spratt observed two men coming through the woods, and walking towards him; they came up, and walked in company a short distance, when one of them suddenly seized Mr. S. threw him down, and held him, until the other took his watch and rifled his pockets. The robbers then left him and made off through the woods;—they were disguised. The watch was silver, with double case-maker's name David Edmonds, Liverpool—No. 5434. It is probable they may attempt to dispose of it, and also of the tools.—Watch-makers and others would do well to be on their guard. The villains should be detected.—Eikon Press. Frankfort, Ken. Dec. 3. The stage with the mail, from Danville to Richmond, Ky., in attempting to cross Dicks River week before last, was swept down the stream. The driver (a Mr. Alexander) was drowned. There were no passengers. The body of the carriage was

found three days afterwards, lodged among some trees, half a mile below the ford. The body of the driver and the mail were with it.—The contents of the mail were chiefly destroyed, reduced to pulp, by laying in the water. The horses with the harness and fore wheels of the stage attached to them, have not been heard of since the accident. IRELAND.—We have received this morning, says the New York Evening Post, of Nov. 27, Belfast papers to the 17th October, by the brig Wilson. The Catholics of that country continue to assemble in different counties in large bodies. An address to the Roman Catholics of Ulster has been published, calling upon them to assemble to petition the Legislature, to form liberal clubs, and hold themselves in readiness for the simultaneous meetings to be held at the beginning of the next year. A Protestant meeting is to be held in Belfast on the 4th of November, the anniversary of the birth day of King William. A great excitement prevails on both sides, and the language of the Protestants seems to show about the same degree of exasperation as that of the Catholics. F. Key, Esq. delivered an eloquent address at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening week, explanatory of the views, situation and wishes of the American Colonization Society. Application has been received for the removal of 200 slaves and 1000 free colored persons. Prompt measures are to be taken in Philadelphia for the advancement of the objects of the Society. Fanaticism.—A man who calls himself Christ and who says he has come to Judge the World, appeared in Guernsey county, in the State of Ohio, a few weeks ago, and strange as it may seem, has collected a band of deluded followers, who worship him as a God. Some of his disciples are said to be respectable people, and have neglected their business, to follow after this fanatic.—Nat. Intel. The French guillotine is said to have been suggested by an instrument for decapitation used in Scotland as late as the reign of Elizabeth, called the Maiden. The axe of this instrument was square, that of the French guillotine is a square cut diagonally. It is a curious coincidence, that the Regent Morton who first introduced the Maiden into Scotland—that M. Guillotine, who improved and caused it to be used in France—and that Brodie, who induced the Edinburgh magistrates to adopt the new drop now generally used in England for the execution of criminals, all severally perished by the instruments of death which they themselves had introduced. The importance of Punctuality.—Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family. The want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to attend to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leaders are so. Appointments, indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own. Profits of Gardening.—It is stated in Berk's Report, that near Devizes, and other towns, in Wiltshire, Eng many families subsist by occupying from two to five acres of garden ground. The soil is sandy, and applied to the produce of esculent vegetables, for the consumption of the neighboring towns and villages. So productive are gardens, when well managed, that three brothers, who followed the art of gardening, supported as many families very decently, and gradually acquired some wealth, by the cultivation of about five acres of land. Journeyman Hatters.—Perhaps there is no class of men more united in the bands of good fellowship than are the hat manufacturers. The man of sensibility, who will look into their actions will find much to interest and please him. The Jour, as they are technically called, are remarkable for their travelling propensity, and it is seldom one is met with that has not seen almost every part of the United States. They scarcely ever remain in a shop more than three months. Owing to this wandering disposition, they are sometimes sorely pinched with poverty, but notwithstanding this, they are the most independent men in the world. They travel along life's thorny path, totally regardless of the future, and perfectly happy with the present. The travelling Jour meets a friend, wherever he finds a brother of the craft, and in the settled parts of the United States, hat manufactories are seldom more than a day's journey apart. It would be deemed an act of disgrace for one Jour to neglect another while he had any thing where with to help him. The travelling Jour, when he arrives at a manufactory, first makes himself known to the head journeyman, who immediately gives notice to the master or owner of the establishment, that there is a man on turn. If the master is in want of another hand, he enters into an agreement; if not, he orders stock to be weighed out sufficient to make three hats; and lets the Jour work it up, gives him his pay, (about three dollars) and the Jour then proceeds to the next factory. This is called giving him a paper. In case the planks in the factory are full, and there is no room for the man on turn, then the employed Jour makes up a purse which is sufficient to help their brother to the next shop. Sometimes it happens there is a turn out for higher wages. When this is the case, tho' all the Jour in the country were to pass through the place not one would engage at a less rate than that demanded by those who had made the turn out. A shop from which there has been a turn out, is called a foul shop, until the seceders return, and every Jour is bound in honor to avoid it. A Sabine Wedding.—Yesterday morning, the neighbourhood of St. George's Church was thrown into a state of considerable agitation by the following singular scene: A few minutes before 11 o'clock, a toler-

able pretty girl, apparently under 18, decked out with a profusion of bridal ornaments, was seen rushing out of the front door of the church, and flying down the street with great velocity. In a few seconds, the fair fugitive was pursued by an old man, upon whose head some sixty summers had spent their fury; a lameness in one of his feet seemed to render the contest a very unequal one. However, the venerable bridegroom, (for such in fact he was) forgetting his years and his infirmities, chased the lovely runaway with an ardour that would have done honor to his more juvenile days. The race was long and ably contested.

The young lady took the footpath, while the old man, with more prudence, kept the carriage road. Ever and anon did she cast an anxious look behind; but alas! the crowded state of the footway presented so many obstructions to her course, that notwithstanding the start and considerable fleetness in her favor, her pursuer at length overtook her. He put his arms around her, but she obstinately refused to return; wherefore, finding entreaty ineffectual, he took her in his arms, and amidst the loud huzzas of the multitude, which the novelty of the scene had attracted to the spot, bore her back triumphantly to the church. Curiosity prompted us to enter with the party, when we learned that the bride had been waiting the old fellow's arrival nearly an hour, and when at last he did come, indignant at the want of ardour he evinced by delaying so long, she told him she never would have a man who kept her waiting at the altar, and rushed out of the church as already described. The master and mistress of the girl, and by whom she was much respected, attended; but her master, when he saw the frightful disparity between the parties, absolutely refused to give her away, so that the parish clerk was prevailed upon to act as *father*, when the bride pledged her troth to "obey" with a pouting sullessness that gave bad omen that she will long remember her promise. After waiting upwards of two hours in the vain hope that the crowd assembled outside would disperse, the party had to make their exit by a private door.—*London Times*.

The ship Rambler arrived at Tarpaullin Cove, on the 20th ult. from the Pacific, with a cargo of 2000 bbls. of oil. The Rambler reports, that between the first of January and the time of her departure, there arrived at Oahu

	Bbls. Oil.
15 ships belonging to New Bedford, containing	13440
21 ships, belonging to Nantucket, with	20130
7 belonging to other Eastern ports,	4470
10 belonging to London,	8650
And the Rambler,	2000
Making	bbls. 48,690

Prince Metternich.—A late observer of Austria says that the influence of this Minister will end with the life of the reigning emperor, whose health is in a very wavering condition. He has rendered himself odious to the heir of the empire, who is surrounded by a strong party of grandees, and noble Hungarians, Germans, Bohemians and Poles. The Emperor, too, is said to have much cause of dissatisfaction against this favorite minister of Francis. It is thought, therefore, that the policy of Austria will change on the death of the emperor, especially as many of the higher circles—who are better informed of public events than they are generally imagined to be—are offended at the anti-liberal ideas of Metternich, and the part he has played in respect to Russia and Greece. The regeneration of Greece, say they, is the best means that the minister could have employed for preventing the extension of the Russian dominion in this quarter:—But Metternich's conceptions do not reach so far. The cabinet of Austria does every thing to deceive itself respecting the consequences of its inactivity.

Capt. Monier, of the brig Flight, arrived at New York, left Rio Janeiro on the 3d October, and states that a brig, of and from Portsmouth, with a cargo of lumber, bound to the La Plata, arrived at Rio the day before he sailed, in distress, for provisions and sails, having been out 190 days. They informed that the vessel's bottom was very foul, the grass being six or eight inches in length. They fed on fresh fish 120 days, and their want of water was so great that they actually chased squalls to procure a supply!!

John Bartram, a Quaker, and self-taught philosopher, was born near Darby, in what was then Chester county, in 1701, and was the first who established a botanic garden in America. He corresponded with many distinguished foreigners, and was pronounced by Linnæus the greatest natural botanist in the world. He was finally appointed American botanist to George III. He is said to have been a very ingenious mechanic, and to have built, with his own hands, the house in which he resided. He quarried the stone, prepared the timber, and engraved the following distich in front of the building, on its completion:

"To God alone: the Almighty Lord,
The Holy One by me adored."
John Bartram, 1770.

Amendment of the Constitution.—In the Virginia Legislature Mr. Newton submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended, that the President or Chief Magistrate of the Union, may be elected for one term of six years; and be rendered forever thereafter, ineligible to the same office."

Probation.—Mr. General Duff Green has limited the claims of Jacksonmen to office to proof of three years steady devotion to the Chieftain. His coadjutor, Stephen Simpson, of the Philadelphia Mercury, goes still further, and speaking of Gen. Jackson's appointments, says, he will not appoint the old drill politicians, intriguers and demagogues, who have come into the Jackson ranks since the election of 1824.

The brig Two Friends, which cleared on Wednesday for Valparaiso carries 555 bales of Domestic Cotton, rated at \$35,496.—*Boa. Pat.*

It is stated in some of the Vera Cruz accounts, that Mr. Poinsett was to embark in a short time at Tampico for the U. States. We learn that letters have been received from Mr. P. by a gentleman in this City, in which he states that he is only staying in Mexico, until the Senate of the U. States of Mexico shall have definitely acted upon the Treaty which has been negotiated with that Government. As soon as the treaty is ratified—if ratified at all—Mr. P. will take his departure from the Mexican Capital.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Indian War.—The Pawnees and Pawnee Loups, with a force of fifteen hundred, have gone to intercept our traders on the route of Santa Fe. Their intention is to have war, and should they fail on that expedition, they will fall on the frontier settlements of the Arkansas and Red River. This information is from the Indian Agent at Cantonment Leavenworth.

A Changing World.—In the Georgia Legislature, November 20th, a bill to divide the county of Lee, and to form a new County to be called Randolph, in honor of John Randolph of Roanoke, was read a third time and passed. In 1812 the Georgia Legislature changed the name of a county from Randolph to Jasper, on account "of John Randolph's desertion of correct principles," as the preamble of the act expresses it.

The Chancellor of the State of New Jersey has declared a dividend of fifty per cent in favor of those creditors of the New-Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, who present their claims to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose. It is supposed a further dividend will be made of about fifteen per cent.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MONROE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1828.

On the literary page of this paper, will be found, the conclusion of an article which we commenced, about two weeks back, giving some account of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. As this extraordinary personage is now the cause of considerable attention in the political world, the article alluded to will be read with interest.

On the same page will also be found a fragment of American history, comprising an account of the defeat and massacre of Colonel Dudley's regiment of Kentucky volunteers, by the Indians, on the Miami river, during the late war.

We are at a loss to account for the irregularity which, for several days past, has attended the receipt of our Southern papers. We have received no papers from Baltimore this week, and but one from Washington, which came by the steamboat on Tuesday evening from Philadelphia. It does not unfrequently happen that our Southern papers, instead of coming on by the mail from Newcastle, are suffered to go round by the way of the City of Brotherly Love, for no other reason than we can conceive of, than for the sake of a land trip down the turnpike. This is not fair treatment; and we must look to some of the Postmasters South of Wilmington for a correction of the grievance. We think it very likely that our Baltimore papers which were due on Tuesday, and have not yet come to hand, have made a trip to Philadelphia or New York. We regret exceedingly, that these papers are missing, as we are thereby deprived of much valuable information from the South, which is at this season of the year peculiarly interesting.

Since the above was put in type, we have received two numbers of the National Journal, for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Baltimore papers of Monday and Tuesday!

The Packet Ship Brighton, Sebon, at N. York, from London, has corroborated the accounts previously stated of the fall of Varna. By the Brighton, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their London papers to the 1st November.

By the official bulletins from the Russian army it appears that Varna, after a long and disastrous siege, surrendered on the 8th of October. At the time the Turks capitulated, their force, which at first, amounted to twenty-two thousand men, did not number six thousand, having been thus reduced by slaughter, famine and sickness *Operations before Varna from the 9th to the 11th of October.*

The difficulties and suffering of the army before Varna have been crowned with victory. The reduction of the fortress was the result of a general assault on the 25th of September (or the 7th of October,) in which a few of our gallant soldiers penetrated to the very middle of the town, on the night of that day.

Such was the alarm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was upon the moment proposed, and Jussuf Pacha himself was the first who commanded his followers to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulation of any kind, and to pass over to our camp.

In the course of the night, and on the next morning, his example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha, and a few followers, composed of his immediate suite, who threw themselves into the citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners there by the Russian soldiers; who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town. The first corps which entered were the 13th and 14th of the Foot Guards, after them a battalion of Sappers, and then the 15th Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

The Emperor has inspected personally all the works, and has been thoroughly convinced of the difficulties with which the besieging army had to contend.

After His Majesty had visited the mines (on the eve of the assault) he proceeded to

reconnoitre the defences of the town, bestowing particular attention on such parts as were to be the objects of attack.

From the accounts of the prisoners, (which however are somewhat various) it is conjectured that the garrison of Varna, with the armed inhabitants, amounted in the beginning to at least 22,000 men; at the time of surrender, they numbered but 6,000.

Accounts of the operations before Choumla, from the 28th of Sept. to the 3d Oct.

On the 28th of September in the morning, the enemy began to fire upon us from the fortress, and at the same time his cavalry in large masses advanced against the outposts of our left wing. Major Gen. Sysojew, with the reserve of his regiment of Cossacks, met the enemy, and endeavored to draw him towards our redoubts, so as to bring him within the range of our fire. Towards noon, the enemy received reinforcements of cavalry and infantry from the town, but was compelled by the fire of our redoubts to retreat to Choumla. On the succeeding days we cannonaded each other, without any considerable loss on our side.

On the 2d October, the enemy detached a corps of 4,000 Infantry, and 5,000 Cavalry, and fourteen cannon, on the road to Silistria, to cut off from our camp Major General Nabel, who was advancing with a brigade of Hulus towards Choumla. Adjutant, Gen. Orlov was, therefore ordered to defeat the enemy's plan, and immediately set out with the first division of Chasseurs, on horseback, four battalions of Infantry, and sixteen cannon, towards the village of Kadvikoi, attacked the enemy, silenced his cannon and compelled him to retreat. Meantime Major General Nabel, who was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, had intercepted it and joined Count Orlov's division.

Some months ago, we predicted, that if General Jackson should be elected President of the United States, *Walsh* would be a Jackson man; which prediction has been verified by the fact that the National Gazette has now hoisted the colours of the opposition.

During the late Presidential canvass Mr. Walsh affected to hold a neutral course, and declined entering the ranks of either side, *openly*; tho' it might be inferred from what little he ventured to say upon the subject, that his predilections were in favour of the military candidate; notwithstanding which, in consequence of the mysterious manner in which, upon the whole, the Gazette was conducted, at one time making a direct pass at Jackson, and at another a stab at Mr. Adams, he was denied the confidence of either party, and shut out of both.—By the opposition, he was called an administration man, and by the friends of Mr. Adams, a Jackson man. Thus did Mr. Walsh lie snugly under the bush, while the two contending armies were striving for victory, ready at a fit time to join the side that should prove the strongest.

Since the contest has been decided, as was expected, the editor of the Gazette has come out *boldly* upon the Jackson side, and shewing his wounds and bruises, begins very modestly to hint at compensation for services rendered. He speaks in loud panegyrics of the character and merits of General Jackson, while he brandishes his weapon fearlessly over the head of Mr. Adams. But what proves very gallingly to the feelings of the sensitive editor is, that he is looked upon with a jealous eye by the original Jackson men, who bore the heat and brunt of the battle, and who are far from being willing to admit him, under such circumstances, to a participation in the good things that are to be the reward of the victors, as the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Mercury, will shew.

Jackson Editors.—It has of late become the fashion of Jackson Editors to *strip their sleeves, and show their wounds, and tell the deeds they did that day*, when liberty triumphed over the people's foes; and as they talk of *Jackson and their rights*, cry, these scars are the fruits of valor, and the monuments of our deeds. All this is natural! But gentle cousin, reader, who do you suppose appears in prominent relief among these Jackson Editors? In sooth, no less a man than *Robert Walsh, jr. Esq. L. D. A. S. R. T. &c. &c.* On my verity, it is most veritable. Yes, this gentle editor, renowned for the versatility of his learning, celebrated for the vacillation of his principles, and admired for the flexibility of his career, now avows himself for the *rising sun*, and claims a Jackson trophy, while he chaunts in dulcet measures *Io Pæni!* A genuflection is so easy and natural to a *Jeuit*, that we have no admiration to throw away upon his prompt conversion to the Catholic cause. But we may be permitted to sigh over the *degeneracy of man*, while we record the *apostacy of a Hartford Convention Federalist*, to his conscience, his employers, and his college instincts; and express our contempt and detestation for a *scycphant*, who, true to no faith but *his interest*, sacrifices all principles without one solitary compunction, and betrays all men and all parties, as he finds the sun of power decline in their horizon, to leave them in darkness, in misery, and in want! At such time to prove an apostate! When his friends want condolence, his party consolation, and his principles sustentation—What shall be his epithet?

"A SCYPHANT HAS THE CONTEMPT OF ALL MANKIND."

We refer our readers to matter which will be found under the Congressional head, for information relative to the operations of our National Legislature.

There is but little of any account doing by either house of Congress, nor will the members feel in trim for business until the Christmas holidays shall have past over.

Many speculations are afloat as to who will compose the new Cabinet. Those spoken of for the State Department are:

- Albert Gallatin,
- Edward Livingston, of Louisiana,
- Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania,
- Martin Van Buren, of New-York,
- George M'Duffie, of South Carolina.

War Department.
Col. Wm. Drayton of S. Carolina,
Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri,
Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the Army.

Treasury Department.
Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia,
Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania,
Louis M'Lane, of Delaware,
Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey.

Navy Department.
Gen. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina,
Comodore David Porter,
Mr. Hoffman, of New-York.

Attorney General.
George M'Duffie, of South Carolina,
Major John H. Eaton, of Tennessee,
Major W. H. Barry, of Kentucky,
Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia.

There is a goodly number here for the President elect to choose from, and when we reflect that of these *twenty* but *five* are wanting, we cannot help lamenting the disappointment that will be felt by the surplus and their friends.

Of the above gentlemen, Mr. Gallatin is the only one who has not figured in the late contest as a politician. Mr. G. was favorable to the present administration, and it is thought that Gen. Jackson will deem it policy to place this shrewd and discerning statesman near his person.

A letter from Washington, dated 7th December, says:—

"There will not be any alteration made by Congress in relation to the Present Tariff. Some legislative provision may indeed be enacted respecting the present Auction System.

The current rumor of the day, with regard to the formation of the new Cabinet, is, that either Van Buren or Livingston of Lou. will be the Secretary of State, Gen. Chandler Secretary of War, Mr. Hayne Secretary of the Navy, Mr. M'Lean, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Tazewell Attorney General. Mr. Ingham of Penn. is also named as Postmaster.

Very little business will be transacted by either body of Congress until after the first of January. Mr. Adams and his son will reside here after the 4th of March next."

The Louisville Public Advertiser, of Nov. 29th, says:—"We understand that General Jackson will proceed to Washington about the 1st of February, to enter on the discharge of the most exalted office in the world; and that "he will ascend the Ohio in a steam boat from that place, water permitting."

Vice President Calhoun has been detained at home by indisposition. He is expected to arrive in Washington in ten or fifteen days.

At an election for Directors in the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Boat Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected:

- William Meeter,
- S. C. Leakin,
- Hugh McEldeiry,
- Alexander Lorman,
- Phillip Ryebold—Delaware,
- John S. Adams—Philadelphia.

Massachusetts Cincinnati.—A committee of this venerable society has given notice to widows and orphans of the deceased members, and to their brethren needing aid, to make application on or before the seventeenth day of January, 1829. Applications received after said period, cannot be acted upon until the next annual meeting.

Navigation of the Susquehannah.—It affords us pleasure to learn, that Arks and rafts now pass the sluices of the Shamokin and Duncan's Island dams in safety. A large amount of lumber and stone coal has descended in the last ten days, and the temperate weather leads us to expect a continuance of river navigation.—*Har. Chron.*

Mr. Benj. Dexter was killed on Saturday week, by the caving of Cumberland Coal Mine, R. I.

The National Journal states that the members of Congress from S. Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in homespun.

The quantity of rain that fell during the past month, as indicated by the Rain Gauge kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 6,71 inches.

Mr. Achille Murat has obtained from the Legislature of Georgia permission to plead and practice law in the several courts of that State.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

From the National Journal.

Wednesday, December 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Silsbee's Resolution to obtain an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the existing difference of two and a half per cent. between the duties on imported goods and the drawback allowed on their re-exportation, and also to inquire whether some of the Custom House charges to which importers and exporters of merchandise, and owners of vessels, are now subjected, ought not to be discontinued, was agreed to. The Bill for graduating the price of the Public Lands was read a second time and referred.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain of the Senate for the present session. The several subjects of the President's Message were referred to their appropriate Committees.

In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Territories and Claims, which were read and committed. Various resolutions were then offered. Among others, a resolution was offered by Mr. Weems, the object was to produce a re-investigation of the Tariff Law of the last session, with a view to the reporting of a bill which would be more acceptable in its provisions, to those sections of the Union, which regard the existing law as unconstitutional. It was the intention of Mr. Weems to lay his resolution on the table for the present, and he made a motion to that effect; but Mr. Mallary demanded the question for consideration, and Mr. Taylor asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question, which were accordingly offered. The question on considering the resolution was then put, after the House had refused to permit Mr. Weems to withdraw it, and negatived by a vote of

122 to 51. The House then acted on several bills in Committee of the Whole.

Thursday, December 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Hayne presented a memorial from Masters and Commandant of the United States Navy, complaining of the impolicy of the laws regulating the pay of the officers of the Navy. Mr. Robbins introduced a bill prescribing a mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies arising between States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A Special Committee on Roads and Canals, was chosen by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, a number of resolutions were adopted. Among others, a resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of spirits to the army, and a resolution relative to the appropriation of the produce of sales of lands to the purposes of education, by Mr. Vinton. A resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence, referring it to the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath day, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Barnard. Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution for the printing of 4000 additional copies of the Annual Treasury Report; which, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, was laid on the table. The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the rate of the Union.

Friday, Dec. 12.—The House of Representatives was occupied on Private Bills, during the short time it remained in session. A few resolutions were offered and adopted, but none of them were of public interest. The House did not sit on Saturday.

Monday, Dec. 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Eaton introduced a Joint Resolution, amending the Resolution of 1819, relative to the election of a Printer to each House of Congress, so as to make a majority, instead of a plurality of votes, necessary to a choice. Mr. Silsbee gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the construction of a Breakwater at Nantucket.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions laid on the table on Friday were taken up and agreed to, but the hour having been nearly consumed by the offering of petitions, very few new resolutions were offered. The House then took up the bill making a further drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, upon which some discussion took place, which was interrupted before any disposition of the bill by a successful motion to adjourn.

Mr. Cambreleng, presented a memorial signed by 7600 citizens of New-York, praying for a duty of 10 per cent. on Auction Sales.

Tuesday Dec. 16.—In the Senate Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the U. States Judiciary system was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of Resolutions were offered, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales.—The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a third reading tomorrow, by a vote of 117 to 17.

MARRIED.
In Wilmington, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Mr. Joseph McINTYRE to Miss ISABELLA READ, both of Newcastle.
On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Wilson, Mr. Jacob VANBORST to Miss ELIZA ANN DEARBICKSON, both of St. Georges Hundred, Del.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, DEC. 11 1828.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	\$7 75
Middlings	\$3 50 a 4 50
Rye	4 50
Corn Meal pr hhd.	14 00
do pr bbl.	3 00
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.	1 63
Do. red, do	1 60
Rye pr 57lb.	62 1/2
Corn, old per bushel or 57lb.	56
Do. new do	0 46

WILMINGTON MARKET.
Flour, per 100 lbs. 4 50 a 5 00

WINTER MILLINERY.
L. & I. STIDHAM.
No. 1, East High-street, opposite Mr. John M. Smith's Hotel.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just laid in a general assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, and are ready to execute orders for Ladies' Hats and Bonnets in the best and most fashionable manner. Their assortment of Ribbons consist of a variety of colours and qualities, suitable for gay and plain hats and bonnets. SILKS, plain and figured. VELVETS, of different colours. Straw, Cottage and Gimp Bonnets, together with a general assortment of trimmings, &c.
Dec. 11. 13—

Apprentices Wanted.
Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

DRAWING.
The drawing of the Delaware and South Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Extra—Class No. 2, will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at the Lafayette Hotel.
YATES & MCINTYRE, Managers.
Dec. 18.

Delaware and South Carolina CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.
Extra Class No. 2—42 number lottery, 6 drawn ballots—to be drawn in this Borough on **THIS AFTERNOON.**

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of \$5000	12 prizes of \$100		
1 of 1038	36 of 30		
1 of 1000	72 of 15		
5 of 300	432 of 6		
	8280 of 3		
	4340 Prizes,		
	7140 Blanks.		
	11480 Tickets.		
Whole Ticket, \$3 00	Quarters,00 75		
Halves, 1 50	Eighths,		
	Tickets and Shares for sale at		
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,			
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)			
A few doors below the Lower Market			
December 18th, 1828.			

ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For November, 1828.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind
1	fair	NW
2	cloudy and rain	SW
3	do	SW
4	frosty and fair	do
5	cloudy and rain	do
6	fair	NW
7	cloudy and rain	SW

Temperature, 41. Coolest morning 36. Greatest degree 50.

How to die for love; Or, the Widow and the Arsenic.—A very respectable labourer in a neighboring town, recently fell in love with a certain winsome widow—and two children—in the same town. His attempts to inspire the lady with "a sympathetic affection," were numerous and reiterated.—His attentions were constant and multitudinous; his zeal was never damped by her invariable answer, which was, that she "would not have anything to do with him," and "that he had better not make a fool of himself." The other day, his passion having at length become entirely uncontrollable, he gave her to understand that "if she would not have him" he would make way with himself. "Make way with yourself, you dunce," replied the buxom widow, "make off with yourself, it's little else you can make with yourself, unless it be a fool!" "That's just what I want to make along with you my dear, I can't alone," rejoined the innamorato. But the widow cruelly drove him away. Who would have thought that the matter would have proceeded to any greater extremities! The lover, did, however, forth with proceed to the apothecary's shop, purchase a quantity of arsenic, and swallow it, to the end that he might forget the cruelty of his Dulcena.—Dr. — was sent for, but no relief could be afforded to the wretched suicide; and it is as true as it is strange, that a man has at length actually died for love. He was buried two or three days since, in the village church yard. The old sinner with which the incantation fair one answers suitors, minant of self-destruction.

"Men have died, and worms have eaten them, But not for love."

will no longer pass, and each coquettish belle, must henceforth bear in mind, the Widow and the Arsenic.

Two men, we understand, named French and Ridley, were found dead at Nantasket, on Thursday, and brought to town. They proceeded from this place on a gunning excursion—one was found in the humane house, and the other on the beach.—Boston Cent.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George McCabe.

ANN McCABE.
Camden, Nov. 8, 1828. 9-4t.

A Valuable Farm TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on 3d day the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION, in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, and State of Delaware; 7 miles from Wilmington, on the Gap and Newport Turnpike road; containing 109 acres, about 20 of which are Woodland.—bounded by lands of Moses Montgomery, Wm. Foot, Rachel Reader and others. The improvements are a Log house, with three rooms on the lower floor, and two on the upper; a kitchen at the back of it, and a spring of water near the door; a good Stone Barn, 36 feet by 47, three stories high, and a spring of water in the yard; a good Apple Orchard of grafted fruit, and a number of Peach, Pear, and Cherry Trees, of different kinds. This Farm is divided into seven fields, with water in each of them, and might be divided into several more with the same advantage of water; it has been limed nearly all over, and some of it twice over, and is well set with Timothy and Clover.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown by applying to the Subscriber, adjoining thereunto, at the African Lion Inn.

SWITHIN CHANDLER.
Dec. 6, 1828. 13 St.

DRY GOODS.

The Subscriber having turned his attention to the Dry Goods business, offers for sale an excellent assortment of FALL GOODS; such as Superfine blue, black, drab and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, satinetts, camblets, tartan plaids, twilled and plain bombazets, green and yellow Flannels, Nankeens and Canton Crapes, Irish linens, calicoes, cambrics, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Yeatings of every description, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery; also a very general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.—Intending to sell cheap, he wishes his friends and the public generally to give him a call at No. 55, Market street.

JOHN McCLUNG.
Nov. 27. 11—

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware & South Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Extra—Class No. 1:

10. 35. 12. 25. 39. 16.

Delaware and South Carolina CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 2—42 number lottery, 6 drawn ballots—to be drawn in this Borough on **THURSDAY NEXT,** (December 18th, 1828.)

YATES & M'ISTRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5000	12 prizes of \$100
1 of 1038	36 of 30
1 of 1000	72 of 15
5 of 300	432 of 6
	8280 of 3

4340 Prizes, 7140 Blanks.

11480 Tickets.

Whole Ticket, \$3 00 Quarters, .00 75
Halves, .00 50 Eighths, .00 25

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
A few doors below the Lower Market.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, December 9.

NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	3	Hudson	2
Troy bank	3	Middle District bk.	2
Mhauk bank, Sche-	1a2	Utica bank	2
nectady	1a2	Geneva bank	2
Lensingburg bank	do	Platsburg bank	unc.
Newberg bank	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Canada bank	5
Orange county bank	do		
Ontario	do		

NEW-JERSEY.

State bank at Cam-	par	Bank of New Bruns-	
den at Elizabethtown	1	wick	
at N. Brunswick	1	Protection and Lom.	unc.
at Patterson	1	bank	
at Morristown	1	Trenton Ins. Co. par	
at Sussex	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	
Jersey bank	unc.	Holly	3
Banks in Newark	unc.	Cumberland bank	3
		Franklin bank	unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new e-	unc.
Easton	par	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	3
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading par	
chester county, W.	3	Gettysburg	3
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	3
Delaware co. Ches-	1	Swatara bk. no sale	
ter	1	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	3	Silver Lake no sale	
Farmers bk Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union	4
ter	par	& Colum. bk Mil-	
Harrisburg	par	ton no sale	
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' bk. bucks	par	Other Pennsylvania	
county	3	notes	no sale
York bank	3		

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to make application to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at the next January Session, for a law to authorize and empower him to erect a Grist and Saw-Mill and a Carding Machine, on the main branch of Indian River, commonly called Cow Branch, at or near the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Indian River, Hundred Sussex County and State of Delaware, and, for that purpose, to condemn said branch and the lands adjacent thereto.

ROBERT FRAME.
Dover Del., Dec. 4, 1828. 12—6w.

William Ford & Samuel Conaway TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the establishment at the corner of Third and Shipley Streets, of Mr. John McCung, and will succeed him in business, under the firm of

FORD & CONAWAY.

They intend to pay strict attention to business, and promise his customers, as well as others, who will favor them, that their work shall be done in the best and most fashionable manner.

JOHN McCLUNG.
Wilmington, Nov. 4. 10—1m.

COHENS' OFFICE, 114, Market-st.
Baltimore, November 26.

Drawing of the Third Sub-Scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

FOR 1828.

No. 17508 prize of	\$2000
6848	1000
13538	500
838, 2418, 2428, 5778, 17458 prizes of	1 00
3328, 11688, 15938, 15438, 15738, 16318,	
16928, 17568, 17888 prizes of	50
20 of \$20; 34 of 10; 35 of 6; and 2000 of \$4	

Each.

The first drawn from the wheel was No. 19138—the terminating figure being 8, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all tickets ending with 8, are entitled to Four Dollars each, and in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All tickets ending with either 3, 5 or 8, are now determined. The fate of all others will be decided by the drawing of the Fourth Sub-scheme on WEDNESDAY the 31st of December, on which day the whole of the following prizes will be distributed, and will complete the Lottery, viz:

CAPITAL PRIZE \$10000.

1 Prize of \$10000	10 Prizes of \$50
1 of 3000	40 of 20
1 of 2000	100 of 10
1 of 1000	4000 of 5
2 of 500	
5 of 100	4161 prizes.

The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual, at Cohens' Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, .00 25
Halves, .00 50 Eighths, .00 63

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHENS
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market-street, Baltimore.

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

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

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

A LAD WANTED.

A genteel lad, who writes a tolerable fair hand, is wanted to assist in an office in this place. A compensation equal to his services will be paid him. Apply at the office of this paper.

Dec. 11.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connexions, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

WILMINGTON CARD FACTORY.

ISAAC PEIRCE,
S. W. corner of Market and High Streets, WILMINGTON, DEL.

MANUFACTURES, AND HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, SHEET AND FILLER CARDS, OF THE VARIOUS KINDS USED IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORIES, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Hatters and Fullers' Jarvis, of brass or iron wire, Sewing, Texts, Comb Plates, Foreign, Cleaners, &c. for sale as above.

FOR SALE,

And Immediate Possession given, A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.
GASSAWAY WATKINS.
Nov. 13, 1828. 9—4tp.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods, viz:

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloths. Fine and low priced do do do do Oxford and steel mixed Cloths. Blue, black and drab Cassimeres. Blue, mixt and dark Satinettes. Blue, Olive and Drab Flushings, White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels, Baizes and Blankets. Linseys, plain and cross-barred. Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered. Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls. Nankeen and Canton Crapes and Shawls. English Merino and chintz do Senshaws, Levantine, Italian mantua. Blue, black, Florence and Grodenap Silks. Tartan Plaids; blue Camblets; figured and plain bombazets and bombazeans; Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Mull and Swiss muslins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cords and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves.

Wm. ROWAN & CO.
No. 67, Market-street
Nov. 5, 1828. 8—3mo.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of William Robinson & Co., and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
JAMES RICE.
Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7—1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger) of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger,) deceased.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828. 7—1t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

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

JAMES COUPER, Treasurer.
Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1828. 2—6t.

Tub Butter.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale 40 tubs of Prime Yellow Butter. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries; all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO.
Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house.
10th mo. 30th, 1828. 8—6t.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828.

The President and Directors 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 inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier.
8—4t.

FOR SALE,

And Immediate Possession given, A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.
GASSAWAY WATKINS.
Nov. 13, 1828. 9—4tp.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are Cloths, cassimeres and satinetts. Blankets, flannels, and baizes, Swansdown, toillet and valencia Vestings. Glenville, Genous and bangup cords Kidemister, Ingrain, and domestic Carpeting.

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery Levantine, Florence, Gros-de-naples, Mantuas, sinchaw and lustring Silks 1 case heavy double chain Levantines Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c. Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair. 1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents

JOHN PATTERSON,
No. 30, Market Street.
Nov. 1828. 9—

Job Printing neatly Executed.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6—6t

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

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

E. W. GILBERT,
WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$6; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more; there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,
No. 41, West High-street.

Near the Haystack; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workman-hip, 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,

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 15th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board,
E. W. GILBERT, President.
H'Y WHITELEY, Sec'y.

A NEW AND CHEAP

Retail and Wholesale
GROCERY STORE,

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

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

GEORGE LOCKYER. 1
Wilmington, August 14. 49—3m.

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

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

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

October 2, 1828. S—3mop.

FOR SALE,

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

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants:
Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatum, 82 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st. 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.
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.
L. & J. Studham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

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

Carriers.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacconist.—

DELAWARE ADVERTISER,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 9

Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1828.

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

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



POETRY.

SONG.

Come hand to hand before we part,
And though too soon they sever,
Yet fear it not, for heart to heart
Will cling, and cling forever:
Though half the earth
Should intervene,
And half its worth
Should steal between:
They'll never, never snap the cord
Which binds thy soul to mine;
For aye, as in this hour adored,
My thoughts shall all be thine.

We've loved too long, and loved too well
To break the heart-chain now;
And here I print the signet spell
Upon thy snowy brow.
And never may
The stranger dare
To steal away
Its impress there.
Though other ties we soon may sever,
And other friends be all forgot;
May blighted hopes be mine forever,
When I can live and love thee not.

From Pollock's Course of Time.

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT.

It was a strange assemblage; none of all
That congregation vast could recollect
Aught like it in the history of man.
No badge of outward state was seen; no mark
Of age, or rank, or national attire;
Or robe professional, or air of trade.
Unobtruded stood the man that once was called
My lord, unserved, unfollowed; and the man
Of titles, right reverend in the dialect
Of time addressed, unowned, unbenevolent,
uncorrupt.

None leaves held, those marts where princely
smiles

Were sold for flattery, and obeisance mean,
Unfit from man to man; none came or went;
None wished to draw attention; none was poor;
None rich; none young; none old; deformed,
none;

None sought for place or favor; none had aught
To give, none could receive, none ruled, none
served;

No king, no subject was; unscutcheoned all,
Uncrowned, unplumed, unhelmed, unpedigreed,
Unlaced, uncoroneted, unbestarred.
No countryman was seen, nor citizen;
Republican, nor humble advocate
Of monarchy; nor idle worshipper,
Nor bearded Papist, nor Mahometan,
Episcopalian none, nor Presbyter;
Nor Lutheran, nor Calvanist, nor Jew,
Nor Greek, nor secretary of any name.

Nor of those persons that loud title bore—
Most high and mighty, most magnificent,
Most potent, most august; most worshipful,
Most eminent;—words of great pomp, that
pleased

The ear of vanity, and make the worms
Of earth mistake themselves for gods—could
one

Be seen to claim these praises obsolete.
It was a congregation vast of men;
Of unappended and unvarnished men;
Of plain, unceremonious human beings,
Of all but moral character bereaved.
His vice or virtue now to each remained
Alone. All else with their grave clothes men
had

Put off, as badges worn by mortal, not
Immortal man: alloy that could not pass
The scrutiny of Death's refining fires.
Ideal now was passed; reality
Alone remained; and good and bad, redeemed
And unredeemed, distinguished sole the sons
Of men. Each to his proper self reduced,
And undisguised was what his meaning showed.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

"And when the hour of sleep comes, and I
wrap myself up in the drapery of my couch,
I am almost ready to wish that the sleep of the
grave had come, that I might never wake a
gain."—Wilton's Memoirs.

And it has come—the last long sleep of death
Has eased that aching brow: the lyre is mute
Whose mournful notes once echoed to the song
Of earthly hopes and fears—and weeps unstrung.
No sounds heard, save the light winds of hea-
ven,
Whose plaintive melody comes stealing round
The sepulchre of death.

But there are sun beams resting on the clouds,
Which press thy weary form, and write upon
The charnel house, "thrice blessed are the dead
Who rest in humble hope" Mid seraphs bright
And in seraphic strains, that heaven-taught lyre
Now breathe again.—Oh! that its tones might
break

Upon this lumbering world. Once it aroused
Its listeners from the lethargy of sin,
And many in their nightly orisons
Have blest this "servant of the living God."

His wish is granted. On his lowly couch
"Wrapt in its drapery," lies in quiet sleep
That faded form—but for the active mind
Earth has no resting place.—Oh! I can see
That spirit mounting to the highest heaven,
Welcomed by kindred spirits, and at last
Take refuge in the bosom of his God—
Its "drapery" the Saviour's righteousness,
Itself employed in ceaseless adoration.
There shall our thoughts ascend, and leave the
dust
With dust to mingle, till th' archangel's trump
Shall wake us all.

HORRORS OF PIRACY.

The people of this country have become so
familiar with the names of piracy, that the al-
most innumerable accounts, which we find in
newspapers of the commission of this crime, are
now scarcely read, or noticed. But very recent-
ly, we were witnesses to a circumstance which
brought forcibly home to our mind, the shock-
ing reality of the distress which this crime com-
monly brings on the sufferers and their relatives.
An elderly and accomplished lady of our ac-
quaintance called on us in deep affliction at the
intelligence she had just received, of the death
of her only son, who was said to have been lost
overboard on his passage to a foreign port. He
had sailed as supercargo of a vessel from New-
York, being part owner of both vessel and
freight, and had been nearly two years in trade
between different countries. Principally on
his exertions depended the livelihood of his mo-
ther, and an amiable sister of about twenty to
whom he had made frequent remittances of
money, accompanied with assurances of his af-
fection and determination to continue his exer-
tions in their behalf. He informed them that
his business was profitable, and that he should
shortly return in opulence. It was in the fond
anticipation of again meeting the enterprising
young man, who had officiated in the treble ca-
pacity of father, son and brother, that a letter
was put into the hands of our female friend,
bearing the marks of one written and sent from
a foreign port, [the name of which, for reasons
we now forbear to mention] at, or near the time
of his expected arrival. Our readers may judge
of the shock received by the poor mother, when
she read the contents which were as follows:

July 18th, 1828.

MADAM—This will inform you that your son
was lost overboard, on the 1st inst. on our pas-
sage from ——— to ———. Wishing you a long
life and happiness, I am, very respectfully, yours,
&c.

It was on this occasion that we visited the
disconsolate mother and sister, to lend what lit-
tle assistance we were able, and if possible to
alleviate the overwhelming grief consequent on
this dreadful and unexpected intelligence. On
perusing the letter, we were surprised at the
cold brevity of the writer, who, we were inform-
ed, became master of the vessel after the death
of the person above alluded to. There was
something that did not appear entirely right,
though we forbore to make any mention of this
circumstance. Nothing now was to be done
but to preserve the property of the deceased,
so soon as the vessel should arrive, which was
daily expected, and this duty we were respect-
fully requested by the friends to take on our-
selves, in conjunction with three others. We
had learned that he had sold both vessel and
cargo, with which he had originally commenced
his voyage, and reduced the principal portion
of the proceeds to cash. At the time of his
death he was in another's employ, and command-
ed the vessel which was to transport him home.
An agent, therefore, was immediately despatched
to meet the vessel on its arrival, and demand
the property. This was promptly attended to,
by the person selected for the purpose. As soon
as the ship came into harbor, he went on board
and made known his business. The different
trunks and packages which were said to contain
all the property of the deceased, were produced
by the master, and laid before him, with the as-
surance that there was no other on board. The
official cabin-boy, however, ran to the cabin
and brought forth a square wooden box, which
he told his master he must have forgot, observ-
ing that he well knew it to belong to the former
commander.

The countenance of the man changed to a
deadly paleness at the sight of the box, and
once or twice he attempted to claim it as his
own property; but the evidence of its identity
coming so sudden, strong and conclusive, his
hesitancy did not prevent it from being imme-
diately removed, with the consent of the cus-
tom-house officer, together with the rest of the
baggage, all of which, in a few days were safely
transported to the dwelling of the bereaved pa-
rent and sister. We were present at the house
when it was opened. It was a sad sight to be-
hold the poor lady wistfully examining the dif-
ferent articles of apparel belonging to her son,
many of which she herself had, with much labor,
put together, while she gave vent to many a bit-
ter sob at the recollections they had brought to
her mind of him she loved so well. The papers
were all carefully filed in good order, al-
though it was found that some leaves had been
cut from different books relating to business,
which were written in the manuscript of the de-
ceased. There was, however, no money to be
found in any of the trunks or packages, nor a
document that contained evidence of property.
These we supposed, were stowed away in the
square box which we have before mentioned.—
Accordingly the screws were drawn immedi-
ately from the cover, and the examination of the
inside submitted to the sister. The poor girl
bent over it, while the big tears incessantly
rolled down her beautiful cheeks, and drew out one
article after another, which she recognized to be
the property of her dear brother.—They were
articles of much more value than the others, in
proportion to their bulk, consisting of a gold
watch and a variety of costly trinkets; but still
no money appeared. At length she came to
the bottom of the box and pulled out a piece of
linen, which was very closely folded together,
and jammed in one corner. On looking at it,
her eye caught the well known initials of her
brother's name, sewed on the edge of the cloth.

"This," said she, "is the identical shirt I made
for William just prior to his departure; and
these," she proceeded to say, as she unfolded
the garment, "are the letters which I wrought
with a needle, and"—and here she dropped
the linen, uttered a dreadful piercing shriek, and
fainted!

The shock we received at this sudden and
wild burst did not prevent us, while hurrying
to administer relief, from discovering the dam-
ning cause. The shirt, from the collar down more
than half the back, together with one sleeve,
was dyed with blood! On examination after-
wards, two places between the shoulders and
near the neck, were found out apparently with a
knife. The evidence of blood and foul murder
were here laid open to the day, and exposed a
tale from which human sympathy will recoil.—
We shall never forget the sensations of that ter-
rible moment.

Measures for a pursuit of the detestable mur-
derer were immediately taken, and a messenger
despatched to the port where the vessel last ar-
rived. But he had fled, and report has since
reached us, that he very shortly after was seized
with an epidemic in a southern port, and died a
horrid death, invoking the vengeance of heaven
upon his own head, for the crimes he had com-
mitted. It has also been ascertained that the
crew who were on board the vessel, at the time
the captain was said to have been lost, were
soon after, all discharged except the cabin boy,
in Europe, and a new set of men shipped. None
could be found of the number, who were all for-
eigners. The cabin boy could give no account
of the matter, as he was asleep at the time the
murder must have been committed.

We have purposely avoided mention of names
and places, as investigation is now making to
discover what became of the property, of which
the unhappy victim was the possessor at the
time of his death.

PUNCTUALITY.

Among mechanics, is a great desideratum.—
Show us a mechanic who will get our work
done by the time specified, and we will cher-
ish him as the apple of our eye. But to the
mechanic, who makes us call twice, (fire and
sickness excepted,) we bid farewell.—"A long
farewell"—he is not the man for our money.—
The mechanic gains nothing by false promises
except a bad name. In order to grasp at all
the work in the neighborhood, many a mechan-
ic promises, when he knows it is not in his pow-
er to perform. What is such a man but a liar?
To say nothing of the vice of lying, than which
there is nothing more low and contemptible, the
mechanic, in the end, gets far less work by false
promises, than he would by a strict adherence
to the truth. Punctuality in a mechanic is the
soul of business, the foundation of prosperity,
and the security of a good reputation.

ARABIAN DELICACY.

The extreme delicacy of Arabian manners
could not be better illustrated than by the fol-
lowing lively anecdote:

"Among the numerous instances which we
observed during our stay at Bengazi, illustrative
of Arab character and prejudices, we may no-
tice one which occurred in the skeefs (or en-
trance hall) of our house, where a select party
of the inhabitants of the town usually assembled
themselves when the weather permitted. On
this occasion, the women of England formed
the principal subject of conversation, and the
reports of their beauty, which had reached some
of our visitors, appeared to have made a great
impression in their favor. One of our party
then produced a miniature from his pocket,
which changed to be the resemblance of a very
pretty girl; and he loudly asserted that every
woman in England was as handsome. The first
Arab of our party who was favored with the
sight of the lady in question, started back in
dismay and confusion; and all his worthy coun-
trymen who cast their eyes upon the picture
withdrew them, on the instant, in the greatest
alarm, exhibiting the strongest symptoms of as-
tonishment and shame. The fact was, that the
young lady who had caused so much confusion,
was painted in a low evening dress; and her face
was only shaded by the luxuriant auburn curls,
which fell in ringlets over her forehead and
temples. Every Arab who saw the picture ac-
tually blushed and hid his face with his hands,
exclaiming—'Allah haram—by heaven 'tis a sin
to look upon such an exposure of charms!'"

THE CONTRAST.

There is a place on earth, where pure joys
are unknown—from which politeness is banished
and has given place to selfishness, contradiction,
and half-veiled insults. Remorse and iniquity,
like furies, that are never weary of assailing,
torment the inhabitants. This place is the house
of a wedded pair, who have no mutual love nor
even esteem. There is a place, on earth,
to which vice has no entrance,—where the gloomy
passions have no empire,—where pleasure and
innocence live constantly together, where care
and labors are delightful,—where every pain is
forgotten in reciprocal tenderness, where there
is an equal enjoyment of the past, the present
and the future. It is the house too, of a wed-
ded pair; but of a pair who, in wedlock, are lov-
ers still.

CAVALIER COURTSHIP.

The ceremony of marriage among the Kal-
mucks, is performed on horseback. A girl is
mounted who rides off in full speed. Her lover
pursues; if he overtakes her, she becomes his
wife, and the marriage is consummated on the
spot. After this she returns with him to his
tent. But it sometimes happens that the wo-
man does not wish to marry the person by
whom she is pursued; in this case she will not
suffer him to overtake her. We were assured,
that no instance occurs of a Kalmuck girl being
thus caught, unless she has a partiality for her
pursuer. If she dislikes him, she rides, neck or
nothing, until her pursuer's horse becomes ex-
hausted, leaving her at liberty to return, and to
be afterwards chased by some more favored ad-
mirer.

CURIOS CALCULATIONS AND FACTS.

The Eye.—There is nothing more astonishing
in the structure of the eye, than the sensibility
of the expanded nerve, on which the pictures
of objects are impressed. The proportion be-
twixt the degrees of light illuminating an object-

by the sun, and by the moon, at equal altitudes,
is calculated to be as 90,000 to 1, and yet the
object is distinctly seen. Again, if a sheet of
white cotton cloth, six feet square, be elevated
24,000 feet, the eye being supposed an inch in
diameter, the picture of the sheet on the retina
or optic nerve, in the bottom of the eye, will be
just one eight hundredth part of an inch square,
which is the 666th part of a line—only equal to
the 66th part of the width of a common hair,
and yet the picture is perfect. Query:—Do we
contemplate this picture as physiologists sup-
pose, or does the mind contemplate the distant
object?

Gold.—A grain of gold may be spread by the
gold beater into a leaf containing 50 square in-
ches; and this leaf may be divided into 500,000
parts; and by a microscope, magnifying the di-
ameter of an object 10 times, and its area 100
times, the 100th part of each of these, that is,
the 50 millionth part of a grain of gold will be
visible.

Matter.—Although odoriferous bodies may
keep the room continually filled with odour,
yet they lose neither weight nor measure, ap-
parently. The magnitude of a particle of assa-
fetida, is calculated to be only the 38-1,000,000,
000,000,000,000th part of a cubic inch. It is
supposed, by microscopical observation, that
there are more animals in the milt of a codfish,
than there are men on the whole earth, and a
single grain of sand is larger than four millions
of them put together. How much smaller must
a particle of light be.

PROOFS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

[A.]
The Forms of Writs and Judicial
Process in a "Jacksonian Com-
monwealth."

ORDER TO COL. BROOKE.

Pensacola, Aug. 22, 1821.
"Sir: You will furnish an Officer, Sergeant,
Corporal, and TWENTY MEN, and direct the offi-
cer to call on me, by half past eight o'clock (night)
for ORDERS. They will have their arms and ac-
countments complete, and TWELVE ROUNDS OF
AMMUNITION.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas, &c.
Col. G. M. BROOKE,
Commander, 4th Infantry."

ORDER TO LT. MOUNTZ.

Pensacola, Aug. 22, 1828.
"Sir: Should Colonel Calava and his steward
refuse to deliver the documents which will be
required of them by Colonel Butler and Dr. Bro-
naugh, and upon the report of Col. Butler to you
of their refusal, you will immediately take the
said Col. Calava and his steward, Fullart, into
custody, and bring them before me, to answer
such INTERROGATORIES AS ARE REQUIRED BY THE
CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE CASE.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Lt. MOUNTZ, Officer of the Guard."

"To Capt DABE, Officer of the Day.
"You will take into your custody and safe
keep, Don Jose Calava, and his steward, Fullar-
t, until the documents and papers recited in
the order for the arrest of Domingo Sousa are
produced, and delivered unto H. M. Bracken-
ridge, Alcalde of the city of Pensacola.
Given under my hand, this 22d day of Au-
gust, 1821.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas, &c.

[A. a.]
The Despotism of Gov. Jackson
described.

Judge Fromentin to the Secretary of State.
Pensacola, Sept. 21, 1828.

"Sir—My situation and the situation of the
country becomes more and more desperate every
day. When, after receiving my commission,
on the very day on which the pretended county
court, created by Gen. Jackson, adjourned, I
wrote you that things of course should remain in
status quo. . . . But the evil is mak-
ing every day such rapid progress, that I am
seriously alarmed at the immense number of
suits, both civil and criminal, which are every
day tried here, coram non iudice. The county
court holds adjourned sessions every month, and
the General is engaged in hearing trials himself,
more or less, every day. What his views are I
cannot tell. But I feel serious anxiety when I
see him from the Bench, which he has usurped,
pressing indiscriminately into his service truth
and UNTRUTH, fair and UNFAIR.

I was flattered a few days ago, with the hope
of being able at least to make an effort to put
an end to this HORRID STATE OF THINGS. . . .
But, upon reflection, what will it [a
commission for a deputy marshal] avail the pub-
lic or me? . . . I can exercise no
jurisdiction. The portion of the army here is
under the order of General Jackson. The posse
comitatus would be inefficient. If my life
should be obeyed. But under our Government
of Law and Freedom, [in Florida] the most revol-
ving system of Inquisition prevails, and I am com-
pelled to desire, as preferable to what exists here
now, even the despotism of Algiers, Tunis or Ma-
rocco. This place re-echoes with the most outrag-
eous and impudic vociferations, and that, too,
from a place called a Bench of Justice, against ev-
ery body who will dare to question the supremacy
of the Governor. I am credibly informed that
commissions have been, or are about to be sent to
New-Orleans, in order to find out, by depositions
there, the names of the writers here, whose
description of the scenes which have taken place
at Pensacola, does not exactly tally with the ac-
count given by the General and his friends. I
WRITE YOU WITH A ROCK SOUND MY HEART. I
can afford protection to nobody here, much less
to myself.

I have the honor, &c.
ELIG: FROMENTIN.

"The Judge was prophetic. In nine days after
the date of this letter, as has been seen, the
Governor, without knowledge, charges him, not
to his face, but in a letter, with exciting others
to rebellion and treason: and in a short time after
(Nov. 13.) says that his conduct "ought to
stimulate the proper authority, (i. e. himself)
to apply the most speedy and effective reme-
dy."

What an escape from the "Tiger's" fangs!

In this portrait of Judge Jackson admira-
ting equity from the Bench, drawn by a
noted Judge upon the spot, who had ob-
tained the then highest honour his State
Louisiana, could confer, we see the strik-
ing traits of vindictive cruelty, impety and
rage.

Judge Fromentin to the Secretary of State
Pensacola, Oct. 28, 1821.

The Constitution of the United States, the
laws of Congress, the Commission of the Presi-
dent, are all trampled under foot. The revolu-
tion is complete; and the Jacksonian Com-
monwealth is actually spread over existence.

"Gen. Jackson has now crossed the Redicon.
The country was invaded, conquered. Whether
the usurper be a foreigner, or an Officer of the
Commonwealth, does not alter the question,
except so far only, that, in the present instance,
it makes the Usurper more guilty."

[B.]
The Outrage upon Calava, related
by himself, and complained of
by Spain.

"A while after, (says Col Calava) without fur-
ther preliminaries, a PARTY of troops, with the
Commissioners, assaulted the house, breaking
the fence, although the door was open; entered
my apartments; surrounded the bed with drawn
bayonets; removed the mosquito net; made me
set up, (he was sick) and demanded the pa-
pers, or they would use their arms against my
person.

I represented to them, that now, since my
person was not secure as a freeman, and in a free
country, in the asylum of my house, and in the
dead of the night; and that which ought to be
preserved to my nation was not respected in
my official situation and character, I laid these
things before their Government, and took refuge
under their laws."

Calava was thus compelled, at the dead
of night, to leave a sick bed, for the pur-
pose of answering "interrogatories required
by circumstances." The sequel was worth
of this beginning. Let him again be
heard:

I requested him (Gov. Jackson) to permit me
to answer in writing. He granted it readily. I
set myself to write a regular protest, that I might
go on to answer afterwards. I had hardly begun,
when Don Andrew Jackson took the paper from
me, and with much violence and various obscen-
urities, spoke for some time.

Don Andrew Jackson drew from some other
papers, one which was already written; it con-
tained the order for committing me to prison.

I was carried off to prison at 12 at night, and
my steward with me. I left my house open, with
three or four soldiers, United States' troops, in
it. I left my private papers, official correspon-
dence, and what was under my charge, without
any account, at the discretion of Don A. Jackson.
The keys of my trunks and money chests were
not removed. At two o'clock in the morning
a couch was spread for me by a respectable citi-
zen of the United States, and my officers for
by Don Andrew Jackson I was permitted to
throw myself (sick as I was) upon the bricks of
the prison.

To this faithful narrative I have sworn upon
my honor.

The following extract from the Remon-
strance of the Spanish Charge, to the Sec-
retary of State, dated October 6, 1821, will
show the sensibility of Spain to this indigni-
ty and wrong:

"Colonel Calava, considered as a private in-
dividual, was in Florida, under the protection of
the Civil Law, which secures property and per-
sons. As the Federal Constitution, so also the
present Spanish Constitution, guarantee these
laws of protection. Both Constitutions separate
the Judicial power from the Executive.

"If Calava be considered, as in fact he was, a
Commissioner of His Catholic Majesty, he remain-
ed in Florida under the protection which the
laws of the countries, (the most sacred) and the
law of nations grant.

The scandalous proceedings of Gen. Jackson,
is wholly without example, and my government
cannot but view it as a grievous offence committed
against Spain."

[C.] The Military Violation of the Do- mestic Sanctuary, and the forcible seizure of Public and Private Property.

It is generally known, that certain papers
claimed by both the American and Spanish
Commissioners, were, by contract, to remain,
without removal, in the possession of the
Escrivano, until the decision of the respective
governments.—(See State Papers, 17th
Con. 1st. Sess. vol. 2, doc. 86, page 20.)

In violation of this compact, made by some-
tent authority, the papers were seized by
the authority and instructions of Governor
Jackson, under circumstances of peculiar
aggravation. According to the report of the
American Commissioners themselves, they
proceeded to the house of Governor Cop-
pinger, forced the door of his office, with-
out the pretence of his having any other
than a military sanction, and carried away
six unexamined boxes of papers found there-
in. Few persons can be found so insensible
to the claims of justice as to justify the
whole procedure. The manner in which it
was viewed by Spain will appear from the
following extract from the remonstrance of
her Minister:

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.
1823 Nov. 1821.

"Sir: By your note of the 13th of August
last, to my predecessor, you were pleased to
acquaint him that copies of the correspondence
between Don Jose Coppinger, Governor and
Commissioner, &c. and Col. Butler, Commissioner
&c. had been received.

"The harmony and good understanding which
prevailed in every phase worthy

"By the aforementioned correspondence, it
[Note by Judge Fromentin.] Since the tak-
ing possession of Pensacola, all the documents
headed JACKSONIAN COMMONWEALTH, I
send one enclosed."

appears that doubts had arisen whether the...
The Judge reports the interview in the following manner:
"The conversation was nearly all on one side, not unimpaired with threats, of what he said, he had a right to do, for my having dared to interfere with his authority."
"Much more was said by the General respecting the extent of his powers, and the happy selection made of him by the President; the whole consisting of the most extravagant praises of himself, and the most sayings and expressions of abuse of Col. Callava (then in prison) and of myself.—State Papers 1st. 17th Con. vol. 3, doc. 42, p. 169.

In a letter from the Governor to the Judge, dated Pensacola 3d September, he says—
"I have barely to add, that I recommend you to keep within your legal jurisdiction and powers. When you do this your proceedings shall be supported. But, when you attempt to transcend them, and interfere with my legitimate powers, recollect the admonitions: I give you when before me the 24th ult. and attend to them, or you will be treated and punished as you may deserve."
It is due to the memory of a former Senator of the United States, to present in his own words, extracted from his letter to the Secretary of State, his reason, or excuse, for this extorted apology:
"Such were the circumstances in which I found myself placed, when summoned in the name of the law, to appear before Gen. Jackson... I confess it—I have no courage against the Honorables. I knew that resistance was in vain, and that it would be construed as rebellion, and perhaps treason."
The Judge in this conjuncture displays no common sagacity. Governor Jackson, as will appear from the extracts which follow, accused him, without his knowledge, and upon suspicion of exciting American citizens very crimes; and expressed his willingness to resort to a very summary punishment.

Persons proscribed and banished by Governor Jackson, on suspicion, and without trial.

The Lettre de Cachet, or "proclamation," issued by Governor Jackson, reciting the frivolous ground upon which certain Spanish officers were ordered into exile, will be found by future Historians, in "State papers," 17 Cong. 1 Sess. Vol. 3, Doc. 42, page 41. Its last paragraph, however, deserves the attention of the curious, even of the present day. It reads as follows:
"This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers, to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Florida, agreeably to the said 7th Article, on or before the 3d day of October next; after which day, if they or any of them, shall be found within the Florida, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for contempt and disobedience of this my proclamation."
"Given at Pensacola this 29th day of September, 1821, and of the Independence of the United States, the 46th."
"ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Florida &c."

By the Governor:
GEO. W. WALTON, Secretary W. F."
[E. c.]
The following was the offensive paper, for the alleged publication of which in a newspaper, eight men were banished without the form of trial:
"In speaking of Colonel Callava's appearance before General Jackson, H. B. [H. M. Breckenridge] ought to have stated that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Col. Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was therefore, out of the power of our Chief not knowing what was said to him, to make the authority understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honor, was endeavored to be stained. Such in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. [H. M. Breckenridge] and we hope that he and the public will be convinced, that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity; that if, on the one hand, we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our Superior, we knew, also, what was due to a Government which is on the most friendly footing with our own."
"We are, &c."
"The Spanish officers resident in this place."
When given an *ex (sua) parte* account of this very transaction, H. M. Breckenridge, the Interpreter, says:
"Much was said by way of enforcing the question on the one side, (i. e. by Gov. Jackson) and of the objections, on the other (i. e. by Callava) to answering, all of which I did not consider myself bound to explain; and, in fact, it was not possible. There was considerable warmth on both sides, and there was frequently not sufficient interval between what was said, to enable me to convey more than the substance of what was thus spoken by way of arguments, while much of it consisted of repetitions."
"Colonel Callava (he continued) repeated what he said before, that he could not deliver the papers unless demanded of him as Commissioner, or late Governor; that they could not be in his hands as a private individual; enforcing the same positions, with a variety of other reasons, and of which I interpreted as much as I could. He said that he could be tried only by a tribunal "de Residencia," which at first I did not exactly comprehend, until explained by Mr. Inzerari &c. &c."
"The conversation was warm on both sides, and some imprecations were softened by me in the interpretation."
Mr. Breckenridge represents his Government and Patron as *reprimanding* him for his omissions or mistakes, with—"Why then, Sir, were you not more cautious?" uttered in a strong tone of voice.—State papers, 17 Cong. 1 Sess. Vol. 3, Doc. 42, p. 86—7.

Imprisonment without Trial, and Punishment without offence.

"To Capt. Wilson, the officer of the day:
"You are hereby commanded, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, at the Executive Chambers, Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, that they may be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of a certain proclamation issued by His Excellency General Andrew Jackson, on the 29th day of Sept. 1821, requiring the said Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, to withdraw themselves from the Florida."
"Given under my hand, &c. this 2nd day of January, 1822, &c."
GEO. W. WALTON,
Secretary and acting Governor of W. F."
"By the acting Governor,
"BARNEZ FAT, Private Secretary."
(Extract)
From Governor Walton to Governor Jackson dated PENSACOLA, January 7, 1822.

Col. Marcos de Villiers, generally called Col. Coulon, and Arnaldo Guillemard, arrived here in a vessel from Havana.
When arrested by my order and brought before me, they declared they had come with the intention of asking permission to attend in person to the settlement of their private affairs, and the removal of their families. They solemnly declared that they had promptly obeyed, and that they were ready to submit themselves to any order which should be taken in their case. For the present, I ordered them into confinement; but, the Calabasses being in no condition to receive them, for, excepting the Officers' Room, it has no fire-place, and as Coulon is a very old man, and his wife at this time extremely ill, I thought it best to confine them in their own houses. The situation of old Coulon was such that it would have been cruel to confine him in the prison with the common malefactors, and I could not with propriety, make a distinction with respect to Guillemard. They then presented the enclosed memorial, throwing themselves on the mercy of the Governor."
The Deputy Governor then proceeds to state, that his instructions did not allow the exercise of greater lenity; and he apologizes, apparently, for not having committed them to the *Dungeon with common malefactors*, by observing that:
"This course was not adopted by me, until after consultation, with Colonels Ferwick, Clinch, Major Dickens, and Judge Bradenridge, who all concurred in the opinion that this was under all circumstances the most proper."
The following is extracted from the memorial of the imprisoned officers, enclosed in the preceding letter:
"To His Excellency Geo. Walton, Governor, &c."
"The Memorial of Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, respectfully represents:
"That your memorialists, with other Spanish officers, were, by the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Jackson, Governor, &c. issued 29th September, ordered to quit the Florida within three days thereafter. That your memorialists, in obedience, withdrew to the Island of Cuba. That after being there some time, they found themselves compelled to return by the situation of their private affairs, and the illness of a part of their families. That in doing so, no disrespect was intended to the constituted authorities. That, although Spanish officers, they and their families have been inhabitants of this country for many years, and are owners of real and personal property here to a considerable amount. That your memorialists are desirous to remove with their families to the Spanish dominions, and that, unless permitted to remain and superintend, in person these necessary arrangements, they will be exposed to serious loss and injury."
"Your memorialists, therefore, pray, that, taking the circumstance into consideration, and especially their solemn declaration that they return not as Spanish officers, but as private individuals, on private business, and with every disposition to obey and respect the existing authorities, they may be permitted to remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, and making the necessary arrangements for the removal of their families."
MARCOS DE VILLIERS,
ARNALDO GUILLEMARD,
Jan. 3, 1822.

This memorial is thus described and enforced by the Deputy himself in the letter enclosing it.
"After these concessions and the humble manner in which they sue to be permitted to remain, I was well convinced that you would have granted them the indulgence they pray for."
"But the Deputy was mistaken. Governor Jackson was obdurate. On the 31st January, he enclosed the memorial to the Government at Washington, intimating strongly the propriety of continuing their imprisonment."
[To be Continued.]

For the Delaware Advertiser.
Mr. Mendenhall,
Sir—We have heard it, unblushingly reiterated, that Jackson is the choice of the people; and as I conceive it to be degrading to the character of the good people of the United States, permit me to refer you to the following statements, which will exhibit to you the manner in which he is the choice of the people. The people truly have a choice in this matter; but it is to keep Jackson out of the Presidential chair; and not, as some would have believe, to place him in it. Rely upon it, the judgment and character of the people are such, that they have discovered, and will oppose, the intrigue and corruption, which is practised by Jackson, and those who expect to hold military and civil offices under him; and those who are discontented with the present prosperous state of things; and desire a change only because there is no other manner in which they can have their nefarious designs answered. And at the approaching election, these facts will be illustrated. There will then be put to flight the venal and blood thirsty Jackson, and all the armies of corrupt deceivers; and I hope in such a manner as forever after, to prevent such men as Jackson from again intruding themselves on the people.
My statement, in regard to population, is founded on the census of 1820; and in all cases a majority of the State or district is considered the voice of all the white population. And this plan it should be observed, will be far more favorable to Jackson than it would be to Adams; because the majorities of the nineteen States and Districts known to be favorable to Adams, will certainly over-balance the majorities of the ten doubtful ones, should they all go in favour of Jackson. If the black population were entitled to a voice in the matter, there are many circumstances which would render them favourable to Adams; and therefore they should be considered in his favour; but as they have not a voice except in some of the states favourable to Adams, I shall exclude them all from my estimate. My estimates in regard to the States favorable to the two candidates, is taken from a paper which has given all the doubtful States and votes to Jackson and claims nothing for Adams except those already ascertained beyond a doubt to be in his favor.

States and Districts favorable to Adams. Total White Population.

State	Male	Female	Total
Maine	149195	148145	297340
New Hampshire	119210	120206	243236
Massachusetts	232154	264265	516419
Rhode Island	38492	41011	79503
Connecticut	130807	136374	267181
Vermont	117310	117536	234846
2-3 of N. York	453034	438795	891829
New Jersey	129619	137790	267409
Delaware	27905	29377	57282
6-11 of Maryland	71860	70077	141937
Ohio	300607	275965	576572
Kentucky	223697	210948	434645
Louisiana	41332	32051	73383
Indiana	76649	69109	145758
Illinois	39401	24387	63788
Missouri	13001	24987	37988
Michigan	5383	3208	8591
Arkansas	6971	5581	12552
District of Columbia	11171	11443	22614
19-20ths of the supposed increase since the 1820			3275862
			7566735

States doubtful and favorable to Jackson. Total White Population.

State	Male	Female	Total
N. York	226517	214398	440915
Pennsylvania	516628	600476	1017104
5-11 of Maryland	59883	58398	118281
Virginia	304731	298343	603074
North Carolina	206644	209556	409200
South Carolina	120984	116506	237490
Georgia	98404	91162	189566
Alabama	45839	39612	85451
Tennessee	173400	166027	339427
Mississippi	23286	18800	42086
10-20ths of the supposed increase since the year 1820			1724138
			5316682

According to these statements which allow Jackson to have every doubtful vote, the voice of the white people of the United States stands thus: 7656735 for Adams, and 5316682 for Jackson; which leaves a majority of 2340053 in favor of Adams.
But in justice to the white population of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, half of those portions of New-York and Maryland given to Jackson, and one-fourth of Tennessee, together with their proportion of the supposed increase, amounting to 3694040 persons, it should be remarked will in all probability give their voice in favour of Adams; which from the very nature of the case, is far more probable, than that it should be given to Jackson. If then, these be given to Adams, the voice of the white population of the United States will stand thus, 11350775 in favor of Adams, and 1622642 in favor of Jackson; consequently a majority for Adams of 9728133. Will it be said then, in the face of these facts, that Jackson is the choice of the people? It has been said, and unblushingly reiterated in all parts of our country; and it will continue to be so said whatever facts there be to the contrary; because they who say it are desirous of Jackson's election, and they know that he cannot stand on his own merit. They therefore desire to perplex and deceive the people; and thus erect a foundation for his support; without which, they know he cannot be elected. They have fabricated a thousand unfounded tales, which like the present, have all been disproved; yet, regardless of the evidence to the contrary, they have uttered them anew—and really, it appears to me, that they will use every artifice, and say and do every thing in order to gain their ends. And sooner than be defeated in their projects of self-aggrandizement, they will sacrifice the blood-bought liberties of their country. Have they not drawn together at their political meetings, as they are pleased to call them, many disorderly persons, by means of the abundance of the intoxicating draught, publicly offered to them gratis; and by means of the hickory poles erected at those meetings, around which for the ignorant and profligate, to drink, huzza, and shout themselves into feelings and expressions of enthusiasm? And have they not in a thousand instances, been found in that state of riot and confusion which would exist in being led to acts of violence on the peace and harmony of society; and to deeds of enthusiasm, blood and carnage? They undoubtedly have; and hence it becomes every friend to liberty, peace and harmony, to be up and doing.— They should set their faces as flint against such proceedings. And they should discard every instigator and promoter of them. All who desire to maintain the liberties of their country, and to have their eyes opened to the dangers which threaten, should enquire diligently, prayerfully, and impartially; into the motives by which the leaders of this lawless and blood-thirsty faction are actuated. They should enquire whether these leaders have been accustomed to acts of disinterested friendship and benevolence; and whether their past conduct has evinced that their hearts and lives are devoted to the welfare and best interests of their country; and whether it is possible for them to be actuated by pure motives, in the extraordinary desire and exertion, which they have manifested for the election of a man whose deeds have been so abundantly marked by the shedding of innocent blood, and the violation of every command of God; and who has been repeatedly thus designated by the very men who now stand foremost in the ranks of his supporters; and are the most anxious for the promotion of his election. It will be important also to enquire, why these persons have, within four years, so materially changed their views and opinions in regard to the character of Jackson? It is very certain that within that time he was represented, by a majority of them, as the most unworthy and abandoned and profligate of beings; and now they represent him to be a god, and have actually erected images to him; and like the heathen they rally around, defend and worship these false gods! But the more effectually to determine this matter, it will be requisite to enquire who are the principal supporters of Jackson; and who, in the event of his election, are to be the rulers of the nation? They are distinctly the hard hearted slave holders; who desire to fasten on the unfortunate victims of their barbarity, still stronger chains of oppression. They are the importers of foreign goods, wares and merchandize, who expect thus to destroy the tariff, and American System, and all the industry and institutions which these protect. They are the vicious, the profligate, and the ruined in fortune and reputation: They are the corrupt and intriguing; and the various enemies to industry, peace and good order: who expect by the union of their interests, to produce a state of things, which may enable them to profit by the misfortunes of others; and practice their frauds and evil designs on the community. And lastly I regret to state, that there are many honest and well disposed persons who have been deceived, and induced to attach themselves to the cause of Jackson; and alas! whose prejudices and obstinacy induce them to receive and retain false opinions; and to reject those which are supported by truth and the most incontrovertible evidence. Oh! that these could be induced to lay aside their prejudices, and consider the characters of those who must rule them, in the event of Jackson's election; and that every friend of peace and liberty would weigh well this important matter, and become active. A large majority of the people is with us; but the knowledge of this fact may induce many to remain at home, and inactive; and thus the election may be lost, and with it the dearly bought liberties of our country.—Then let all be active—al! vigilant.

The Voice of Delaware.
For the Delaware Advertiser.
SILK WORMS.
I answer the communication signed "Colonus," in the Delaware Advertiser, dated the 4th September, requesting general information on the subject of introducing into the United States, the culture of silk, and a new system of agriculture in order to obtain the benefits of the soil for an article so desirable.
This is an object deeply interesting to every American, and one which ought to arouse the attention and excite the emulation of every public spirited citizen throughout the Union. In my opinion, the multifarious works which have been written upon this subject, alone detailing theoretical knowledge, often contradictory in their systems, tend to confuse and distract the

mind of the cultivator, and nothing will ever contribute correct information upon the subject but practical experiments.
From what has already been accomplished, the entire practicability of introducing or rearing silk worms in this country can no longer be questioned, but as it is now conducted, it can never become an object of much importance either to the individual concerned, or to the nation at large.
We readily admit that the whole process, from the planting of the mulberry to the formation of the cocoon, of the quality now generally produced in this country, is extremely simple. To produce cocoons of this description, requires no elaborate treatise of the naturalist, nor laborious reports of agricultural societies—no practical lectures from experienced manufacturers, nor information from any European country. And I am willing to admit that from cocoons of this cast, sewing silk may be obtained, equally as strong as any imported from Europe; nay, further, that with sufficient time and expense, silk cloth on a small scale, and of an inferior quality, may be manufactured—yet such a result will fall infinitely beneath the calculation of individual adventurers, and be utterly unworthy the patronage of the National Legislature. I will refer to my first publication in the Advertiser, dated 24th April last.
To insure success in this great public interest, much previous preparation will be necessary.— That the superstructure may be ample, magnificent and beautiful, the foundation must be broad, deep and stable. In other words, much practical knowledge, derived from experienced agriculturists, both American and European, but especially from the latter, will be indispensably necessary to insure the wished for result. Without this, every attempt, however extensive the establishment, and however promising appearances may be in the commencement, will ultimately be blasted with complete disappointment.
I have paid strict attention, for several years past, to agricultural proceedings in the United States, with a view of introducing the culture of Silk, and the Grape; but unless the business be conducted on correct principles, taking into view the climate, and situation of the country, and commenced on an extensive scale, capitalists can feel no sufficient inducement to invest their funds.
Should several State Legislatures make the culture of Silk a State concern, and in addition to this, should the Congress of the United States, patronise it as a great national object, and incorporate many distinct companies of capitalists—some for growing the mulberry, raising the silk worm, and preparing the cocoon—another for reeling and spinning the silk—a third, fourth, fifth, for manufacturing the different kinds of silk cloth—and should these establishments be duly fostered and encouraged by the State Legislature and by the General Government, the undertaking would be crowned with the desired success.
But suppose, that after a trial of several years, on the present plan, a few adventurers should succeed in producing something better than this cocoon, will this create a sufficient inducement for capitalists to commence the business, on an extensive scale? Should any be induced by such slender encouragements to enter upon such a romantic speculation, they would be constrained, after much labour and expense, to renounce the pursuit, sit down in depondency, and eat the bitter bread of disappointment.
Remarks similar to these now offered upon the manufacture of silk, might be made upon the culture of the vine in this country. In each of these pursuits, unless we commence on correct principles, according to climate, soil, situation, &c. we shall always be, sicut cravamus in principio—so that after all the little experiments made by American, French, Swiss and German vine dressers; if we wish for a glass of good wine, we must still look to the East. We may make wine and say it is as good as Bordeaux, but still, so long as we pursue our present mode, all our good wine must come from abroad. And if we seek for elegant silk dresses, we must still have recourse to the beautiful fabrics of European looms.
Any communication directed to me, by letter, post paid, and left with the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, shall be promptly attended to.
Agricola, in Delaware.

As I have seen the signature "Agricola" frequently used by various writers—political, as well as agricultural—and as I do not grow presidential articles in my garden, nor cultivate cockle with my wheat, I shall choose to adopt the above signature for my articles upon the cultivation of silk.
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.
To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks,—will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.
Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion,—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.
Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 30 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.
By order of the Board of Engineers,
S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers,
Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,
Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828.

Col. Marcos de Villiers, generally called Col. Coulon, and Arnaldo Guillemard, arrived here in a vessel from Havana.
When arrested by my order and brought before me, they declared they had come with the intention of asking permission to attend in person to the settlement of their private affairs, and the removal of their families. They solemnly declared that they had promptly obeyed, and that they were ready to submit themselves to any order which should be taken in their case. For the present, I ordered them into confinement; but, the Calabasses being in no condition to receive them, for, excepting the Officers' Room, it has no fire-place, and as Coulon is a very old man, and his wife at this time extremely ill, I thought it best to confine them in their own houses. The situation of old Coulon was such that it would have been cruel to confine him in the prison with the common malefactors, and I could not with propriety, make a distinction with respect to Guillemard. They then presented the enclosed memorial, throwing themselves on the mercy of the Governor."
The Deputy Governor then proceeds to state, that his instructions did not allow the exercise of greater lenity; and he apologizes, apparently, for not having committed them to the *Dungeon with common malefactors*, by observing that:
"This course was not adopted by me, until after consultation, with Colonels Ferwick, Clinch, Major Dickens, and Judge Bradenridge, who all concurred in the opinion that this was under all circumstances the most proper."
The following is extracted from the memorial of the imprisoned officers, enclosed in the preceding letter:
"To His Excellency Geo. Walton, Governor, &c."
"The Memorial of Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guillemard, respectfully represents:
"That your memorialists, with other Spanish officers, were, by the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Jackson, Governor, &c. issued 29th September, ordered to quit the Florida within three days thereafter. That your memorialists, in obedience, withdrew to the Island of Cuba. That after being there some time, they found themselves compelled to return by the situation of their private affairs, and the illness of a part of their families. That in doing so, no disrespect was intended to the constituted authorities. That, although Spanish officers, they and their families have been inhabitants of this country for many years, and are owners of real and personal property here to a considerable amount. That your memorialists are desirous to remove with their families to the Spanish dominions, and that, unless permitted to remain and superintend, in person these necessary arrangements, they will be exposed to serious loss and injury."
"Your memorialists, therefore, pray, that, taking the circumstance into consideration, and especially their solemn declaration that they return not as Spanish officers, but as private individuals, on private business, and with every disposition to obey and respect the existing authorities, they may be permitted to remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, and making the necessary arrangements for the removal of their families."
MARCOS DE VILLIERS,
ARNALDO GUILLEMARD,
Jan. 3, 1822.

This memorial is thus described and enforced by the Deputy himself in the letter enclosing it.
"After these concessions and the humble manner in which they sue to be permitted to remain, I was well convinced that you would have granted them the indulgence they pray for."
"But the Deputy was mistaken. Governor Jackson was obdurate. On the 31st January, he enclosed the memorial to the Government at Washington, intimating strongly the propriety of continuing their imprisonment."
[To be Continued.]

For the Delaware Advertiser.
Mr. Mendenhall,
Sir—We have heard it, unblushingly reiterated, that Jackson is the choice of the people; and as I conceive it to be degrading to the character of the good people of the United States, permit me to refer you to the following statements, which will exhibit to you the manner in which he is the choice of the people. The people truly have a choice in this matter; but it is to keep Jackson out of the Presidential chair; and not, as some would have believe, to place him in it. Rely upon it, the judgment and character of the people are such, that they have discovered, and will oppose, the intrigue and corruption, which is practised by Jackson, and those who expect to hold military and civil offices under him; and those who are discontented with the present prosperous state of things; and desire a change only because there is no other manner in which they can have their nefarious designs answered. And at the approaching election, these facts will be illustrated. There will then be put to flight the venal and blood thirsty Jackson, and all the armies of corrupt deceivers; and I hope in such a manner as forever after, to prevent such men as Jackson from again intruding themselves on the people.
My statement, in regard to population, is founded on the census of 1820; and in all cases a majority of the State or district is considered the voice of all the white population. And this plan it should be observed, will be far more favorable to Jackson than it would be to Adams; because the majorities of the nineteen States and Districts known to be favorable to Adams, will certainly over-balance the majorities of the ten doubtful ones, should they all go in favour of Jackson. If the black population were entitled to a voice in the matter, there are many circumstances which would render them favourable to Adams; and therefore they should be considered in his favour; but as they have not a voice except in some of the states favourable to Adams, I shall exclude them all from my estimate. My estimates in regard to the States favorable to the two candidates, is taken from a paper which has given all the doubtful States and votes to Jackson and claims nothing for Adams except those already ascertained beyond a doubt to be in his favor.

States and Districts favorable to Adams. Total White Population.

State	Male	Female	Total
Maine	149195	148145	297340
New Hampshire	119210	120206	243236
Massachusetts	232154	264265	516419
Rhode Island	38492	41011	79503
Connecticut	130807	136374	267181
Vermont	117310	117536	234846
2-3 of N. York	453034	438795	891829
New Jersey	129619	137790	267409
Delaware	27905	29377	57282
6-11 of Maryland	71860	70077	141937
Ohio	300607	275965	576572
Kentucky	223697	210948	434645
Louisiana	41332	32051	73383
Indiana	76649	69109	145758
Illinois	39401	24387	63788
Missouri	13001	24987	37988
Michigan	5383	3208	8591
Arkansas	6971	5581	12552
District of Columbia	11171	11443	22614
19-20ths of the supposed increase since the 1820			3275862
			7566735

States doubtful and favorable to Jackson. Total White Population.

State	Male	Female	Total
N. York	226517	214398	440915
Pennsylvania	516628	600476	1017104
5-11 of Maryland	59883	58398	118281
Virginia	304731	298343	603074
North Carolina	206644	209556	409200
South Carolina	120984	116506	237490
Georgia	98404	91162	189566
Alabama	45839	39612	85451
Tennessee	173400	166027	339427
Mississippi	23286	18800	42086
10-20ths of the supposed increase since the year 1820			1724138
			5316682

According to these statements which allow Jackson to have every doubtful vote, the voice of the white people of the United States stands thus: 7656735 for Adams, and 5316682 for Jackson; which leaves a majority of 2340053 in favor of Adams.
But in justice to the white population of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, half of those portions of New-York and Maryland given to Jackson, and one-fourth of Tennessee, together with their proportion of the supposed increase, amounting to 3694040 persons, it should be remarked will in all probability give their voice in favour of Adams; which from the very nature of the case, is far more probable, than that it should be given to Jackson. If then, these be given to Adams, the voice of the white population of the United States will stand thus, 11350775 in favor of Adams, and 1622642 in favor of Jackson; consequently a majority for Adams of 9728133. Will it be said then, in the face of these facts, that Jackson is the choice of the people? It has been said, and unblushingly reiterated in all parts of our country; and it will continue to be so said whatever facts there be to the contrary; because they who say it are desirous of Jackson's election, and they know that he cannot stand on his own merit. They therefore desire to perplex and deceive the people; and thus erect a foundation for his support; without which, they know he cannot be elected. They have fabricated a thousand unfounded tales, which like the present, have all been disproved; yet, regardless of the evidence to the contrary, they have uttered them anew—and really, it appears to me, that they will use every artifice, and say and do every thing in order to gain their ends. And sooner than be defeated in their projects of self-aggrandizement, they will sacrifice the blood-bought liberties of their country. Have they not drawn together at their political meetings, as they are pleased to call them, many disorderly persons, by means of the abundance of the intoxicating draught, publicly offered to them gratis; and by means of the hickory poles erected at those meetings, around which for the ignorant and profligate, to drink, huzza, and shout themselves into feelings and expressions of enthusiasm? And have they not in a thousand instances, been found in that state of riot and confusion which would exist in being led to acts of violence on the peace and harmony of society; and to deeds of enthusiasm, blood and carnage? They undoubtedly have; and hence it becomes every friend to liberty, peace and harmony, to be up and doing.— They should set their faces as flint against such proceedings. And they should discard every instigator and promoter of them. All who desire to maintain the liberties of their country, and to have their eyes opened to the dangers which threaten, should enquire diligently, prayerfully, and impartially; into the motives by which the leaders of this lawless and blood-thirsty faction are actuated. They should enquire whether these leaders have been accustomed to acts of disinterested friendship and benevolence; and whether their past conduct has evinced that their hearts and lives are devoted to the welfare and best interests of their country; and whether it is possible for them to be actuated by pure motives, in the extraordinary desire and exertion, which they have manifested for the election of a man whose deeds have been so abundantly marked by the shedding of innocent blood, and the violation of every command of God; and who has been repeatedly thus designated by the very men who now stand foremost in the ranks of his supporters; and are the most anxious for the promotion of his election. It will be important also to enquire, why these persons have, within four years, so materially changed their views and opinions in regard to the character of Jackson? It is very certain that within that time he was represented, by a majority of them, as the most unworthy and abandoned and profligate of beings; and now they represent him to be a god, and have actually erected images to him; and like the heathen they rally around, defend and worship these false gods! But the more effectually to determine this matter, it will be requisite to enquire who are the principal supporters of Jackson; and who, in the event of his election, are to be the rulers of the nation? They are distinctly the hard hearted slave holders; who desire to fasten on the unfortunate victims of their barbarity, still stronger chains of oppression. They are the importers of foreign goods, wares and merchandize, who expect thus to destroy the tariff, and American System, and all the industry and institutions which these protect. They are the vicious, the profligate, and the ruined in fortune and reputation: They are the corrupt and intriguing; and the various enemies to industry, peace and good order: who expect by the union of their interests, to produce a state of things, which may enable them to profit by the misfortunes of others; and practice their frauds and evil designs on the community. And lastly I regret to state, that there are many honest and well disposed persons who have been deceived, and induced to attach themselves to the cause of Jackson; and alas! whose prejudices and obstinacy induce them to receive and retain false opinions; and to reject those which are supported by truth and the most incontrovertible evidence. Oh! that these could be induced to lay aside their prejudices, and consider the characters of those who must rule them, in the event of Jackson's election; and that every friend of peace and liberty would weigh well this important matter, and become active. A large majority of the people is with us; but the knowledge of this fact may induce many to remain at home, and inactive; and thus the election may be lost, and with it the dearly bought liberties of our country.—Then let all be active—al! vigilant.

The Voice of Delaware.
For the Delaware Advertiser.
SILK WORMS.
I answer the communication signed "Colonus," in the Delaware Advertiser, dated the 4th September, requesting general information on the subject of introducing into the United States, the culture of silk, and a new system of agriculture in order to obtain the benefits of the soil for an article so desirable.
This is an object deeply interesting to every American, and one which ought to arouse the attention and excite the emulation of every public spirited citizen throughout the Union. In my opinion, the multifarious works which have been written upon this subject, alone detailing theoretical knowledge, often contradictory in their systems, tend to confuse and distract the

mind of the cultivator, and nothing will ever contribute correct information upon the subject but practical experiments.
From what has already been accomplished, the entire practicability of introducing or rearing silk worms in this country can no longer be questioned, but as it is now conducted, it can never become an object of much importance either to the individual concerned, or to the nation at large.
We readily admit that the whole process, from the planting of the mulberry to the formation of the cocoon, of the quality now generally produced in this country, is extremely simple. To produce cocoons of this description, requires no elaborate treatise of the naturalist, nor laborious reports of agricultural societies—no practical lectures from experienced manufacturers, nor information from any European country. And I am willing to admit that from cocoons of this cast, sewing silk may be obtained, equally as strong as any imported from Europe; nay, further, that with sufficient time and expense, silk cloth on a small scale, and of an inferior quality, may be manufactured—yet such a result will fall infinitely beneath the calculation of individual adventurers, and be utterly unworthy the patronage of the National Legislature. I will refer to my first publication in the Advertiser, dated 24th April last.
To insure success in this great public interest, much previous preparation will be necessary.— That the superstructure may be ample, magnificent and beautiful, the foundation must be broad, deep and stable. In other words, much practical knowledge, derived from experienced agriculturists, both American and European, but especially from the latter, will be indispensably necessary to insure the wished for result. Without this, every attempt, however extensive the establishment, and however promising appearances may be in the commencement, will ultimately be blasted with complete disappointment.
I have paid strict attention, for several years past, to agricultural proceedings in the United States,

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1828.

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

J. Q. ADAMS. A. JACKSON.

He has spent his life 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.

CHARACTERS OF THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

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

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

WASHINGTON'S opinion of JOHN Q. ADAMS. "I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr Adams is the MOST VALUABLE PUBLIC CHARACTER we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps."

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

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

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated— "MOUNT VERNON, July, 1828. "Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favour of his re-election to the Presidential Chair."

BUSHROD WASHINGTON'S. Gen. JACKSON'S opinion of Mr. ADAMS. In Letter No. 6, of the correspondence of Mr Monroe, and Gen. JACKSON, relative to the former's selection of his cabinet, published in 1824, Gen. JACKSON alludes to the appointment of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, in the following language: "I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State, that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction."

Naturalization.—Persons desirous of being admitted to citizenship, may have an opportunity, at a United States Court, to be held at New Castle, on Friday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, where by applying, they may become naturalized.

Bribery—Corruption.—We understand that a certain devotee of the Hickory god, in New Castle, lately, in a conversation with a poor but honest man, who is known to be friendly to the present administration of the General Government, assured him that if he would turn his coat as one or two others had done, and come out boldly in support of General JACKSON, in case the General shall be elected he would guarantee to him either the collectorship of the port or the command of the Revenue Cutter! We should like to know what lucrative birth has been promised to this gentleman, as a reward for turning his coat, that he should overlook a thousand dollars a year, and offer it to his neighbour.

We regret to inform our Sussex friends, that since the return of our Senator, he has

been confined to the house, seriously indisposed. We have not seen the last bulletin of health, but understand that his disorder is seated in the brain, which it appears has underwent very great excitement since he left home, some two or three weeks since. It is said that these attacks have of late, become periodical, and usually appear about the latter part of September. It is the Doctor's opinion that no serious effect need be apprehended from the Senator's present indisposition, provided a box of Van Buren pills, which are never failing restoratives in these disorders, can be seasonably obtained.

Among the many vulgar and indecent sentiments which have from time to time been uttered by certain leaders of the Jackson party, to show their animosity for our amiable and meritorious Chief Magistrate, none, we believe, has ever come under our observation, which so completely displays the true spirit of Jacksonianism as the following toast which was drunk at a public dinner in Pennsylvania, a short time since, and read to the company by a candidate for Congress.

By George Harden—JOHN Q. ADAMS—May he be taken sick on Monday! Send for the Doctor on Tuesday!! Get worse on Wednesday!!! No better on Thursday!!!! Die on Friday!!!!!! Be buried on Saturday!!!!!! And go to hell on Sunday!!!!!!

The monster spirit—Ambition—which has of late possessed the minds of so many who were once upright and well disposed republicans—bold in his lawless purpose, now and then exhibits his cloven foot to the gaze and admiration of his devoted followers.

The following sentiments, perfectly in character with the great head of the opposition party, lately appeared in the Clarksville Gazette, a paper which is published in the immediate vicinity of the Hermitage. These sentiments, although perhaps not expressed by the General himself, are purely Jacksonian, and betray at once the spirit which is now, under cover of "reform," attempting to subvert the liberties of the people. Only place JACKSON in the presidential chair, and "the sword of the conqueror will be converted into the sceptre of the Monarch."

We consider it lucky for the unsuspecting part of the citizens of the United States,—those who are favorable to General JACKSON, as well as those who are opposed to him as a candidate for the Presidency,—that this indiscreet Editor has been entrusted with the true design of his party. Proud of the confidence that has been reposed in him, he has injudiciously hinted at the ultimate determination of the opposition, whose motto is "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." If they can place JACKSON in the Presidential chair without a resort to arms, very good; but if not, in the language of one of his partisans, "fifty thousand bayonets shall place him there."

That this is the positive aim of the leaders of the Jackson party at the South, cannot be doubted, as the article below will sufficiently prove.

From the Clarksville Gazette. "If you withhold from the citizen warrior all prospect of obtaining the high civic honors of the State, you not only deprive him of the strongest stimulus to exertion, but you tempt him to snatch by force the honors which you deny him by your suffrages. But say that the services of the soldier, and the successes of the patriot general, shall be repaid by commensurate rewards, in the administration of civil affairs, and you take away the incentive to convert the sword of the Conqueror into the SCEPTRE OF THE MONARCH."

Fellow Citizens, of the State of Delaware, are you awake? Is it possible that one of you will give your voice for JACKSON to be our President—a man who should not only be objected to because he has not one qualification to fit him for that office, but because he has, in every situation of public or private life, shown the utmost disregard of laws, human or divine—has trampled upon the sacred charter of our liberties, and bid all authority defiance. He is fit for an Emperor or Dictator; but not for a Chief Magistrate of a Republic. Some of you have said, there is no danger—JACKSON could not, were he President, do the harm that people apprehend. We say to you, be not deceived.—The pillars of our Constitution are not so stout but they may be shaken by the efforts of one man, was that man at the head of the government. Make him President, and he will surround himself with spirits congenial with his own, who will be ever ready to further any schemes of ambition, that may be conceived by their leader.

Turn for a moment and contemplate the quiet, peaceful and retired habits of John Q. Adams—a virtuous and enlightened statesman—a man of pure motives, and unimpeached integrity. Mr. Adams has been our President near four years, and a more happy period no American has ever lived. He has been tried in the crucible of public opinion, and pronounced good—good enough. He has proved himself competent to every duty pertaining to his arduous situation, and at no time since the foundation of this great Commonwealth, has the affairs of our country been better administered.

Think of these things, fellow citizens, before you go to the polls—compare the two men—view their respective qualifications—their moral and political characters.—Remember that Mr Adams has been tried, and found not wanting; and that Gen. JACKSON has not been tried in any civil station higher than the Governor of a Territory, and then his official conduct was very objection-

able. If JACKSON did not make a good governor, is it at all likely that he will make a good President? By no means.—Therefore, when you go to the polls, vote not for a Democrat or a Federalist, but for the best man of the two, and that man you may rest assured is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Sussex is sound to the core!"—The good news which we have, during the past week received, gives us the strongest evidence that Sussex is yet true to her own interest and will do her duty at the polls on the first Tuesday in October. The late elections which have been held there for Inspectors, have furnished data which enables us to come at a pretty correct estimate of the majority which will be given at the approaching election, in favour of the administration ticket, and we cannot compute it at less than 400. The exertions of Mr. M' Lane and his followers, from this county, while in Sussex, were strained to the highest point, to produce a change in the sentiments of the people, in favour of Jacksonianism, but to no effect.

While Senator M' Lane was at George Town, Messrs C. S. Layton and G. B. Rodney, two champions of the good cause, addressed him a note, soliciting a "fair, free and full discussion, on the subject of the ensuing Presidential Election" which was, by Mr. M' Lane DECLINED!—as will be seen by the following correspondence.

Georgetown, Sept. 13, 1828. John Robertson, Esquire.

Dear Sir, I enclose to you copies of two notes which passed betwixt Col. Rodney and myself, and the Hon. L. M' Lane.

In all their notices, the Jackson party, had invited "the electors of Sussex County generally," to attend their meetings. We attended, prepared to answer the objections of our opponents, but, as if to prevent it, their speeches were drawn out to such a length, as left us no time for reply.

We had heard with much regret, statements made, by several of the Gentlemen from Newcastle, which we knew to be incorrect, and which we felt ourselves able to prove to be so. But we felt no inclination to interrupt the harmony of those meetings, by speaking without an understanding with the gentlemen of the other party. To bring about such an understanding, Col. Rodney and I, addressed the following note to Mr. M' Lane, to which he replied as you will see below.

We had not the vanity to suppose that our talents could bear a comparison with those of Mr. M' Lane, or that we could rival him in debate; but in the defence of the present Administration—a subject where we knew we had truth, justice and proofs to support us, and which we believed to involve the liberties and prosperity of our country—we did not dread to meet even Louis M' Lane.

The freemen of Sussex county will judge whether it is fair and just, for gentlemen to monopolize their time, by statements which they are unwilling should be answered.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient serv't. C. S. LAYTON, September 13, 1828.

The Hon. Louis M' Lane. Sir, You may possibly be inclined to smile at the following proposition: but in the confidence of the correctness of our principles, we offer you a fair, free and a full discussion, on the subject of the ensuing Presidential Election.

We attended at Laurel, on yesterday, for the purpose of rebutting any allegations against the Administration: but at the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. we felt no inclination to trespass upon the patience of the people.

We shall wait your reply. Yours, &c. C. S. LAYTON, GEO. B. RODNEY." Georgetown, Saturday Morning.

Gentlemen, I received a few minutes since, your note of this morning and must decline the proposition you have thought proper to make to me. I will add that I came to this place, with the other gentlemen of Newcastle county, on the invitation of the friends of Gen. JACKSON in Sussex, to be present at their hundred meetings; and that "a fair, free and full discussion on the subject of the ensuing Presidential election" might be more advantageously attained at a general meeting of both sides, to be convened under proper regulations and by arrangements between the friends of both candidates in Sussex county.

Your mo. ob. L. M'LANE." To C. S. Layton and Geo. B. Rodney, Esqrs. Fellow-citizens, of the Jackson party, what say you now! Your leader has shrunk from a contest, which, if what he has been promulgating be true, could not but result in your favour—the giant champion of JACKSON, of "the only man in the country, who is fit for the office of president," "the hero of New Orleans," "the Tennessee Farmer," &c. &c., has shrunk from the challenge of the little Davids of our band, and refuses to meet them to discuss the merits of the two candidates. Can that cause be a good one which cannot be sustained by truth?

The friends of JACKSON may as well give up the battle, for Delaware will assuredly give her vote against him. This we know to a certainty:—Therefore, those who are waiting until they find which is the stronger side, may now give their strength to the Administration cause.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Newcastle County, dated "MILTON, Sept. 22, 1828.

"Dear sir—Sussex is sound to the core.—Mc Lane and Rogers have not made a single convert—but have disappointed the expectations of their own party in refusing to meet with the Adams party to discuss the question—plainly evincing their own weakness by such refusal. They are now perfectly understood in Sussex, and can do no harm if they remain until the election.

I send you the result of the little election in the three Jackson Hundreds—with the votes in those hundreds last year, by which you will see their numbers are fast diminishing—and it is admitted by the JACKSON men here that their strength was exerted to the utmost—as also that they have no hopes of succeeding in this State.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1827. Table with columns: Hundreds, Total votes, Ad. Jack, J. ma. N. W. Fork, Broad Creek, Little Creek.

INSPECTORS' ELECTION, 1828. Table with columns: N. W. Fork, Broad Creek, Little Creek.

Thus shewing a loss of 125 votes in the above three Hundreds; although a greater number of votes were given in this year than were taken last year at the general election.

The following circular has been industriously distributed by the Jackson Committee, in this county, and perhaps throughout the State. The Jackson men say they make no exertion to bring out their voters—they can beat us with ease! Well, we will meet them on the first Tuesday in next month at the polls, and we will pledge our word for it we shall not flinch from a test of strength, as Louis M' Lane did from the truth tester at Georgetown on the 13th inst.

Sir—Having confidence in your zeal and activity in the cause of JACKSON and the people, you have been appointed a member of the Committee of Vigilance, for Christiana. We would suggest the propriety of taking a list of all the friends of our cause in your neighborhood, and see that each of them gets to the polls on the day of the General Election. The crisis demands our UTMOST efforts.

C. P. BENNETT, Chairman. SAMUEL HARKER, Sec'y.

We request the earnest attention of every reader, to the article on our first page under the head "Proofs and Illustrations." The article alluded to is a view of Gen. JACKSON'S public career, which is full of instruction and warning to every American citizen—and further shews how utterly JACKSON is disqualified by his temper and habits, for the high office to which he aspires.

Prices of Country Produce. WILMINGTON, SEPT. 25, 1828. Table with columns: Flour, superfine, per barrel; Middlings; Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs; Do, red, do do; Corn, per bushel or 57lb.

Administration Tickets.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, KENSEY JOHNS, JUNR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUSSEX COUNTY. Senator, Purnal Tindal.

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

Coroners, David Holland, George Hazzard.

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

(Worthy Attention.) THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm, situate in Christiana Hundred Newcastle County, and State of Delaware, within 3 miles of Wilmington, and one from the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, containing 150 acres, of which a sufficient quantity is Woodland.

The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields with good fence.—The improvements comprise a good and substantial Stone House, Stone Kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door;—Barn, and all necessary out buildings. This property is well calculated for grazing, or for a Dairy, being so very convenient to market, and situated as it is, in a high and healthy neighborhood. There has been no Farm in the market, in this district, for many years, so desirable to the Agriculturist or Capitalist who wishes to invest his funds in real property. Terms &c., by application to JOHN KINSEY, One Mile East of Brandywine Chalybeate Springs Sept. 25, 1828.

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

WILLIAM HOLLAND, Worcester County, Md. Sept. 25, 1828.

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

Young Ladies' Boarding School, At Wilmington, Delaware. THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mrs. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils.

August 15, 1828. Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$8; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per annum.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others, containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attention will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON, Administrator D. B. N. New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828.

NO BLANKS. In the Three first schemes of the next Lottery, COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, September 17, 1828.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10000. 1 of 3000 is 3000. 4 of 2000 is 8000. 4 of 1000 is 4000. 5 of 500 is 2500. 20 of 100 is 2000. 37 of 50 is 1850. 100 of 20 is 2000. 202 of 10 is 2020. 105 of 5 is 525. 4000 of 5 is 20000. 6000 of 4 is 24000.

10479 prizes amounting to \$80000. The sub-schemes are as follows—the first one of which will be drawn on Wednesday, the 22d October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay. FIRST SUB-SCHEME. 1 prize of \$2,000. 1 do 1,000. 1 do 500. 5 do 100. 20 do 50. 34 do 20. 35 do 10. 2800 do 4.

Sub-Schemes Nos. 2 and 3, same as No. 1. 2106 prizes.

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000. 1 of 3000. 1 of 2000. 1 of 1000. 2 of 500. 5 of 100. 10 of 50. 40 of 20. 100 of 10. 4000 of 5.

4161 prizes. Whole Tickets, .55 00 Quarters \$1 25 Halves, 2 50 Eighths, 62 1/2 To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

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

METEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
For September, 1828.

Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind
13	54 76	fair and cool SW
14	60 76	do warm do
15	60 78	do do do
16	64 72	cloudy do do
17	62 70	do do NE
18	62 70	do do do
19	58 70	do do do

Temperature: Coolest morning 54. Greatest heat 76.



From the Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture.

REMARKS
On cutting Oats and Indian Corn—making and applying Manure—Rotation of crops, &c.

By PHILEAS HALSTED, of Westchester.

To Jesse Buel, Esq.—Being honored with a circular from the Board of Agriculture, I will offer a few experiments which have proved to me of great advantage.

In the first place, every landholder who tills the ground should be very careful to provide and make manure by all possible means in his power; and this he may do to a considerable extent. He should provide himself with as much fodder as will winter more cattle than he can summer; and this is done in the following manner: Cut your oats when the straw is green in part; let them lay and cure in the swath until they are sufficiently dry not to mould; bind them in sheaves, and stack them. When they are threshed, the farmer will find that his oats will thresh to greater advantage. The light oats sticking to the straw, makes it good fodder; and I consider it of as much value as will pay the expense of raising the oats.

Secondly, give up the old method of cutting your top stalks; and when your corn is sufficiently hard; or when you cannot find an ear soft enough to boil and eat; then proceed to cut and stow your corn in the field, in the following manner: Bring the tops of two hills together, without cutting, bind them with a few spears of straw; then cut and set up about enough to make four sheaves, it bound; then put a band of straw about the top; and then you may add as many more, and bind the whole with two bands, always keeping the bottom of the stack open, so as to admit the circulation of air. At the proper time of gathering corn, you may proceed thus: Throw down the stout, and begin to gather the corn; when you have stalks enough for a sheaf, bind them and lay it aside until you have enough for a stout. By this you save all the silk and small husks and under leaves of the corn, which were all lost by the former practice of topping and gathering corn. I will recommend that the stalks be stacked on a hovel, or poles laid on crotches, and foddered in the yard. I have been particular as to the time it takes in this process, and can say I am satisfied it takes no more time than in the old method.

The farmer should embrace every open spell in the winter to collect from his milking yard the scrapings, and also from the pond holes and hollows in his woods, the leaves and dirt, and draw and spread them in his yard or yards. This will enable him to make, (by the help of twenty head of cattle,) one hundred loads of manure; which will be fit to put on the ground the next autumn, at the rate of twenty loads to the acre; which if ploughed in, and the land sowed with wheat or rye, and seeded with timothy seed at the same time, and clover the next spring, it will produce a burden that will be satisfactory to the owner, and the ground in better condition than when first ploughed.

It may not be amiss to mention what kind of cattle a farmer can winter on such fodder as I have spoken of. I would recommend that he buy, in the fall, young heifers of good quality, and good looking, young cows, and if his situation permits, a pair or two of steers, broken to the yoke; all of which will be in demand in the spring and will advance in price sufficient to pay for the wintering, and leave for his advantage a yard full of good manure. I will also recommend attention paid to the hog-pen, and as much litter, weeds and refuse from the garden and yards, as can be procured, and by a careful mixture of some good black earth, the quantity of manure may be swelled to a large amount. As almost all landholders have on their farms ponds or swamps that are miry, I will recommend that they draw out in the month of August, when most swamps are dry, a large quantity, and put it in a heap, and there let it lay until the next spring, when it will be fit to put on corn in the hill, and will have a very great effect. If, after the operating of the frost on the heap, the compost should crumble and have a proportion of dust, it is then good. If it should dry hard and lumpy, like clay, it is only fit to be put into the barn-yard or hog-pen, and be trodden in with the compost. By application of pond manure as above, I have been enabled to make some poor land become very productive.

As I have given some practical remarks on the making of manure, I shall now proceed to state my process of culture. I break the ground in the month of April, and have the soil turned under by one of Ereborn's ploughs, about eight inches deep; (and here it is that many make great blunders, and much to their disadvantage, by not attending in person, and having their ground ploughed deep and well,) and then harrowed with an iron tooth harrow, or wood will do, if it be heavy, and the teeth made of good hickory, and kept sharp. Harrow the same way you have ploughed, until your ground is well ploughed; then when you see the ground quite level, drop its blow-ropes, turn your ground three feet apart at right angles, and plant four grains of corn in a hill.

Almost every farmer has some method of steeping his corn before planting, and rolling it in either plaster, ashes, lime or tar; all of which, at some times, are an advantage. After my corn comes up, and is sufficiently large to be seen in rows, I commence ploughing and hoeing, and continue it until the corn begins to show signs of setting for ears, being particular to keep the plough a-going in dry weather. By the above culture, I have been enabled to collect from fifty to eighty bushels per acre; and by mixing pumpkin seed, and planting it with corn, I have raised four ox-cart loads to the acre.

I have already described my method of collecting and preserving the top and bottom stalks for fodder. I shall proceed to my next crop, the next spring, which shall be corn, and a proportion of potatoes; giving the preference to corn, on account of the great quantity of fodder. And this year tilling, I break up the sod which laid last year beneath the furrow of the corn plough; thereby I am enabled again to raise a good crop of corn, and subdue all the wild grass roots and weeds which laid at the bottom of the furrow. Third year, I split the corn hills with a plough, harrow the ground well, then plough, harrow again, and sow my oats and flax. My oats will produce about forty bushels, and upwards, per acre, depending on the season for their yielding; and my flax will average sixteen bushels of seed, and three hundred weight to the acre. I will observe that where the ground is strong, and the oats very forward, they ought to be fed off to the ground, before they have a joint. This prevents their lodging, and gives the under oats an opportunity to come forward, which will much increase the quantity. The oat stubble and flax ground should soon be ploughed, harrowed, and cross-ploughed; then draw on your manure, about twenty ox-cart loads to the acre; spread and plough it in, as soon as possible. If you intend to sow rye, put it in about the first of September, and sow your timothy seed after the harrow, eight quarts to the acre; then use a roller, which breaks the lumps; it may be fed off during the fall, by calves colts or sheep, without any disadvantage. If you intend it for wheat, sow it about the twenty-fifth of September, and follow the same method as with rye; sow clover in the spring, when the ground is open in cracks, about six pounds to the acre. By following the above directions, I have always realized a good crop of grain, and a great crop of grass; and the ground may and ought to remain in sod six years, before ploughed again.

Delaware, Maryland & N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery,
3d class, to be drawn at Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1828. 34 number lottery—8 drawn ballots.

YATES & MISTYER, Managers.

SCHEME.

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

9624 Prizes.
15180 Blanks
24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England, described below.

That ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the prize of \$6000

That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 3903

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tickets and Shares for sale at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)
Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 5000; 3000; 1500; 1000; &c.

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

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

sent dated PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 7, 1828.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
August 7, 1828.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC SALE.

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

JONATHAN SWAIN.
Sept 10, 1828. 52—ts.

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

FRANCES L. COCHRANE.
Newcastle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 50—

NOTICE.

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

CALEB STARR, Executor.
Wilmington Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

Morecco Manufactory.

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.
Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

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

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

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

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

LOST CATTLE.

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

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

JOSEPH PERKINS,
One mile below the Practical Farmer, Brandywine Hundred.
Aug. 21, 1828. 49—4tp.

FASHIONABLE
Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES McNEAL,
Nos. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

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

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

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

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

JAMES McNEAL.
Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

Six Cents Reward.

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

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

All persons are forewarned harboring said boy.

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

A NEW AND CHEAP
Retail and Wholesale
GROCERY STORE,

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

Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Life of Man, Perfect Love, cinnamon, pepper, nutmegs, and anniseed
Mustard, ginger, Bengal and Spanish Indigo
Chocolate, of 1st and 2d quality
Sweet oil, in bottles & flasks
Rhode Island, Pine Apple and Bay Sago Cheese
Cognac and Sany & Holland gin
Jamaica spirits and American brandy
N. Eastman and American gin
Madrira and port wine
Lisbon & Teneriffe do
Sherry and Malaga do

Life of Man, Perfect Love, cinnamon, pepper, nutmegs, and anniseed
Sugar House Molasses
W. India do
Winter strained oil
Summer do do
Common do do
Coarse salt
Ground do
Fine do
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels
Rice and barley
Almonds and raisins
Spermaceti, mould & common
Candles—with an assortment of brooms, brushes, &c. &c.

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

GEORGE LOCKYER.
Wilmington, August 14, 1828. 49—3m.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street.
William McCauley, Brandy wine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
John W. Tatam, 82 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market at 3 doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.
Joseph Mendelhall & 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, Brandy wine, south of bridge.
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val. McNeal & son, 98 and 100 market st.
William McNeal, 170 King st.
William White, 4 high st.

Merchant Tailors.
James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Milinery and Fancy Stores.
L. & I. Studiam, No. 1, East King st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.
Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

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

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

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

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.
James Guthrie, 41 market st.
Emmor Jeffers, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market st.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scott & Robinson, Morocco Manufacturers, near the corner of Walnut and Third-sts.
Tobaccoist.—Thomas A. Starret, corner of Front and Market-sts.
Baker.—Miller Dunott, 105 Shipley st.
Machine Cards.—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, No. 122, Market-street.
Plough Making and Wheelwrighting.—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.
Iron and Coal Merchant.—Thomas Garrett, Jr, 39, Shipley-st.
Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.
Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tatnell and Orange-sts.
Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.
James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st, above the Hay-Scales.
Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.
Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.
Iron Foundry.—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.
Morocco Manufactory.—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.
Conveyancer.—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.
Paten Hay and Grain Rake Creek Mills.
Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.
Liverty 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.

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,

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

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

Wilmington, June 18, 1828. 40—3m.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED
Wilmington Card Factory,

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

WM. MARSHALL.
4mo. 8th, 1828. 44—ly.

Job Printing neatly executed,
AT THIS OFFICE

7568735 [their systems, tend to confuse and distract the]