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POETRY.

LINES

Written in an Album, under a painting of a Rose and Butter-fly.

To such as gaze with heedless eye,
This insect recalls but a painted fly,
And these beautiful buds at best disclose
The petals of an opening rose.
Other thoughts are awakened in those who survey
With expanded minds what those objects display.

The rose is an emblem of life and youth,
Of glowing hopes and vigorous truth:
Sweet is the odor its sweetest shed,
Rich the green of its leaves outspread,
Lovely the units which its petals adorn,
Keen for defense stands each pointed thorn.
This rose is an emblem of human fate,
Its bloom is swept by the stormy blast;
With a deadly hue are its leaves dyed,
These fade, they wither, and quickly decay,
Till like fruitless hopes, they have flitted away!

But thou! bespangled with crimson and gold,
What do thy gorgeous wings unfold?
When thy course of life began,
Wast thou not a worm? and what is man?
On earth thy pathway lowly lay,
To feast, to hunger, and to cold a prey;
Retiring then to thy silent tomb,
Thou didst wait thy joyous release from gloom,
Quickly thy elements of darkness were riven,
And pinions of glorious plumage given;
Wave thou but these as the breezes rise,
They launch thee aloft in the golden skies.

Thus mortals grovel on the earth,
Engrossed by its cares and thrall'd from birth;
Thou! to the darksome grave thy decline,
But oh! their change, how much nobler than thine!
Eternal life, with immortal powers,
Ineffable joys, are ours, are ours!
How awful the thought, that these may be
Everlasting inflictions of misery,
If we neglect, for earth's vain toys,
To secure a claim to eternal joys.

SONG TO A SERENADER IN FEBRUARY.

Air—'Why hast thou taught me to love thee?'
Dear minstrel, the dangers are not to be told
Of those strains that have trebly undone me,
A victim to pity, to love, and to cold,
I'll be dead by the time thou hast won me!

Oh! think for a moment—'whoever thou art,
On the woes that beset me together,
If thou wilt not consider the state of my heart,
Oh! think of the state of the weather.

How sweetly around me the night breezes blow,
How sweetly thy parting note hingers—
Ah! would that the glow of my heart could be
A share of its warmth to—my fingers!
But though she who would watch while the
nightingales sing,
Should scorn to let cold overcome her,
Though, like other sweet birds, you begin in the
Spring,
I can't fall in love till the Summer!

THE ARCHER BOY.

Written by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, and sung by Miss
Love, in the Play of "The Partisans."
Oh! chide him not, the Archer Boy,
Since he is beauty's richest treasure;
His very years are drops of joy,
His sighs are but the breath of pleasure,
A transient shower of April skies,
The darkest storm that e'er him flies.
Then chide him not, the Archer Boy,
Thou' changing is each rainbow feather;
Who would the fairy brood destroy,
That love's bright wing collects together?
Oh! chide him not, sweet Archer Boy.

ON THE SUBJECT OF PRAYER.

There is something in irreverence and impiety, when openly and daringly expressed which must excite the astonishment and abhorrence even of those who are blindly led by the delusive light of human reason. The following passage, taken from a paper published at New Harmony in the state of Illinois, strikes me as containing sentiments and expressions of a most presumptuous, I may say, of a most reprehensible character—sentiments to my mind, destructive of moral principle, of religious duty, and of all the firm and better feelings of our nature. When speaking with levity of the sabbath, as a day of worship, the writer adds, "even if I knew that a sentient immaterial Deity existed such as I could address, I would never praise him, nor pray to him, nor express my admiration of his perfections nor my devotion to his will. I conceive an all-wise being to be infinitely above all such selfish motives as the desire of praise, the love of admiration and the incense of worship. What I am, he must know; what I feel he must appreciate. Why should I confess my sins or express my gratitude."
Now, I am not what is called a professor of religion. I speak this with deference and humility: I utter it as a confession, not as a boast. I belong (perhaps unhappily) to no particular

religious denomination, am a bigot to no creed, I believe in the exclusive efficacy of any particular form of worship. Yet I consider prayer not only a sacred duty, but an inestimable privilege. It is the dictate of nature, delightful in prosperity, regardless in distress, which neither elevate the mind, nor purify the heart; but that deep and heartfelt communion which gives to humility power, and to weakness strength, which adds gratitude to faith, and confirms the spirit in its immortal hope.
Can it be possible that human beings, frail, helpless, dependent, fated to die, yet destined to a fearful immortality, should voluntarily deny themselves the sustaining hope, the never-failing consolation which springs from this communion with their God, this worship of their Maker? It is irrational, I should say impossible. It has been said that no man ever died an Atheist. I doubt whether any man ever lived an Atheist. Even scepticism of a less hardened character, is but a delusion of pride, a worldly conceit, a vain, a miserable boast. We cannot resist the consciousness of the existence of a Supreme being. We cannot resist the conviction of a future state. We cannot stifle the knowledge of our own transgression, nor can we renounce the hope of life hereafter.

It is for who would leave,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being?
This life, then, is but the commencement of our existence; the passage and the prelude to that future which is to know no End. One internal evidence of this is the unstable and unsatisfying nature of its best and highest enjoyments. Who is there that has not felt the truth of the explanation that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Who is there that has never occasionally felt the utter insignificance of all this boasted world can give or take away? Ask of him that is truly wise where happiness dwells, and he will turn from this dim spot, which men call earth, and point, like Anaxagoras, to the heavens!

A sentiment of religion, independent of revelation, is happily implanted in our nature. The beauty of the earth, the magnificence of the heavens, awakens it in our bosoms, and the mind delighted or astonished, turns from the contemplation of the works of Nature, to the worship of Nature's God. It is not however, in populous cities, nor among the rich and the wise, that this sentiment operates with its greatest force, or exists in its greatest purity. The passions of a multitude are contagious—they are springs of action, always predominant, often vicious. They have no time for reflection, but little for the practice of virtue. "The rich unprofitably repose upon their possessions in this world and the wise abuse, in doubt and dispute their vain superiority of knowledge and wisdom."

But it is in the country, in new and thinly populated districts, aloof from the jarring passions of avarice and ambition, that the mind turns with its active reverence to the contemplation of the Deity, as manifested in the works of nature. Who can reflect upon the order and beauty of the seasons without exclaiming,
"These are thy changes, Almighty father! these are but the varied God! the rolling year is full of thee."

How astonishing then to hear sounds of impiety breathing from the wilderness, where the religion of the heart most securely dwells. There is to me something peculiarly impressive and sublime in the silence and solitude of a desert.—The vastness of nature takes possession of the mind, and the little ambitious schemes of man become wonderfully magnificent. A sentiment of piety, a feeling of religious awe, steals upon the heart and subdues its pride. We look around us and behold, not the works of man, but of Omnipotence!—forests immeasurable, the growth of a thousand years—mountains, and monuments perhaps of the birth of time; and streams that have flowed in silence from eternity! Who, amid such scenes as these, can withhold his tongue from uttering,
"These are thy glorious works! parent of good! Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wonderful fair; thyself how wonderful then!"

The book of nature is indeed open to all, but its material beauties are hid from those who reside in cities; and it is the silent contemplation of the wonders of the visible and material world that elevates the mind to that which is invisible, and impresses it with a religious sentiment. Religion emphatically dwells in the country—the fields are her habitations, the groves her temple, the starry heavens her canopy. The forests are vocal in her praise, and the winds of heaven bear upon their wings the incense of her altars. Let those who are charmed with the elaborations of art, or allured by the glittering vanities of the world, reflect upon the following beautiful expressions of the scriptures.
"Behold the lilies of the valley, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."
Of those, therefore, who are enabled to choose their residence, but few I should suppose—would take up their abode in a dense and populous city, amid the artificial and sophisticated forms of feeling, and of life; amid the contrasted objects of wretchedness and pride, of magnificence and misery. And to those few, the lines of the Minstrel seem particularly addressed—
"Oh! how canst thou renounce the boundless store Of charms, which nature to her votary yields! The warbling woodland, the resounding shore, The pomp of groves and garniture of fields, All that the genial ray of morning gilds, And all that echoes to the song of even; All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields, And all the dread magnificence of heaven, Oh! how canst thou renounce: and hope to be forgiven?"

For myself, I have, indeed, a strong, and I trust an abiding attachment that is strengthened by a thousand youthful and pleasing associations, and confirmed, I had almost said, by a sentiment of gratitude: for it is to its delightful and romantic scenery, its peaceful occupations and silent shades, that I am indebted for the habit of thought and reflection, and for whatever I possess of taste, of knowledge or of virtue.
Live so well that if any speak ill of you none will believe it.

THE WEDDING RING.

"Think Well on it."

Reasons for the use of the Wedding Ring in the Marriage Ceremony, by the Rev. George Montgomery West, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, and late of Cork.
1. As by turning a ring forever no end can be found, so the friendship cemented by marriage should be endless and perpetual, not even broken off finally by the interruption of death, but the marriage party separating merely during the night of the grave, in sure and certain hope of meeting again on the following of a glorious resurrection, when all that was pure and lovely in the union, shall be more so still, with the high additional perfection of continuing uninterrupted throughout the endless round of a blessed immortality.

2. As the marriage ring should be made of pure gold, which is the most pure or simple of all metals, so the marriage union, cemented by that impressive pledge given and received, should be pure in its origin, pure in its continuance, and so pure in all its motives as to contrast the contracting parties from all impurities founded upon gross or carnal principles, and as nearly as possible resembling the love of Christ for his spouse the Church, who so loved the Church that he gave himself for it.

3. As gold of which the marriage ring should be made, is esteemed the most valuable of all metals, so the love and friendship implied in the marriage ring should ever be considered as infinitely more valuable than any other system of which human nature is capable.
4. As gold is the most compact or least porous of metals, so the marriage love and friendship should be so closely cemented by the blending into each other of all the kind and good affections of the parties, as to leave no possible opening for the introduction of any strange or forbidden affection: Each party should always be prepared to say of the other
"Thy loveliness my heart hath pre-possessed,
And left no room for any other guest."

5. As gold, by the action of the most intense heat, even in a crucible, cannot lose any particle of its original weight and worth, but comes out of the crucibles as heavy and as valuable as when it was put in, losing nothing in consequence of the fiery ordeal, except whatever portion of dross or alloy may have been incorporated with the pure metal; so the most severe afflictions and fiery persecutions, which may be the portion of the marriage parties, during some of the changes and chances of this mortal life, should never be able to deteriorate or take from the marriage union any part of its intrinsic worth or beauty, but the parties should rise from the furnace of affliction and the disjunctors of the grave without having lost any thing except the grosser particles of earth and sin, which may have unhappily attached themselves to the mystic union which was intended to secure their felicity.

6. The marriage ring should be perfectly plain, that is, no chased, raised or artificial work should appear on its surface—implying, that the marriage union should not be the result of any artifice on account of wealth, equipage, honor, or the undue influence of friends, but the plain result of an honorable and religious affection between the contracting parties and that God who first instituted the holy estate of matrimony.

7. As gold is an incorruptible metal, that is, if thrown into the mire, or embedded in the most impure soil, it will never become corrupt, corroded, or imbedded one speck of rust or impurity, so should the marriage love and friendship, however it may be sometimes obliged to descend from the elevation of affluence into the deepest valley of penury or distress, be doomed "To waite its sweetness on the desert air," be incarcerated within the gloomy confines of the prison cell, or associate with the poor, the mean, or the illiterate; still like its incorruptible emblem, should it continue as bright and beautiful as ever.
8. As gold is the most ductile of all metals, so that an ounce can be beaten out to cover an acre of land, or gild a finely attenuated thread to embrace the circumference of the world's surface, so should the results of the marriage union fulfill the original command, to increase, multiply and cover the earth with "The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold."
9. As the marriage ring exhibits nothing to imply pre-eminence of the one party over the other, notwithstanding that the word *obey* is applied to the Lady rather than the Gentleman, yet the Gentleman should ever recollect, that as in forensic courts, especially Courts of Equity, the plaintiff must appear with what is called "clean hands," in other words have fully done his part and duty, so before the husband can have any right to *command*, or the wife be under obligation to *obey*, he must remember the rest of his love and sincerity, which is given in Holy Scriptures, viz.—"Husbands love your wives, as Christ loved the Church, how did Christ prove his love for the Church? by dying for it. When a love, of which this is the model, predominates in the husband's heart, he can require no obedience from his wife, but what she will ever feel it to her honor, privilege and delight to render.
When a lady "reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests" the foregoing, with all its implied suggestions and endearments, and then glances at the honored finger which bears the pure insignia of such voluminous delight and serious responsibility, how inexpressibly happy she must feel that she can be at all times, and under all circumstances, the bearer of so dear and portable a pledge of all that constitutes real terrestrial felicity; and may she often recur to the title or motto, and "Think well on it."
"This love worth commending,
Still beginning, never ending."

SAGACITY OF DOGS.

Many of the inferior animals have a distinct knowledge of time. The sun appears to regulate the motions of those which leave their homes in the morning, to return at particular hours in the evening. The Kamshatka dogs are probably influenced in their autumnal return to their homes by a change of temperature. But in those animals possessing the readiest conceptions, as in the case of dogs in a highly civilized country, the exercise of this faculty is strikingly remarkable. Mr. Southey, in his *Orioniana*, relates two instances of dogs who had acquired such a knowledge of time as would enable them to count the days of the week. He says: "My grandfather had one which trudged two miles every Saturday to enter for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example. A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon Friday." The same faculty of recollecting intervals of time exists, though in a more limited extent, in the horse. We knew a horse (and have witnessed the circumstance) which, being accustomed to be employed once a week on a journey with the newsmen of a provincial paper, always stopped at the houses of the several customers, although they were sixty or seventy in number. But further, there were two persons on the route who took one paper between them, and each claiming the privilege of having it first the alternate Sunday. The horse soon became accustomed to this regulation, and although the parties lived two miles distant, he stopped once a fortnight at the door of the half customer at Thorpe, and once a fortnight at that of the other half-customer at Chertsey, and never did he forget this arrangement, which lasted several years, or stop unnecessarily when he once thoroughly understood the rule.
Dr. Gall says that dogs "learn to understand not merely separate words or articulate sounds, but whole sentences expressing many ideas."—Dr. Elliotson, the learned translator of Blumenbach's Philosophy, quotes the following paragraph from Gall's *Traite des Fonctions du Cerveau*, without expressing any doubt of its correctness:—"I have often spoken intentionally of objects which might interest my dog, taking care not to mention his name, or make any intention or gesture which might awaken his attention. He however, showed no less pleasure or sorrow, as it might be, and indeed, manifested by his behaviour, that he had understood the conversation which concerned him. I had taken a bitch from Vienna to Paris, in a very short time she comprehended French as well as German, of which I satisfied myself by repeating before her whole sentences in both languages." We have heard an instance of this quickness in the comprehension of languages which is very remarkable. A mongrel, between the shepherd's dog and terrier, a great favorite in a farm-house, was standing by while his mistress was washing some of her children. Upon asking a boy whom she had just dressed, to bring his sister's clothes from the next room, he pointed and hesitated. "Oh, then," said the mother, "Mungo will fetch them." She said this by way of reproach to the boy, for Mungo had not been accustomed to fetch and carry. But Mungo was intelligent and obedient; and without further command he brought the child's frock to his astonished mistress. This was an effort of imagination in Mungo, which dogs certainly possess to a very considerable degree. He had often observed, doubtless, the business of dressing the children; and the instant he was appealed to, he imagined what his mistress wanted.

Every one knows the anxiety which dogs feel to go out with their masters, if they have been accustomed so to do. A dog will often anticipate the journey of his owner, and guessing the road he means to take, steal away to a considerable distance on that road to avoid being detained at home. We have repeatedly seen this circumstance. It is distinctly an effort of the imagination, if it be not an inference of reasoning.
Lunatics has made it a characteristic of dogs that "they bark at beggars;" but beggars are ragged, and sometimes have the look of wildness which equalled poverty produces; and then the imagination of the dog sees, in the poor mendicant, a robber of his master's house, or one who will be cruel to himself—and he expresses his own fears by a bark. A dog is thus valuable for watching property in proportion to the ease with which he is alarmed. One of the greatest terrors of a domesticated dog is a naked man, because this is an unaccustomed object. The sense of fear is said to be so great in this situation, that the fiercest dog will not even bark. A tan-yard at Kilmarnock in Ayrshire was a few years ago extensively robbed by a thief, who took this method to overcome the courage of a powerful Newfoundland dog, who had long protected a considerable property. The terror which the dog felt at the naked thief was altogether imaginary, for the naked man was less capable of resisting the attack of the dog than if he had been clothed. But then the dog had no support in his experience. His memory of the past did not come to the aid of that faculty which saw an unknown danger in the future. The facilities of quadrupeds, like those of men, are of course mixed in their operation. The dogs who watch by his master's grave, and is not tempted away by the carcases of the living, employ both his memory and his imagination in this act of affection. In the year 1827 there was a dog constantly to be seen in St. Bride's churchyard, Fleet-street, which for two years refused to leave the place where his master was buried. He did not appear miserably; he evidently recollected their old companionship, and he imagined that their friendship would again be renewed. The inhabitants of the houses round the church, daily fed the poor creature, and the sexton built him a little kennel. But he would never quit the spot;—and there he died.

From the *Transylvanian*.
ANECDOTE OF AN EARLY SETTLER OF KENTUCKY.
The late John Haggin, Esq. of Mercer county, came to Kentucky at an early period. On his arrival the few inhabitants resided principally at Harrodsburgh and Boonsborough. Lexington had not then been settled. Mr. Haggin, desirous of commencing the cultivation of the fertile land in this region of country, made some entries, that is, purchased several tracts from government; among the rest, one at a place near where Harrison, Bourbon, and Fayette counties unite. He commenced the improvement of the place, removed some of the trees, erected a small log house, and brought to his new residence some furniture; among other things a few iron kettles, to be used in making sugar from sugar trees, which were then and are now abundant in that county. Owing to the want of roads, and means of transportation, heavy iron utensils were of great value, and but few persons had or could procure them. Shortly after Mr. Haggin commenced working on his new place, the hostility of the savages became so alarming that he was constrained to abandon his cabin and seek security in the fort at Harrodsburgh. Previously,

however, to his departure, he used the precaution of burying his kettles. He was accompanied to Harrodsburgh by his wife and one child, a daughter, who is now residing in Woodford county, united in marriage to a gentleman of respectability.
Mr. Haggin spent the winter with his family in the fort, where they were somewhat incommoded by the crowd of persons within so small a place. In the Spring, perceiving no indications of the savages in the vicinity, and desirous of getting out of the fort, he erected a cabin in the valley near the stream leading from the big spring towards the fort, on the side next to where the town of Harrodsburgh now is, situated less than a quarter of a mile distant from the fort, (the fort being on an eminence) but directly in view. Mr. Haggin and family spent the Summer at their little tenement; engaged in domestic concerns, and in cultivating a small portion of land; released, however, from the confinement of the fort, but under continual apprehensions of a visit from the Indians. Each morning before the door was unbarred they peeped out of the cabin "illumin'd by many a craney" to spy out the insidious enemy, who, it was feared, might be lurking about behind logs and trees ready to rush in and murder the family. They remained, however, in a great measure uninterrupted until fall, when Mr. Haggin determined to revisit this place on this side of the river for the purpose of removing some of his kettles to Harrodsburgh, preparatory to making sugar in the winter. He set out in company with an active woodman that he had hired to assist him. On the second day they came in sight of Mr. Haggin's place, in the edge of what is now Harrison county; they were riding slowly and cautiously along, watching for enemies, when, looking forward to the place where the cabin had stood, they perceived that it had just been burned down, and saw three or four Indians setting near the ruins.
Haggin proposed to his companion that they should fall back and prepare themselves, and then return and give the Indians battle. They retreated a few hundred yards, dismounted, to keep off their exterior clothing, retaining only their shirts, leggings and moccasins, tied their other clothing on their horses and turned them loose, intending in case of a retreat to regain their horses; but if they could not succeed in that, they deemed it prudent to be lightly clothed that they might fly with more celerity. Having examined their rifles and seen that every thing was in order, they set out to attack the enemy. It was arranged that Haggin should proceed on foremost, fire his gun at the savages and retreat to a tree; that his companion should reserve his shot until the enemy approached, and then fire and retreat; thus they would fire and load alternately. But this well arranged plan, like many others equally sagacious, proved abortive. Whilst Haggin and his companion were engaged in a council of war, it did not occur to them that the savages had seen them and were concerting plans also.
Mr. Haggin, agreeably to the mode of attack agreed on, advanced slowly, his body bent down, casting his eyes forward, intently watching for a sight of an Indian to get a shot at. He heard a low voice behind him, he listened, his companion cried out in a quick under tone, Haggin dont you see we are about to be surrounded, let us retreat. Haggin cast his eyes around and saw two hundred Indians rise up from among the cane, having nearly surrounded him. He immediately fled, they pursued, but did not then fire, lest in shooting across they should kill each other. The two flanks of the ambuscade began rapidly to close upon Haggin. He directed his steps towards his horse which was quietly feeding on the cane; Haggin was a very active man, and a fleet runner; but some of the savages appeared to equal him. He reached his horse, and sprung from the ground, intending to leap into the saddle from behind. As he placed his hands on the horse's rump, an Indian run the muzzle of his gun against Haggin's side and fired. That moment Haggin leaped, at the same instant the horse being alarmed, sprang also; Haggin fell and thought he was mortally wounded; but feeling no pain, rebounded to his feet and fled, exerting his whole strength. The savages perceiving that he had escaped and was ahead of them, commenced firing on him, and perhaps one hundred bullets were commissioned to kill him; but none took effect. The chase was kept up for some hours, when the Indians finding it fruitless, ceased the pursuit. Haggin being very cool, and much fatigued, went into a creek to cool his limbs. After he came out he sat down at the root of a tree and fell asleep; when he waked he discovered that it was snowing and the air had become cold and he was much chilled. Having time now to think, the horrors of his situation rose to his view; he had lost his horse, gun and clothes; he was forty-five miles from Harrodsburgh, and twenty-five miles from the nearest other station, which was Boonsborough; without food or the means of getting any, night coming on, snow falling, no blanket to keep him warm, nor means of striking fire, he might perhaps be permitted to freeze to death. After indescribable difficulty in making his way through the cane loaded with snow, and suffering from cold, loss of sleep, and fatigue, he reached Boonsborough the next morning. Having eaten something, he laid down and slept from that time until the following morning.
In the meantime, the man who accompanied Mr. Haggin had got to Harrodsburgh, and reporting that he was killed, overwhelmed his wife with the distressing intelligence.
Haggin, on the day after his arrival set out from Boonsborough, accompanied by a Mr. Pendergrass, (the same whose family afterwards lived in Jefferson or Bullet counties) for Harrodsburgh. The wife of Mr. Pendergrass had been staying for some time with Mrs. Haggin, in a little tenement near the fort at Harrodsburgh. Haggin had supplied himself with clothing and a gun before he left Boonsborough. The two friends journeyed on without interruption until they arrived at a little eminence near Mr. Haggin's residence. On casting their eyes to the spot where they expected to find what was most dear to them on earth—their wives and children, what must have been their astonishment and horror when they beheld the cabin a smoky ruin, and one or two hundred savages around the place. Haggin's feelings were now wrought up to desperation; he called on Pendergrass to follow, saying, he no longer valued life now his wife and children were murdered; that he would die, but sell his life dear to the enemy. Pendergrass accompanied him—they rushed directly up to where the Indians were standing. The reckless manner in which they approached excited the

surprise of the savages, they stood inactive, not making any attempt to injure the two desperate men. At this moment one or both of them, cast a look towards the fort, and saw or thought they saw, their wives on the walls of the fort, waving their handkerchiefs to them. The desire of living immediately returned to their hearts. They changed their course and sprung towards the fort. The Indians raised the yell, darted after them, and many guns were fired. Both the white men fell, in full view of the fort; the wives screamed, believing their husbands were slain. In a moment Haggin was on his feet again; he rushed forward, the savages in close pursuit; one struck him on the back, it proved harmless; the gate flew open, and he was received with a shout of joy into the arms of his wife, having escaped entirely unhurt; his fall had been accidental. But poor Pendergrass fell to rise no more. His friends from the fort saw the savages take the scalp from his head.

The writer of this had his narrative from the mouth of John Haggin himself, only a few years since, and also from General James Ray who was stationed at Harrodsburgh at the time it happened, and there is no doubt of the truth of the facts here stated.

From the National Journal.

FRANK FORD.—I have seen in the Telegraph of the 1st inst. a paragraph in the following words:—

"A scurrilous writer in the National Journal of Friday, under the signature of 'Epaminondas,' asks 'Does not the Postmaster General, with a salary of \$6000 per annum, refuse to pay for letters directed to his wife and children, and thus withhold from the Public Treasury that portion of the revenue?'"

"We have been assured, by the proper authorities, that the imputation conveyed by this interrogatory is altogether unfounded. The Postmaster General never refused to pay for letters as addressed. On the contrary, he has received all letters directed to the members of his family, as of private citizens, and either paid for them, or had them charged to himself as such." Circumstances which have become public, render it necessary that I should contradict or disprove the above statement, otherwise it might be considered by my friends here as an impeachment of my veracity.

That the public may judge of the credit due to the Telegraph, I must ask permission to advert to one or two occurrences as they took place.

On the 31st of the 7th mo. (July) about 10 o'clock, A. M., while engaged in sorting the Northern mail, I observed that the clerks in the post office were called out in succession; and in a few minutes returned, their countenances pale, and in a state of confusion, that something unusual had transpired.

Soon after, I was requested by Dr. Jones the Postmaster, to step into his room. I did so, and disclosed the door. He sat down at one end of his table, with the National Journal of the above date in his hand. He then addressed me nearly as follows:—"This office is one of peculiar responsibility; and it is my wish to conduct it in such a way as to give general satisfaction; but some person in this office, (for there were but two other persons who knew it—Mr. Obadiah B. Brown and the Postmaster General, and the first mentioned of these says he is willing to swear that he did not mention it,) must have communicated it; and the others have been questioned about it, and they deny ever having spoken about it out of the post office." He then handed me the paper, pointing to the following sentence, over the signature of "Epaminondas":—"Does not the Postmaster General, with a salary of \$6000 per annum, refuse to pay for letters directed to his wife and children, and thus withhold from the Public Treasury that portion of the revenue?" I read it, and after reflecting for a moment, replied—"It is probable that I may have made use of these words in conversation." He then sat silent a moment. I asked him if he had any thing further to say; if not I would assist in sorting the mail. He replied that he "had not any thing more to say, he only wished to find the author, and you father it, do you?" I then repeated what I had said, and went to sorting the mail. Next morning, when I arose, I found, in the hand-writing of James A. Kennedy, the following letter:

"July 31, '29.—Thomas, I intended to tell you this evening, but you left the house before I was aware of your going away, that I have been requested by the Postmaster to inform you, that you can not have the privilege of doing any business within the post-office as heretofore. Yours, J. A. KENNEDY."

Having thus mentioned my examination by Dr. Jones, and the consequence which followed, it is proper that the fact published by Epaminondas, denied by the Telegraph, and admitted by Dr. Jones, should be stated as it occurred.

On the 15th of the 7th mo. (July) last, a letter was received at the City Post office, addressed to Catharine A. Barry; who afterwards was ascertained to be the wife of the Postmaster General. It was taken out in the morning by James A. Kennedy, (the letter-carrier in the west end of the City,) who did not find the return to whom it was addressed. Upon his return from his morning circuit, he was about to return the aforesaid letter to the post office; but before he put it up, he inquired if that was the name of the Postmaster General's wife. He was informed that it was. He then requested Lambert Tree, (the messenger of the City Post office,) to take it to the Postmaster General, and get the postage on it. (The letter was post-marked Leesburgh, Va. and with 10 cents postage.)

He replied that he had already taken one letter to the Postmaster General, and he refused to pay the postage, and gave as his reason for so refusing, that it was the understanding that his wife and minor children were to receive their letters free of postage. (These were the words made use of by Lambert Tree, as having been said by the Postmaster General.) I observed, it was a curious kind of understanding. L. Tree replied by saying—"You have no right to say any thing against it."—I answered that I had the same right to express an opinion that another citizen had. Thomas Corcoran, Chief Clerk, and James A. Kennedy, were both standing by and heard this conversation, but neither of them said a word in opposition to the "Postmaster General receiving letters addressed to his wife and minor children free of postage."

Contenting myself with this plain statement of facts, I have nothing more to say.

THOMAS M. SCHOLFIELD
Washington City, 8th mo. (Aug.) 4th 1829.

FEVER RIVER LEAD MINES.

Soon after the last war, the traders returned to this part of the country, to renew their traffic with the Indians, which had been entirely suspended during the war from their becoming allies to the British. Lead having advanced in price in the mean time, additional inducements were held out to the Indians to search for that metal; and as was expected, considerable quantities were obtained. The Indian mode of smelting lead is the only obstacle to a profitable trade in that article to obviate which, the Government undertook the melting part of the business; but were only permitted to enjoy the trade a short time; and, I am apprehensive, were never sufficiently indemnified for losses sustained in an indirect. Be this as it may, however, the General Government

could no longer bear of so much hidden treasures without enabling more of her citizens to embark in pursuit of it. Accordingly about the year 1819, she took possession of these mines; forbidding all trade with the Indians for lead; and threw them open to industry and enterprise; reserving to herself a pretty good share; by the by, "provided it came out."

The Government title to these mines is derived by treaty with the Indians, purchasing fifteen miles square to be located on the Ouiscouan and Mississippi, in such tracts as the President may think proper. The entire grant was, as I have been informed, at first intended to be located in one tract, embracing most of the lands on Fever River; but now discoveries of mineral beyond that, induced a different determination; until, at length, a tract of from seventy to eighty miles square is scattered over by the whites in search of mineral. But all the difficulties which might grow out of this supposed trespass will, I have no doubt, be obviated by treaty with the Indians next June; when, I am well satisfied, all the mineral lands in this quarter will be purchased. For the Commissioners so managed as to tame and pacify the Willebeagos most astonishingly last summer; and when they meet them next season I am pretty sure they will be able to "grease and swallow the whole tribe."

The first who engaged in mining here were rather unsuccessful, owing perhaps to want of experience, or the high price of provision, labor &c.; and the development of the mines was very slow. Up to 1825 there were not 300 persons in the mining district; in 1826, about 1000; in 1827, 4000; and in 1828, probably 10,000. In 1825, some alterations were made in the terms of working the mines, which enabled every pair of miners, or every two hands, to occupy a portion of ground without giving bond and security; and secured to them all the benefit of any discoveries they might make. These new terms, copied from the Missouri mines, at once enabled the industrious and enterprising, at the risk only of their time and a few incidental expenses, to examine whether or no some fortune had anything here in store for them. The emigration fund, which had been brought upon wheels to Illinois and Missouri the few years previous, having, almost unobserved, taken wings and returned to the Atlantic cities; and produce at a low ebb; was a great incentive for their citizens to partake in any advantages which the mines might offer; and to which circumstances may, indeed, be attributable, in a great measure, their present prosperity.

The terms upon which the Government at this time permits the mines to be worked, are briefly these: Every two persons, or for every two hands, a lot of two hundred yards square allowed; all the mineral raised must be sold to a licensed smelter, who gives bond, in \$10,000, to pay the Government one-tenth of all the lead he may make. Lessee for three years, of half a section of land, in those of \$3,000, conditional similar to those of a smelter. Smelters are allowed sufficient timber to carry on their works; but lessees can only use what timber there may be on their half sections. If there is none, they sell their mineral to a licensed smelter. The Superintendent has drawn up a set of rules or regulations for governing the mines, which he alters or repeals at pleasure; and compels all who mine to subscribe their names thereto, acknowledging themselves bound by them; the object of which is to be the prevention of disputes between individuals, and to secure the Government against waste and fraud. Some of these rules perhaps are good—none, perhaps, could be better, there are a few however, if left out, might produce a more willing compliance with others. For the power to make laws always implies a power to enforce them. Where the latter is lacking, an exercise of the former shows a weakness in the law maker.

The first permanent settlement was at Galena, being the most central point of navigation. In 1825, the miners had not advanced more than 12 miles; in 1826, 16 or 18 miles; in 1827, 50 miles; and in 1828, they extended 70 or 80 miles, reaching in a north direction as far as the Ouiscouan; on which river, two towns are now building, with a view to bring supplies for that quarter up that river next season, instead of hauling across the country from Galena, and from Cassville on the Mississippi, 40 miles below Prairie du Chien.

The improvements made here are on the temporary plan, except in Galena and some of the smelting establishments, where the buildings approach towards elegance and comfort. The people being all tenants at will, the Government having in no instance parted with the soil. And the Superintendent, not perhaps having the power to do any act which might hereafter event to an exercise of clemency on the part of Congress towards the people who have developed the country, has only given permits to occupy, to those who make improvements either in the towns or country, to be surrendered to the Government at 30 days notice—and compels all who obtain these permits to subscribe to those conditions before he will grant them. Nor are the citizens of Galena permitted to get timber for building or for fuel nearer than the Islands on the Mississippi, (distant from 8 to 20 miles by water,) which islands, I apprehend, belong to the Sac and Fox Indians. Under all these circumstances, better or more substantial improvements could hardly have been expected.

A large portion of the miners live in huts of the most temporary kind. The scarcity of timber is supplied with sods or turf, and a great many huts are built, chimneys and all, of that article, except a few poles to lay the grass and sod on to form the roof. Some are dug into the hill sides and covered in the same manner. Yet most are made in the cabin fashion, and all seem to be built with an eye singly to the sheltering from wet and cold.

Perhaps a dozen small fields would include all the farming of the country. So far, only corn and oats have been cultivated in the grain way; yet all who are stationary, and find sufficient inducement from the discoveries of mineral or otherwise, to remain near the same place for a season, cultivate gardens or truck patches, in which are produced considerable quantities of potatoes, cabbage, &c. but not more than one twentieth as much as is necessary for the consumption of the whole inhabitants. For the more substantial articles of provisions the people are entirely dependent for supplies from abroad; which are brought up the Mississippi in boats, except a few beef cattle and hogs, which are driven from Illinois and Missouri.

There being few females here compared to the number of males, cooking is mostly performed by the miners themselves, and as they have to eat it, find little fault with the style in which the victuals are served up. If, however, less of their salt meat was fried, and more of it boiled, it might be more conducive to health.

Many find it more convenient to come here in the spring, mine through the summer, and go below in the fall; and hence the general appellation of *Sucker*, given to all such. The Illinoisians were the first who received this appellation, which produced a corresponding appellation for the citizens of many other States; but none so appropriate as that of *Eels*, given to the emigrants from "the land of steady habits," who come at any rate to father all the *Slippy* tricks of the whole nation. These nicknames are bestowed without any desire of producing unfriendly feelings, or engendering sectional prejudices; but operates as a complete satire upon all such notions, remove all restraint and sweeten social intercourse. Indeed, so completely are the

people of these mines divested of sectional or national prejudices, and identified in friendship, that you may often see the natives of States and Kingdoms the most distant, all united as partners in search of mineral. I am enabled to produce an instance which will show what a *salmagundi* mixture we are composed of. A lead (load) in my neighborhood, is owned and worked by five individuals. One is a native of Georgia, one of England, one of Ireland, one of France, and the other of Portugal. Their religions are as different as their countries. One is a Lutheran, one a Protestant, one a Catholic, one a Methodist, and the other a Jew. All are Mechanics, and not two of the same trade; two are Free Masons, and to crown all, two opposed each other on the Field of Waterloo. But this only proves what is known already, that distinctions do not live in the pure air of Liberty, but sleep in the dark fogs of Europe.

I might produce many other instances of similar partnerships by citizens of different States; nor indeed do I now remember an instance to support that axiom which says "no two of a trade can agree;" but, on the contrary, scores might be had to prove that rule does not hold good here.

The prospect of amassing a fortune in a short time at a little risk and trouble, has drawn here, people of almost all professions, kindreds and tongues. From the ermined judge, to the least limb of the law. The sons of Esculapius, from the most eminent M. D. to the lowest of the healing art. The Clergy from Major Generals down to the lowest fighting grade. But all these distinctions are exchanged for the pick and shovel, which none are ashamed of, nor feel too proud to use. And strange as it may seem to those at a distance, among such a heterogeneous mass, yet such is the fact, that taking the mines as a community, a more friendly, liberal, benevolent, intelligent and patriotic collection of people can not be found in any country.

WEN-NO-SHICK.

Pe-ka-to-lak, Oct. 25, 1828.
P. S. A friend at Prairie du Chien kindly admonishes me of an error I heretofore inadvertently made. In speaking of the local causes of the fever, I should have confined them to the Mississippi and other streams only so far as backed up by that river.

The natives boast of the health of the Ouiscouan, and say "fever does not live in the white sands of Ouiscouan" above the back water of the Mississippi.

Upon making a calculation, I am now satisfied that not more than one-tenth of this tract is covered with timber.

"Lead" loaded, is "The leading vein in a mine."
(Walker's Dic.)

The word "lead" is so universally substituted for the word "load" both here and at the mines in Missouri, that it would probably be next to an impossibility to alter the use of it.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates appointed by the American Republicans in the several counties of this State, convened at Dover on Tuesday the fourth day of August, A. D. 1829, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing General Election, Benjamin Potter, Esq. was chosen President, and Evan Thomas, Esq. Vice President—and John J. Milligan was appointed Secretary and Caleb S. Layton Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats.
From Kent County.—Francis Hoyer, P. Spruance Jr., S. H. Hodson, Simon Spearman, Alex. Peterson, Abel Jones, Jacob M. Hill, Samuel Price, John Frazier, Abm. Moor, Jon. Homestead, C. P. Comegys, Sasagotha Laws, Daniel Cogswill, William Laws, Nathan Slaughter, Dr. Wm. W. Morris, Thos. Wainwright, Samuel Virden, Peter Meridith, Geo. T. Fisher, Geo. W. Jenkins, David Onians, Spencer Williams, Beniah Tharp, Benj. Potter, Clifford Shanahan, James Dennis, Joseph G. Oliver.

From Sussex County.—Elijah Hudson, Robert A. Houston, David Willbark, Peter S. Parker, Caleb S. Layton, Warren Jefferson, Gilley G. Short, Isaac Willen, John Tennant, Turpin Wright, Levin Vaughan, Eli Hastings, William Fooka, Jonathan Bailey, William Dunning, Derrick Bernard, Joshua Morris, Joshua Burton, Peter Parker, Robert Hunter, John Richards, jr. Joseph Houston, Joshua Lamden, Dr. John White, Shepherd P. Houston.

On motion of John Wales, Esq. the Convention then proceeded to the nomination, by ballot, of a suitable candidate for the office of Governor; and

DAVID HAZZARD, ESQ.

Was declared to be duly nominated.
Whereupon, on motion unanimously resolved, that DAVID HAZZARD, Esq. be, and he is hereby respectfully recommended to the undivided support of the American Republicans of this State at the ensuing General Election, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence, and qualified to discharge the arduous and important duties of Governor.

On motion resolved, that a committee of three persons from each county be appointed to prepare and report to this convention an Address to the citizens of this State, suited to the present occasion.

Messrs. John Wales, John J. Milligan and John Siddall, from Newcastle, Cornelius P. Comegys, Charles Martin and Presley Spruance from Kent, Dr. John White, John Tennant and Caleb S. Layton from Sussex County, were appointed upon that committee, who retired for the space of thirty minutes, returned and reported the following—which on motion of John J. Milligan, Esq. was unanimously adopted, and six hundred copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS OF DELAWARE.

The views we shall exhibit in the observations we are about to submit, appear to us to be demanded by the position in which recent events have placed the friends of the late administration in this State, and by the extraordinary character of these events. But a short time since we were engaged, with ardor and sincerity, in the support of an administration, than which, we believed, none that preceded it, had been more deserving of the confidence and support of an enlightened and virtuous people. Independently of the integrity and wisdom which characterized that administration, and of the prosperity which attended its course, we believed that there were deep and important principles involved, growing out of the avowed doctrines, the violent and unprecedented conduct of the opposition, and the habits and qualifications of the candidate under whose banner they contended. We shall content ourselves with this brief allusion to the character of that contest, and the additional remarks,

that time, which has enabled us calmly to review all the events that marked its progress, has also confirmed our convictions of the justice of the cause for which we contended, and left us nothing to regret, but the reflection that the success of our efforts did not correspond with the purity of our intentions.

That contest pits the people of the United States, in the exercise of their unobscured right, have decided adversely to our wishes; and to what, we conscientiously believed their own interest and the permanent welfare of their country demanded. In such circumstances, although the people of Delaware had testified by their suffrages, their disapprobation of the successful candidate, the profound sense we entertain of our duty to the will of the nation constitutionally expressed, dictated a respectful acquiescence in the decision thus made, and a disposition to yield to the administration of General Jackson, a fair and manly support. We had seen in the conduct of the opposition to the last administration, a course diametrically the reverse of this; an opposition, bitter, armed at all points for offensive operations; before that administration had commenced its career or advanced a single step either for good or evil; an opposition contemplating by anticipation, and openly proclaiming as the object of its first and latest aim, that the administration should be put down, "right or wrong." We have witnessed this spectacle, and have avowed our indignation at the disorganizing and factious spirit it betrayed, the idea of resorting to it as a precedent for our own conduct. We had fought the battle fairly and manfully—and when it went against us, as American Republicans, as men who prized their country and its institutions above all party considerations, the determination was avowed to give to the administration of General Jackson a fair trial—"to judge it by its fruits"—to support where we might—to condemn where we must.

A similar tone and feeling were manifested throughout the Union by that portion of our countrymen who had unsuccessfully opposed the election of the present Chief Magistrate;—it was felt, that there had been enough of strife, and we venture to aver, that no former occasion, was there a fairer opportunity or an easier task presented to any man, who had gained the summit of his ambition, and grasped the insignia of power, of soothing the ardency of party, and conquering the hearts of his opponents; than was offered to General Jackson, after the protracted and embittered contest which terminated in his election.

Five months have passed since General Jackson's inauguration, and the events of that period have, already given a tone and character to his administration, which, in our judgment, justify the most unfavorable sagacities. A brief and general retrospect of these events will acquit us of any design precipitately to eliminate or unfairly to prejudice the party in power. A decree of vengeance, emanating from a source, which no man, who respected the character of his country, would have deemed worthy to influence the mind or reflect the sentiments of a President of the United States, had gone forth, proclaiming the determination of General Jackson to exercise the power conferred upon him as a sacred trust for the benefit of all, by "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," and the unworthy and vindictive purpose has been fulfilled to the very letter. Under this comprehensive anathema was included every man, who, in this free Republic, and in the exercise of the dearest and most sacred right of freemen, had voted against the idol of the day. It is alleged, that within the two first months of his administration, more removals have been made by General Jackson, without any charge or suspicion of official misconduct, than had occurred within the forty years preceding, or since the adoption of the federal constitution. In this general sweep, neither age, long and faithful service, or revolutionary merit has availed—all have been disregarded under the operation of a system, which treats the offices of a free country as the legitimate spoils of a victorious party in a civil contest, to be distributed like the plunder of a camp, among the followers of the conqueror. It is true; the presence of "reform" has been set up to justify this extraordinary practice—but the idea of reform becomes, in this case, ridiculous, and is in fact, rendered a by-word of contempt and absurdity, by a comparison of the characters of those who are "reformed" out of office, with those who have succeeded them, and by the fact, so honorable to the fidelity and capacity of our public agents in times past, that, of the hundreds who have been driven from office, but two or three cases of official delinquency have been detected, after the most searching and vindictive scrutiny.

As, indeed, it were intended to signalize the utter contempt now entertained for every principle which crosses the path of party vengeance, the places from which faithful and meritorious officers have been removed, have, in many and most important cases, been bestowed on men of the most questionable characters, in still more, on men destitute of ordinary qualifications, and in all, it is obvious, that the great and overruling consideration was the single one of personal devotion to General Jackson. The whole system then resolves itself into the vindictive and abominable principle, originally proclaimed at Washington by the official organ of the new administration, of rewards and punishments—the reward of men whose servility and devotion to General Jackson have been displayed in broad relief, and the punishment of those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right, voted for his opponent. In a word, it exhibits for the first time, in this free Republic, that, which in all times has been deemed the most odious feature of tyranny—the proscription of men for opinion's sake.

The manner in which a great majority of these appointments has been made is in fearful accordance with the anticipations of those, who dreaded the election of General Jackson from a knowledge of his temper, and the habits of his previous life; his insubordination to civil rule and to the constitution. That instrument places the all important power of appointment jointly in the hands of the President and Senate, with the obviously necessary provision, that when a vacancy occurs during the recess of the Senate, the President shall, of his own authority, fill the vacancy until the next meeting of that body. The vacancies here alluded to, could in the nature of things, mean only such, as should occur from death, resignation, or the removal of delinquents. It certainly never intended, that the President should create such vacancies by the wanton, unnecessary and indiscriminate removal of faithful and meritorious officers, for the mere purpose of filling them with creatures of his own. We are warranted in taking this view of the subject, by the uniform practice of the government prior to General Jackson's inauguration, and by the positions of the most eminent commentators on the constitution; by whom such an abuse of executive power is declared to be an offence impeachable before the senate. What has been the conduct of General Jackson? The senate was in session two weeks after his inauguration, according to previous usage, allowing him full time to make all nominations necessary for the organization of his cabinet, or which the public service might require. A great number of nominations were made, and confirmed by the senate; and on the 17th of March, in reply to an inquiry from that body, President Jackson informed them that he had no further nominations to make. The senate then adjourned, but scarcely had they vacated their seats and turned their backs upon the capitol, before a long list of important appointments was announced in the official paper at Washington, which have been continued, with little intermission, to the present time. The indignity offered to the character and authority of the senate becomes more striking, from the fact, that several of the officers thus removed, had been appointed and their appointments passed upon and confirmed by that body, but a few weeks before. A great proportion of the appointments was such as required their sanction—the incumbents were removed without a pretence of delinquency or demerit, and their successors, now occupy their places and enjoy their emoluments by the mere fiat of the Executive.

Never were a candidate and his friends more lavish of promises of future good, and professions of immaculate purity, than General Jackson and his followers during the pendency of the late contest. Reform, retrenchment and economy were the least among the blessings the people were to derive from their success. The purity of the press, the freedom of election, were to be resuscitated from the degradation to which a "corrupt coalition" had reduced them. There was nothing original in this sort, it is true; nothing which might not be found in the vocabulary of every demagogue, whose object was power, and whose means were deception—but these promises were urged and insisted on as emphatically, as if they were now made for the first time, and swallowed as eagerly, as if they had never been violated. General Jackson, too, in a formal communication to the legislature of Tennessee, had denounced the practice of appointing members of Congress to office, as pregnant with the most pernicious consequences to the Republic, and declared that when the occasion should occur, it would become him to act upon the maxim he had recommended to others. In a letter to Mr. Monroe, upon the accession of that gentleman to the Presidency in 1817, he declared, that "true COURAGE MANIFESTS ITSELF IN GREAT AND POWERFUL NATIONS SHOULD NEVER INDEED IN PARTY FAVORITES," and strenuously urged him "TO EXTEND HIS APPOINTMENTS FROM THE WHOLE BODY OF THE PEOPLE, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PARTY FEELINGS OR DISTINCTIONS. How have these pledges been redeemed? We appeal to you, fellow citizens, to say, whether in the long and varied annals of human inconsistency, or of political duplicity, there are to be found more glaring examples of practice opposed to theory, than have been exhibited in the conduct of this administration, as contrasted with the high sounding and never ending professions and promises which preceded it? What is this reform, so ostentatiously promised, and so long talked of? Is it not a mere burlesque to dignify that operation with the name of reform, which consists in removing meritorious and capable officers to thrust into their places, brawling and violent political partisans; to discard General Harrison for Thomas P. Moore—to exalt to places of trust and emolument, a host of men, notorious only as time serving politicians, supple ingratulators, and for the very qualities which, in any but the present factious times, would have doomed them to merited obscurity and neglect? Where, too, is the economy of which this was to be the golden age? Is it necessary to point your attention to that most wanton, unjustifiable and unprecedented policy of this administration, which has dictated the recall of almost every minister we had abroad, for the purpose of paying the price of General Jackson's election—to the immense sums of money which will necessarily be squandered in the payment of additional outfits and salaries, and in the costly equipments of national vessels which are destined to the special service of conveying them abroad? The purity of the press, too—we all remember how the late Secretary of State was assailed, because, in the mere exercise of a duty enjoined by law and of a discretion vested in him by law, he authorized some half dozen printers to publish the laws for the public information, at a compensation too miserable to be named—the wailing then rung with the cry of corruption, and the agency of Congress was invoked to shield the country and the press from the peril which impended; how then has the purity of the press been asserted and fortified under this reign of exclusive purity and patriotism? By the appointment of about 30 printers of newspapers to office, a great portion of them officers of great emolument—thus by an open and shameless traffic, which has no example in our history, or in any other with which we are acquainted, binding the consciences of the conductors of public journals in the trammels of official dependency, and perverting them and their presses into the ready and venal tools of the administration which pays them for their support. When General Jackson became the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, he found himself, precisely in that situation, which enabled him, in his own language, "to act upon the maxim he had recommended to others"—in which it was unquestionably his duty, if truth and sincerity be not empty names, to realize all that he had solemnly promised to the legislature of Tennessee, and all that he had so earnestly recommended to President Monroe. The principles avowed in these communications are right in themselves—but the obligation of General Jackson to observe them was doubly enhanced by the convictions of his own mind in their favor, which he had gratuitously and solemnly put upon record. How well he has adhered to them let facts declare.

Twelve members of congress appointed to offices of every grade, attest his fidelity to the principles of the Tennessee letter; and the proscription of nearly one half the nation for opinion's sake, his determination to exterminate the Monster, Party Spirit!

We dwell not upon minor points—enough has been stated we apprehend, to demonstrate, that the condition of our country has not been improved by the change which has recently been effected in the administration of its government; enough has been shown to awaken the anxiety and call for the vigilant observation of a people, who prize the freedom and purity of their institutions above the ephemeral triumphs or the venal gratifications of party. We proclaim no formal or indiscriminate opposition to the measures of General Jackson's administration—his future acts will be tried by their own merits, as the case may require, fairly and fearlessly, as the right of suffrage, in the selection of men to represent us either in the general government or in the management of our State affairs, it is our duty and it should be our object to obtain men of independent principles; friendly to the agricultural and manufacturing policy which we espouse; men who stand uncommitted to the party in power; men of firm and stable mould; able and disposed promptly to denounce and firmly to resist a perseverance in that unconstitutional and intolerant career, which it has been our duty briefly to expose. The times require such men, and they require above all a constant and jealous vigilance on the part of the people. General Jackson is in power, but there are limits to his authority—the states have their power also, which, without faction or violence, but through the effective agency of the elective franchise, may stay the hand of proscription, proclaiming—thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.

One characteristic of the late contest was the dissolution of ancient party combinations;—in the overwhelming interest it excited, the name of federalist, and demagogue, under which the American people had been marshalled in political array, since the era of the constitution, were thrown aside. In

COMPLETE TREATISE ON HORSES.

Teaching how to judge them; to rear and manage them; how to improve their breed; to prevent or cure the maladies and accidents to which they are liable; and to derive from them the most value under all circumstances. Useful to breeders and farmers, engaged in rearing of these interesting animals, to officers of cavalry or inspectors of recruits; to keepers of livery stables, sportsmen or veterinary surgeons, to stage proprietors, travellers, farriers, horse jockeys, amateurs of the horse &c. &c. By an officer of the French Cavalry. [Translated from the French for the Am. Farmer.]

Advertisement.—Many commendable authors have devoted themselves to interesting researches on the horse. In latter times particularly, the veterinary art has made the most happy progress; and this important science, which concerns equally to the security of the state and to the prosperity of the empire, has employed able men, who in this respect have rendered the greatest services.

The Bourgeois, the Vets, the Laforces, have had for successors illustrious rivals, who have cultivated with as much success as perseverance, the important branch of agricultural riches.

Luminous writings have particularly distinguished Messrs. Ghabert Plandrin and Huzard, who, in a work worthy of the age in which we live, have collected valuable documents, diffused useful information; and have produced, in a word, materials of the art of which they profess.

If we had not had any other end than to follow the steps of these illustrious men, we would have renounced the hope of gleaming in a field where they have reaped so rich a harvest; we would have believed our effort daring, and our researches superfluous; but we have thought that there have remained for our zeal a vast career which had not yet been explored and new lights to be produced in a science which had not been thoroughly considered under all its aspects.

To treat, in fact, of all that concerns the most interesting of animals, it is not sufficient to develop that which regards his health, and the art of curing him; it does not suffice to state the principle upon which studs have been established, nor even to present the detailed history of a veterinary science, and of the different progress which is due to establishments, worthy in all respects, of the favor and protection of all enlightened governments.

There is a crowd of details, of which the development could alone form a complete treatise on this subject. Many of the details appertain to the veterinary art, some belong to the physical sciences—a greater number are in the province of agricultural science. It is only by the mutual help afforded by these different branches that a complete system on horses can be attained.

For the work in which we have been engaged experience has been our first guide, and this experience has been enlightened by principles universally recognized by wise agriculturists as well as physicians and veterinarians.

In availing ourselves of the purest and richest sources, in profiting by the progress which the different sciences have made in latter times we have endeavored to render familiar, learned notions, which, by their abstraction, are within the reach of but few individuals, in order that our book may be useful to numbers who by their situation or taste find themselves obliged to have recourse to data which they have not opportunities of obtaining.

This is a species of manual which we offer to the public, and if we cannot flatter ourselves with having attained the object intended, we have, at least, the conviction of having traced a new and sure route which cannot be travelled with out some utility.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Ideas.—The horse, that interesting animal, which man has subjected to his empire, merits, without doubt, the first rank among beasts, as well for his services as for his admirable faculties: the historian of nature has not hesitated to place him immediately after man, as much for the perfection of his organization as for his rare and precious qualities. This worthy and faithful companion, who participates with us in the greater part of our pains, who shares equally our labor and our glory, has unfortunately much degenerated since the rein has subjected him to our will and our caprice. It cannot be denied, that the horse of this day, are far from approaching the vigor and durability of those of old, without speaking of the wild horse more vigorous still.

If we see now the first of animals which surround us so degraded that at seven or eight years old he is often found ruined, and consequently incapable of rendering us the services which his vigorous constitution seemed to promise, it is, without doubt, that we impose on him excessive fatigue and that at the same time neglect to give him that care which his constitution and well-being require—cruel and inevitable effect of the state of servitude to which we have reduced this noble animal!—bitter fruits of our cruel ingratitude!

No one is ignorant of the great number of horses generally sacrificed in military campaigns, either for want of care or the odious calculations of those who, charged with supporting them, speculate on their privations, and consequently on their destruction. There is no doubt, that the fire of the enemy is much less destructive in this respect, than the fatigues and privations of all kinds which this brave and faithful companion of man is unnecessarily made to support.

It is not less certain that the ignorance and the blind routine of the inhabitants of the country contribute much, either to make him degenerate or to deprive him of those forms, as beautiful as imposing, which appear to be his birth-right.

Let us try to bring the light of experience and principle in the midst of this class of errors and prejudices, which are to us a source of loss and privation. Let us endeavor to trace rules, equally sure, and useful, and to save, by the advice of accurate practice, these interesting victims, so worthy of our care and attention.

CHAPTER II.

General Principles.—To preserve in health the animals under our dominion, to ameliorate their races by giving them more vigor and a more beautiful conformation, is the object of the science called *hygiene*.

The means which are employed to prevent the causes which may injure the health, constitute the science which is called *hygiene*.

These two important parts are found, as will be seen, so intimately connected that they can be in no manner separated.

We will employ ourselves, then in different objects which it is interesting to know, as well to preserve the horse in health as to prevent the maladies to which he may be exposed.

Avigina is divided into six parts—the first division comprehends the things which surround us, as the air; the second, those which are introduced into the body, and of which a part is assimilated with him, as nourishment—the third, comprehends those which are applied to the surface of the body, as grooming, shoeing, &c.—the fourth, those that may remain in the animal economy without becoming hurtful, and which are expelled by the beneficence of nature, as cutaneous transpiration, the urine, &c.—the fifth, those that have a general movement, as labor, sleeping and waking—in fine the sixth and the last comprehends the passions or affections of the mind, that is to say, the action of the moral on the physical, and of the physical on the moral.

Let it not be imagined that this last division is superfluous, by alleging that animals are not susceptible of moral affection—numerous examples prove the contrary; let us be permitted to cite one only:—

A horse was attacked with an ulcer which resisted all treatment; he was alone in a corner melancholy and sad. By chance a companion arrived. The pleasure which the animal experienced made in him a revolution so sensible that the ulcer changed its nature and became less inveterate. The sore was now ready to heal when the companion of the sick horse was taken away.—The effect which resulted on this same ulcer, was such, that it opened anew, and to cure it, it was necessary to bring the other horse, which produced the most happy revolution and the perfect cure of the ulcer, an evident proof that among animals the moral operates some times on the physical.

[To be Continued.]

From the Literary Subaltern.

The New York Enquirer.—This celebrated paper was transferred to the New-York Morning Courier, on the following conditions: The Courier gave for the copy right of the Enquirer, twenty thousand dollars, and liquidated all the debts due the establishment, which amounted to seventeen thousand dollars. By the transfer, Major Noah, entered into bonds, in the probable sum of fifty thousand dollars, not to publish or edit any paper in the city of New York, for the term of ten years. His talent and writings for that period, are to be confined to the columns of the New-York Morning Courier and Enquirer, for which he probably receives the round sum of fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars.

Major Noah is Surveyor of the port of New-York, and his office probably yields him from four to five thousand dollars; his writing affords him two thousand more; his practice at the bar is considerable; he married about a year ago, Miss Jackson, a beautiful young Jewess, with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, the revenue of which probably yields him seven per centum, the New-York rate of interest which of course amounts to seven thousand dollar, making his whole income, without saying a word about the twenty thousand dollars he received for the copy right of the Enquirer, about fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

Five years ago, Major Noah was not worth a groat, and at the time that he had his difficulty with the National Advocate, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could raise wind enough to enable him to get a press and a font of types.

Sulphuric Acid Springs.—The second number, vol. xv. of the American Journal of Science, contains an account, by Prof. Eaton, of certain springs of water, impregnated with sulphuric acid, in the town of Byron, Genessee county, N. Y. One of the springs emits a perennial stream, sufficient to turn a light gristmill, and is so acid as to coagulate milk. The fact is more remarkable, as but two other instances of the kind are known, and both of these in volcanic regions.

Antidote against the Poison of Verdigris.—M. J. Charles Gallet, late apothecary of the first class, in the armies of the North, and Italy, had by a mistake poisoned himself with verdigris. He was vomiting with great efforts. During the time some persons around him had gone some oil which he had sent for, but feeling extremely thirsty he drank a glass of water with a great deal of sugar diluted in it. His pains diminished. He then ate sugar and was perfectly cured. The remedy often repeated since with success has proved that sugar is the true antidote against verdigris.

Extract from the Practical Manual of the Scourer, by L. Sable Normand.

Use of the Roller on Grass Lands.—In no branch of husbandry is the roller more an implement of utility than in the cultivation of grass. It renders the soil compact and solid; it encourages the growth of plants, by bringing the earth close to every part of the roots; it assists in filling up and leveling any inequalities in the surface of the field, thereby preventing surface water from remaining stagnant, and eradicating the grass from particular spots; and it tends to hinder the drought from penetrating, which is an effect of the greatest importance. In fact, a grass field cannot be too often rolled; and it is not going too far to assert, that the application of the roller in Autumn to prepare the roots for resisting the winter frosts, and in spring to firm them after those frosts, every year while the field remains in grass will amply repay the expense.—*Trans. of the Highland Society.*

Great Parsnip.—Mr. Walter Whitbeck, of this town, lately dug from his garden, a parsnip, measuring four feet ten inches in length, still leaving a part of the root broken off in the ground. If any man can beat this, it will do us a great deal of good to publish it.—*Catskill Recorder.*

The Russian Government has sent a skillful gardener to Kamtschatka, to instruct the inhabitants in the art of cultivating the earth to the greatest advantage. The climate of Kamtschatka, is not so severe as is generally supposed, and many vegetable

productions may be raised there with proper management.

Everlasting Potato.—This root is ever ready to afford a supply of early potatoes from one end of the year to the other; they are left undisturbed, except when a dish is wanted; they are not deeply embedded; but soon discovered on stirring the surface mould. The flower seems somewhat different from that of the common potato. They should be planted about the latter end of May; if planted sooner, they come too early. Before frost sets in, the bed is covered with litter as a protection from its influence. They are taken up at Christmas, as fine new potatoes, and are either suffered to remain undisturbed, or perhaps, what is still better, the potatoes are completely forked up as they are wanted, and the smallest being separated are set apart for seed, under a heap, or hillock; to be replanted towards the close of the succeeding May. The smallest sprigs of this potato will grow.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Veal Fattening in the Territory of Hamburg.—There are few towns where meat is eaten in a fatter state than in Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen. The fattening of calves is, consequently, an important pursuit with the peasants of the districts situated at such a distance from those towns, that the transport of milk thither is not easy.—There are farmers who devote themselves exclusively to the fattening of veal, and who, for that purpose, buy up the calves of those who reside in more populous neighborhoods, and who derive their profit from the sale of their milk. The calves are kept in pens, so that they are obliged to remain quiet. Their straw is not removed till the fattening is complete. It is the custom to feed them three times a day, gradually increasing the quantity from a third of a quart to eighteen quarts of Hanover, at each meal, as the animal grows. The food is left before the calves only a quarter of an hour, the vessels emptied or not; if not, the quantity of the next meal is diminished. Those fatteners who regard their character for fine meat, give nothing but milk to their calves; others mix with the milk, eggs, crumbs of bread, and flour; but the meat thus produced is less esteemed than that fattened on milk, and fetches a lower price. The fattening lasts from twelve to fifteen weeks, and at the end of that time the calves will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs.—A farm of forty acres, with eleven cows, maintains twelve or fourteen individuals, and produces an income of two hundred dollars by the sole fattening of calves. On farms which keep forty cows sixteen or twenty calves at a time are fattened.—*Bull. Univ.*

PUNCTUATION.—A true character of a certain gentleman, not more than fifty miles from Boston—

The man is either good or bad, And which I wish to know; May genius, with punctilious hand, By punctuation show.

He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the workers of iniquity he takes no pains in the downfall of his fellow creatures he never assists in the prosperity of his fellow creatures he is always ready when the poor are in distress he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace and happiness of society he takes no pains in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pains in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been a student in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertions to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid for the support of the poor among the heathen he contributes liberally to the friends of the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great scope to the devil he will never go to Heaven he will receive a just recompense of reward.

If, in reading the above, you put a semicolon at the end of every word in small capitals, the character of the person will appear that of a very good man; but if you place the semicolon at the termination of every word in italics, and leave it out at the first mentioned places, you will make him one of the worst characters. So now gentle reader which is he?

The following advertisement appeared in a Concord, N. H. paper:

"Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda in the papers, now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling all our troubles in an amicable manner, so that every thing as usual, goes on like clock work.

"Divorced, like scissors rent in twain, Each mourn'd the rivet out; Now ground and riveted again, They'll make the old shears cut."

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business

(In Queen, between Orange and Tullal Streets,) where he has, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Morocco Leather,

Warranted of the best quality.

Also,—Skins for Linings, Rollers, Aprons, &c.

Wool suitable for Hatters and Spinners.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

LEWIS C. ENGLAND.

Wilmington 6th mo. 4th, 1829. 38—3m.



To Parents.

JOSEPH NORMAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington, that he still continues to manufacture

Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of the latest patterns, under his own immediate inspection; so that all his talents shall be employed to render to his customers satisfaction, both in article and price.

His Establishment is at the South East corner of French and Third streets, Wilmington, May 7, 1829. 34—4f.

To the Printers of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry, is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few lines, to receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Pica, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabards and	
Small Pica,	0 38	Quotations,	0 30
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced. Old type received in payment at 9 cents per lb. Philadelphia, July 8, 44—4f.

John P. & Charles Wetherill,

Of the late firm of Samuel P. Wetherill, & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 65 NORTH FRONT ST.,

Three doors from the Corner of Arch Street,—

East side,—Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Red Precipitate,
Litharge,	White do.
Orange Mineral,	White Vitriol,
Chromic Yellow,	Wetherill's Ext. Chincoc:
Chromic Green,	Kermes Mineral,
Chromic Red,	Sulphate of Quinine,
Patent Yellow,	Tartar Emetic,
Sugar Lead,	Ether Sulph:
Copperas,	do. Nitric,
Spts. Ammonia,	do. Acetic,
Aqua Ammonia,	De Narcotized Opium,
Oil Vitriol,	Lunar Caustic,
Aquafortis,	Soluble Tartar,
Muriatic Acid,	Vitriolated do.
Epsom Salts,	Lac Sulphur,
Sal Bocheille,	Acetate Morphia;
Tartaric Acid,	Sulp: Morphia,
Sup: Carb: Soda,	Narcotine,
Corros: Sublimat.	

Window and Picture Glass from 6-8 to 24-30. Refiners of Camphor, Salt Petre, Brimstone, Borax, &c., offer for sale the above mentioned articles, together with a general assortment of

Paints, Drugs, and Dye Stuffs,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE

Chemical and Medicinal Line.

Being Manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under that head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most favorable terms.

Phila. May 11th 1829, 38—1y.

TO PRINTERS

AND PUBLISHERS.

The Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type, equal to any offered to the printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other facilities at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office, at a very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of 5 per cent will be made for cash—

Six lines Pica, and	Long Primer,	46
all larger,	Bourgeois,	40
Double Pica, to 5	Brevier,	56
lines Pica,	Minion,	70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil	90
English,	Leads,	30
Pica,	Quotations,	30
Small Pica,		38

The prices of ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a great proportion. Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents a lb. A book of Specimens will shortly be published. Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, who give the above 3 conspicuous insertions shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE.
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, Phila.
August 4. 47—3f.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Heald, late of Mill Creek Hundred, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, legally attested, for settlement, to

HENRY HEALD, Executor
DAVID WILSON, 5
July 31, 1829. 47—4tp.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, July 16.

NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Ontario	do
J. Barker's	no sale	Catskill bank	do
Albany banks	do	Midvale District bk.	do
Troy banks	do	Amherst bank	do
Mhawk bank, Schoharie	do	Geneva bank	do
at Oneida	do	Other bank	do
at Lewisburg	do	Franklin bank	unc.
Newburg bank	do	Bank of Montreal	do
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Canada bank	do
Orange county bank	do		

NEW-JERSEY.

State bank at Camden	par	Bank of New Brunswick	par
at Elizabethtown	par	wick	
at N. Brunswick	par	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	1
at Sussex	1	Holly	1
Banks in Newark	1	Comberland bank	1
at Passaic	1	Franklin bank	unc
at Essex	1		

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers' bk. & Br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyma	par
	par		

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks	1	Hagerstown bank	1
do city bank	1	Conococheague bk.	1
Annapolis	1	at Williamsport	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1	Bank of Westminster	1
Do. at Frederick-	1	Hayre de Grace	1
town	1	Caroline	uno

GENERAL REGISTER,

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

John R. Bowers, & Co. No. 67 market-st.
Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street.
Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st.
John Patterson, 30 market Street;
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.
William Bassett, 32 Market street.
James A. Sparks, 103 Market-st
Chalkley Somers, 78 market st.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co corner of King and Second streets.
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

James L. Devou No. — market street.
Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.
Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st.
William M'Neal, 170 King st.

Merchant Tailors.

Ford & Conway, Corner of King and Third
Isaac Spear, No 73, Market-st
James Simpson, No. 106 market-st.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & S. Stidham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel.
Mary & Elizabeth White, No. 13, N. side of the lower market.
S. & M. Clark, 26, Market street.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.
Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.
Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.
Charles Canby, 83 market st.
George Jones, 25 market-st.
Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

Curriers.

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

John Ferris, Jr.