

RAILROADS AND FARMER'S JOURNAL

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DELAWARE ADVERTISERS

On the commencement of the year 1831. Address of the Editor of the National Journal, No. 220 Broadway, New York.

Some have given silver than they were wont to give. The same have purchased wisdom rather than the things of vanity.

The gallant sons of France and Liberty. Who raised the sword our happy land to free. The sparks of freedom in their bosoms bore.

Long were they smothered by a tyrant's hand. Long were they smothered by the tyrant's hand. Till burst the flames around the very throne.

And France, in three short days, saw all her own. The tyrant's reign, and all her own. You ought to be as free as the air you breathe.

From many France, through Europe's wide domain. See Freedom's standard where despots reign. The allied tyrants are it with dismay.

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knelling, he desired her to take off the cloth. This she effected by pulling the muscles of her joints in motion, so that the skin of her face gradually wriggled on one side till it fell by its own weight. The cloth was then of course in a heap, but the elephant, spreading it carefully on the ground with her trunk, folded it up as a napkin in front of her. She then poised it with her trunk for a few seconds, and by one jerk threw it over her head to the centre of her back, where it remained as steady as if the burden had been adjusted by human hands. The affection of this poor animal for her keeper was very great. The man who had the charge of her in 1838, when we saw her, had attended her for five years, having succeeded another who had been with her eight or ten years. When first placed under his charge she was intractable for some time, evidently resenting the loss of her former friend, but she gradually became obedient and attached, and would cry after him whenever he was absent for more than a few hours. The elephants of India in the same way, cannot easily be brought to obey a stranger, and manifest a remarkable knowledge of their old mistresses if they should meet after a long separation. The elephant of the Duke of Devonshire was about 31 years old when she died, early in 1839. We have understood that the disease which carried her off was pulmonary consumption.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, dated.

Washington, 29th December, 1850. Mr. M'Duffie to-day reported in the House from the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, a joint resolution in unison with the recommendation of the President, in his Message, providing that any one who has occupied the office once, or executed its powers, shall be therefore ineligible to the office. "Where this resolution, which was read twice, by unanimous consent, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to be promptly passed and despatched to the various legislatures, it might become a part of the Constitution perhaps early enough to prevent General Jackson from being a candidate for re-election, should he ever be willing to set himself up as such. But there are many among his friends, who do not entertain the opinion that he will be a candidate, and such seems to be the impression throughout the country.

Mr. Verplank introduced a resolution to-day touching the printing of the diplomatic correspondence under the old confederation, from the peace of 1783 to the organization of the government under the new Constitution. If the resolution shall pass in its present form, the power will be vested in the Secretary of State to procure the printing of these extensive and expensive productions, wherever he may list. And it is supposed to be the intention of the resolution to enable the Secretary to give this profitable work to a favorite printer of his in this city, who was struck out of the printing of the blanks for the Census, after being promised it by the Secretary, through the management of Duff Green, who contended to secure this work for himself, for which it is reported he will draw about \$17,000 from the Treasury. Something might be done to satisfy the disappointed applicant, or he may be lost to the Van Buren cause, and some \$10,000 or 20,000, will be cheaply paid by the people to prevent such a desertion from the Van Buren ranks.

The letters from Missouri, state that Mr. Barton's friends, to the number of twenty-six, joined with seven or eight friends of Benton, who, having pledged themselves against him, were ready to mount for their rashness in sackcloth and ashes; and who, as the only antislavery in their power, voted to elect Mr. Benton over Butler, the Benton Candidate. The Benton party are frustrated by the result, and it is confidently expected, that Barton will run against Benton in 1853, and defeat him—a triumph which will be a splendid compensation for the present defeat. There is a strong probability, that in the next session, Gen. Jackson will find himself in a minority.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*. Some of our contemporaries consider the president's message dangerous. We think otherwise. We have more to apprehend from a disguised than an open foe. After years of ambiguity and indecision, the president has issued a manifesto containing his real sentiments, and the people can no longer be deluded or misled by erroneous constructions. The character of the cabinet is exhibited in the message, and the designs of the administration are completely unmasked. This is plain dealing, and far preferable, as being less dangerous than the course heretofore adopted by the President. It has confounded his friends for it has left them no room for prostration, no loop to hang a doubt on. They must either defend the principles advanced by the president, or let him fall. The former they cannot do, because they have already supported him on directly opposite grounds. The ambiguity of the message of last year, enabled them to insist that he was the friend of domestic manufactures and internal improvements, and thousands adhered to his party under that impression. The present message has swept that ground from under them, and left them no other alternative than to oppose their former sentiments or abandon their chief.

We admit that the message would be dangerous if the principles avowed in it could be incorporated in the policy of the country. But that cannot be. The people cannot, and will not sanction so destructive a revolution in public measures. They supported general Jackson, under the impression that he would sustain the American System, and up to the moment of the promulgation of this message, his advocates maintained the same ground. He was undeceived then by an openly declared hostility to their favorite measures. We may be misled by the concealed assassin but are prepared for the open enemy. We have no apprehensions from the known opponents of the American System, but had much to dread from the concealed or artful assaults of pretended friends. The president has thrown himself into the ranks of his opponents, and must stand or fall with them. A new array of parties must, of necessity, take place, for the singing of retrenchment and reform can no longer be used as rallying words to the Jackson party. They must now go for measures, and those only can consistently sustain that party, who approve the overthrow of the American System.

The message is not dangerous, because it will take every thing of a personal char-

acter from the approaching presidential contest, and reduce the controversy to a question of measures. He had drawn the lines distinctly, himself, and the people will take sides accordingly. Of the decision which will be given by the people in such a contest, we can have no fears.

### From the *Birmingham Republican*.

We are informed the present season has been very favorable to deer hunting on our mountains. On Monday the 9th instant, a heavy snow having fallen the preceding night, John Little, Esq. (living near Warrentonville) killed six—four bucks and two does, in the course of half an hour. On the same day one of his sons killed another, and on the following another son killed three making ten killed by Mr. L.'s family in two days. They were remarkably fine, each weighing about 150 lbs. Of the six killed by Mr. Little, five were shot without his moving from the ground he first occupied. When we recollect the exceeding shyness of these animals, the fact will appear remarkable, affording a striking proof that the strength of brute affection can overcome a sense of danger, and that even the timid deer will not desert his wounded mate, though he see his deadly adversary loading his rifle for his own destruction. The six deer were in two herds, a doe and two bucks in each. Mr. L. first shot a doe, which instantly fell, when her two companions stood over her expressing their grief by their actions, until both were shot. The other herd remained at a little distance, spectators of the scene, when Mr. L. brought down the doe also, one of her companions remained at her side until he too was killed. The survivor then retreated about 300 yards, when he stopped, evincing no disposition to escape, and Mr. L. was permitted leisurely to approach near enough to bring him down also.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana, for 6 years, from the 3d day of March next when his present term of service will expire.

Letters from Nashville state that GABRIEL MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, has been elected a Senator of the United States, from that State, for six years from the 3d day of March next when the term of service of Mr. M'KINLEY will expire.

### ANOTHER SOLEMN WARNING.

A lovely daughter, aged 3 years, the only child of Mr. Lewis Dunham, of this city, was last evening, burned to death! The father was absent from home. The mother, while she went for a pail of water, left the child alone upon the carpet, amusing itself with toys. The candle was burning on the table. It was about two minutes when the mother returned, and on opening the door she beheld her little daughter enveloped in flames! She screamed aloud as she flew to the child and caught it up in her arms. The cries of the mother and child gave alarm to the family in another part of the house, who instantly rushed to the scene of calamity. It was too late to afford relief. A physician was immediately brought in, but to no avail. The abdomen, chest and face of the little creature were literally burnt to a crisp, and presented a truly heart-rending spectacle. About 4 hours of the most awful suffering that can be imagined, and her little heart was still!

It is thought the child's clothes took fire from the candle, as that was standing on the floor when the mother came in.—*N. Y. Post*.

PAOR GUERRA.—The Illinois Journal of the 18th, informs that "the bill for the survey and disposition of the Cherokee Territory, passed the Senate, year 60, mss 10, with an additional section, offered by Mr. Bramham, which requires the immediate survey of the territory into sections, but postpones the division into lots, until the Cherokee title is extinguished, or until the next meeting of the Legislature; and that the amendments of the Senate have been concurred in by the House of Representatives. So that the bill requires but the assent of the Governor to become a law."

OHIO.—On the 18th instant, Governor TRIMBLE took the oath of office on entering upon his new term of service. On the same day several ballottings took place in the Legislature for a Judge of the Supreme Court which resulted in the election of Ebenezer Lane over Ruben Wood, by a vote of 33 to 32. This election indicates the predominancy of the friends of Mr. Clay in the Legislature.

The National Intelligencer says, the Flag of American Silk, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, by Mr. DUPONCEAU, has been suspended in the splendid Hall of that body, which we hope as a national emblem, it will long continue to decorate. It is perhaps a fortuitous (but it is a felicitous) circumstance, that the flag is grouped over the west fire place, with the fine full length Portrait of the good and great LA FAYETTE, presented to Congress by a Parisian Artist.

Mr. Varnum presented to the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday a memorial from a Mr. Biglow stating that he had discovered a mode of preventing the fatal accidents which so frequently occur from the bursting of steam boilers, and that he was willing for compensation to communicate his plan to the House. We understand that the remedy proposed is one of exceeding simplicity, and that the inventor is ready to demonstrate its efficacy by experiments on several small boilers in Georgetown. The memorial was referred on motion of Mr. Varnum, to a Select Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Varnum, Bartley, Hines, Finch, and Test.

Mysterious Circumstance.—Considerable excitement has been created in New York by the following act of daring villainy the motives for which are still enveloped in mystery. About half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night, a respectable young lady, aged 18 years, was returning down Pearl street from Broadway from a party with her parents and some other friends; the young lady had got in advance of her companions about one hundred yards, when within a few paces of the corner of Elm and Pearl, a man started from behind a large cart, threw a rope around or over her head, and immediately fled, while some persons at the other end of the rope commenced hauling it with rapidity towards Elm street. The young lady was dragged along some paces; but fortunately her bonnet, below which the rope had not passed, was dragged off, and her friends

and several others alarmed by her shrieks, rushed to the spot—the villains of course fled.—The young lady swooned away from exhaustion and excitation. The rope was found attached by a noose to the bonnet, and her reticle which she had dropped to throwing up her hands to protect her neck from the rope, was found at some distance from where the assault was made. All this was the work of an instant, and had the noose got around her throat, a very few moments would, to all probability, have sufficed to strangle her.

The person who first found the Somnet, did not mention that a rope was attached to it, and a gentleman who advanced towards him, observed him holding up the rope, he then inquired for the rope that it might be left in Mr. Knapp's store until next morning, and the other expressed an intention to leave it elsewhere.—The rope, however, was taken, and is now in the police office; it is about 20 or 25 yards in length, and has at each end a large running noose. When we couple this circumstance with the facts that within the last two or three weeks, two young females have been missed and not heard from, and that yesterday information was communicated that two other persons, one a man named Moffat, the other a lad named Harrison, are also absent from their friends, who know not where they are, the subject is calculated to excite alarm, and should be strictly investigated.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

### From the *National Journal*.

THE TARIFF! It has been declared in the New York Evening Post, that the next Presidential election will decide the fate of the Tariff. Mr. Cambreleng has declared on the floor of Congress that a revolution is about to take place in the affairs of this country; and has pretty distinctly indicated that this revolution is to consist in the abolition of the Protective System, and the introduction of what he and other visionaries of the same school designate free trade. Public attention cannot be too forcibly or too frequently called to these avowals of a settled purpose to destroy that policy which the wisest men in our country have sanctioned in the most explicit terms, and which all previous administrations have labored to establish and perpetuate. The people of every section, of every State, county, town and hamlet of our country, should be made to understand the great aim of those who are seeking to re-elect General Jackson; and, understanding it, if they shall think proper to give to it their aid, we are ready to submit, only reserving to ourselves the privilege of crying "God save the Republic!"—in rather a more modest tone than heretofore.

We would invoke the people, however, before they give their assent to this threatened revolution, to thoroughly understand the system which is to be revolutionized. It is that system which supported Great Britain through a quarter of a century of sanguinary and expensive wars, on which she had to rely more on her pecuniary than her physical resources, on the ingenuity of her financiers rather than the skill of her Generals. The loom did more for her than the sword, because it enabled her to supply plentifully and in perfection, the fabrics which her enemies, by the force of necessity, were compelled to take at her hands, and thus, by a process destructive to themselves, to be constantly replenishing her treasury, at least as it was calculated, and contributing to the deadly miseries and moral expiation of the continent. The machinery she set on foot, and she wielded the world. She protected her manufactures, and they gave back an ample recompense. By the light of her experience, our wisest statesmen have guided the policy of this country; and it is only now, when Great Britain has discovered that we are manufacturing rivals, from whom she has reason to apprehend an injurious competition, that her politicians have thrown out a set of glittering theories on the subject of the freedom of trade, with which she hopes to delude us from the path of prosperity, and to turn our credulity and ignorance to her own advantage. We trust the people will be wiser than their rulers, and not suffer themselves to be caught by loose speculations and prettily constructed sophisms—that they will hold fast to the policy which has worked well, and not foolishly play into the hands of their adversaries.

A few such facts as we find thrown together in the New England Farmer—a work of increasing merit and reputation—speak an intelligible language as to the "effects of the Tariff," and we readily quote them: "Flannels have been reduced in price from 23 cents to 17 cents per yard. Cotton manufactures have fallen fifty per cent. A man can buy a shirt for half what it used to cost. Chemical preparations have fallen fifty per cent. Window glass in 1816 worth \$15 per hundred square feet, now sells for \$7.50. As many tumbler can now be bought for 50 cents as used to cost \$1. Lead and all its manufactures are reduced in cost. The duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb, and its price is 3 cents per lb. Gunpowder has fallen from 45 cents to 22, and even 10 or 12 cents per lb. Spirits of turpentine 50 cents in 1828, now 30 cents per gallon. Cyphering slates are 33 1-3 per cent cheaper, in consequence of a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. Castor oil in 1824 was \$3 per gallon; in consequence of a duty of 40 per cent, it fell to \$1.50 per gallon. Before we made Fire Brick we paid England \$70 per 1000. Now they are made as good by ourselves for \$30 per thousand, in consequence of a protecting tariff.

This list might be extended to fifty other articles. Notwithstanding the tariff, the tonnage, foreign and coasting, of the United States, has been steadily and rapidly increasing for the last fifteen years. The revenue from Imports has steadily increased—not so much from the increase of duties, as from the obvious reason, that the more we have to sell, the more we can buy. Let the people examine into these facts, and since the Presidential contest is placed by the friends of the administration on that footing, let them decide which they will have—General Jackson, or the Tariff System.

### Rules for determining the temperature of a country.

The fact that a degree of latitude is equal to a degree of Fahrenheit,

and that 300 fms of clayville is equal, also, to a degree of Fahrenheit, is original and curious, and will go far to assist in determining the climate of any country.—*Amer. Quart. Rev.*

### From the *West Chester (Pa.) Advertiser*.

On Thursday last the Execution of Edward Williams, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, took place, in accordance with the requisition contained in the Death Warrant of the Governor. The prisoner was brought by the Sheriff into the jail yard, a little before 12 o'clock, when the different military companies, under the command of Captain Apple, Smith and Jones, were drawn up and waiting to receive, escort, and guard him to the place of execution. When the unfortunate man was brought out, he displayed, to all appearance, the same cool indifference to his approaching fate, that marked his conduct during his imprisonment, since sentence of death was passed upon him. During the solemn procession his step faltered but little, his voice was strong and distinct, and there was still that vacant and unmeaning stare of countenance, from which no one could have collected the workings and inward agonies of the soul. Williams had made a request that he might be permitted to walk to the gallows, which was kindly granted by our Sheriff, who displayed throughout, towards the unfortunate convict, the greatest tenderness of feeling, and who evidently loathed the disgraceable task which he was called upon by the law to see performed. After the necessary arrangements were made, the hangman taken his seat on the cart placed in the cart, the prisoner accompanied by the Rev. J. N. C. Grier, the Rev. Mr. Scott, of our borough and other divines, whose names we do not recollect, the procession moved on to the slow and solemn tap of the drum, to the place prepared for the awful tragedy. They took up the line of march from the prison door, entered into Gay Street, passed on to the east end of Liberty Grove, and entered the fields, when pursuing nearly a straight direction they arrived at the place of execution. Edward, so far as we saw or heard, betrayed during his passage to the gallows but little trepidation, though at one time when the hangman turned full round and placing his eyes directly for some moments upon the unfortunate and guilty man, he seemed to flitter, and for a moment a deep feeling of horror was depicted on his countenance. When the gaze was taken off he again resumed his wonted coolness. He also appeared to betray some symptoms of fear, when the gallows first struck his view, it was but momentary. After he had taken his station upon the platform, he addressed the multitude who had assembled on the occasion, in doing this, we do not think that either his voice or manner betrayed any great depth of penitence or feeling. He attributed the commission of the crime for which he was about to suffer, to his want of knowledge, to idleness and dissipation, and to the gratification of an unnatural lust which knew no bounds, and closed his appeal by making a last request, that all colored people would avail themselves of the opportunities held out to them by the Colonization Society, of removing to the colony prepared for them on the coast of Africa. He did not deny the commission of the crime; but admitted that he was the cause of his wife's death. After a hymn had been sung, and solemn prayer, he took his stand upon the fatal drop, the cap was adjusted, and the rope fixed, he was then told that he was about to suffer the penalty of the law, he requested that he might be informed of the moment, and that he might be let down easy. The rope was then pulled, and he was launched into eternity a melancholy testimony of the end and utility of capital punishment. He was shot distinctly under the executioner's arm, and was not made to lie on his back, and when he was suspended he repeated that "the last had been saved" it was correct in every particular. There has another human being been added to the number, who here, expiated their willful offenses against the laws of God and man, and may we never witness a similar spectacle, so full of deep and thrilling horror, and carrying with it such strong and emphatic evidence, of the frailty of man, who by a course of bad conduct may be led on to the commission of crimes, at the enormity of which the human bosom shudders from its inmost recesses.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Eight Days Later from Europe. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, was boarded yesterday afternoon by our news schooner Journal of Commerce, about 15 miles S. E. of the Hook. We are indebted to Capt. Delano and to our London correspondent, for London papers to the evening of Nov. 30th. They are of the highest importance, as will be seen by the extracts which we subjoin. A general war in Europe is at least probable. Indeed a passenger who left London a few hours later than any of our printed dates, states that just before his departure, he saw an extra issued from the office of the Courier, which stated that Russia had actually declared war against France. "PARIS, Nov. 28.—The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of the possibility and even probability of war. The Government, after making every effort in its power, consistent with French honor to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee, will certainly set to work, in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy. Nor do we doubt that in the case of a defensive war, an appeal, frank and firm, of Philip I. to the French nation, would be instantly followed by an enormous development of forces, ready and eager to enter the field. Indeed, a war of that nature would be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles there is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affair of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference. Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France. The Autocrat, in his letter to our King, has had the insolence to say, that he will not exchange the motives that have led Philip to accept the Crown. This evidently announces little good will, and forbodes evil. Now, neither France nor England can allow the Autocrat, whose immense and apparently powerful empire, reaches from the Pole to near Constantinople, to oppose the constitutional progress of the Northern States of Europe. Austria, moving in the same circle, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian peninsula, excluding from it the French and English trade. Such a system as this would be as hostile to the two nations as the Continental blockade of Napoleon. We anticipate then, by the natural course of things, an intimate alliance between France and Great

Britain. It does not in the least appear to us impossible that commercial relations might be made between the two countries, and favorable to both. When once France shall have renounced the too violent democratic tendency of her first revolution, and shall have abandoned all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of her imperial eagles, then the course of events would point out an alliance between us two, as the most natural and the most politic proceeding. We have heard with great satisfaction, that this is the probable state of the relations between our Governments.—Lord Grey's open and noble declaration must lead to this, and I trust that M. de Talleyrand reports to his Coasters of the same bearing.—We attribute to this the good state of our Funds, ever since the news from Belgium. In the mean time our Government is displaying the most laudable activity, to be in complete readiness for any movements from the Cossack quarter. Marshal Soult labors day and night.

We expect in January, 1831, independently of the great force of National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have an army of 200,000 men on our frontiers. But it is in vain to foresee what numbers an appeal from any one would muster in an instant. Our country is pretty quiet now. The trial of the most forgotten in preparation for France. Some disorders have taken place in the Bois de Boulogne. A professor of Chemistry, M. de Morillon, himself upon the gallows, and order was restored. On other times to be extremely popular. It is generally by that our poets would compel the Government to some severe measures. The Journal of the Journal, Le Avenir, had been the most violent appeal to Catholic fanaticism. There is not amongst the common people, a distant idea approaching to political views. The fact is, that when the British people are allowed to command alone, they do not think they are persecuted.—But all this will end in France. Indifference is the religion of the land. One of our wisest and of the Catholic Journal, (L'Avenir) "The future, that future is already passed."

#### From the *London Courier*, Nov. 30.

The German papers, which arrived this morning, state that a Russian army to the number of 200,000 men, divided into seven corps, with 400 pieces of cannon, is assembling on the frontier, but it is declared that the object is merely to make a demonstration for the purpose of maintaining peace. This may be true, but after the experience of the Crimean Campaign, we do not place much faith in the pacific assurance when issued with warlike preparations, besides, it is even admitted that the continuance of peace will depend upon certain proceedings in London, and quarters for the good behaviour of the French Government. The French, however, are not a large army will soon be ready for the field, and the first hostile demonstration against Belgium will be the signal for pouring masses of enthusiastic Frenchmen into Italy, and overrunning Austria. We do not believe that the Emperor of Russia and his immediate Allies will tempt the chances of such a contest. The command of the Russian army is entrusted to Count Diebitch, an officer who displayed great judgment in the war with the Turks, but who would be overmatched by any one of hundreds of the old French army.—The funds at Vienna are very heavy.—The Metallurgues have been less a 50% but in the 19th they were 81%, and the bank stock at 1,058.

#### Private Correspondence.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The news from Belgium and the frontier of France appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The French Government has made extraordinary exertions, and other matters, and to organize the army. It is said to day on Belgium, that Government contemplates the formation of an army of 150,000 men in the Northern departments within three months. This, however desirable, will be impossible, as the utter state of destitution in which the expelled Government left the country, of all means of attack or even of defence, will require a much longer period to repair it. Amid the general impression that war is impending, the public mind is in the hope that the interference of your (the English) now liberal Ministry, will prevent the resort to arms by the Northern Powers, but I can assure you that the predominant feeling is that we are on the eve of war.

#### Boons, Half past four, Nov. 27.

This has been a very busy, but a very dispiriting day, here. War—war—war—war, is the cry of the principal portion of the speculators. You will perceive by the Stock Lists which I enclose, the result of these impressions. In addition to other reports, propagated to represent the funds in one, that the Prussian army is under orders to cross the frontier, and march on to Paris; and that there are not in the intermediate departments a sufficient number of troops to impede them. The idea of such a coup de main is, however, too absurd to deserve a moment's consideration. I have just heard that the *Garde Royale* is recalled.

#### From Le Temps of Nov. 27.

The Gazette de Mayence contains the following extract of a letter from Nimsingen, dated Nov. 17.—Prussian troops are collecting along the whole line of the Belgian territory. The 17th regiment is distributed in the towns and villages of Wankum, near Godes, and as far as Emmerich, upon the banks of the Rhine. A regiment of Hussars and a regiment of Hussars have also arrived in that department. Each battalion has artillery and ammunition for half a battery. Gen. Weysach has settled his headquarters at Gueders. The first battalion of the 17th regiment and his staff are at Godes. The words qui vive are heard all night, and travellers are expiated with the greatest attention. The attire of those troops have a military and very imposing appearance, and the severe discipline which they are obliged to observe is beyond example. The roll was beaten at 12 o'clock last night, and in less than five minutes, the whole army from Wankum to the Rhine was drawn out in order of battle.

#### From the *New York Gazette*.

#### STILL LATER.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Captain Maxwell, we have received Liverpool papers of the 2d of December, and the London Times of the morning of the 1st. We find in none of them any allusion to a positive declaration of war between any of the European powers. The times of the above mentioned date has this article:—"The French papers of Sunday, which arrived yesterday, are in striking contrast with some preceding days; without, however, giving any additional reasons for their anticipations of alarm. Without expressing any opinion of our own on the subject, we refer our readers to the extracts which we have inserted below, and in another column." The *St. Pierre* steamer is suddenly gone to Algiers, it is said, to carry important dispatches to Gen. Clausel. Madame Clausel is expected here, going to join the General at Algiers.

Yesterday there was a long discussion on the Council on the subject which engages all minds at present...

Besides the camp of 150,000 men, there is a talk of forming a camp of 100,000 men each, taken from the National Guard...

Field Marshal de Wrede, so well known in the war of 1814, has gone to pass a week at Munich, at the desire of the King...

Letters from Bayona of the 23d Nov. state that for three days that town had been a constant passage for the officers of the 3d Royal Guard...

On the 23d, two guns d'armes went to Cabo, to force the bayonet to quit that place for the interior...

Let Europe beware! The least violation of the Belgic territory, in consequence of its revolution, is a direct attack against France...

France proved sufficiently the day after her revolution, and the day after the Belgic revolution, that she was not influenced by any passion of aggression...

We expect either wisdom or folly—we expect that the House of Commons will do what is right for the moment for France...

Mr. Ewart has been elected to Parliament from Liverpool in place of the late Mr. Huskisson.

It is understood that the Duke of Wellington will support the present administration, a determination which we consider more strongly indicative of his Grace's love of country...

We have heard, but cannot affirm positively, that Lord Anglesea will be the last Lord Lieutenant of Ireland...

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel will shortly be called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Tansworth.

A Supplementary Gazette of Tuesday night, offers no less a reward than 500l. to those by whom any one of the persons who have lately set fire to the corn, hay, barns, or other buildings...

The Coronation of the King of England, it is said, will take place at the latter end of March next.

A Liverpool paper, in speaking of the London Morning Chronicle, describes it as "now the official Journal."

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.—The Senate passed the greater part of yesterday morning, after a few petitions had been received, in Executive business.

The trial of Judge Peck then proceeded. The second witness, Mr. Henry B. Guyer, a lawyer of St. Louis, was produced and examined.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock, till 12 this day. In the House of Representatives yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, several reports were made by the various committees...

States. It was ordered to be printed.—Mr. Dickerson submitted his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution...

The House of Representatives were yesterday engaged in the presentation of petitions and reports, and the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Howard...

Friday, Dec. 31.—In the Senate yesterday, numerous petitions were presented, and sundry bills already introduced were forwarded through their several stages.

The House went through considerable business of a legislative character yesterday. The bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, and making appropriations...

Saturday, Jan. 1.—In the Senate yesterday, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, contemplating an amendment of the Constitution, by limiting the number of terms of eligibility to the Presidency...

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the morning business, consisting of the customary amount of petitions and resolutions, and the passage of the bills ordered for engrossment, the House, on the motion of Mr. Meroz...

The Finances.—Accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are, as usual, a number of documents, exhibiting the details of which the Secretary's Report presents the results.

INDIAN WAR. ARKANSAS, December 8. The Osages and Pawnees.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, direct from Cantonment Gibson...

The Osages and Pawnees.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, direct from Cantonment Gibson, informs us, that just before he left, intelligence reached there of a bloody fight having taken place...

Breach of Promise.—During the sitting of the Com. Pleas for this county, the present week, the first case, we believe, of this kind in this court, was tried.

Balancing Muskets.—An accident occurred at the Theatre on Wednesday evening which was within a hair's breadth of proved fatal to the life of Mr. Peters...

flow of blood to the stomach, while messengers were despatched for a surgeon. In about fifteen minutes Doctor Morris attended and on examining the wound, announced that, though severe, it was not mortal...

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORSON. THURSDAY, January 6, 1831.

We stated on Thursday last that we should endeavor to lay before our readers, this week, the Message of Governor Hazard, to the Legislature now in session.

NEW JERSEY.—GLORIOUS.

The congressional election in New Jersey is over and the Heroites have been beaten entirely off the turf.

Table with 2 columns: County, Votes. Includes Essex, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Burlington, Salem, Bergen, Monmouth, Somerset, Gloucester, Morris, Sussex, Warren, Cumberland, Cape May.

Clay Majority 1404. This is a glorious victory indeed. New Jersey stands firm on the side of the American System and Henry Clay...

Judging from the state of parties after the last October election, we had reason to fear our friends in New Jersey were yielding to the oppressive spirit of our opponents.

As might be expected—after the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. John M. Clayton, in the Senate of the United States calling for a committee to investigate the official acts of the Post Master General—the Editor of the Gazette comes out, with some two columns of halderdash...

Scandalous attack on the Duke of Wellington.—Being in the park on the day his Majesty went to Parliament House, about half an hour before the royal coach made its approach, my attention was directed to the announcement of a mob—"Here he comes! here he comes! See, here comes Wellington! Now is the time, my boys! Having never had the pleasure of seeing the Duke, so as to identify his person, curiosity induced me to run with the rabble towards him, who, with his groom, was on horseback.

It is a common saying with us, that Harker's tongue is past slandering. A great defamer he has been, and perhaps would yet be, was it not that he is so well known as being a man of no principle.

In drawing a parallel between men who formerly occupied eminent political stations and those who now figure in public life, he alludes to Bayard and McLane, and refers, as a proof of the mildness of their course, to the circumstance of Mr. Bayard having been

appointed by Mr. Madison, to whom he was publicly opposed, to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, while Mr. McLane, who stood in the same situation, was repeatedly selected to the important station of Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Bayard was always a warm partizan, and advocated and supported the views and principles of his own party with the greatest tenacity. At a time of strong political excitement, whether in his own State or in Congress, he was active and vigilant.

Mr. McLane is one of the last characters that should be held up to the public as a model of purity and disinterestedness.—He has always been a deep, scheming, intriguing, overreaching politician, ready to sacrifice not only individuals, but his whole party, if necessary, to slake the thirst of his ambition.

It has been justly remarked, that calumnies, while they blacken the character of the calumniator, they whiten the character of the calumniated. It is therefore impossible for the Gazette to detract from the merits of Mr. Clayton. He stands on a pinnacle too high to be reached by the shafts of one who has become a stench in the nostrils of the community.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Union. THE VOICE OF NEW JERSEY. The voice of New Jersey has been heard and it has proclaimed in tones of thunder that the Jackson administration has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Scandalous attack on the Duke of Wellington.—Being in the park on the day his Majesty went to Parliament House, about half an hour before the royal coach made its approach, my attention was directed to the announcement of a mob—"Here he comes! here he comes! See, here comes Wellington! Now is the time, my boys! Having never had the pleasure of seeing the Duke, so as to identify his person, curiosity induced me to run with the rabble towards him, who, with his groom, was on horseback.

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the Times.—Our correspondent, with whose generous indignation we cordially sympathize, has given us his name and address.—London Times.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The European papers are like thermometers.—Their tone is varied by every passing circumstance as the mercury sinks or rises by every change in the temperature of the air that sweeps by it.

The London papers of the 4th, 6th and 7th ultimo, contain the reports made to the Chamber of Peers upon the impeachment of the ex-Ministers, and a continuation of the depositions of the principal witnesses against them.

The origin of Quail's Trap Rock, and of Mineral Coal, will be treated of at the next Lecture at the Library Room, on the 11th inst. Single Tickets may be had at the stores of Ziba Ferris, and Edward Brighthurt.

There will be a public meeting at the Town Hall on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the practicability of constructing a Rail-Road between Wilmington and Downingtown Pa. Jan. 6th 1831.

MARRIED. In Batavia, N. Y. recently by the Hon. Simon Cummings, Mr. GEORGE W. HANSEN, (a mason), to Mrs. LUCY MORGAN, widow of the late Capt. William Morgan.

DIED. On Wednesday 30th December Mr. JOHN HANSON, of Red Lion Hundred. On Friday 31st December in Wilmington, Mr. CHARLES T. STROCK, Merchant of Smyrna, Del. On Saturday 1st January, MICHAEL MORGAN HATER, a member of the Society of Friends and for many years a respectable citizen of this Borough.

Prices of Country Produce. BRANDYWINE MILLS, Jan. 1. 1830. Superfine Flour, per barrel \$6.00. Middlings, 2 50 3 50. WHEAT, per 60lbs Red, 1 15. do do white, 1 18. RYE, per 60lbs, 56. CORN, per bushel or 47lb, 54. CORN MEAL, per 100, 14 00. do do barrel, 2 87. Barrel Shaves & Heading pr thousand, 1200.

WANTED. From 15 to 20 shares of stock in the Bank of Wilmington & Brandywine. Jan. 6 1831. W. A. MENDENHALL.

Just Opened, 2 Cases Ladies' Leather Shoes, 1 do Hops' Boots, 1 do Men's Gum Elastic Shoes, 1 do Ladies' do. Which will be sold very low for CASH, by JOHN PATTERSON, No. 30 Market street. January 5, 1831. 17-16.

TO LET, The Brick Tavern. At Cantwell's Bridge, now occupied by Joseph C. Griffith. Possession given on the 25th day of March next. For terms apply to WM. POLK. Cant. Bridge, Dec. 29. 17-4.

Valuable Farm for Sale. The subscriber will sell at PRIVATE SALE, the Farm on which he now resides, in Fenwick Hundred, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, lying on the turnpike road, and half way from New Castle to French-town, adjoining lands of William Thomson, Thomas and John Clark, and J. Faris, Esq.

Containing 150 Acres, Including 983 yards in length and 70 feet in breadth that is taken for a rail road, (not yet conveyed to the Company.) There is from 40 to 50 acres of wood land; the arable land is in a good state of cultivation, 4000 bushels of lime having lately been put thereon. This farm is mostly enclosed and divided by elegant hedges, there is a great variety of choice fruit trees, such as apple, pear, peach, cherry, apricot, plum, grape, and several of the plum kind. The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, log kitchen, and a number of out buildings, such as a stable granary, smoke house, corn-crib, barracks, chair house, &c. JOS. ROOP. Jan. 5, 1831. 17-10.

SELLING OFF CHEAP. The Subscribers intending to close their business in this place, on or before the first of March, will sell the remainder of their stock (consisting of a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods) at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others wishing to purchase Bargains will do well to call—All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN R. BOWERS & Co. Jan. 6. 17-11m.

To Samuel Somers. Take notice that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, during the present session at Dover, for a bill of divorce, on the ground of ill treatment and desertion of his family. ELIZA SOMERS. Jan. 4th 1831. 17-4p.

JOB PRINTING.

**From the New England Farmer.**  
**DISEASE IN CATTLE.**  
 Mr. Fessenden—Since my return from Boston, a disease, or epidemic, has afflicted my blooded calves. On the morning of 28th November, on going into my barn, I discovered a fine calf, a blood, to be in distress and frothing at the mouth, and my first impression was that it was choked with a potato. I immediately sent for a man who had some experience with diseases affecting cattle, but I soon discovered the next calf, which was half blooded, affected in the like manner. I found they had severe spasms and were so much distressed as to make them bellow. They had a great degree of weakness in the limbs, and a loss of appetite. I soon discovered that another fine half blooded bull calf was affected in some measure, as he refused to eat. I then resorted to the last volume of the New England Farmer, (the only one I possess) and there looked for the disease and remedy; but I could not find anything that seemed to apply. I found the disease of *Hoven*, which was produced by such causes as did not appear reasonable could be produced at this season of the year; but still I discovered an apparent disposition to vomit the food which they had eaten. I therefore made a solution of saleratus and by the assistance of a bottle, gave to the two first, a portion which caused violent spasms, and in five or ten minutes succeeded by a profuse discharge from the stomach, which, very soon gave relief. The next morning I found the bull in as bad or worse state than the others. I applied the same solution and produced the same effect, and which proved an effectual cure. Being in want of information, I apply to you, Sir, to give me the name of the disease, whether it was an Epidemic, *Hoven*, or *Poison*—and if this is worthy of a place in the New England Farmer, and will be of any public utility, I hope some of your subscribers may be enabled to give the desired information, which will be conferring a favor on.

Yours very respectfully,  
**AARON TYLER.**  
 Bath, Mo. Dec. 4th, 1830.

**SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.**  
 Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his ground will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparsely supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and, after all, reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four scantily prepared, it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former, is abundantly more than saved by the diminishing labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—these they may have the theory and illustration directly before their eyes. These grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons per acre—which is two or three times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass that there actually was not room upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay. And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigration from the new England to the Western States; for the very tracts, which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford subsistence for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that, too, with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of land, which serve only to increase their burdens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops would be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would have themselves enjoy life better—become more independent; and, with better share of frugality, more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would what they scarcely now ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean, not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure, which poor Richard describes as time for doing something useful—time for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after the education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling.

**CRANBERRIES.**  
 The Barnstable Journal states that Capt. Henry Hall of Barnstable has for the last 20 years cultivated cranberries. He has now about an acre of ground under cultivation. For the last 10 years he has raised an average of 70 bushels, and in some favorable seasons 100 bushels.

Sandy bog land is the soil best adapted to their growth, and it should be kept well drained.—Capt. Hall has a tract of land of about four acres enclosed, which he calls his 'Cranberry Yard,' of a damp sandy soil, surface nearly level, and where not planted with cranberries, covered with rushes and swamp brush. The cranberry vines were set around on the borders of the yard, some on land, elevated two or three feet above the general level of the surface. The vines grow most vigorously, and the berries are of a better quality, and more abundant than the soil is most sandy and damp. In very dry seasons, the cranberries are liable to be eaten and destroyed by worms, but in general, are, under skillful management, as certain a crop as any kind of grain or garden vegetables.

The manner of transplanting is simple. Holes are dug four feet apart; only they are made deeper than for corn: into each of

these, rods of vines are placed. The cranberry has creeping roots, spreads very rapidly and in three years from the time of planting will entirely cover the ground. If the land is overgrown with bushes they must first be removed; but it is not necessary to destroy rushes, for the cranberry vine will do it in a few years. When the land is very low or covered with a thick growth of weeds and rushes, Capt. Hall practices spreading over it a quantity of beach sand before planting. The fall is the best season for transplanting. No other cultivation is performed or required, than to keep the land drained, and cattle from injuring the vines. The cranberries sell from \$1.00 to 1.50 per bushel, and the cost of picking is 20 cents per bushel.

Mr. F. A. Haydon, of Lincoln, has gathered from his farm in Lincoln, this season, 400 bushels of Cranberries, which he sold in this city last week, for \$600.

**Spectral Appearance.**—A patient of Dr. Gregory, a person, it is understood, of some rank, having requested the doctor's advice, made the following extraordinary statement of his complaint: "I am in the habit," he said, "of dining at five, and, exactly at the hour of six arrive, I am subject to the following painful visitation. The door of the room, even when I have been week enough to bolt it, which I have sometimes done, flies wide open; an old hag, like one of those who haunted the heath of Forres, enters with a frowning and incensed countenance, comes straight up to me, with every demonstration of spite which could characterize her who haunted the merchant Abudiah, in the oriental tale; she rushes upon me, says something, but so hastily, that I cannot discover the purport, then strikes me a severe blow with her staff. I fall from my chair in a swoon, which is of longer or shorter continuance. To the recurrence of this apparition I am daily subjected. And such is my new and singular complaint." The doctor immediately asked, whether his patient had invited any one to sit with him when he expected such a visitation. He was answered in the negative. The nature of the complaint, he said, was so singular, it was necessary to be imputed to fancy, or even to mental derangement, that he had shrunk from communicating the circumstance to any one.

"Then," said the doctor, "with your permission, I will dine with you to-day, *tele-tele*, and we will see your malignant old woman will venture to join our company." The patient accepted the proposal with hope and gratitude, for he had expected ridicule rather than sympathy.—They met at dinner, and Dr. Gregory, who expected some nervous disorder, exerted his powers of conversation, well known to be of the most varied and brilliant character, to keep the attention of his host engaged, and prevent him from thinking on the approach of the fatal hour, to which he was accustomed to look forward with so much terror. He succeeded in his purpose better than he had hoped. The hour of six came almost unnoticed, and it was hoped, might pass away without any evil consequences, but it was scarce a moment struck when the owner of the house exclaimed, in an alarmed voice, "The hag comes again!" and dropped back in his chair in a swoon, in the way he had himself described.—The physician caused him to be let blood, and satisfied himself that the periodical shocks of which his patient complained arose from a tendency to apoplexy.—*See Walker Scott's letters on Demonology and Witchcraft.*

**Tenderness.**—An elderly lady, residing at Margate, went into the market a few days ago, having made up her mind to buy a goose. There was but two in the market, both in the custody of a little cherry Cheeked lass from Birchington, who, to the surprise of her customer, positively refused to sell one without the other. Recollecting that a neighbor had also expressed a wish for one, the lady was without much difficulty, prevailed upon to take both. When the bargain was concluded, however, she thought proper to inquire of the vender why she had so peremptorily declined selling them separate. If you please, my lady, was the naive answer, mother said as how the geese had layed together fifteen years, and it would be cruel to part them.

**Martyrdom at the Stake.**—William Martyr, a clergyman settled in Buckfield, Virginia, was travelling with two friends a short time since, and passed through the pleasant town of Bennington, Vt. At dinner, a beef steak was placed before Mr. Martyr, who was so much engaged in attending to the calls of his appetite, that he uttered not a word during the meal. One of his companions remarked that he was very sorry to be a witness to so melancholy a spectacle as *Martyr-dumb at the stake.*

Col. Crockett is said to be the hero of Mr Paulding's new Play—*The Lion of the West.*

**Delaware Coal Company.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of John M. Smith, in the Borough of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 11th day of January next, at the hour of 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seven Directors of the said Company for the ensuing year.

JOHN WHITE, Pres't.  
 W. F. BRASSOR, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 23. 16—4t.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
 A House and Lot on the hill near Friends Meeting house—for information apply to the subscriber.  
 WM. MARSHALL.  
 12 mo 30, 1830. 16—4t.

**FOR RENT.**  
 1. The public house now in the tenure of Wm. H. Staton, formerly known as the 'Bear Tavern.'—Being situated in the immediate vicinity of the New Castle and French Town Railroad, it will afford to a person competent to manage such a house, an opportunity of doing an extensive and profitable business.

2. A large two storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the village of Christiansa Bridge, now in the tenure of HENRY S. GARDINER.  
 JAMES COOPER.  
 New-Castle, Dec. 27, 1830. 14—4t.

**For Sale.**  
 A stout healthy BLACK GIRL, 17 years of age, who has 16 years to serve. Apply to  
 JOHN L. ROBINSON,  
 Near New Port.  
 Dec 30 1830 16—4t.

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
 A person competent to take charge of an English School, is wanted for District No. 2, in Franklinsville Hundred. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for competency and correct deportment.  
 Apply to EDWARD BEESON or JOSEPH GRUBB, Commissioners.  
 Dec. 30, 1830. 16—4t.

**AGENCY.**  
 The subscriber offers himself to the public as an Agent, for the renting and sale of Real Estate. He will also sell and procure Stock in the various incorporated institutions in this State, or elsewhere.

As his means of giving and obtaining information are extensive, it may be advantageous to persons who may need an Agent to transact business of the above description, to leave it with him. Charges moderate.

Address: W. A. MENDENHALL,  
 At the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, Wilmington, Del.  
 December 9, 1830. 13—4t.

**A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.**  
 The subscriber offers at private sale the property on which he now resides, situate in Christiansa Hundred, New Castle Co. Del. within 8 miles of Wilmington and 2 west of the Kemmet turnpike, in a healthy and good neighborhood, containing about One Hundred Acres, divided into convenient fields by good fences and thorough hedges. The land is of a natural good quality and in a fine state of cultivation, with a fair proportion of woodland and meadow, and is well watered.

The improvements are a good two story stone House and kitchen, of convenient dimensions, a stone spring-house with smoke house above, a never failing spring of water convenient to the house, a good stone Barn 45 by 35 feet, three stone sheds adjoining the barn, new frame wagon house and corncrib, two wells of water with pumps therein, one near the kitchen door the other at the barn. A good apple orchard and other fruit trees. The buildings and fences are in complete order.

JOHN DORAT.  
 Dec. 21. 15—4t.

**FOR SALE.**  
 The time of a BEAG MAN, for the term of six years. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, or the Sheriff at the prison in New Castle.  
 WM. BOWMAN,  
 Near Cantwell's Bridge.  
 Dec. 23, 1830. 16—4t.

**Drugs and Medicines, Wholesale & Retail,**  
**M. JOHNSON,**  
 No. 90, Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.  
 Where he continues to keep a general assortment of Fresh Drugs and Medicines of the best quality. ALSO, a great variety of Fancy articles, such as  
 Cut Glass and Silver top smelling bottles, Cream of Soap, Bear's Oil, Florida Water, Lavender Water, Cologne Water, Orange Flower Water, Bay Rum, English and American Teeth Brushes, &c.  
 All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.  
 Orders from Country Storekeepers and Physicians promptly attended to.  
 Dec. 16, 1830. 13—4t.

**JOSEPH DRAPER, Silver Smith & Jeweller,**  
 Respectfully informs the public that he continues to manufacture, at No. 77, Market street, Wilmington, Delaware—next door to the Farmers Bank.

**SILVER SPECTACLES,**  


**TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,**  
 And all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, for cash. The highest cash and exchange prices given for old gold and silver.  
 All kinds of Britannia and Block Tin ware, and Castors of various qualities, kept for sale. Umbrellas repaired, and all other jobs in his line neatly executed.

Persons at a distance ordering Spectacles, are requested to send a glass, or a piece of the glass, from the spectacles they wore last, as the age does not afford a rule for judging of the sight.

His Spectacles are always furnished with glasses of the best quality, and care is taken in advising to the focus best adapted to the sight.  
 Nov. 25, 1830. 11—4t.

**Russian Isinglass**  
 Of a superior quality, suitable for Cider Refiners, For sale at  
 EDWARD BRINGHURST'S  
 Drug & Chemical Store, No. 137 Market St.  
 Opposite the Bank of Delaware.  
 12 mo. 2, 1830. 12—4t.

**NEW Drug and Chemical STORE,**  
 No. 137 Market St. Wilmington, Del. OPPOSITE THE BANK OF DELAWARE.  
 Where country Physicians and Store keepers, can be supplied with MEDICINES of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms. Physicians' prescriptions and family Receipts carefully compounded, by  
 EDWARD BRINGHURST.  
 N. B.—A general assortment of  
**Dye Stuffs**  
 and Chemical preparations necessary for dyeing.  
 7—4t.

**DRUG WAREHOUSE.**  
 No. 107, Market Street, below Third, PHILADELPHIA.  
**JOSHUA C. JENKINS**  
 HAS just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of  
**Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.**  
 which will be sold at *wholesale* prices.  
 The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.  
 April 1, 1830. 29—4t.

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

**Wood Land for Sale.**  
 The subscriber offers for sale, at the residence of Abraham Stiles, in Appoquinimink Hundred, and county of New Castle, 3 miles from Taylor's Bridge, and one mile and a half from Barlow's landing, a certain parcel or tract of WOOD LAND, containing twenty acres, on which is white oak timber of the best quality. Any person wishing to view the same will apply to Abraham Stiles, residing on the premises, or to the subscriber, residing near Staunton.

JAMES DENNY.  
 N. B. If not disposed of at private sale, it will hereafter be offered at Public sale, December 9, 1830. 13—4t.

**NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**John R. Bowers, & Co.**  
 Have just received in addition to their former stock a splendid assortment of new and fashionable fall and winter goods—consisting in part of Superior golden, olive and brown cloths, blue, black, green and citron do. Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths, Cassimere and satinetts, Drab and blue flushings, Tartan and circassian plaids, English and French merino cloths, German and Tuscan, do. Changeable and brocade silks, Italian mantuas, levantines and sarinetta, Turb and India sattins, flouncings and girdenaps, Rich dark colored priors, Canton nankeen crapes and crape robes, Norwich crapes, bombazines and circassians, Merino, Cashmere and Thibet long and square shawls, Fancy poplins, barrage and tri-colored, do. Bobinet and lace veils,  
 Together with an assortment of brown and bleached muslins, Durocheier and assanpink tickings, check, plaids, Pittsburgh cordis, &c. all of which they invite their friends to call and examine as they will be sold wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices.  
 Nov. 4 1830. 1—4t.

**Look Here for Bargains.**  
 The Subscriber has just received in addition to his large and general assortment, Fall and Winter goods, which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. Gentlemen's cloths and cassimere, various colors, Sattinets; Eleveneens, Camblets and Tartan plaids, Bangup, Genoa and fancy cords, Silk and swansdowns, Silk and Mole-skin vestings, Tisbit and pelisse cloth for ladies, Circassians and bombazines, Levantines and Turb's sattins, Merino de India and Gros de Naples, Macrelines and modes—Blankets and flannels, Merino long and square shawls, Silk cassimere and Thibet, A general assortment of thread and bobinet laces.  
**Kidderminster and London Ingrain Carpeting,**  
 Venitian Rugs, Travelling baskets, 1 Case boots, 1 do fur hats, Hanging paper and borderings, With a great variety of other shop goods.  
 JOHN PATTERSON.  
 A number of Lots in Holland's Creek Marsh for sale very low, according to plot.  
 J. P.  
 Wilmington, Nov. 1. 8—4t.

**Tannery and Farm FOR SALE.**  
 The following described property, situate in the village of Christiansa, New Castle county, State of Delaware, is offered to the public as a situation very desirable to any one disposed to engage in the Tanning business—on account of the many local advantages it possesses, lying on the Mail route from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and on the navigable waters of Christiansa creek, it is at once accessible to either market. The country abounds in bark, furnishing always an abundant supply at moderate prices. The property consists of a neat Frame Dwelling and Kitchen, Brick Smoke house, Carriage house, corn crib, a good and convenient frame barn, and granary and stabling underneath, with all other necessary out buildings. The Tan Yard is composed of 52 vats, a frame beam house, a very commodious bark and mill house, including currying shop. In the house are three bark mills so modern construction, all in good order; there is a never failing stream of water passing through the yard, which, with a good pump, is amply sufficient for the necessary supply. Attached are twenty acres of prime land in lots under good fence; the whole of the above property will be sold together, or, if desirable, the tan yard and buildings separate. Terms will be easy. For information apply to SARAH RHISCOE on the premises, or to WILLIAM JANVIER, No. 1, South Fifth street, Philadelphia.  
 N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 25th March next, it will be for rent.  
 Nov. 10. 9—2m.

**A Valuable Establishment FOR SALE.**  
 The House, No. 64, North East corner of Market and High streets, having two excellent business stands, the one now a Grocery, and the other a Millinery—with a sufficient number of comfortable rooms for a large family.  
 ALSO, the remaining stock of Groceries, House and Stock deliverable on the 25th of the ensuing March. The Grocery occupied by the Subscriber has a highly valuable custom.  
 Apply to  
 GEO. LOCKYER or THOS. M'DOWALL, Esq.  
 Wilmington, Nov. 15, 1830. 10—4t.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A Farm in New Castle Hundred, lying on the turnpike road, leading from the Bear tavern to New Castle, adjoining lands with Dr. James Couper, Richard Simmons deceased, and others, six miles from New Castle, and two miles from Christiansa bridge, containing one hundred acres, including 18 acres of woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and divided into six tillages by good cedar and chestnut fence, with a young apple and peach orchard. The improvements are as follows: a two story  
**Frame Dwelling House,**  
 with 4 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second, with a good cellar, and a well of good water at the kitchen door; a BARN 30 feet by 30, and stabling for 5 or 6 head of horses. Also a granary with corn cribs and gig house, and other necessary improvements. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one disposed to purchase will view the premises. The buildings are all nearly new—the situation is high and healthy. Any person wishing to view the property, may apply to the Subscriber, living near St. Georges, or Abraham Gooding living on the farm.  
 ROBT. CHEL TREK.  
 Nov. 15, 1830. 40—4t.

**Medical & Chemical Preparations.**  
 FOR SALE AT  
**JOSEPH BRINGHURST'S,**  
 No. 87 Market St. Wilmington, Del.  
 Superior Ferruginous Bark, Ague and fever doses, Sulphate of Quinine, Cinchonin and Morphine, Soda and Seidlitz powders, Anti-Dyspeptic, Rheumatic and Croup Pills, Winter's and Fernald's Laxatives, and Jaquie's paste, FOR COUGH, Boldrich's Balsam Capivi, Superior Cream and Naples Soaps, for Shaving, Bear's oil, Cologne Water, Rowland's Macassar oil, Dugdale's Emulsion of Anti-Rheumatic Oil, Facial Powder, Flesh, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dr. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER, Cut Glass, Silver-top Smelling Bottles, Toilet Bottles, Medicine Spoons, Durable Ink, Patent Medicines by the groce, doses or singly, Slippery Elm in Bark or Powder, MEDICAL HERBS, Lensive Electuary, Hall's and Staton's Patent and common Trusses, American and German LANCET BLADES, NEW PREPARATIONS—Piperine, Iodine and its various compounds, Chloride of Lime, Chloride of Soda, which is used to remove the color of bad ulcers, and disposes them for healing, Adhesive Plaster, spread on Mullin, PERKINS' PATENT BLISTER CLOTH, SWAIN'S PANACEA, and Vermifuge, Alternative Syrup, for Scrophula, &c. Extracts of Hemlock, Night shade, Savin, Gardenia, &c., together with all the articles in his line. Wholesale & Retail.  
 12 mo. 2, 1830. 12—4t.

**MILLINERY.**  
  
 No. 1, East High St. opposite J. M. Smith's Hotel.  
**L. & I. STIDHAM**  
 RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they continue to execute orders for Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, in the latest fashions.  
 —Lephors, Gimps, and Straw bonnets and hats are white-washed and made up in the best and most fashionable manner.  
 Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest notice.  
 June 24. 35—4t.

**GENERAL REGISTER.**  
 In which Subscribers' occupations &c are inserted without charge.  
**Dry Goods Merchants.**  
 John R. Bowers & Co. No. 67 market st.  
 Samuel Bushy, 62, market street.  
 John Patterson, 30 market street.  
 William M'Gaulley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.  
 Allan Thomson, 43 market st.  
 William Bassett, 32 Market st.

**Grocery Stores.**  
 Joseph Mendinball & Co. corner of King and second streets.  
 James Brown, 8 high st.  
 John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.  
**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.**  
 James L. Davon, No. 3 West High st.  
 Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.  
 Val. M'Neal & Son, 98 and 100 market st.  
 William M'Neal, 170 King st.  
 James Grubb, front st. between market and King.

**Tailors.**  
 Ford & Conaway, corner of King and Third.  
 Isaac Spear, No. 73 market st.  
 James Simpson, 106 market st.  
 Bernard Fuchler, third st. near Market.

**Millinery and Fancy Stores.**  
 L. & I. Stidham, No. 1 east high st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.

**Soap & Candle Manufacturers.**  
 Bainton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange sts.  
 Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tat-nall streets.

**Watch Makers.**  
 Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.  
 Charles Cobby, 33 market st.  
 George Jones, 25 market st.

**Druggists and Chemists.**  
 Joseph Bringhurst No. 87 market st.  
 Edward Bringhurst, No. 137 market st.  
 Margaret Johnson, No 90 Market Street.

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

**Wheelwrighting & Plough making.**  
 Abraham Alderdice, corner of market and water streets.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**MACHINE CARDS.**—William Marshall maker, at the old and long established stand, No. 40, west high st.  
 Anthony M' Reynolds—Coach-maker corner of french and high streets.  
 Moses Banister—Manufacturer of Haly Mattresses, on Quaker Hill, near Mrs. Dauphin's.  
 Silver Smith and Jeweller—Joseph Draper, No 77, market st.  
 Currier—James Webb, high, between orange and shipley streets.  
 Bakers—Miller Dunott, 105 shiply st.  
 Surveyor of Land and Conveyancer—Lea Pusey, 122 market st.  
 Iron and Coal Merchant—Thomas Garrett Jr. 39 shipley street.  
 Thomas C. Alrich, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron manufacturer, No. 47, market street.  
 Jacob Alrich, Machine maker, corner of shipley and broad sts.  
 Iron Foundry—Mahlon Betts, corner of orange and kent sts.  
 Patent Hay and Grain Rakes, and fastest Grain Cradles—Jonah Johnson & Son, makers, Pike Creek Mills.  
 China, Glass and Queensware store—David Smyth, 68 market st.  
 Joel Swayne—keeper of a nursery of fruit trees near Centre Meeting house, Christiansa Hundred.

# DELAWARE ADVERTISER

## AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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JANUARY.

Winter is come again. The sweet south west  
Is a forgotten wind, and the strong earth  
Has laid aside its mantle to be bound  
By the frost factor. There is not a sound  
Save of the skater's heel, and there is laid  
An icy finger on the lip of streams,  
And the clear icicle hangs cold and still,  
And the snowfall is noiseless as a thought,  
Spring has a rushing sound, and Summer sends  
Many sweet voices with its odors out,  
And Autumn smelteth its deceiving rose  
With a complaining whisper. Winter's gambol  
God made his ministry a silent one,  
And he has given him feet of steel  
And an unlovely aspect and a breath  
Sharp to the senses—and we know that he  
Tempereth well, and hath a meaning hid  
Under the shadow of his hand. Look up!  
And it shall be interpreted—Your home  
Hath a temptation now. There is no voice  
Of waters with beguiling for your ear,  
And the cool forest and the meadow green  
Which set your feet away, and in the dells  
There are no violets, and upon the hills  
There are no sunny places to lie down,  
You must go in, and by your cheerful fire  
Wait for the offices of love, and hear  
Accents of human tenderness, and feast  
Your eye upon the beauty of the young.  
It is a season for the quiet thought,  
And the still reckoning with yourself. The year  
Gives back the spirits of its dead, and time  
Whispers the history of its vanished hours,  
And the heart calling its affections up,  
Counteth its wasted ingots. Life stands still  
And settles like a fountain, and the eye  
Sees clearly through its depths, and noteth all  
That stirred its troubled waters. It is well  
That winter with the dying year should come!

From a Liverpool paper.

### TO DEATH.

Oh Death! thou mighty monarch! thy proud  
Way.  
All nature owns. Thou victor alike  
The downy bed where lovely grandeur lies,  
Sooth'd by the hand of Bacchic skill,  
And the hard couch of the unheeded poor,  
The bulwark of ten thousand hired slaves,  
Which ring around the tyrant's swerving throne,  
And shield it from the gaze of vulgar eyes,  
(Like clouds which roll round some vast Alpine  
head.)  
Is but a sad defence for power like thine.  
No bribe can tempt thee to replace the darts  
Which once upon thy breast were hurled, no human skill  
To animate the victims thou hast touched.  
I've seen the mother bending o'er her babe  
In all the agony of speechless grief,  
While the dear innocent lay blanched and stiff,  
Locked in thy frigid grasp. I've seen the youth,  
That reach'd his feeble knees, his slender  
height,  
Whose cheek but late before was as the rose,  
That glows so sweetly in the lap of May,  
Whose eyes glowed bright with visionary  
schemes—  
The fermentations of precocious mind—  
The father's pride, the fountain of his hopes,  
Nipp'd like the blossom that the soon unfolds  
In lovely beauty to the sunnier year.  
I've seen maturity with lofty brow,  
And sneering strength surrounded by the sweets  
Of domestic bliss, (that paradise  
Where flourish joys which chain our souls to  
life.)  
Struck by the lightning of thy scathing ire,  
Oh! cruel, cruel monster! thou hast still'd  
The vital current of life's happiness.  
To haul the mother from her pleasing care,  
Dashing her hopes, all broken, to the ground!  
And plunge him in the whirlpool of despair:  
To snatch the husband from the fond embrace  
Of his beloved, to turn the friendly child—  
Poor, helpless orphan!—on the cold, wide world!  
Oh, cruel Death! oh, dire effect of sin!  
Thou look'st upon the sinner's dying bed  
With such a fearful frown, thou mak'st him tremble  
And with convulsive energy call back  
The little weak of his once boasted strength,  
And try, oh vainly try, to turn from thee,  
Oh! who can part the madness of his soul,  
The wild expression of his rolling eye,  
When, driven from earth's illusions which have  
charm'd  
His wayward appetite, he shuddering sees  
The verge of time's tremendous precipice  
Reced in unreach, unfathomable depths,  
And look thy iron hand still urge him on,  
While conscience wakes her long chain'd en-  
gines.  
And, pointing to his unrepented sins—  
A long, a black, a fearful catalogue—  
Directs his vision to their just reward.  
Poor man! how writhes his unsupported frame  
Beneath his mind's terrific weight of grief,  
To leave the earth his soul's lov'd so well,  
To launch his wingless spirit on the void,  
The dark, the horrid, void he tatters o'er,  
To meet his Maker's withering frown,  
To hear the thrilling words, "Depart, ye cursed,"  
And on the restless waves of shoreless flame  
To roll and rave throughout eternity!  
But there are some that still thy still approach  
That tread the valley with exulting step,  
Lit by a beam which hath reflects from Heaven,  
And succoured by the arm of Deity.  
These are they who have trod life's path with  
care,  
And shun'd its gay intoxicating joys:  
They who have set beneath the gospel sun,  
And treasured up its beams within their hearts:  
They who, when plunged beneath affliction's  
wave,  
Or laid the bondage world's temptations on,  
And persecuting hate, have trusted in  
A mightier arm than that of sinful flesh,  
And traced His hand behind the passing cloud;  
They who have lived conscientious as his throne,  
And paid the daily income of their prayers—  
Not the stiff formula of rigid pride,  
Nor the wild ravings of hypocrisy,  
But the unadvised language of the heart.  
These are happy few who feel His smiles  
Irradiate the valley's darksome gloom,  
Who feel the arm of His omnipotence  
Dashing the sting from out death's murderous  
hands,

And losing, from the grasp of mortality,  
Their souls to life—immortality.

### THE FORGER.

Another excellent extract from the Diary of a late  
London Physician.

A Gloom in plain livery, left a card at my  
house one afternoon during my absence, on  
which was the name, "Mr. Gloucester, No. 10,  
Rogers Street, and in pencil, the words—  
"Will thank Dr. — to call this evening." As  
my red-book was lying on the table at the time,  
I looked in it, from mere casual curiosity, to see  
whether the name of "Gloucester" appeared  
there—but it did not. I concluded, therefore,  
that my new patient must be a new comer. At  
about six o'clock that evening, I drove to Regent  
Street, sent in my card, and was presently  
admitted by the man-servant into a spacious apart-  
ment, somewhat showily furnished. The mild  
refining sunlight of a July evening was diffused  
over the room, and simple crimson window-  
curtains, half drawn, exhibited the glare of the  
gilded picture-frames which hung in great num-  
bers round the walls. There was a large round  
table in the middle of the room covered with  
papers, magazines, books, cards, &c., and in a  
word, the whole aspect of things indicated the  
residence of a person of some fashion and for-  
tune. On a side-table by several pairs of box-  
ing gloves, fells, &c. &c.—The object of  
my visit, Mr. Gloucester, was seated on  
an elegant ottoman, in a penive, postured, with  
his head leaning on his hand, which rested on  
the table. He was engaged with a newspa-  
per when I was announced. He rose as I enter'd,  
politely handed me to a chair, and then re-  
turned to his seat on the ottoman. His counte-  
nance was rather pleasing—fresh colored, with  
regular features, and very light auburn hair which  
was adjusted with a sort of careless fashionable  
negligence.

I may perhaps be laughed at by some for no-  
ticing such an apparently insignificant circum-  
stance; but the observant humor of my profes-  
sion minutely accounts for my detecting the  
fact, that his hands were not those of a born  
and bred gentleman—of one who is the phrase  
is "has never done any thing" in his life, but  
they were coarse, large and clumsy-looking. As  
for his demeanour also, there was a constrained  
and over-anxious display of politeness—an as-  
sumption of fashionable ease and indifference,  
that ate ill on him like a court dress fastened  
on a vulgar fellow. He spoke with a would-be  
elegant, free, and easy, small-swing sort of an  
air, and changed at times, the tones of his voice  
to an offensively engaging softness, which I dare  
say he took to be monstrously insinuating. All  
the little circumstances put together prepos-  
sessed me with a sudden feeling of dislike to the  
man. These sort of people are a great nuisance  
to one since there is no knowing exactly how  
to treat them. After some hurried expressions  
of civility, Mr. Gloucester informed me that he  
had sent for me on account of a deep depres-  
sion of spirit, to which he was latterly subject.

He proceeded to detail many of the symptoms of  
a disordered nervous system. He was tormented  
with vague apprehensions of impending cala-  
mity; could not digest himself of an unaccount-  
able trepidation of manner, which, by attracting  
observation, seriously disconcerted him on many  
occasions; felt incessantly tempted to the com-  
mission of suicide; loathed society; despatched  
his former scenes of amusement; had lost his ap-  
petite; passed restless nights, and was disturbed  
with appalling dreams. His pulse, tongue,  
countenance, &c. corroborated the above state-  
ment of his symptoms. I asked him whether  
any thing unpleasant had occurred in his family?  
Nothing of the kind. Disappointed in an *affaire  
de coeur*? Oh, no. Unsuccessful at play? By  
no means—he did not play. Well—had he any  
source of secret annoyance which could account  
for his present depression? He coloured, seem'd  
embarrassed, and apparently hesitating whether  
or not he should communicate to me what  
weighed on his spirits. He, however, seem'd  
determined to keep me in ignorance, and with  
some alteration of manner, said, suddenly, that  
it was only a constitutional nervousness—his fam-  
ily were all so—and he wished to know whether  
it was in the power of medicine to relieve him.  
I replied that I would certainly do all that lay  
in my power, but that he must not expect any sud-  
den and miraculous effect from the medicines I  
might prescribe—that I saw clearly he had some-  
thing on his mind which pressed upon his spir-  
its—that he ought to go into cheerful society—  
he sigh'd—seek change of air—that, he said,  
was, under circumstances, impossible.—I rose to  
go. He gave me two guineas, and begged me  
to call next evening. I left, not knowing what  
to make of him. To tell the plain truth, my  
suspicions was that he was neither more or less  
than a systematic London sharper—a gamester—a  
hanger on about town—and that he had sent for  
me in consequence of some of those sudden  
alterations of fortune to which the lives of such  
men are subject. I was by no means anxious for  
a prolonged attendance on him.

About the same time next evening I paid him  
a second visit. He was stretched on the otto-  
man, enveloped in a gandy dressing gown, with  
his arms folded on his breast, and his right foot  
hanging over the side of the ottoman, and danc-  
ling about as if in search of a stray slipper. I  
did not like this elaborately careless and con-  
vinced posture. A decanter or two, with some  
wine glasses, stood on the table. He did not  
rise on my entering; but, with a languid air, beg-  
ged me to be seated in a chair opposite him.  
"Good evening, Doctor—good evening," said he  
in a low and hurried tone: "I'm glad you are  
come, for if you had not, I'm sure I don't know  
what I should have done. I'm decidedly low to-  
night."

Having taken the medicine I prescribed,  
Mr. Gloucester, I inquired, feeling his pulse,  
which beat'd irregularly, indicating a high de-  
gree of nervous excitement. He had taken most  
of the medicine I had ordered, he said, but  
without perceiving any effect from it. "In fact,  
Doctor," he continued, starting from his  
supine position to his feet, and walking rap-  
idly three or four paces, to an "old—n. me, if I  
know what's come to me. I feel as if I could  
cut my throat." I inquired some questions  
for the purpose of ascertaining whether there  
was any hereditary tendency to insanity in his  
family—but it would not do.—"He saw," he  
said, "what I was driving at"—but I was on a  
wrong scent."

"Come, come, Doctor!—after all, there is  
nothing like wine for low spirits, is there?  
Come, Doctor, drink, drink. Only take that  
claret"—and, after pouring out a glass for me,  
which ran over the brim on the table—his hand  
was so unsteady—he instantly gulped down  
two glasses himself. There was a vulgar offen-  
sive familiarity in his manner, from which I felt  
inclined to stand off; but I thought it better  
to conceal my feelings. I was removing my  
glove from my right hand, and putting my hat  
and stick upon the table, when seeing a thin  
slip of paper lying on the spot where I intended  
to place them—apparently a bill of profane  
note—I was going to hand it over to Mr. Gloucester;  
but, to my astonishment, he suddenly  
sprang towards me, snatched from me the pa-  
per, with an air of ill-disguised alarm, and crum-  
pled it up into his pocket, saying hurriedly,  
"It's no, Doctor—this same little bit of paper  
didn't see the name of 'T'—the bill of an ex-  
travagant young friend of mine, whom I've just  
come down a cool hundred or two for—and it  
wouldn't be the handsomest thing to let his  
name appear—has you understand?"

He stammer'd confusedly, directing me as  
sudden and penetrating a glance as I ever re-  
membered. I felt excessively uneasy, and in-  
clined to take my departure instantly. My sus-  
picions were now confirmed—I was sitting fa-  
miliarly with a "winder"—a gambler—and the  
bill he was so anxious to conceal, was evidently  
brung from one of his ruined dupes. My de-  
monstrous was instantly fringed over with the most  
distant and frigid civility. I begged him to be  
re-seated, and allow me to put a very few more  
questions to him, as I was in great haste. I was  
thus engaged, when a heavy knock was heard at  
the outer door.—Though there was nothing par-  
ticular in it, Mr. Gloucester started and turned  
pale. In a few moments I heard the sound of al-  
tercation—the door of the room in which we  
sate was presently opened, and two men enter'd.  
I recollecting suddenly a similar scene in  
my own early history, I felt faint. There  
was no mistaking the character or errand of the  
two fellows, who now walked up to where we  
were sitting; they were two sullen Newgate  
myrddons, and, gracious God! had warrant to  
arrest Mr. Gloucester for robbing a man of his  
chair, and staggering a few paces, I knew not  
whether I could scarce preserve myself from  
falling on the floor. Mr. Gloucester, as soon as  
he caught sight of the officers, fell back on the  
ottoman—suddenly pressed his hand on his  
heart—turned pale as death, and gasped, breath-  
less with horror.

"Gentlemen—what—what—do you want  
here?"  
"Isn't your name E.—T.—?" asked  
the elder of the two coolly, and unconcernedly.  
"N—o, my name is Gloucester," stam-  
mer'd the wretched young man, almost inaudi-  
bly.

"Gloucester, ah!—oh, d—me, one of that  
sort of blarney! Come, my ditty scaged at  
last, eh? We've been long after you, and now  
you must be off with us directly. Here's your  
passport," said one of the officers, pointing to  
the warrant. The young man uttered a deep  
groan, and sunk senseless on the sofa. One of  
the officers, I cannot conceive how, was acquain-  
ted with my person, and, taking off his hat, said,  
in a respectful tone—"Doctor, you'll bring him  
to his wife again, ain't please you? We must  
have him off directly!" Though myself a but  
trifle removed from the state in which he lay  
stretched before me, I did what I could to re-  
store him; and succeeded at length. In unob-  
servant of his shirt collar, dashed in his face some water  
brought by his man-servant, who now stood  
looking on, shivering with affright—and endeav-  
ored to calm his agitation by such soothing ex-  
pressions as I could command.

"I hope you'll not treat your prisoner with  
unnecessary severity," said I, seeing them dis-  
posed to be very unceremonious.  
"No—not by no manner of means, if as how  
he behaves himself," replied one of the men re-  
spectfully.—Mr. Gloucester's dressing-gown was  
quickly removed, and his body-coat—himself  
perfectly passive the while—drawn on by his be-  
wildered servant, assisted by one of the officers.  
It was nearly a new coat, cut in the very ex-  
treme of the latest fashion, and contrasted  
strangely with the disordered and afflicted air  
of its wearer. His servant placed his hat on his  
head, and endeavored to draw on his gloves—  
showing sky-colored kid. He was standing with  
a stupid air, gazing vacantly at the officers,  
when he started suddenly to the window, mani-  
festly with the intention of leaning out, and was  
prevented, and immediately hand-off'd.

"I hope you have a hackney-coach in waiting,  
and don't intend to drag the young man through  
the streets on foot?" I inquired.  
"Why, true, Doctor—it might be as well  
for us all, but who's to stamp up for it?" replied  
one of the officers. "I gave him five shillings,  
the servant was despatched for a hackney-coach.  
While they were waiting its arrival, conceiv-  
ing I could not be of any use to Mr. Gloucester,  
and not choosing to be seen leaving the house with  
two police officers and a handcuffed prisoner, I  
took my departure, and drove home in such a  
state of agitation as I never experienced before  
in my life. The papers the next morning ex-  
plained all. The young man "living in Regent  
Street, in first rate style," who had summoned  
me to visit him, had committed a series of for-  
geries, for the last eighteen months, to a great  
amount and with such dexterity, as to have  
till then, escaped detection; and had for the last  
few months, been enjoying the produce of his  
skillful villainy in the style I witnessed—passing  
himself off, in the circles where he associated,  
under the name of Gloucester. The immediate  
cause of his arrest was forging the acceptance of an  
eminent mercantile house to a bill of ex-  
change for £45. Poor fellow! it was short work  
with him afterwards. He was arraigned at the  
next September sessions of the Old Bailey—the  
cause early proved against him—he offered no  
defence—was found guilty, and sentenced to  
death. Shortly after this, while reading the pa-  
pers on Saturday morning, at breakfast, my  
eye lit on the same gloomy announcement of the  
Recorder's visit to Windsor, and report to the  
King in Council of the prisoners found guilty at  
the last Old Bailey Sessions—"all of whom" the  
paragraph concluded, "His Majesty was gra-  
ciously pleased to respite during his royal plea-  
sure, except E.—T.—," on whom the law  
is left to take its course next Tuesday morning."

Transient and any thing but agreeable as had  
been my intimacy with the miserable young man,  
I could not read this intelligence with indiffer-  
ence. Him who I had so lately seen surround-  
ed with the life bought luxuries of a man of  
wealth and fashion, was now shivering the few re-  
maining hours of his life in the condemned cells  
of Newgate! The next day (Sunday) I entertained  
a party of friends at my house to dinner to

which I was just setting down when one of the  
servants put a note into my hand, of which the  
following is a copy—

"The Chaplain of Newgate is earnestly re-  
quested by E.—T.— (the young man  
sentenced to suffer for forgery next Tuesday  
morning), to present his humble respects to Dr.  
—, and to solicit the favor of a visit from him  
in the course of to-morrow (Monday). The un-  
happy convict, Mr. — believes, has some-  
thing on his mind, which he is anxious to com-  
municate to Dr. —, Newgate, September 28th  
182—"

I felt it impossible, after perusing this note,  
to enjoy the company I had invited. I resolved,  
however, at last, to afford him the desired inter-  
view, and be at the cell of Newgate in the  
course of the next evening.—About six o'clock,  
therefore, the next evening, I drove to the Old  
Bailey, drew up opposite to the Governor's house  
which was received by him very politely. He dis-  
patched a turnkey to lead me to the cell where  
my late patient, the wretched Mr. Gloucester,  
was immured in chilling expectancy of his fate.  
Surely horror has appropriated these gloomy  
regions for her peculiar dwelling place! Who  
that has passed through them once, can ever  
forget the long, narrow, lamp-lit passages—the  
sepulchral silence, save where the ear is startled  
by the clangour of iron doors clanging harshly  
before and behind—the dimly seen spectral fig-  
ure of the prison-patrol gliding along with load-  
ed blunderbuss, and the chilling consciousness  
of being surrounded by so many firm's in human  
shape—inhaling the foul atmosphere of all the  
concentrated crime and guilt of the metropolis!  
My heart leaped within me to listen even to my  
echoing foot-falls; and I felt several times in-  
clined to return without fulfilling the purpose of  
my visit. My vacillation however, was abruptly  
put an end to by my guide exclaiming, "Here  
we are sir." While he was unbarring the cell  
door, I begged him to continue at the outside of  
the door during the few moments of my inter-  
view with the convict.

"Holla! young man, there, here's Dr. —  
come to see you!" said the turnkey, hoarsely, as  
he ushered me in. The cell was small and  
gloomy; and a little lamp lying on the table,  
barely sufficed to show me the persons of the  
outfit, and an elderly, respectable looking man,  
muffled in a drab great-coat, and sitting gaz-  
ing in stupid silence on the prisoner.—It was  
his father! He did not seem conscious of my en-  
trance; but his son rose, and freely asked me  
how I was, muttered a few words of thanks, sunk  
again—apparently overpowered with his feelings  
—into his seat, and fixed his eyes on a page of  
the Bible, which was lying open before him. A  
long silence ensued, for none of us seemed able  
to utter a word. I contemplated the two with  
feelings of lively interest. How altered was the  
young culprit before me, from the gay "Mr.  
Gloucester," whom I had visited in Regent  
Street! His face had now a ghastly, cadaverous  
hue; his hair was matted with perspiration over  
his shallow forehead; his eyes were sunk and  
bloodshot, and seemed incapable of distinguish-  
ing the print to which they were directed. He  
was dressed in a plain suit of mourning, and wore  
a single black stock round his neck. How I  
shuddered when I thought of the rude hands  
which were soon to unloose it! Beside him,  
on the table, lay a white pocket handkerchief, com-  
pletely saturated, either with tears, or wiping the  
perspiration from his forehead; and a glass of  
water, with which he occasionally moistened his  
 parched lips. I knew not whether he was more  
to be pitied than his wretched, heart-broken fa-  
ther! The latter seemed a worthy respectable  
person, (he was an industrious tradesman in the  
country) with a few thin grey hairs scattered  
over his otherwise bald head; and ate with his  
hands closed together, resting on his knee, gaz-  
ing on his doomed son with a lack-lustre eye,  
which, together with his anguish worn features,  
told eloquently of his sufferings!

"Well, Doctor!" exclaimed the young man,  
at length, closing the Bible, "I have now read  
that blessed chapter to the end, and I thank  
God, I think I feel it—but now, let me thank  
you, Doctor, for your good and kind attention to  
my request! I have something particular to say  
to you, but it must be in private." He continued  
looking significantly at his father, as though he  
wished him to take the hint, and withdrew for a  
few moments. Alas! the heart-broken parent  
understood him not, but continued with his eyes  
riveted, vacantly—as before.

"We must be left alone for a moment," said  
the young man, rising and stepping to the door.  
He knocked, and when it was opened, whispered  
the turnkey to remove his father gently, and let  
him wait outside for an instant or two. The  
man entered for that purpose, and the prisoner  
took hold tenderly of his father's hand and said,  
"Dear—dear father, you must leave me for a mo-  
ment, while I speak in private with this gentle-  
man," at the same time endeavoring to raise him  
from the chair.

"Oh! yes—yes—what?—Of course," stam-  
mer'd the old man, with a bewildered air, rising,  
and then, as it were a sudden gust of full return-  
ing consciousness, flung his arms round his son,  
folded him convulsively to his breast, and groan-  
ed—"Oh, my son, my poor son!" Even the iron  
visage of the turnkey seem'd darkened with a  
transient emotion, at this heart breaking scene.  
The next moment we were left alone, but it was  
some time before the culprit recovered from the  
agitation occasioned by this sudden ebullition of  
his father's feelings.

"Doctor," he gasped at length, "we've but a  
few—very few moments—and I have much to  
say. God Almighty bless you," seizing my hand  
convulsively, "for this kindness to a guilty, un-  
worthy wretch like me, and the business I want  
to see you about is said, but short. I have  
heard so much of your goodness, Doctor, that I'm  
sure you won't deny me the only favor that I  
shall ask."

"Whatever is reasonable and proper—if it lie  
in my way—I shall certainly," said I, anxiously wait-  
ing to see the nature of the communication he  
seem'd to have for me to execute.

"Thank you, Doctor, thank you. It is only  
this—in a word—guilty wretch that I am!—I  
have—he trembled wretchedly—"reduced a lov-  
ely, but poor girl—God forgive me!—and—  
and she is now nearly on the verge of confinement!"  
He suddenly covered his face with his handker-  
chief, and sobbed bitterly for some moments.  
Presently he resumed—"Alas, she knows me  
not by my real name; so that, when she reads the  
account of—of—my execution in the papers of  
Wednesday—she won't know it is her Edward!  
Nor does she know me by the name I bore in  
Regent street. She is not at all acquainted with  
my frightful situation, but she must be, when all

is over! Now, dear, kind, good Doctor," he  
continued, shaking from head to foot, and grasp-  
ing my hand, "do, for the love of God, and the  
peace of my dying moments, promise me that  
you will see her—(she lives at—) visit her  
in her confinement, and gradually break the  
news of my death to her, and say my last prayers  
will be for her, and that my maker may forgive  
me for her ruin! You will find in this little bag  
a sum of £30—the last I have on earth—I beg  
you will take five guineas for your own fee, and  
give the rest to my precious—my ruined Mary!"  
He fell down on his knees, and folded his arms  
round mine in a supplicating attitude. My tears  
fell on him, as he looked up at me—"Oh, God  
be thanked for these blessed tears!—They as-  
sure me you will do what I ask—may I believe  
you will?"

"Yes—yes, young man," I replied with  
a quivering lip: "it is a painful task; but I will  
do it—give her the money, and add ten pounds to  
the thirty should be necessary." "Oh, Doc-  
tor, depend on it, God will bless you and yours  
forever for this noble conduct!—And now, I have  
one thing more to ask—yes, one thing," he  
seem'd choked, Doctor, your skill will enable  
you to inform me, I wish to know—the death  
I am to die to-morrow?—he put his hand to his  
neck, and shaking like an aspen leaf, sunk down  
again into the chair from which he had risen—  
"Is—hanging—a painful—a tedious—He  
could utter no more, nor could I answer him.

"Do not," I replied after a pause, "do not  
put me to the torture of listening to questions like  
these. Pray to your merciful God, and rely on  
it, no one ever prayed sincerely in vain. The  
thief on the cross—! I altered, then feeling that  
if I continued in the cell a moment longer, I  
should faint, I rose, and shook the young man's  
hands; he could not speak, but sobbed and grasp-  
ed convulsively; and in a few moments I was  
driving home. As soon as I was seated in my  
carriage I could restrain my feelings no longer,  
but burst into a flood of tears. I prayed to God  
I might never be called to pass through such a  
bitter and afflicting scene again, to the latest  
hour I breathe! I ought to have called on sev-  
eral patients that evening, but finding myself ut-  
terly unfit, I sent apologies, and went home. My  
sleep in the night was troubled; the distorted  
image of the convict I had been visiting flitted in  
horrible shapes round my bed all night long. An  
irresistible and most morbid restlessness and curi-  
osity took possession of me, to witness the end  
of this young man. The first time the idea pre-  
sented itself sickened me; I revolted from it.  
How my feelings changed I know not, but I rose  
at seven o'clock, and without hinting it to any  
one, put on the large top coat of my servant, and  
directed my hurried steps towards the Old Bal-  
ley. I got into one of the houses immedi-  
ately opposite the gloomy galleys, and took my  
station, with several other visitors, at the window.  
They were conversing on the subject of the ex-  
ecution, and unanimously execrated the sanguin-  
ary severity of the laws which could deprive a  
young man, such as they say E.—T.— was,  
of his life, for an offense of merely civil insti-  
tution. Of course, I did not speak. It was a  
wretched morning, a drizzling shower fell incess-  
antly. The crowd was not great, but con-  
ducted themselves most indecorously. Even the  
female portion—by far the greater—occasionally  
vociferated joyously and boisterously, as they  
chanced to recognize their acquaintance among  
the crowd.

At length St. Sepulchre's bell tolled the hour  
of eight—gloomy herald of many a sinner's en-  
trance into eternity! and as the last chimes died  
away on the ear, and were succeeded by the muf-  
fled tolling of the prison bell, which I could hear  
with agonizing distinctness, I caught a glimpse  
of the glistening gold-tipped wands of the two  
under-sheriffs, as they took their station under  
the shade at the foot of the galleys. In a few  
moments, the Ordinary, and other gray-haired  
gentlemen, made their appearance, and between  
them was the unfortunate criminal. He ascend-  
ed the steps with considerable firmness. His  
arms were pinioned before and behind, and when  
he stood on the galleys, I could hear the ex-  
clamations of the crowd—"What a fine young man!  
Poor fellow!" He was dressed in a suit of respect-  
able mourning, and wore black kid gloves.  
His countenance was much as I saw it on the  
preceding evening—fairly pale; and his de-  
meanor was much more composed than I had ex-  
pected, from what I had witnessed of his agita-  
tion in the condemned cell. He bowed twice  
very low, and rather formally, to the crowd a-  
round—gave a sudden and glancing glance at the  
beam over his head, from which the rope was  
suspended, and then suffered the executioner to  
place him on the precise spot which he was to  
occupy, and prepare him for death. I was shock-  
ed at the air of sullen, brutal indifference, with  
which the executioner loosed and removed his  
neck-handkerchief, which was white, and tied  
with neatness and precision—dropped the ac-  
cursed noose over his head, and adjusted it round  
the bare neck—and could stand it no longer. I  
staggered from my place at the window to a dis-  
tant part of the room, dropped into a chair, shut  
my eyes, closed my tingling ears with my fingers,  
and, with a hurried aspiration for God's  
mercy towards the wretched young criminal who,  
within a very few yards of me, was, perhaps, that  
instant surrendering his life into the hands  
that gave it, continued motionless for some min-  
utes, till the noise made by the persons at the  
window, in leaving, convinced me all was over.  
I rose and followed them down stairs; worked  
my way through the crowd, without daring to  
elevate my eyes, lest they should encounter the  
suspended corpse—threw myself into a coach  
and hurried home. I did not recover the agita-  
tion produced by this scene for several days.—  
"This was the end of a Fossan!

In conclusion, I may inform the reader, that I  
faithfully executed the commission with which  
he had entrusted me, and a bitter, heart-rending  
business it was!

### AN APPEAL OF THE CHEROKEES, To the People of the United States.

The Cherokee Phoenix of September 11th,  
contains the proceedings of a meeting in Agno-  
lice District, Cherokee Nation, viz: resolutions  
of thanks to "William Penn," and to those Sen-  
ators, Representatives, Editors, memorialists and  
other citizens, who have taken an interest in  
their behalf, appended to which is the follow-  
ing Account:

Friends and Brethren—The occasion of our  
present Address, is one which affects, not only  
the well being, but the very existence of our  
country.

A course of policy has of late been pursued

with relation to us, which we consider to be at variance with the most solemn treaties, and which has filled our minds with painful anxiety.

Oppression is at this moment in vigorous operation, under the appellation of 'Laws of Georgia.' These overbearing and cruel edicts, are evidently designed to strip us from the earth. Under the sable banners of these pretended laws, are already marshalled, for the purposes of rapine and plunder, a host of the most abandoned characters, who drive off our property, break the repose of our families, imprison our persons, and threaten our lives. But these laws grant us no hearing, they afford us no redress.

We consider these things to be flagrant violations of those identical treaties, by virtue of which millions of acres of land, once ours, are now vested in the United States, as the price of protection against these very evils.

We have asked your Executive for the stipulated protection; but it is not granted. We have petitioned Congress; but without success. We have assumed the attitude of abject supplicants, in soliciting that for which we have paid in full; but we have met nothing but mortifying repulses.—We are aggrieved—we are oppressed. What are we to do? Where shall we look for succor? The arm of your President, heretofore potent, to enforce justice, has lost its wonted energy; he cannot help us.

The State of Georgia, in the vehemence of her thirst for sovereignty, has overleaped her bounds. She tramples on our dearest rights, and throws to silence the interrogatories of Justice.

People of America, where shall we look? Republicans, we appeal to you. Christians, we appeal to you: We need the exertion of your strong arm; we need the utterance of your commanding voice; we need the aid of your prevailing prayers.

In times past, your compassions yearned over our moral desolations, and the misery which was spreading amongst us; through the failure of game, our ancient resource. The cry of our wretchedness reached your hearts, you supplied us with implements of husbandry, and domestic industry, which enabled us to provide food and clothing for ourselves. You sent us instruction in letters and the true religion, which has chased away much of mental and moral darkness.

Your wise President, Jefferson, took much pains to instruct us in the science of civilized government, and recommended the government of the United States and of the several States, as models for our imitation. He urged us also to industry and the acquisition of property. His letter was read in our towns; and we received it as the counsel of a friend.—We commenced farming; we commenced improving our government; and by gradual advances we have attained our present station. But our venerable father, Jefferson, never intimated, that whenever we should arrive at a certain point, in the science of government and the knowledge of the civilized arts, that then our rights would be forfeited; our treaties become obsolete, the protection guaranteed by them withdrawn; our property confiscated to lawless hand, and our necks placed under the foot of Georgia.

The improvements we have made, we attribute, in a great degree to the measures originated and carried on under the fostering care of your enlightened President; and associations of pious individuals among your citizens.

If your benevolence responded to our silent petitions, when we possessed no other claims than our wretchedness, and no other advocate than the generous emotions of your own breasts, we feel assured that our appeal will not be disavowed, when we ask for justice at your hands.

Much industry has been employed to misrepresent our condition. Our faults and our misfortunes and our defects, have been magnified; and unfounded odium has been cast upon our name, as if the worthlessness of our character, and the degradation of our condition, could exonerate the United States government from her engagements, and annul the binding force of the treaties.

Sometimes our untamable barbarism, and deplorable degradation are urged against us; and at others, our civilization and our cultivation of the domestic and social advantages, resulting therefrom, are charged upon us, as unparadiseable crimes.

It has been frequently asserted, that we are willing, and even desirous to go on to the west! We assure our friends it is not so. We love our homes; we love our families. We love to dwell by our fathers' graves. We love to think that this land is our great Creator's gift to them; that he has permitted us to enjoy it after them, and that our offspring are preparing to succeed us in the inheritance.

This land is our last refuge, and it is our own. Our title to it has no defect but the inferiority of our physical force, and this defect is amply supplied by our compact with the powerful and magnanimous government of the United States.

Respected and honored friends, permit us to speak plainly. Much has been done against us. Promises, threats and stratagems have been employed. But we are still, unshaken in our attachment to the land of our birth, and we do solemnly protest against the exercise of oppressive measures to effect our removal. We protest against the extension of the laws of Georgia over any part of our territory; against the occupancy of our lands, by United States citizens, in virtue of compacts between the United States government and another nation, with which we have no political connexion, and which possesses no rights, within our territory, against the removal of our boundary lines; and against the employment of money or other bribes, to corrupt our citizens and induce them to become traitors to their country; and against the distribution of our annuities amongst individuals, as being all contrary to the letter and spirit of our treaties.

We are greatly encouraged, in bearing up under accumulated wrongs, to know that our rights are acknowledged and our claims advocated, by a great majority of the wise, the honorable, and the virtuous among the citizens of the United States.

Brethren, while we beg the acceptance of the imperfect expression of our unfeigned gratitude, for past exertions, we ask, with the most earnest solicitude and respect, the continuance of your aid, in every way which your wisdom and philanthropy may dictate. And trusting to the guidance of an all-wise providence, we are encouraged, to look forward, through generations yet to come, in the hope that the Cherokees will be still known on their native soil; that the light of truth which already illumines our horizon, will advance to meridian splendor, and that the magnanimous deeds of the vindicators of our rights will live in the memory and the veneration of our posterity, long after our bodies shall have mingled with the dust.

Signed, by order and on behalf of the meeting,  
CHOSROA, Chairman.  
JOHN WICKLIFE, Clerk.  
JOHN TIMSON,  
SWEETWATER,  
SITUAGI,  
KANEDA.

Joseph Nourse.—Our readers have not we presume, forgotten the persecution of Mr. Joseph Nourse by the present administration. He is now eighty years of age. He was appointed Register of the Treasury by Washington, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office under six successive presidents. But his services of fifty years only qualified him for removal, in the eyes of Amos Kendall & Co., and he was first turned

out and then vilified and slandered, according to the practice of this enlightened reforming administration. His health requiring a change of air, he gave notice that he should be absent from home a short time. He had left Washington but a few days, when an attachment was taken out against his property, at the suit of the U. States, his home was entered, the keys and moveables seized, and he was proclaimed a defaulter by every kennel press from the Penobscot to the Sabine. His accounts have since been audited by an order of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, and on the report of the auditors a decree has been entered for \$11,000 over and above all entries against him. While it is too late to indemnify for what he has suffered, we hope Congress will not allow him to be cheated out of his money, and we hope that the public will not forget this practical commentary upon the boasted reforms of this precious administration.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Sir Walter Scott.—It is with great pleasure that we give place to the following interesting particulars—more interesting when duly considered, than any that have been published of the great and good author of 'Waverley.' It appears that the firm of Ballantyne & Co, with which Sir Walter was connected, and which, through the failure of the House of Constables, also failed a few years ago, have paid in two dividends, the sum of £54,000. Of this sum, the whole was contributed by Sir Walter Scott, except 5,000l. or 7,000l. He has, in addition, paid up the premium for the policy on his own life, by which a *post obit* interest of 19,000l. is secured to the creditors of the firm; and he has furnished the whole of the notes and other addenda of the cheap edition of his works, which has already realized to the creditors a further sum of 35,000l. We understand that the trustees on the bankruptcy estate of Ballantyne & Co. have called a meeting of the creditors, to whom it is their intention to recommend, as an acknowledgement of the sense they entertain of Sir Walter's most honorable conduct, to request his acceptance of the library, manuscripts, curiosities and plate, which he had placed at their disposal.

Disadvantage of being Classical.—The Postmaster at Paris, Me, has informed a gentleman in Boston that several letters, directed to Paris, France, have been received at his post office, have been sent back immediately, first to Portland, then to Boston, thence to New York, and thence to the place of destination. We have Moscow, Athens, Belgrade, Bristol, Vienna, China, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, all in Maine; and one might travel from the land of Canaan to Rome, the Imperial city, wander among the dilapidated columns of Palmyra; weep in Carthage over the Roman edict of *delenda est Carthago*; all in the bounds of Maine. What a classical world we trample over! All Europe and Asia clustered concentrated in Maine!

Portland Daily Ad.

A Russian lady, being engaged to dine with M. de Falleyrand, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, was detained a full hour by some unexpected accident. The famished guests grumbled and looked at their watches. On the lady's entrance, one of the company observed to his neighbor Greek, "When a woman is neither young nor handsome, she ought to arrive betimes." The lady, turning round sharply, accosted the satirist in the same language.—"When a woman," says she, "has the misfortune to dine with savages, she always arrives too soon."

Cholera Morbus.—At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Joannes, on the progress which the Cholera Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travels in Asiatic Russia; his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay Army, in 1818, from whence in 1821, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared in Brussels, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria; it diminished in violence for 3 years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coast of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels; but this supposition M. de Humboldt proves by facts could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where, in one city of 20,000 inhabitants, only 8,000 escaped. On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21,000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,500 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th Sept. to the 11th Oct., one in three of those attacked died. It is also stated that it has recently appeared in the neighborhood of Constantinople; it was at Odessa on the 8th Oct. from whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, and the Southern parts of France, though its effects are suspended by the winter.

Four young French Physicians presented a proposal to the Institute, to request the Government to send them to the countries infected with the malady. The Institute deprecated the present conduct of Russia in marching large bodies of troops from countries infected with it to countries that are not, and more especially as it is historically known that it first appeared and was propagated in India by Lord Hastings' army. Dr. Alex. Trumbull Christie's work was highly spoken of as being the only one in which any positive knowledge could be obtained. The Institute afterwards resolved itself into a secret Committee, to take the subject of the disease and the demand of the young physicians into consideration.

Wansley.—It is stated in the Belfast Republican, that Thomas J. Wansley, one of the crew of the brig Vineyard, now in prison at New York, sailed from Belfast in June last, as appears by the records of the custom house in that town, as the cook of the brig Arthur Donnell, Captain Sweetster, bound for St. Thomas. He is described as follows:—Thomas J. Wansley, born in Milford Delaware, aged 22, height, 5 feet 10 inches, mulatto complexion, woolly hair. The brig Arthur Donnell returned to Boston the latter part of August. It is said he sailed in the same vessel one or two previous voyages.

Execution of George Tassels.—Thus, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, Georgia triumphs in the exercise of her State Sovereignty—but the blood of the victim stains the skirts of her Governor! The authority of the Supreme Court & Constitution of the United States are trampled in the dust, and all this general Jackson will pronounce to be right. But things cannot always remain thus. There is a defilement, terrible to evil doers, in a book not one word of which was written in vain, to which we would invite the attention of those who justify this deed. It is thus written:—"Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it saith the Lord!"

From Cobbett's Journal.  
The reader will see how timely the Prince of Waterloo's grave is the ghost. Where are his forty titles now? How exactly has his fall verified my prediction, addressed to himself in February 1822. He has literally been hooted down by the people. He says (and Peel says the same) that he has resigned in consequence of the majority against them in the house of commons on Monday night. Aye, that is the pretence, but if true, what gave the opposition that majority? Why the cry of the people against the 'prince,' to be sure; but it would not do to say that he was driven out by the people. This would not have suited that precious house neither; and there can be no doubt that it was settled amongst all the parties, that he should go out under this pretence, and that that this the precious house should have the credit of putting him out. This puts me in mind of the naughty Lord Cornwallis, who, when he surrendered his army to the combined American and French armies, wanted to give up his sword to the royal French commander, and not to the republican Washington. He did, however, give it up to Washington, and our 'prince' might as well have given up his treasurer's staff to the people—for it is the people, and not the precious, precious, house, that have taken the staff from him.—Well but who is to succeed him? The latter, sent to the king early this morning, of which the following is a copy, will show who, in my opinion, ought to succeed him.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
Bolt Court, 17th Nov. 1830.  
May it please your Majesty—  
Being convinced that, if I were your Majesty's minister, I would cause to be adopted such measures as would, in a very short space of time, put an end to the burthens which are now a subject of great alarm, as would in a few months restore the country to content and peace; and enable it again to raise its head aloft in the world; being thus convinced, I deem it my duty to your Majesty and to my country to tender my services, and having thus discharged this duty, it only remains for me to add, that I am your Majesty's most dutiful, most humble, and most obedient subject and servant.  
WM COBBETT.

How, upon reading this, the lords and parsons and place-hunting lawyers and all the tax eaters will curl up their lips and toss their heads! What sweet grins it will excite on the Change, at 100's and in the halls of St. James's street! In spite of all this, however, to this (if I live and have my health a few years longer) it will come at last, or something a great deal worse to all these parties will come.

Cure of Corns.—A correspondent of the Lancet recommends the use of caustic in cases of corns; he says—"I applied it (the lunar caustic) thus:—I put the feet in warm water, and allowed them to remain till I found the outer surface of the corn was soft; I then dried the feet, and applied the caustic all over the corn; in a few minutes it was dry; it remained so for ten days, when I removed the black skin and applied the caustic again; and so I continued, till I had completely eradicated the corns. I have tried the same plan with many of my patients, and those who have been sufferers for years—all have been cured; it produces no pain, nor the least inconvenience; and does away with the necessity of cutting, which is dangerous in itself, and likely to produce extensive inflammation, with frequently the loss of life."

We learn from the English papers that the beautiful suspension bridge across the river Yure at Middleham, in Yorkshire, which was finished last summer, fell on November, the 2d. A great number of cattle were passing over at the time, and it is supposed that the vibration from their movement on the bridge caused the chains to break. One of the boats was killed by the fall, and many others were seriously injured.

A learned Judge, who shall be nameless, while trying a case, during his last circuit, saw, just in front of him, a person wearing a hat—his Lordship desired one of the officers to make that man either take off his hat, or leave the court. "My Lord," said the supposed offender, who turned out to be a lady in a riding habit and smart beaver—"I am no man!"—"then," said his Lordship, "I am no Judge."

TRUE REPUBLICANISM.—The following resolution, amongst a number of others, was adopted at a public meeting held at West Chester, Pennsylvania, some time last autumn. It seems to us to embody, with beautiful precision and clearness, the fundamental principles of free government, on which alone it can exist securely or permanently. It deserves to be taken for the text and guide of all our Legislatures.—*National Intelligencer.*

Resolved, That knowledge and virtue in the people are the sure foundations of public liberty and private happiness. Thus impressed, and believing that ignorance is the prolific parent of prejudice and error, leading to ruin, we hold it proper that a judicious and liberal system should be devised and carried into effect, by which every child born in the Republic should be afforded the opportunity of receiving at least a good elementary education, that all may be enabled to know their rights, scan the proceedings of those to whom they delegate power, comprehend the disposal of the national treasure, which is in fact the money of the people, and thereby ensure an intelligent vigilance and enlightened judgment in respect to public affairs, securing that salutary responsibility to the people, on the part of their servants, which is the vital principle that sustains that republican system, and preserves it free from selfishness and corruption.

MYSTERIOUS.—Under this head the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday last says, "we learn from a source entitled to credit, that on Sunday last as some persons were gunning in the woods, about a mile to the N. and E. from the Sycamores, they discovered a grave in a retired spot in the midst of the woods, in which was a square box, containing the remains of the body of a female, the sheet in which the body had been wrapped, of which was written in vain, to which we would invite the attention of those who justify this deed. It is thus written:—"Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it saith the Lord!"

of a man, the joints separated at the shoulders, the elbows, the wrists, the thighs, the knees, and the ankles, was also found lying entirely exposed—much disfigured with mud &c. The flesh of the latter body appeared perfectly sound and emitted no offensive odour. As this matter will doubtless be investigated, we may, perhaps be enabled to give some further particulars."

At the N. E. Lace Manufactory, at Ipswich, Mass. about twenty men are kept employed in washing the plain net, and more than 400 females receive employment in working it with ornamental figures for caps, capes, edgings, &c.

The cotton Manufactory, at Ipswich, employs a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The company have one mill in operation, in which they drive three thousand spindles and employ more than a hundred workmen, and are making arrangements for the erection of another building of equal size the ensuing spring.

The Ex-King of France.—This unfortunate old man, whose misfortunes are of his own fabrication, lives in comparative retirement at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. He confines himself entirely, it is said, to the company of the few gentlemen, who compose his suite. These are—the Duc de Bordeaux, the Duc de Polignac, (brother to the ex-minister); the Baron de Damas; Marquis de Barbancois; Monsieur de Barante; Monsieur de la Villette; Doctor Bougon; L'Abbe de Bourdeville; M. M. Le Gros; Harvey; Barthlemy; Moore; Henri; Gouery; Bonelli; Sainclair; Wagner; Chandelier; Savoye; Zegre; D' Ardon; L. Allouette; and Berthant. The Edinburgh Courier states that the only nobleman, who has called upon His Ex-Majesty is his old friend, the Earl of Wemyss. When he and his household arrived at the apartments assigned for their accommodation, no military honors were paid to him; the few spectators, who were present at the entrance to the palace, observed a respectful silence, and some gentlemen, whom he met in his progress, shook him by the hand. A dinner had been furnished; the royal table was laid for three, and that of the suite for eight; but neither the king nor the Duke of Bordeaux sat down to dinner. Charles sometimes takes a walk through a part of the city, with two or three attendants, and in one or two instances has suffered some inconvenience from the crowd, (not always of the gentlest cast) which pressed so close to him as to require the interposition of the police officers, though they were perfectly orderly. He frequently smiles at the eagerness of the crowd to get a peep at him. He is said, in another of the papers, to be considerably aged since his residence in Edinburgh thirty years ago, and stoops much but walks firmly. "No longer cooped up seclusion by that divinity, which doth hedge a king," or rather hide him from the fair world and its mortal concerns, it is said, he is beginning to exercise the rights of a free subject and exchange civilities with the good-natured citizens of the Scotch metropolis.

Still against Charles X.—The Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X. alias Mr. Capet, have been arrested in Edinburgh and are still held inurance vile, for a debt of considerable magnitude, contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statement, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastille, in 1793, whilst the Bourbon family were flying from France to Germany the whole of their baggage wagons were arrested on the route for debt.—Louis XVIII and Charles X. were both of the party, and prevailed upon Count de Palfaffenhoffen, &c. to become security to their creditors. Several years after, the Count was sued for their debts, and compelled to pay about £40,000, for which purpose he was obliged, in 1804, to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII, the Count applied to his Majesty and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by instalments, and he has since received, in three payments, 50,000 francs (6,200l.). After Charles X's accession the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises, but no money. When Charles fled to this country, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery. The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X. alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session on an early day in December. 50,000l. of the Royal property has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

The ex-Dey.—A correspondent of the Literary Gazette, during a sojourn at Naples occupied apartments in the Vittoria, which was also tenanted by the Dey of Algiers and his suit. The sensation, which the ex-pasha created, was quite astonishing. The gate of the hotel was crowded with idle Neapolitans all day long, conversing with the black slaves, or besetting the carriages of the officers of the suite as they entered or departed. The place in front of the hotel was filled with spectators, scanning with curious eye the upper windows of the room, in which the ladies of the harem were known to be confined; while every lady of Naples, as she rode by in berlin or barouche, gazed upwards in hope of bringing the flowing outline of the lordly Ottoman within the scope of her vision. But the stately Hussein preferred a retired apartment in the back part of the house, where he could smoke his long chibouque unexposed to the impertinent glances of the congregate Gaiours. In personal appearance, the writer says, the Dey is very different from the showy portraiture which a writer in the Monthly Magazine has painted. His beard was grizzled, or "a sable silvered;" and his white shawl turban, crimson velvet caftan, green silk trowsers, diamond-studded dagger, gold-hilted scymetar, exist only in the imagination of the writer of the Monthly Notes alluded to. His rings, it is admitted, were splendid—diamonds of the first water—but his costume was not striking, and, worse than all, was uncleanly. His accoutrements were *outré* in the extreme. In his suite, the Dey had with him his brother, Mustapha Effendi Ibrahim Aga, his son-in-law and "the handsomest man of the set, a fine, broad shouldered, brawny black-bearded Moor, with a manly, good-humored countenance, apparently little capable of the atrocities he is said to have committed at

Algiers." Next there is Ibrahim Effendi, grand admiral; Mustapha Aga, a general; Mohammed Hogia, grand chancellor; and Hassan Bey, the bravest, and boldest, and ugliest human being the writer ever saw, "even among these infidel dogs of Mahoun." In the harem were fifty-eight captives, thirty-eight, of whom were negroes, and the other twenty whites, all under the surveillance of Hiat Pharasi, the chief eunuch. The writer could not get a peep at the females, beyond the glimpse of their figures in the Indian twilight as they ran along the flat roof of the Vittoria to enjoy the evening breeze—the only exercise they were allowed to take. It is said that the Dey is far from regretting the change in his fortunes, but looks upon his dethronement as a deliverance from a post of great difficulty and danger.—He is immensely rich, and has expressed an intention of embarking a portion of his property in mercantile speculations. When told that Charles X. was dethroned and banished his kingdom, he exclaimed "Allah is just! he drove me from my dominions,—now he is expelled from his own." Since the letter was written from which these particulars are taken, the Dey is said to have gone to Leghorn.

Munificent.—Mr. Bloodgood, the Mayor of Albany, commenced his official duties, on New Year's Day, by throwing open the doors of the Debtors Prison, and letting the captives go free. The Mayor himself paid the debt for which the inmates were imprisoned. This was generous and noble act. With a few such examples, the legislature will not hesitate to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name we understand is Robert At, has been arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London, in which he was a clerk, of about 4000l. in money. The principal part of the money he brought, was found yesterday deposited in one of our banks.—N. Y. Mer

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the widow E. Rumney residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Rumney, in Allen street, was burnt to death in a most afflicting manner. Her brother having gone out, she locked the door, as was her constant custom when Mr. Rumney was absent, and on going towards the fireplace, her foot caught in the carpet and threw her into the fire before she could recover herself, being a very stout woman. Her clothes caught, and although she shrieked for assistance, it was some time before the neighbors could get to her through the windows, when they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until she was most dreadfully burnt, on the whole left side of the body.

She continued in this state suffering, most excruciating agonies, until Monday, when she expired. Mrs. Rumney was seventy-four years of age, and has maintained through life, a correct and unblemished character.—Boston Transcript, Wednesday evening.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—We have never been called upon to record a crime more heinous—we have scarcely ever heard of one more deliberate, atrocious and malignant in its character, than the following:—On Wednesday night last, 29th Dec. Mr. Newey, who lived in Harbaugh Valley, in this county, was murdered, together with his wife, two children and one apprentice boy, and the house was afterwards set on fire and consumed. The circumstances attending its discovery are these:—On Thursday morning last, Mr. Foot, who lives about 400 yards from the house of Mr. Newey, with woods intervening, was surprised on rising to find a dark cloud over the house of his neighbour; and his suspicions being awakened by the unusual appearance of the atmosphere, he sent a lad to ascertain if any thing was the matter, who soon returned and reported that the house was burnt, and the inmates probably consumed with it, as none could be seen.

On repairing thither, our informant found Mr. Newey lying on the floor nearly consumed, with his rifle by his side; Mrs. Newey, partly consumed, with stabs in several places; the two children partly consumed, the bedclothes under them wet with their blood; and the old man and the boy both consumed. Appearance seemed to indicate that the wife, sleeping in front, was first stabbed; that the husband, on reaching for his rifle, was prostrated by a blow with an axe and killed; that the two children were killed in bed; that the father-in-law, who with the lad, slept in a chamber above, on coming down to ascertain the noise, was killed as he entered the room; and that the boy, after coming down, and nearly succeeded in making his way to the door which opened to the road, when he was struck down.

By whom the murder was committed is not known. Suspicion, however, strongly fastens upon one Markley, the nephew of Mr. Newey, who five years since, was sentenced by Frederick County Court to imprisonment in the penitentiary for stealing from Mr. Newey a wedding suit of clothes a watch, and \$250. At that time Mr. Newey had just been married. The time for which Markley was sentenced to the penitentiary expired, we believe, on the 25th of November last. After his conviction, and whilst in the penitentiary, he made threats of vengeance against his uncle. Another nephew of Mr. Newey who was sentenced at the same time, perhaps for the same offence, and whose time expired last fall, gave intimations to Mr. Newey to beware of Markley.

It is supposed the crime was perpetrated by more than one. The person of Markley is known to but few in the vicinity—to but one it is believed, (the nephew of Mr. Newey's wife), who was evidence against Markley at his trial, and who is likewise included in that wretch's denunciations.—[Frederick Examiner.]

The Colt.—Jonathan's colt that was chased around the pasture nine times by chain lightning, and escaped triumphant, came into town this morning for the purpose of showing off among the 'cits.' He took advantage of his master's absence and shaped his course in the true path to glory, among the newspaper offices. The sublimity of those places broke two or three panes of glass in attempting to see the end, but the end is not this side of Connecticut, as

far as we know. The horse was gone—  
whence he came or whether he vanished no  
one could tell. The only mark he left (he  
took his traces with him) was a wagon  
shattered to fragments, with the contents  
thereof, to wit, a bundle of provant and sun-  
dry empty boxes and baskets, most incon-  
spicuously deposited in the street. He would  
have carried all clear, but for the saucy in-  
trusion of a baker's cart, which gave him a  
turn-over. Satisfactory evidence was found  
that he undertook the race with malice a-  
forethought, for he had pulled off his fore-  
shoes, to lighten his feet, and stowed them  
safe in a half-barrel measure.—*Transcript.*

A London paper mentions that it had been  
lately decided by the Court of King's Bench  
that innkeepers are liable to make good losses  
sustained by travellers sojourning in  
their houses. The case tried was that of  
a captain, who left his great coat in a coffee  
room whilst he proceeded to the custom  
house, and on returning found it had been  
carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was  
rendered against the defendant.

### DELAWARE ADVERTISER

Principles, not Men.—MORNING.  
THURSDAY, January 30, 1831.

**The Storm.**—On Friday night last we ex-  
perienced, at this place, one of the severest  
snow storms that our oldest inhabitants re-  
member to have witnessed for the last twen-  
ty-five years. About noon on Friday the  
wind came out at North East, and it com-  
menced snowing about sundown, increasing  
until towards eight o'clock, when the wind  
had risen to a gale, and the snow fell in  
clouds. By next morning the snow had fallen  
to the depth of about a foot on a level, and in  
many of the streets drifts were formed from  
four to six feet high. There were very few  
persons from the country in market on Sat-  
urday, which caused produce to be scarce  
and dear.

On Saturday afternoon the snow began a-  
gain to fall with increased wind, and so con-  
tinued to storm, with but little intermission,  
until Sunday forenoon, by which time every  
street and avenue was more or less blocked  
up, and rendered almost impassable for either  
carriages or horses.

In the country the people have suffered  
serious inconvenience from the great fall of  
snow. The roads for several days were im-  
passable, and it was not until the road com-  
panies authorized the employment of a large  
number of hands to remove the snow, that  
they could be travelled at all.

The intercourse between this place and  
Philadelphia was suspended for three days,  
and between this and Baltimore, four days.  
The mail that was due from the latter place  
on Saturday, did not reach here until Tues-  
day afternoon. The northern mail which  
left Philadelphia on Monday morning, did  
not arrive at Wilmington till Tuesday after-  
noon.

We have been told that in some parts of  
the country adjacent, the snow covers the  
top of their hedges from twelve to fourteen  
feet in height.

On Saturday, by the time market was  
over, the snow had so completely blocked up  
the roads, that those who had come from  
the country the night before, could not re-  
turn with their carts or wagons. Not fancy-  
ing the idea of being detained in town for a  
fortnight, several of the most stout-in-heart  
and limb resolved at all hazards to attempt  
a retreat. Having cast their vehicles loose,  
they mounted their horses, and with spades  
and shovels in hand, by the aid of which they  
hoped to be able to cut their way through  
the drifted snow, they started off, full of hope  
and glee. When they had arrived at the  
main outlet, at the north west side of the  
town, they found a bank of snow which bid  
defiance to their courage and might, and  
turning their horses' heads into an adjoining  
field, were travelling cheerfully a-  
long, when lo! one of the party, horse and  
all, suddenly disappeared from the view of  
their astonished companions. The rider,  
very soon made a re-appearance from be-  
neath a snow drift, but the horse was entire-  
ly gone. To explain the matter it appears  
that an uncovered well near the ruins of an  
old building lay immediately in the path  
of the company, and was not noticed until too  
late. The horse, in falling, fortunately  
threw his rider, while he sunk, tail foremost,  
to near the bottom of the well, a distance of  
about 15 feet. This catastrophe put a stop to  
any further attempt to proceed, and after  
hoisting Dobbin from his perilous situation,  
which was no trifling job, they returned to  
town, content to tarry with us until the  
opening of the roads.

**Good news for Farmers.**—A letter from  
London, published in the Pennsylvania In-  
quirer states, that owing to the scarcity of  
grain on the continent of Europe, agents  
have been sent to the United States to make  
purchases of that article.

**Delaware Legislature.**—In the Senate,  
the bill entitled "an act securing to Mechan-  
ics and others, payment for their labor and  
materials in erecting any house or other  
building, within the Borough of Wilming-  
ton," was read and referred to a committee.  
The bill entitled "an act to change the name  
of the Christiansa Presbyterian church in  
Wilmington," passed to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to introduce a  
bill "to legitimize children born out of  
wedlock," which, on his motion being sec-  
onded by Mr. Alrich, was read.

In the House of Representatives on Tues-  
day the 11th inst. Mr. McCauley reported a  
bill authorizing Justices of the Peace and  
other officers to solemnize the Marriage cere-  
mony.

Mr. Kennedy from the committee on the  
memorial of several Justices of the Peace of  
New Castle County, relative to the pro-  
ceedings against constables in certain cases,  
reported a bill.

Mr. McCauley, from the committee on  
the Vestry and Wardens of Trinity Church,  
to authorize the sale of certain property be-  
longing to them, reported a bill.

**Casualty.**—An aged female, named  
Pierce, was found dead on Friday evening  
last, in a lane leading from the Kennasturn-  
pike to the Brandywine creek, a little out-  
side of the Borough. It is reported that she  
died from the effects of cold; but we are oth-  
erwise informed by a physician who saw her  
just afterwards. She had left the house of  
a neighbor only a few minutes before she  
was picked up from the snow, where she  
had no doubt fallen, in a convulsive fit, and  
expired almost immediately. The deceased  
was an able-bodied woman, and not at all  
addicted to intemperance.

**Lithotomy.**—An operation of cutting for  
stone in the bladder, was performed a few  
weeks since by Doctor J. F. VAUGHAN of  
this Borough, with complete success, upon  
a lad about 12 years of age, who had come  
to our poor house for the purpose of being  
relieved of his distressing affliction. The  
operation was performed in a short time,  
and the stone which was extracted is of the  
following dimensions, viz.—weight 1 oz. and  
5 drachms; length 1 1/2 inch; width 1 1/2  
inch; thickness 1 inch. The lad is now en-  
tirely well, and nothing prevents his return  
home but the inclemency of the weather. As  
this is the first operation of the kind that has  
ever been performed by Doctor Vaughan, we  
deem it highly creditable to his skill as a  
surgeon.

It has been a custom, heretofore, for per-  
sons laboring under this disease, in this vic-  
inity, to repair to Philadelphia, and apply  
to some physician who had acquired celeb-  
rity for his surgical skill, for relief. This  
was owing to a misguided opinion that  
our physicians either could not, or did not  
like, to operate in such cases; but we are  
happy to say that there is no ground for such  
an opinion, as relief can be afforded as  
expeditiously and with as much safety here,  
as elsewhere.

The editor of the Gazette and his coadjutor  
at Dover, are out upon Messrs. Huffing-  
ton and Rodney, for the candid and praise-  
worthy course they recently pursued in the  
Legislature, in regard to the vote upon a  
State Convention. The object of these gen-  
tlemen was to ascertain whether the question  
had been carried at the late election by a  
fair majority of the people. As the matter  
stood, there was some doubt about it, but  
when the ballot boxes were brought before  
the House and it was ascertained that there  
was about 400 votes given for a convention  
more than had been returned, those doubts  
were removed and all were willing to yield  
their assent to the correctness of the vote.

We do not believe that there is a single  
member in either House, belonging to the  
National Republican party, who is opposed  
to a convention. This, we have little doubt,  
is also the opinion of the editor of the Gaz-  
ette. But when an opportunity offered of  
finding fault with the proceedings of his op-  
ponents, it would not do to let it slip, and he  
said his honorable correspondent at once  
gave "full tongue" in order to create alarm,  
and induce the people to believe that what  
they had been endeavoring to bring about,  
was now to be knocked, at one blow, upon  
the head. He did really hope that opposi-  
tion would be made by some of our mem-  
bers to a Convention, but the gentleman has  
been disappointed, and we have no doubt  
the bill which is now pending before the  
Senate, calling a convention, will pass by a  
unanimous vote.

**Kentucky Election.**—On the 4th inst. there  
were 3 balloting in the Legislature of Ken-  
tucky for a United States Senator in the  
room of John Rowan. The contest lay be-  
tween the friends of Mr. Crittenden and R.  
M. Johnson—the vote stood thus:

Crittenden.	Johnson.	Rowan.	Wickliffe.
1st Ballot, 68	48	20	1
2d. do. 68	60	9	
3d. do. 68	62	7	
4th. do. 68	64	4	1
5th. do. 68	64	3	2

On the second day there were eight bal-  
lotings without any choice: On the last bal-  
lot Johnson's vote was reduced to five, and  
Mr. Breathitt the Lieutenant Governor a  
friend to the present Administration who  
was started for the first time, had 61 votes.  
Mr. Crittenden's last vote was 67 one of his  
friends having neglected to vote for him.

We understand that a subscription paper  
is in the course of circulation, for the pur-  
pose of raising funds to relieve the distress  
which now exists among our poor popula-  
tion. We hope those who are able will be  
liberal in their donations.

Committees, appointed at a town meeting  
held on Tuesday evening last, have been  
through the borough, examining into the  
condition of the poor. We are informed  
that upwards of one hundred families were

found to be in immediate want. Wood ap-  
pears to be the principal article of which  
they stand in need. Temporary relief was  
immediately afforded.

We understand that Council has appro-  
priated one hundred and fifty dollars to be  
distributed immediately among such of our  
poor inhabitants as are in need of assistance.

**New York, Jan. 17.**  
**Snow Storm.**—On Friday night, about  
12 o'clock, a severe snow storm commenced  
here, with a heavy gale of wind from the  
north-east, and continued with but little in-  
termission until Saturday evening. The  
snow is so drifted, that it is not possible to  
ascertain the precise quantity that has fallen,  
but it is large—probably not less than  
eighteen inches in depth on a level. The  
easterly wind drove the tide in with force  
that many of the wharves were overtopped,  
and the cellars of the margin of the rivers  
were in many instances filled with water.  
We have not heard of any particular dam-  
age to the shipping by the gale, but there is  
reason to fear that vessels upon the coast  
must have suffered, as the cold has been se-  
vere.

**PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY JANUARY 17.**  
Stern winter has come, indeed! "and foul and  
ferce he drives along the darkness I sit."—With-  
in the memories of its oldest inhabitants, our  
city has not been visited by so severe and op-  
pessive snow storm, as that which commenced  
on Friday evening. The snow continued to fall,  
during Friday night and until yesterday about  
noon with unabated rapidity, accompanied by high  
winds, varying from N. E. to N. W. and the  
weather chilling cold. The streets are obstruc-  
ted with banks of drifted snow, four, five and  
even six feet in height, and in some places almost im-  
passable for carriages. On Saturday many stores  
remained unopened late in the day, the market  
houses were nearly deserted by sellers, those of  
them who ventured thither with their commodi-  
ties, asked and received, a considerable advance  
on fair weather prices. The coaches of the Citi-  
zens line for New York, were prevented by the  
extreme inclemency of the morning from leaving  
here.

The city throughout presented an appearance  
of solemnity and desolation, altogether novel and  
impressive.—*Poulson's Star.*

Early on Saturday morning, a whimsical ex-  
periment was resorted to by a shoe-black, who on  
rising, and about to issue forth to polish the un-  
derstandings of his customers, found himself bur-  
ied in his cellar, under a huge snow bank.—  
After many ineffectual efforts to extricate him-  
self from durance, he lustily shouted forth mur-  
der! murder! The alarmed passers hastily re-  
moved the superincumbent snow, from beneath  
which the voice proceeded; and on opening the  
door, honest "boots" port out his grateful phiz,  
and gave due thanks to his astonished liberators.  
*Poulson's Amer.*

**From the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday Jan. 15.**  
A Snow Storm commenced yesterday about  
noon, and has continued, not only without inter-  
mission, but with gradually increasing violence,  
to the same hour today, when our paper went  
to press. It may be aptly characterized as a storm  
not only on account of the great depth of the  
snow, which is already beyond what is com-  
mon in this latitude, but of a wintry blast, cold  
and piercing in an unusual degree, which has ac-  
companied it throughout, and greatly aggravated  
its unpleasant consequences by causing a drift,  
which renders the streets in some places almost  
impassable to pedestrians. We deem the present  
a fit occasion to remind our citizens of the ne-  
cessities of the indigent part of our popula-  
tion, whose sufferings and privations, always se-  
vere, are greatly increased by a state of weather  
which, at the same time that it adds to their  
wants, also represses their exertions to supply  
them. We take pleasure in recording an in-  
stance of prompt benevolence which, if it be im-  
itated as extensively as it deserves to be, must be  
productive of most important benefits.

A gentleman of the bar having generously gi-  
ven eight barrels of flour to succor the distressed  
in this very inclement season, A THOUSAND  
LOAVES OF BREAD will be ready to be deliv-  
ered to the poor at 5 o'clock this evening at D.  
CHASE'S, Saratoga street, corner of Lerew's alley.

### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

#### FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

**Wednesday, January 12.**—In the Senate yester-  
day, nothing of peculiar interest occurred be-  
yond the ordinary routine of business. In Judge  
Peck's case, sundry records of Spanish grants of  
land in Louisiana were put in as evidence, and  
several witnesses, already examined, were recal-  
led, and examined in further explanation of cer-  
tain parts of their former testimony.—This oc-  
cupied the Court throughout the day, till the  
hour of adjournment arrived, when it was an-  
nounced that the testimony on both sides was fi-  
nally concluded. The Court sits again to-day at  
twelve.

Mr. Haynes succeeded yesterday in the House  
of Representatives, in getting a resolution re-  
lative to a reduction of the duty on brown sugar  
imported from foreign countries. Some of the  
friends of the Tariff being absent, the question  
to consider the resolution was carried by a vote  
of 89 to 85 although had there been a full House  
there can be no doubt that the question would  
have been differently decided. As soon as the  
resolution was before the House, Mr. Haynes  
spoke in defence of his resolution until the ex-  
piration of the hour.—The House was subse-  
quently occupied in Committee of the Whole on  
the state of the Union, on the general appropria-  
tion bill.

**Thursday, January 13.**—In the Senate yester-  
day, Mr. Noble presented the credentials of  
the re-election of the Hon. William Hendricks,  
as a Senator for the state of Indiana, for six years  
from the 3d March next. A bill fixing the com-  
pensation to be paid to the witnesses in the case  
of Judge Peck, at \$4 per day, and 20 cents of  
mileage to each, was introduced and read a first  
time. The bill from the House of Representatives  
authorizing an appropriation of eighty seven  
thousand dollars odd, for the construction of  
three Schooners of twelve guns each, for the na-  
val service, had also a first reading, which we  
shall specify when finally passed. The trial of  
Judge Peck was postponed for this day, on ac-  
count of Mr. Tazewell, in consequence of the  
absence of Mr. Wirt, the leading counsel for the  
respondent, from indisposition.

In the House of Representatives yesterday,  
the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr.  
Haynes, relative to the reduction of the duty on  
sugar, was resumed, and Mr. Haynes and Mr.  
Alexander addressed the House in support of it.  
Mr. White of Louisiana obtained the floor, but  
owing to the lapse of the hour, did not proceed  
with any remarks. The House was occupied  
during the residue of the day, on the General  
Appropriation bill, as amended by the Com-  
mittee of the whole on the state of the union. The  
House adjourned while the motion was pending,  
made by Mr. Stanbery, to strike out the \$9000  
for a Minister to Russia.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the U-  
nited States Gazette, dated,

Washington, Jan. 11, 1831.

We have been beset and actually convulsed  
by the rumors which have prevailed in  
the city during the last two or three days,  
on the subject of the dispute between the  
President and Vice President. We were  
told in the first place on Monday morning,  
that Mr. Calhoun had challenged Mr. Van  
Buren, but that no one could be so ignorant  
of Mr. Van Buren's character, as to believe  
that it would lead to any duel. When that  
report died away, we were told that the dis-  
pute had been submitted to arbitration, Mr.  
Webster and Mr. Croxinsfield being chosen  
by the Vice President, and Mr. Archer  
and (I believe) Mr. C. Johnson on the part  
of the President. Nothing satisfactory came  
out of this report. The Vice President ap-  
peared in his seat in the Senate yesterday,  
and exhibited so much composure and equa-  
nimity that a general impression was made  
that the business had been amicably adjust-  
ed. This impression has not been disturbed  
by any subsequent rumors. On the contrary  
it has received something like confirmation,  
from a report that one of the conditions  
which has been agreed to, is, that Mr. Mc-  
Duffie shall not press his amendment of the  
Constitution. This also, may appear strange  
as Gen. Jackson recommends in his Mes-  
sage, the very amendment which Mr. Mc-  
Duffie has reported; but this is the age of  
phenomena. It is whispered that the por-  
tion of the party which desire to see Gen-  
eral Jackson re-elected, think that the reso-  
lution offered by Mr. McDuffie, is intended  
to exclude the General from even the possi-  
bility of re-election. It has been, therefore,  
a theme of so much discussion and uneasiness,  
that the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, which  
was regarded as so offensive to Gen. Jack-  
son, is to be overlooked, pardoned, and, per-  
haps forgotten, on condition that the very  
proposition suggested and recommended by  
the President himself, shall not be pressed.  
I will not pretend to guarantee the truth of  
this statement, which has now obtained cur-  
rency; but if it be true, what is to be thought  
of men who thus play one part before the  
public eye, and sustain a character directly  
opposite behind the curtain?

The subject of the Indians attracts at this  
moment, a great deal of conversation and  
sympathy. There is a Cherokee delegation  
in this city, which has brought on a strong  
and very interesting letter addressed to the  
Cherokees, by Gen. Dearborn, in the name  
of President Jefferson, in July, 1801. In ad-  
dition to this, the delegation has brought on  
the minutes of conference between the Chero-  
kee Chiefs and General Dearborn, while  
Secretary of War; and also a silver pipe,  
given by Gen. Washington, and all the  
proofs which could be collected of the good  
intentions and feelings of the General Gov-  
ernment towards the Cherokees. To the  
letter is attached a bright gold chain, which  
is said to be emblematical of the purity and  
endurance of the good faith of the Govern-  
ment. There are also some Quapaws here,  
who were driven into the Arkansas some  
time ago, and whose lands, where they af-  
terwards settled, had been overflowed and  
ruined by inundations, themselves and their  
families with difficulty escaping on a raft.  
We hear of other tribes coming on; the  
Creeks and Choctaws are on their way; and  
it is supposed that there will be much ex-  
citement here before the close of the session,  
when all the delegations are here.

The House to-day, in consequence of the  
absence of about 20 friends of the American  
System, agreed to consider a resolution, in-  
troduced by a host of Wharves, offered by  
Mr. Haynes, respecting a reduction of the  
duty on imported sugar. The speech of Mr.  
Haynes will be heard through, but whether  
it will be answered is somewhat doubtful.  
An answer may, however, be given, before  
a motion is made to lay the resolution on the  
table, which I consider to be its ultimate and  
inevitable fate.

### OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM NEW JERSEY.

We are indebted to a gentleman for the fol-  
lowing official returns from the State of New  
Jersey—by which it will be seen that the entire  
Clay ticket is elected by a majority of from ten  
to twelve hundred. In consequence of the Anti-  
Masonic ticket, it was doubtful whether Mr. Ran-  
dolph or Mr. Parker was elected. It appears  
the former has succeeded. The ticket is there-  
fore chosen entire.

S. Condit,	14,923	Mr. Jeffereis,	13,086*
I. Condit,	15,268	Mickle,	14,011*
L. Southard,	15,072	Wurtz,	14,051*
J. P. Randall,	14,510	Fowler,	13,936*
R. M. Cooper,	15,150	Parker,	14,361*
Thos. H. Hughes,	15,014	Travers,	13,915*

The majorities in the different counties on the  
highest candidates on the regular tickets, are as follows—

#### \* Jackson Ticket.

	CLAY.	JACKSON.
Bergen County,	195	
Essex,	1363	
Morris,		14
Sussex,		1644
Warren,		396
Hunterdon,		265
Somerset,	81	
Middlesex,	309	
Monmouth,	152	
Burlington,	704	
Gloucester,	297	
Cumberland,	303	
Salem,	196	
Cape May,	129	
	3,729	2,319
	2,319	

Majority, 1,410

**ELECTION.**—The following gentlemen were  
recently elected Directors in the Pennsylvania,  
Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Com-  
pany.

William Meeteer,	Genl. McDonald,
Evan T. Ellicott,	A. F. Henderson,
Manuel Eyre,	Saml. McDonald,
Philip Reybolt,	Thomas Janvier,
	William I. Watson.

At a meeting of the Board the same day,  
William Meeteer, Esq. was re-elected President.

**Georgia.**—Our readers will see, from a para-  
graph in another part of our paper, that the Au-  
thorities of Georgia have executed the Indian in  
whose case the writ of error was issued by Chief  
Justice Marshall. The Supreme Court will as-  
semble to-day, when it is probable that some ac-  
tion will take place on this question. The whole  
of the subject lies in a nut-shell. General Jack-  
son comes into the Presidential chair, and takes  
the oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Con-  
stitution of the United States." He invites Geor-  
gia to acts which are in violation of that Con-  
stitution—Georgia, not slow to act on his sugges-  
tion, goes into the Indian nation, seizes an In-

dian who has murdered another Indian, and who  
according to all usage, is amenable to an Indian  
tribunal, takes him out of the hands of his nation,  
tries him under laws which do not govern the  
nation, and by a Court composed of strangers  
and foreigners, and condemns him to death. The  
Indian appeals to the Supreme Court of the U-  
nited States, as the only tribunal competent to  
save him. That Court, in the exercise of its con-  
stitutional authority, issues its writ of error. A  
law is served on the Governor of Georgia, in treat-  
ment with contempt, and a determination is express-  
ed to resist by force the execution of the judicial  
mandate. The Indian is executed in defiance of  
the Supreme Court. After all this, we hear the  
Organ of the Administration lauding the spirit  
of the Chief Justice. Ridicule and sarcasm  
are cast upon the highest tribunal of the coun-  
try; and a new editor in our city, brought  
hither by the Administration to be fattened out  
of the waste of the public treasury, uses the fol-  
lowing indecent language:  
"From the prompt and decisive course of the  
Georgia Legislature, there is no doubt, but that  
the unhappy malefactor has paid the forfeit of  
his crimes. The writ of error cannot bring him  
to life, if the judgment of the State court should  
be nullified. What then is to be done? Must  
the State of Georgia be punished for a contempt  
of Court in failing to obey the mandate?—How  
is this to be done? We suppose an attachment  
must be sued out against the State of Georgia,  
and like the writ of error be served upon his Ex-  
cellency, the Governor; and as it is impossible to  
imprison the whole State—man, woman and child  
—the Chief Magistrate must undergo the con-  
demnation; we imagine, and this de penance for  
the people he represents, and their Legislature.  
Would it not be well for Governor Gilmer to  
resign, and thus elude the danger that threatens  
him?"

After this language, sanctioned, perhaps sug-  
gested, by the Administration, what hope is  
there of any action on the part of the President  
of the United States to sustain the Supreme  
Court in the execution of the laws?—*Nat. Jour.*

From the National Journal.  
Rumors of General Jackson's intention to de-  
cline a re-election are becoming more prevalent.  
The following paragraph we find in the last num-  
ber of the Cincinnati American:

"A gentleman who left Washington, but a few  
days since, informs us that General Jackson pub-  
licly declines, on every occasion, being consid-  
ered a candidate for re-election. We should think  
it strange indeed, if he should be a candidate af-  
ter his repeated declarations to the contrary.  
Every effort will be made of course by the in-  
fluence-holders to induce him to change his mind  
upon more mature reflection—to yield to the argu-  
ment requests of the people and the critical situa-  
tion of his country. &c. It may, however, be one  
of Van Buren's feelers,—nois verrons."

From the Greenburgh (Penn.) Gazette we  
also extract the following:  
"The idea is becoming very general that Pres-  
ident Jackson will decline a re-election—which,  
indeed, is a natural construction of his former  
declaration and the contents of his late message  
to Congress."

**Copp's Mine.**—The following is stated to be  
the product and expense of working Copp's  
Gold Mine, in North Carolina: The capital in-  
vested in working it is \$20,000; the weekly ex-  
pense for hands, &c. is \$125; and the weekly pro-  
duct of Gold is from 8 to 9000 dwts. On the  
principal vein, the workmen are now 75 feet be-  
low the surface of the earth. A steam engine of  
14 horse power has been erected at the top of  
the shaft (90 feet in depth) to pump out the wa-  
ter.

The Sermon which the Rev. ROBERT AD-  
AMS proposed to preach on Creation, Gen. 1st  
Chapter, 1st verse, is postponed, on account of the  
inclement season, to Sunday evening next, at  
8 1/2 o'clock.

### DIED.

On the 4th instant, at Naaman's Creek, Del.  
THOMAS ROBINSON, Jr. son of Col. Thomas  
Robinson, aged 4 years, 6 months and 29 days.  
"Sweet child farewell, since Heaven forbids thy  
stay;  
Early from scenes of trouble call'd away;  
Released from woe, ere thou hadst learn'd its  
name,  
And joined with angels, ere thou knew their  
fame."

### Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, Jan. 20, 1831.

Superfine Flour, per barrel 6 1/2	\$6 25
Middlings, .....	3 50 & 4 00
Wheat, per 60 lbs Red, .....	1 20
do do white, .....	1 23
Rye, per 60 lbs, .....	65¢
Corn, per bushel or 57 lb, .....	50
Barrel Staves & Heading per thousand	1200

### Notice.

A meeting of the Levy Court and Court of  
Appeals of New Castle County will be held in  
the Court House in the Town of New Castle on  
Tuesday the first day of February next.  
T. STOCKTON, Clerk of Peace.  
New Castle, Jan. 13, 1831. 19—m.

### WANTED.

From 15 to 20 shares of stock in the Bank  
of Wilmington & Brandywine.

### FOR SALE.

10 shares of Wilmington and Lancaster Turn-  
pike stock,  
1 share New Jersey Steamboat do.  
6 shares Kennet Turnpike,  
2 do Wilmington and Christiansa.  
Jan. 6 1831 W. A. MENDENHALL.

### Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at PRIVATE SALE,  
the Farm on which he now resides, in Pencader  
Hundred, New Castle County, and State of Del-  
aware, lying on the turnpike road, and half way  
from New Castle to French-town, adjoining lands  
of William Thomson, Thomas and John Clark,  
and J. Paris, Esq.

### Containing 150 Acres.

Including 982 yards in length and 70 feet in  
breadth that is taken for a rail road, (not yet  
conveyed to the Company.) There is from 40  
to 50 acres of wood land; the arable land is in  
a good state of cultivation, 4000 bushels of lime  
having lately been put thereon. This farm is  
most enclosed and divided by elegant hedge-  
rows; there is a great variety of choice fruit trees, such  
as apple, pear, peach, cherry, apricot, pruen,  
gage, and several of the plum kind. The im-  
provements are a FRAME HOUSE, log kitchen,  
and a number of out buildings, such as a stable  
granary, smoke house, corn-crib, barracks, chair  
house, &c.  
JOS ROOP.  
Jan. 5, 1831. 17—f.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at this Office.

ALMANAC FOR 1831.						
	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6

TABLE OF COURTS, FOR 1831.						
High Court of Errors and Appeals, 14th June.						
Court of Chancery and Orphan Court,						
KENT—8th February and 26th July.						
NEW CASTLE—23d February and 12th July.						
SUSSEX—29th March and 9th August.						
SUPREME COURT.						
SUSSEX—8th March and 11th October.						
KENT—13th March and 18th October.						
NEW CASTLE—23d March and 1st November.						
Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.						
SUSSEX—12th April and 15th November.						
KENT—12th April and 29th November.						
NEW CASTLE—10th May and 13th Decem.						

**DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.**  
 To the perseverance and enterprise of Monsieur Ternaux the French are indebted for the immense improvements they have made in the manufacture of shawls, to which his attention was drawn by the growing race of the Parisians for the products of the Indian loom. At the period when the Egyptian expedition had brought this article into vogue, the species of animal which produces the raw material was absolutely unknown in France; and the first effort of Monsieur Ternaux was directed to smuggling from a town, some hundred werts beyond Moscow, a specimen of the wool. This was executed by one of his riders, who brought the precious bale to the amount only of sixty pounds, concealed in a courier's cushion. The first attempt at imitation was made with this scanty supply; and it was not till after the peace of Tilsit that he was enabled to obtain a second quantity.

A perfect fac-simile of the shawl itself was then soon effected; but the borders afforded a permanent obstacle, in the high price of French labor; this article being entirely manufactured by needle-work. Monsieur Ternaux's next attempt was, therefore, to work the border by the process used in Lyons for the figured silks. The excessive price was, however, still an obstacle to their sale; and an inferior article made partly of silk, by another house, obtained possession of the market. Unsubdued by this impediment, Monsieur Ternaux still persevered, and ultimately succeeded in producing shawls, which, both for the tissue itself, and the beauty of the borders, were not inferior to those of India.

The next object with the manufacturer was to obtain a sufficient supply of the wool; and Monsieur Ternaux having remarked that the Russians, from whom he had purchased it, knew the article by the name of Persian wool, he directed his researches in that quarter; and learned that Thomas Koulikan, in his Asiatic expeditions, had brought three hundred of the goats which produce it from Thibet, and these animals have multiplied greatly in Bukharia, and as far as the province of Kerman. Having thus determined that these animals thrive in forty-two degrees of latitude, and in a climate, from its elevation, much colder than France, and that they also resisted the heat of Kerman, which is in the thirtieth degree of latitude, he resolved to attempt their naturalization in his own country.

To ascertain the identity of the animals, and that these products in Thibet were precisely the same as those in Persia, personal inspection was necessary. For this purpose, Captain Baudin, who sailed for Calcutta in 1814, was charged to obtain the true Thibet wool. An examination of this product cleared up all doubt; but the greater work remained of obtaining the animals

themselves. To this enterprise many difficulties presented themselves, in the distance, the dangers of the journey, and the jealousies of foreign governments. To succeed, required the services of a man of great courage and intrepidity, acquainted with the Oriental languages, and accustomed to perilous and long journeys. It required also the direct intervention of the French ministry, to dispose the Russian government in his favor. Fortunately, the Duc de Richelieu, whose relations with that country gave him immense facilities, took up the matter with warmth; and a Mons. Amadee Jambert (who was sent express) after having been compelled to abandon two hundred goats in the steppes of the Oural, and having encountered the greatest difficulties, from the sickness of the animals, from wolves, from the barbarous hordes inhabiting the country through which he passed, and from hunger and thirst, succeeded in embarking from the Crimea five hundred and sixty-eight animals, two hundred and forty of the pure breed, and three hundred of a mixed race; six Bukharian sheep, eight kids, seven young mothers, and seven males.

By the success of this well-combined and fortunate enterprise, a single manufacturer has bestowed on his country a new and profitable object of agricultural industry; and has enriched its manufactures with a product, which will be a source of labor and profit as long as wealth and taste shall remain in Europe.

But perhaps a greater benefit still was conferred on France, by the effort made by Mons. Ternaux, to improve the breed of sheep, and obtain the finer qualities of wool from indigenous sources. Having made his first attempts at imitating the Indian shawls with merino wool, his attention was early fixed on this product, and the animal from which it is obtained. The improvements of the breed of sheep had been a favorite object with the minister Colbert; and when a certain Mons. Cubot, a cloth manufacturer, was nearly sinking under the expenses of his attempts to make fine cloths in opposition to the Leyden looms, he succeeded in saving his property, by a trick, which perfectly answered his intention. By his persuasion Louis the Fourteenth was induced to wear a coat of this manufacture; and when on a *part de chasse*, to practise very much its texture and colors; the result was, that his courtiers (and their courtiers in turn) all made a point of procuring a similar dress. The cloth sold rapidly, and at a high price; the manufacturer at Sedan was saved, and became the parent of that Rheims, which, for a long time, remained famous for this stuff, which was afterwards known by the name of *silerie*.

To the improvements of the French breed of sheep, Monsieur Ternaux has contributed by the importation of various approved races, from Spain, from England, and from Egypt, and he has published several pamphlets to diffuse a knowledge of the points to be attended to, in the conduct of this important branch of agriculture. To the manufactures of Monsieur Ternaux, dispersed through different parts of France, commerce is indebted for a vast variety of new products; more especially for that beautiful, light texture, now so perfectly imitated in England; which is known of merinos. He also, I believe, it was, that invented the process for stamping patterns in relief, on cloth; for the covers of tables, and other ornamental purposes.

As the popular representative of Paris in the Chamber of Deputies, this gentleman's name is well known to English politicians. He is said to possess immense wealth, and if industry, ingenuity, an enlightened and comprehensive mind, and a patriotism that sees the prosperity of his country in the comforts and happiness of its people, and pursues that object with incorruptible honesty and unwearied perseverance, he is justly entitled to eminence.

**Just Received,**  
 100 yds. Brown & Blue real goat's hair Cambret.  
 250 do French and English Merinos,  
 500 do Venitian & Ingrain Carpeting, by SAMUEL BUZZY, No. 62 Market st.  
 January 13. 18—4t.

**Bateau Found.**  
 Was found, on Thursday, 23d of December, adrift in the Christiana creek, a BATEAU, about 15 or 16 feet long, painted red inside, and white on the outside.—The owner can have her by proving the property and paying charges, on application to JOHN PLATT, Near the mouth of Christiana Creek.  
 January 8th, 1831 18—4t.

**FOR SALE,**  
 THE TIME OF  
**A Healthy Negro Girl**  
 Fourteen years of age, to serve until twenty eight. For terms enquire of JOSHUA CLAYTON, or JACOB CAULK, Near Summit Bridge.  
 Jan. 10, 1831. 18—cow8wp.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at the Black Bear tavern, in Shipley street, a good two story  
**Brick House and Lot,**  
 Situate in the Borough of Wilmington, on Orange street between Kent and Wood Streets. The House is 17 by 20 feet, and two stories high. The Lot is 20 feet front & 70 feet deep, bounded by property of John Gordon and John Fulmer. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. when conditions will be made known.  
 PETER PETERSON.  
 Wilmington, Jan. 6, 1831 18—ts.

**Just Opened,**  
 2 Cases Ladies' Leather Shoes,  
 1 do Boys' Boots,  
 1 do Men's Gum Elastic Shoes,  
 1 do Ladies' do do do  
 Which will be sold very low for CASH, by JOHN PATTERSON, No. 30 Market street.  
 January 5, 1831. 17—4t.

**TO LET,**  
**The Brick Tavern**  
 At Cantwell's Bridge, now occupied by Joseph C. Griffith. Possession given on the 25th day of March next. For terms apply to WM. POIK. Cant. Bridge, Dec. 29. 17—4t.

**SELLING OFF CLOAP.**  
 The subscribers intending to close their business in this place, on or before the first of March, will sell the remainder of their stock (consisting of a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods) at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others wishing to purchase Bargains will do well to call—all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.  
 JOHN R. BOWERS & Co.  
 Jan. 6 17—4tm.

**To Samuel Somers.**  
 Take notice that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, during the present session at Dover, for a bill of divorce, on the ground of ill treatment and desertion of his family.  
 ELIZA SOMERS.  
 Jan. 4th 1831. 17—4t.

**A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.**  
 The subscriber offers at private sale the property on which he now resides, situate in Christiana hundred, New Castle Co. Del. within 8 miles of Wilmington and 2 west of the Kennet turnpike, in a healthy and good neighborhood, containing about One Hundred Acres, divided into convenient fields by good fences and thorn hedge. The land is of a natural good quality and in a fine state of cultivation, with a fair proportion of woodland and meadow, and a well watered.

The improvements are a good two story stone House and Kitchen, of convenient dimensions, a stone spring-house with smoke house above, over a never failing spring of water convenient to the house, a good stone Barn 45 by 35 feet, three stone sheds adjoining the barn, new frame wagon house and corncrib, two wells of water with pumps thereon, one near the kitchen door, the other at the barn. A good apple orchard and other fruit trees. The buildings and fences are in complete order.  
 JOHN DORAT.  
 Dec. 21. 15—4tp.

N. B. Lime may be had in abundance within a miles of said farm, at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

**FOR SALE,**  
 The time of a BLACK MAN, for the term of six years. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, or the Sheriff at the prison in New Castle.  
 WM. BOWMAN,  
 Near Cantwell's Bridge.  
 Dec. 23, 1830. 15—4t.

**Drugs and Medicines, Wholesale & Retail,**  
 M. JOHNSON,  
 No. 90, Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Where she continues to keep a general assortment of Fresh Drugs and Medicines of the best quality. ALSO, a great variety of Fancy articles, such as Cut Glass and Silver top smelling bottles, Cream of Sapp, Bear's Oil, Florida Water, Lavender Water, Cologne Water, Orange Flower Water, Bay Rum, English and American Teeth Brushes, &c. All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Orders from Country Storekeepers and Physicians promptly attended to.  
 Dec. 16, 1830. 13—4t.

**For Sale or Rent,**  
 A House and Lot on the hill near Friends' Meeting house—for information apply to the subscriber.  
 WM. MARSHALL.  
 12 mo 30, 1830. 16—4t.

**FOR RENT,**  
 1. Thibic house now in the tenure of Wm. H. Stayton, formerly known as the Bear Tavern.—Being situated in the immediate vicinity of the New Castle and French Town Railroad, it will afford to a person competent to manage such a house, an opportunity of doing an extensive and profitable business.  
 2. A large two storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the village of Christiana Bridge, now in the tenure of HENRY S. GARDINER.  
 JAMES COOPER.  
 New-Castle, Dec. 27, 1830. 15—4t.

**Russian Isinglass**  
 Of a superior quality, suitable for Cider Refiners.  
 For sale at EDWARD BRINGHURST'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 137 Market st. Opposite the Bank of Delaware.  
 12 mo. 2, 1830. 12—4t.

**For Sale.**  
 A stout healthy BLACK GIRL, 17 years of age, who has 16 years to serve. Apply to JOHN L. ROBINSON, Near New Port.  
 Dec 30 1830 16—4t.

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
 A person competent to take charge of an English School, is wanted for District No. 2, in Brandywine Hundred. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for competency and correct deportment.  
 Apply to EDWARD BEESON or JOSEPH GRUBB, Commissioners.  
 Dec. 50, 1830. 16—4t.

**NEW Drug and Chemical STORE,**  
 No. 137 Market St. Wilmington, Del. OPPOSITE THE BANK OF DELAWARE,  
 Where country Physicians and Store keepers, can be supplied with MEDICINES of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms. Physicians' prescriptions and family Receipts carefully compounded, by EDWARD BRINGHURST.  
 N. B.—A general assortment of Dye Stuffs and Chemical preparations necessary for dyeing.  
 7—4t.

**DRUG WAREHOUSE.**  
 No. 107, Market Street, below Third, PHILADELPHIA.  
 JOSHUA C. JENKINS  
 HAS just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.  
 April 1, 1830. 29—4t.

**AGENCY.**  
 The subscriber offers himself to the public as an Agent for the printing and sale of Bank Notes. He will also sell and procure Stock in the various incorporated institutions in this State, or elsewhere.  
 A full means of giving and obtaining information on this extensive, may be advantageously to persons who may need an Agent to transact business of the above description, to leave it with him. Charges moderate.  
 Address W. A. MENDELHALL, At the office of the Delaware Advertiser, Wilmington, Del. December 9, 1830. 13—4t.

**NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
 John R. Bowers, & Co.  
 Have just received in addition to their former stock a splendid assortment of new and fashionable fall and winter goods—consisting in part of Superior golden, olive and brown cloths, blue, black, green and citran do  
 Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths, Casimere and satinettes, Drab and blue Rusings, Tartan and circassian plaids, English and French merino cloths, German and Tuscan do, Changeable and brocade silks, Italian mantua, leventines and varsettts, Turk and India satins, flosses and gudenaps, Rich dark coloured prints, Canton nanken crapes and crape robes, Norwich trapes, bombazines and circassians, Merino, Cashmere and Thibit long and square shawls, Fancy poplins, barrage and tri-colored, do bobinet and lace vells, Together with an assortment of brown and bleached muslins, Dorchester and sassaparilla tickings, check, plaids, Pittsburgh cords, &c. all of which they invite their friends to call and examine as they will be sold wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices.  
 Nov. 4 1830. 1—4t.

**Look Here for Bargains.**  
 The Subscriber has just received in addition to his large and general assortment, Fall and Winter goods, which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. Gentlemen's cloths and casimere, various colors, Satinets, Bevertans, Camblets and Tartan plaids, Bangup, Genoa and fancy cords, Tullinet and wandswand, Silk and Molestin vestings, Habit and pelisse cloth for ladies, Circassians and bombazines, Levantines and Turk's satins, Grode India and Grode de Naples, Merinos and moles—Blankets and flannels, Merino long and square shawls, Silk casimere and Thibet, A general assortment of thread and bobinet lace. Kiderminster and London—Ingrain Carpeting, Venitian Rugs, Travelling baskets, 1 Case boots, 1 do fur hats, Hanging paper and borderings, With a great variety of other shoy goods.  
 JOHN PATTERSON.  
 N. B. A number of Lots in Holland's Creek Marsh for sale very low, according to plot.  
 Wilmington, Nov. 1. 8—4t.

**Tannery and Farm FOR SALE.**  
 The following described property, situate in the village of Christiana, New Castle county, State of Delaware, is offered to the public as a station very desirable to any one disposed to engage in the Tanning business—on account of the many local advantages it possesses, lying on the Mail route from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and on the navigable waters of Christiana creek, it is at once accessible to either market. The country abounds in bark, furnishing always an abundant supply at moderate prices. The property consists of a neat Frame Dwelling and Kitchen, Brick Smoke house, Carriage house, corn crib, a good and convenient frame barn, and granary and stabling underneath, with all other necessary out buildings. The Tan Yard is composed of 32 vats, a frame beam house, a very commodious bark and milkhouse, including curing shops. In the house are three bark mills to mill modern construction, all in good order; there is a never failing stream of water passing through the yard, which, with a good pump, is amply sufficient for the necessary supply. Attached are twenty acres of prime land in lots under good fence; the whole of the above property will be sold together, or, if desirable, the tan yard and buildings separate. Terms will be easy. For information apply to SARAH BRISCOE on the premises, or to WILLIAM JANYIER, No. 1, South Fifth street, Philadelphia.  
 N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 25th March next, it will be for rent.  
 Nov. 10. 9—2m.

**A Valuable Establishment FOR SALE.**  
 The House No. 64, North East corner of Market and High streets, having two excellent business stands, the one now a Grocery, and the other a Millinery—with a sufficient number of comfortable rooms for a large family.  
 ALSO, the remaining stock of Groceries, in which will be comprised every variety. House and Stock deliverable on the 25th of the ensuing March. The Grocery occupied by the Subscriber has a highly valuable custom. Apply to GEO. LOCKYER, or THOS. M'DOWALL, Esq. Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1830. 10—4t.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A Farm in New Castle hundred, lying on the turnpike road, leading from the Bear tavern to New Castle, adjoining lands with Dr. James Cooper, Richard Simmons (deceased) and others, six miles from New Castle, and two miles from Christiana bridge, containing one hundred acres, including 13 acres of woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and divided into six villages by good cedar and chestnut fence, with a young apple and peach grove. The improvements are as follows: a two story Frame Dwelling House, with 4 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second, with a good cellar, and a well of good water at the kitchen door; a BARN 30 feet by 20, and stabling for 5 or 6 head of horses. Also a granary with corn cribs and gig house, and other necessary improvements. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one disposed to purchase will view the premises. The buildings are all nearly new—the situation is high and healthy. Any person wishing to view the property, may apply to the Subscriber, living near St. Georges, or Abraham Godding living on the farm.  
 ROBT. OCHELTREE.  
 Nov. 15, 1830. 10—4t.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A Farm in New Castle hundred, lying on the turnpike road, leading from the Bear tavern to New Castle, adjoining lands with Dr. James Cooper, Richard Simmons (deceased) and others, six miles from New Castle, and two miles from Christiana bridge, containing one hundred acres, including 13 acres of woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and divided into six villages by good cedar and chestnut fence, with a young apple and peach grove. The improvements are as follows: a two story Frame Dwelling House, with 4 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second, with a good cellar, and a well of good water at the kitchen door; a BARN 30 feet by 20, and stabling for 5 or 6 head of horses. Also a granary with corn cribs and gig house, and other necessary improvements. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one disposed to purchase will view the premises. The buildings are all nearly new—the situation is high and healthy. Any person wishing to view the property, may apply to the Subscriber, living near St. Georges, or Abraham Godding living on the farm.  
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 ROBT. OCHELTREE.  
 Nov. 15, 1830. 10—4t.

**Medical & Chemical Preparations.**  
 FOR SALE  
**JOSEPH BRINGHURST'S,**  
 No. 87 Market St. Wilmington, Del.  
 Superior Peruvian Bark, Agar and Fever Root, Sulphate of Quinine, Cinchona and Morphium, Soda and Salitres powders, Anti-Dyspeptic, Rheumatic and Croup Pills, Wistar's and Fectoral Assesages, and Jujube paste, FOR COUGH, Solidified Balsam Capivi, Superior Cream and Naples Soaps, for Shaving, Bear's Oil, Cologne Water, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Dugdale's Embrocation or Anti-Rheumatic Oil, Pearl Powder, Fleah, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dr. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER, Cut Glass, Silver-top Smelling Bottles, Toilet Bottles, Medicine Spoons, Durable Patent Medicines by the gross, dozen or singly, Slippery Elm in Bark or Powder, MEDICAL HERBS, Lenitive Electuary, Hops and Station's Patent and common Trusses, American and German LANCET BLADES, NEW PREPARATIONS—Piperine, Iodine and its various compounds, Chloride of Lime, Chloride Soda, which is used to remove the color of bad ulcers, and disposes them for healing, Adhesive Plaster, spread on Muslin, PERKINS' PATENT BLISTER CLOTH, SWAIM'S PANACEA, and Vermifuge, Alternative Syrup for Scrophula, &c. Extracts of Hemlock, Night shade, Savin, Dandelion, &c. together with all the articles in his line. Wholesale & Retail.  
 12 mo. 2, 1830. 15—4t.

**MILLINERY.**  
 L. & I. STIDHAM  
 RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they continue to execute orders for Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, in the latest fashions. Leghorn, Gimp, and Straw bonnets and hats are whitened and made up in the best and most fashionable manner. Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest notice.  
 June 24. 35—4t.

**GENERAL REGISTER,**  
 In which Subscribers' occupations &c are inserted without charge.  
**Dry Goods Merchants,**  
 John R. Bowers & Co. No. 87 market-st.  
 Samuel Busby, 62, market street.  
 John Patterson, 30 market street.  
 William McCaulley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.  
 Allan Thomson, 43 market st.  
 William Bassett, 82 Market-st.

**Grocery Stores,**  
 Joseph Mendinhal & Co. corner of King and second streets.  
 James Brown, 8 High st.  
 John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.  
**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.**  
 James L. Devou, No. 3 West High st.  
 Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.  
 Val. M'Neal & Son, 98 and 100 market st.  
 William M'Neal, 170 king st.  
 James Grubb, front at between market and king.

**Tailors.**  
 Ford & Conway, corner of King and Third.  
 Isaac Spear, No. 79 market st.  
 James Simpson, 106 market st.  
 Bernard Fischer, third st. near Market.

**Millinery and Fancy Stores.**  
 L. & I. Stidham, No. 1 east high st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.

**Soap & Candle Manufacturers.**  
 Hainton & Bancroft, corner of third and orange sts.  
 Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tat mall streets.

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

**Druggists and Chemists.**  
 Joseph Bringhurst, No. 87 market st.  
 Edward Bringhurst, No. 137 market st.  
 Margaret Johnson, No. 90 Market Street.

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

**Wheelwrighting & Plough making.**  
 Abraham Alderdee, corner of market and water streets.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 MACHINE CARDS.—William Marshall maker, at the old and long established stand, No. 40, west high st.  
 Anthony M' Reynolds—Coach-maker corner of french and high streets.  
 Moses Banister—Manufacturer of Mattresses, on Quaker Hill, near Mrs. Dauphin's.  
 Silver Smith and Jeweller.—Joseph Draper, No. 77, market st.  
 Currier.—James Webb, high, between orange and shipley streets.  
 Baker.—Miller Daunt, 105 shiply st.  
 Surveyor of Land and Conveyancer.—Lea Pusey, 122 market st.  
 Iron and Coal Merchant.—Thomas Garrett Jr. 39 shipley street.  
 Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron manufacturer, No. 47, market street.  
 Jacob Alrichs, Machine maker, corner of shipley and broad st.  
 Iron Foundry.—Mahon Betts, corner of orange and kent sts.  
 Patent Hay and Grain Rakes, and Patent Grain Cradles.—Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike Creek Mills.  
 China, Glass and Queensware store.—David Smyth, 68 market st.  
 Joel Swayne.—keeper of a nursery of fruit trees near Centre Meeting house, Christiana hundred.