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POETRY.

We observe the following effusion going the rounds of the newspapers, as it has usually done since 1825, about the season just preceding the New Year. It is a feeling and beautiful article, and to the various interrogations about the author, we answer that it is the production of G. A. GANAGE, Esq., of New York, and was written some years ago, for the New York Commercial Advertiser.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

WAITED ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER:
Be composed every toil, and each turbulent mo-

tion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous

shores;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturb'd by regrets—unnumber'd with

cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation!
Weary time seems to pause in its rapid career,
And fatigued with the work of its own desolation,
Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the

year!

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows
are closing,

That enwrap his broad path in the mantle of

night;

While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet reposing
Undismayed at the wrecks that have number'd

his flight.

From you temple where fashion's bright taper's
are lighted,

Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands
appear;

And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectre af-

frighted)

Assemble to dance—round the grave of the
year.

Oh I hate the stale cup which the idlers have

tasted—

When I think on the ills of life's comfortless

day;

How the flowers of my childhood their verdure
have wasted,

And the friends of my youth have been stolen

away.

Tley think not how fruitless the warmest en-

deavor,

To recall the kind moments, neglected when

near—

When the hours that oblivion has cancell'd for-

ever,

Are inter'd by her hand—in the grave of the

year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflec-

tion,

What throngs have relinquished life's perish-

ing breath!

How many have shed their last tear of dejection,

And closed the dim eye in the darkness of

death!

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended,

Beneath the lone pall that envelops their bier;

Or to death's lonesome valley have gently de-

scended;

And made their cold beds with the grave of the

year.

'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties dis-

closing,

Rose bright on the happy, the careless and

gay,

Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing,

Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms

of clay.

Then talk not of bliss while her smile is expiring,

Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tears;

Reflect and be wise—for the day is retiring,

And to-morrow will dawn on the grave of the

year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flou-

riah,

But silence for each her dark mansions pre-

pare;

Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,

Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of des-

pair.

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be bright-

ened,

When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient

sphere;

By the sunbeams of splendour immortal enlight-

ened,

Which no more shall go down on the grave of

a year.

From Maria A. Watt's London Literary Souvenir,
for 1830.

THE CONTRAST.

It was the morning of a day in spring,
The sun looked gladness from the eastern sky;
Birds were upon the trees and on the wing,
And all the air was rich with melody;
The heaven, the calm, clear heaven, was bright
on high;

Earth laughed beneath in all its freshening green;
The free, blue stream, in joy went murmuring by,
And many a sunny glade and flowery scene,
Gleamed out, like thoughts of youth, life's trou-
bled years between.

The rose's breath upon the south wind came,
Oft, as its whisperings the young branches stir-
red;

And flowers, for which the poet hath no name,
While, 'midst the blossoms of the grove was
heard.

The murmur of the restless humming-bird;
Waters were dancing in the mellow light,
And joyous tones, and many a cheerful word,
Spoke on the charmed ear with such delight,
As waits on soft sweet tones of music heard at

night.

The night dew lay in the half-opened flower
Like hopes that nestle in the youthful breast;

And ruffled by the light air of the hour,

Awoke the clear lake from its glassy rest:

Far, blinding with the blue and distant west,

lay the dim woodlands, and the quiet gleam
Of amber clouds, like islands of the silent—

Glorious and bright, and changing like a dream,
And leaving fast away beneath the intense
beam.

Songs were amid the mountains far and wide,
And songs were on the green slopes blooming
high:

While, 'mid the springing flowers on every side,
Upon its painted wings, the butterfly
Roamed, a sweet blossom of the sunny sky;
The visible smile of joy was on the scene;

It was a bright vision, but too soon to die;

Spring may not linger in her robes of green—

Autumn, in storm and shade, shall quench the
summer sheen.

I marked again—twas autumn's stormy hour;

The wild winds murmured in the yellow wood;

The sere leaves, rustling in the naked bower,

Were whirled in eddies to the mountain flood.

The red sun pierced the hazy atmosphere;

And torrent murmur broke the solitude,

Where, straying lonely, as with steps of fear,

I marked the deepening gloom that shrouds the
fading year.

The ruffled lake heaved wildly near the shore

It bore the red leaves of the shaken tree,

Shed in the violent north wind's restless roar—

Emblems of man upon life's stormy sea;

Pale, withered leaves! 'tis to the breezes free;

They waved in spring and summer's golden
prime;

Now, even as clouds, or dew, how fast they fleet!

Weak, trembling on the boughs in autumn's
clime,

A man sinks down in death, chilled by the
touch of time.

I looked again; and fast the dying sun

Was fading in the melancholy west—

Sending his fitful gleams, through clouds of dun,
O'er nature's desolate and dreary breast;

He lit the dew-drop's cold and frozen rest,

The slept on yellow leaves the wuds among;

The sacred earth's flowers that did the glades
invest;

While the wild autumn wind their mournful re-
quiem sung!

I marked the picture,—twas the changeable scene

Which life holds up to the observant eye;

Youth's spring of gladness, and its bowers of
green,

The streaming sunlight of its morning sky,

And the dark clouds of Death that linger by!

Yet oft, when life is fresh and hope is strong,

Shall sorrow fill with tears the youthful eye,

And age to death move peacefully along;

As on the singer's lip expires the finished song:

THE MORALIST.

From the United States Gazette.

INTERROGATIONS AND RESPONSES.

Say, Holy Father what is hope?

A deep imagining of future bliss

In other worlds—Unknown, alas! in this.

And what is joy?

The gilded cup from which we drink

The poisoned draught—A straw we catch at as we sink.

And what is peace?

A phantom of the poet's brain;

A thing of Heaven alone—On earth 'tis sought in vain.

Then what is life?—A scene of sorrow;

For tho' a bright gleam lights to day.

Yet on the morrow,

Where is its brightness?—fled away!

This world seems bright

As the sun beam on the frozen rills

But in its stream

The warmest heart will chill.

O. B.

From the New York Gazette.

CARDUS AND WILLIAM,

Or Religion the best thing for this World.

Of late, Mister Editor, a good deal has been

said about Miss Wright and her Temple of Re-

ason. I think the plain, simple, but true history

of myself and William affords as good a practical

comment on the effect of infidel principles as

any thing I have met with. If you think it is

worth publishing, it is at your service. In a

short time it will be forty winters since I first

landed in New York; I was then in my twentieth

year, without a face that I knew, or a friend to

counsel or direct. On the first Sabbath morn-

ing after we landed, three young men of our

passengers, called and inquired where I was going to

to-day. I said to church; they answered, we

on making of the documents, and notwithstanding their expense and trouble, they were convened and submitted to the several military districts, direct and circumstantial, to come under the consideration of a jury.

Governor's Message.

Trenton, Jan. 6, 1830.
To the General Assembly:

Dear Friends—In the course of my message to the Legislature of 1829, I recommended the adoption of a LEGISLATIVE CODE OF THE STATE. Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives.—THE General Assembly, at its session in January last, completed a revision of the statute laws of this state, with a view of their publication in a condensed and digested form. This important work has occupied the deliberations of the Legislature at its several sessions since the year eighteen hundred and twenty four; it has been attended in its progress by great anxiety on the part of the public, who had long felt its necessity, and who expected from its successful termination, a system of laws to be comprised within a convenient space, in lieu of that mass of matter, which the growth of more than a century, and the natural course of successive legislation, have rendered both cumbrous and obscure. A thorough revision of these laws has consumed more time than was contemplated at the commencement of the work; new views, and a more extensive plan, have been suggested, and adopted, in the progress of its execution; but it is believed, that the inconvenience of delay has been more than counterbalanced by its greater perfection; and that the Legislature could not have brought it to a close at an earlier period, consistently with the public interests. It is of the first importance that the law should be known and understood. In this country especially, where the freedom of our institutions gives to the people at large an interest in the administration of the government, peculiarity extensive; and where almost every man is likely in some form or other, to become a direct agent in the execution of the laws, the importance of their being generally known and understood, is apparent. That such a knowledge should be generally diffused is obviously necessary that the system itself should be compressed into such a space as to come within the reach of common resources; and so arranged and simplified as to meet the extent of ordinary comprehension. Such was not the condition of our statute law previously to their revision. Scattered through six or seven large volumes, confused by the alterations, additions and repeals, which experience, a different state of things or different views of the subject, produced it was scarcely possible, on many subjects, to obtain a clear and connected view of the law—on all, the difficulty was so great, as to deter from that general reference to, and familiarity with the laws, which are so important to their due administration. To remedy this evil, the work which is now the subject of remark, was undertaken; and the attentive deliberation that has been bestowed upon it, as well as the eminent talents engaged in its execution, gives assurance that the reasonable expectation which are entertained of its utility, will not be disappointed. The new edition is now printed and ready for delivery, subject to the order of the Legislature, who will, no doubt, make immediate provision for its distribution, in such manner, and upon such terms, as they shall consider proper.

At the moment of publishing a revised edition of our laws, it is not to be expected that I should recommend, or you adopt any material alteration in them. Too much legislation is an evil; and in this state, perhaps, of more frequent occurrence. At this time there appears to be peculiar reasons for a restriction of the business of legislation; the first and principal of these is, that the whole range of legislative action has just been passed through a favorable opportunity has been afforded for the suggestion of all such alterations and amendments, as the state of our society may have required; and, it is believed, that opportunity has been improved by the exclusion of several features from our code, which experience has shown to be inconvenient or oppressive; and by the adoption of many important provisions rendered necessary by the progressive state of improvement in society, or discovered by a more enlightened apprehension of the subjects. The time and talents thus bestowed have, in all probability, exhausted the subject for the present; and until the lights of further experience, or the ever varying condition of man shall point out new defects. Time, also, should be given to test the merits of the system just completed, and to see whether it is calculated to produce the beneficial results so confidently expected from it.

It has been remarked, that it is more important that the law should be settled and established, than in what manner it is established. A rule of conduct, though in some respects defective or inconvenient, answers, upon the whole, the purpose of society better than one, however perfect in other respects, which is variable and uncertain. The one affords a guide that may always be followed with safety, in reference to which individual contracts, may be made and liabilities assumed; the other serves but as a trap to catch the unwary, and to impose liabilities which the understanding of the contracting parties may not have embraced. Slight inconveniences that may be supposed to arise from an established law, had, therefore, better be endured, than to effect a change which is in itself a greater evil, even when the supposed causes of complaint are just; but it is often the case that these complaints originate in selfish or interested feelings, or an imperfect consideration of the subject, which more mature reflection, or the test of experience proved to have been fallacious. Thus, it frequently becomes necessary, to resort again to the old rule, after a trial of some modification to it, or to ingraft upon this modification, some additional amendment. The law is, in the mean time, constantly contested and contradictory legislation, and rendered unsafe, by reason of its instability. I would, therefore, recommend, that at this time particularly, the Legislature should lend an unwilling ear, to propositions of change, especially if such change would materially affect long settled and established provisions.

There is one branch of our system of law, which is involved in too great obscurity. The decisions of our courts, giving a construction of the various statutory provisions, or in declaration of the principles of the common law, from an important part of our

jurisprudence, of which we have no means of obtaining information. Very little knowledge of these decisions is acquired, or transmitted to the community, save a knowledge of the statute law. Questions frequently arise in the progress of a cause, and principles are decided, of far greater importance to the public, than the matter in dispute between the parties; but for want of some authentic report of the decision, its effect is wholly lost, except in reference to the case in which it is made. The decision itself is soon forgotten, or if at all remembered, it is only to be cited, with that uncertainty of recollection which results, from the authority as a precedent, and the whole matter is to be litigated anew when, perhaps, the reference to a record of the previous decision would at once settle the question, if indeed the existence of such a record had not produced the still more beneficial effect of preventing any litigation on the subject. The question then arises, does not the public interest, as well as the public convenience require, that an effort should now be made to perpetuate a knowledge of what these decisions are, at least so far as regards the decisions of the court of the last resort in our state—the High Courts of Errors and Appeals. The decisions of this court constitute, emphatically, the law of the land; they may embrace every variety of subject in which the citizen of this state can have an interest; generally, however it is presumed they relate to questions of peculiar importance, and which involve points of great difficulty. The paramount authority of this court; the perfect investigation that is given to causes tried before it, and the great learning and ability which have uniformly marked it, makes these decisions a subject of peculiar interest and importance; and would, no doubt, render them, if they were properly reported, of great authority, not in our own courts only, but in the courts of our sister states. Most of the states have, in this manner, contributed their portion to the general stock of legal information. We, no doubt, possess the materials for greatly increasing it, in the many decisions of this court, which might, perhaps, yet be obtained from the learned judges who took part in them. An opportunity to rescue from oblivion a considerable portion of this valuable matter may now exist, which will pass away in the lapse of a few more years, and with it is not only the hope of obtaining a correct knowledge of these decisions, but also the little information we possess in relation to them. I submit, therefore, the propriety of collecting, as far as they can be obtained, with view to their publication, all the decisions which have been made in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, from the time of its establishment, with the notes, as well as the arguments of counsel, as of the opinion delivered by the court; and that provision be made for the appointment of an officer to make a regular report of the cases hereafter to be argued and decided in that court. The duties of this officer would occupy but a small portion of his time or attention; an adequate compensation for his services, should however, be made, to be raised in such manner as the Legislature may think proper. Perhaps a small sum might with propriety, be charged on each of these cases which it would be his duty to report, as some compensation to the reporter.

In reference to the High Court of Errors and Appeals—though not strictly in connexion with the subject before me—I cannot forbear to mention a fact of which I have lately been informed; calling, in my opinion, for legislative consideration. The clerkship of that court is an office of considerable responsibility. In addition to his personal attendance on the court, the clerk has the custody and care of the public records, which he is bound, at all times, to keep open for inspection, and for the safekeeping of which he is responsible. It is manifest, therefore, that he is entitled to some compensation for his services. Yet I am informed that, from the operation of causes applicable, perhaps exclusively to this court, the office, so far from affording a compensation, is actually productive of pecuniary loss. I am credibly informed, that neither the present nor preceding clerk has ever received from that office, an amount of fees sufficient to reimburse him the costs of his commission. In this court suits are conducted principally through the agency of the gentlemen of the bar; the parties seldom give their personal attendance, and the cases are generally disposed of without affording the officers of the court an opportunity of demanding of the suitors, a legal compensation for their services; and without such opportunity, it has been found fruitless to attempt the collection of such small sums from persons residing frequently at a distance, and personally unknown to these officers. Would it not, therefore, be just, that in these cases, the party plaintiff or appellant should, upon entering his cause in the Court of Appeals, be required to make a deposit in court, or give other security, for the payment of their legal fees to the officers of the court?

In communication which I made to the Legislature at the opening of the last session, I called their attention to the important subject of a more general diffusion of education through the medium of common schools; and suggested the propriety of an immediate application of the income of the school fund to the furtherance of this object. They gave to the subject that attentive consideration which its importance demanded; and their deliberations produced the most decided step that has yet been taken, to realize the great design in which the school fund originated: a step, which may be considered—and I trust, will prove to be—the foundation of a system, that shall bring within the reach of every individual in this state, the invaluable blessing of a competent education. The "Act for the establishment of Free Schools," has excited in the public mind, that lively interest which always attends the agitation of this subject, increased, perhaps by the prospect of greater success; than has heretofore attended similar efforts; it has done much to dispel the fears of those who have doubted either the practicability or the design, of ever executing an efficient plan of general education, by appropriating to the public resources; and it has excited in all, the hope, that this last effort will prove effectual for that purpose. Much good has unquestionably been done by thus reviving the hopes of the friends of this measure; an impulse has been given to public sentiment, that will not be arrested by the interposition of the trivial obstacles and temporary difficulties which must be expected to arise in the development of any general plan of such extended operation,

and though the efforts of the Legislature have not, in every instance, been met by cooperation on the part of the people, as active as was desired, yet abundant evidence exists, that the plan has met with such decided approbation, as will ensure its final execution. In most of Sussex counties the several districts have been laid off, and designated according to the provisions of the law; and the commissioners appointed for the discharge of this duty, have succeeded in giving general satisfaction—thus removing one of the principal objections to the system, that the influence of local feelings and the operation of sectional interests, would prevent any satisfactory arrangement of the districts. It is no unfavorable indication of public sentiment, that a spirit of liberality and concession appears to have been induced, to effect this preliminary object. In some of these districts, schools are now in operation under the law; in many—perhaps in most of them—school committees have been appointed, and funds raised by voluntary contribution for the purpose of building or procuring school houses, and the employment of teachers. The influence of association, and a laudable spirit of rivalry between the inhabitants of neighboring districts, it is believed, have had a powerful effect in furthering the benevolent designs of the Legislature; in some districts where heretofore little or nothing has been contributed to the purposes of education, the liberality of individuals has been allied forth, and very considerable sums have been raised. Upon the whole, I feel myself at liberty to congratulate the Legislature on the success which has already attended the execution of this measure, and to indulge the hope that it will not be abandoned. The work must be a progressive one; it must proceed by degrees, and it may proceed slowly; but if I have not mistaken the evidences of public sentiment, it will go on. Time, however, and patience, are necessary for its completion. In another year the whole state will be distributed; and, if the efforts of public spirited individuals are properly applied there is much reason to hope that there will be few districts in the state in which a school will not be organized as to give effect to the public bounty. Some there may be, which by reason of a sparse population, and other causes, are unable to raise sufficient funds, even with the aid of the state's donation, to meet the expense of building or purchasing a school house, or of organizing a school, in any one year. Such districts are, within my knowledge; and I have understood that the inhabitants of these, complain of the provision contained in the fourth section of the law, by which their portion of the School Fund remaining undrawn at the end of the year, is carried again into the income of that fund, divisible among all the districts in the county. It is possible that such districts might be enabled, in the course of two or three years to procure a house and organize a school if their portion of the fund were suffered to stand to their credit for a long period, and to accumulate. On the other hand, it may be said, that a change of the laws in this particular, would do away an important inducement for the respective districts to raise and maintain schools when their neglect would no longer a forfeiture of their interest in the fund; and that its advantages are not very apparent, since it would still be necessary for these districts to raise a sum equal to the accumulated fund, to entitle them to receive it. The subject is, however, respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, with the single additional remark, that effort should be spared, consistent with the general good of the system, to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the public.

Your attention will probably be called at an early period of the session, to the financial concerns of the state. The revenue of this state, derivable from its ordinary sources, such as fees upon licenses and commissions, and dividends upon stock, &c. is amply sufficient to defray the expenses of government, if it were exclusively applied to this purpose; but, by the several acts of assembly relating to the fund for establishing schools, nearly one half of this revenue is thrown into that fund, to accumulate for the accomplishment of the great object which was intended by its establishment. This division of the revenue renders it necessary about once in four or five years, to lay a small tax in aid of the revenue, for the support of government; or, in other words, to replace that portion of the funds of the state which is thus applied to another object. The sum requisite to supply this deficiency is of too small an amount ever to be considered a public burthen, or to justify any of the objections usually made to a state tax—objections, which it is believed, have always been founded upon other considerations than that of an unwillingness on the part of the citizens to pay the very trifling sums with which they have been assessed. In the last five years the expenses of the government have exceeded the revenue by about twenty thousand dollars, after paying out of that revenue to the school fund, the sum of eleven thousand dollars; to which there might, perhaps, with propriety, be added the dividends upon stocks belonging to that fund, which would increase the amount so paid to the sum of forty-four thousand six hundred dollars. This excess of twenty thousand dollars it has been necessary to raise by loans or taxes, and when laid upon the whole amount of the valuation of real and personal property in the state, this sum requires only an annual per centage in the five years of two cents one mill in every hundred dollars, or one fiftieth of one per cent, on the value of property. Thus, an individual residing in this state, and owning property to the value of five thousand dollars, has, for all the blessings derivable from the administration of the laws by which he has been protected in his person and property, paid towards defraying the expenses of the state government, no more than about the sum of one dollar and six cents per annum. At the same time he has acquired for himself and his posterity an interest in the school fund more than equal to the amount so paid for the support of government. It is impossible that in a country where the protection of the laws is valued, and civil liberty regarded, such a tax can ever be considered a grievance. I therefore recommend, gentlemen, that if the finances of the state require a tax, it be laid without hesitation, and to the full amount which the necessities of government may demand; and I repeat my conviction, that such a measure—so far from being considered burdensome to the public—will be received not only with acquiescence, but with approbation.

Should the Legislature determine upon laying a tax, their serious attention is invited to the mode of its apportionment among the several counties in the state. The apportionment of taxes heretofore laid, has not given entire satisfaction; certain districts have considered themselves aggrieved by an undue proportion, and it is believed that to this source, more than to any unwillingness to furnish the necessary supplies of government, the objections to a levy of state taxes may chiefly be referred. The principle is now too well settled to be lightly abandoned, and too reasonable to admit of successful controversy that property is the legitimate and proper subject of taxation; and if this principle be recognized, the apportionment of taxes must necessarily be made among the several districts in proportion to their wealth. By what rule then, is that wealth to be ascertained? In examining the different assessments made under the direction of the Levy Court, it is very obvious that different principles have been adopted by the several counties; and that the same principle has not been uniformly acted upon by different assessors in the same county. Thus, for a period of seven years previous to eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, the average valuation of New Castle county, is two millions seven hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars—of Kent county, three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, and of Sussex county, two millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars; while the same assessments made in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, estimate New Castle county at eight million four hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars—Kent county, at two millions eight hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and Sussex county at one million seven hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars. These facts sufficiently demonstrate that the same rule of valuation is not acted upon in the several counties; and in regard to the same county, so great a difference in the assessments cannot have been produced but by a change of the principle upon which they were made—a change which, though entirely unimportant in reference to county purposes, renders them unsafe and useless as a basis for the apportionment of state taxes among the several counties. The general assessment made under the authority of "An Act authorizing and directing a general assessment of the real and personal property of this state," passed in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, was intended to supply a more equal and stable valuation than had been afforded by the county assessments, and to establish a permanent basis for the apportionment of state taxes among the several counties, to the most accurate estimate which could be made of the wealth of each. By this assessment the county of New Castle is valued at eight millions nine hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars—the county of Kent, at five millions four hundred and fifty-three thousand and thirty-four dollars, and the county of Sussex, at four millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars; which establish a proportion between the counties, evidently more equal than any to be found in the county assessments, and to take the assessment of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, New Castle is rated at five and a half millions more than Kent, and six and a half millions more than Sussex, while the average of the seven years preceding, makes New Castle only half a million more than Sussex, and a million less than Kent. Still, however, it is to be regretted, that the result of this assessment has not been entirely satisfactory; many of our fellow citizens, particularly of New Castle county, entertain the opinion, that their property is greatly over-rated, and remonstrate against the apportionment of taxes upon that basis as imposing upon that county an unequal and undue proportion. Their opinions and representations are entitled to, and will, no doubt, receive the respectful attention of the Legislature, who will give to the subject that candid consideration which a regard to justice and the interests of the community require.

During the period I have held the office from which I am now about to retire, many subjects, involving high considerations of public interest, have claimed my attention. An entire organization of the militia of this state, and other circumstances, accidental in their character, have contributed to make my term of unusual difficulty. In the various measures which have required my adoption, and particularly in the extended range which the passage of a law for organizing the militia, gave to the appointing power, it would be presumptuous to suppose that I had not sometimes erred, either through a want of information or a defective judgment. It would be to claim for myself a degree of infallibility which I am too conscious I do not possess. Protesting, however, that whatever errors may have occurred in the course of my administration, cannot, in any case, with justice, be attributed to impropriety of purpose, I indulge the hope that no consequence will result from them of permanent injury to the public, or of improper prejudice to individuals. To the discharge of my public duties I have freely given my time and my anxious attention. I have endeavored to enforce the execution of the laws equally and impartially, and have contributed, as far as it was in my power, to the alleviation of the public burthen, to the promotion of the cause of piety and virtue, and to the encouragement of education, industry, and public improvement.

In reviewing the official acts of my administration of the executive powers of this State, there is one subject to which I have heretofore thought it unnecessary to call your attention. Misrepresentation now demands an answer to the clamor which has been excited against the addition to the number of judges in this State, and a brief exposition of the causes which led to that addition is due to the citizens whose government I have administered. At the commencement of my administration there were four Judges in the Court of Common Pleas of this State. Shortly afterwards the Honorable John Way, an Associate Judge of that Court, resigned. I determined not to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, unless my duty to the people, and my oath should compel me to the act. But in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, James Booth, the late chief justice of that court, after a long life of usefulness spent in the public service, died; and, by the constitution, the duty of immediately supplying the vacancy thus occasioned devolved upon me. The constitution gave me the range of the whole state to search for his successor. I was not restricted in my selection to a single county; nor did it appear to me to be compatible with the genius of our institutions that the selection should be always necessarily made from the same county. Ever since the adoption of our constitution the chief justice of each of our courts of common law, had been chosen from the county of New Castle; yet, although on reviewing that fact, I determined that the constitution should be my guide, and that I would accordingly consider no district of the state to be exclusively entitled to that office, I, at the same time determined, that no mere local consideration should influence me in making such a choice, as in my best judgment, would most redound to the welfare and true interests of the people. I selected the present chief justice of the court of common pleas, solely with a view to his learning, talents, integrity and superior capacity for the station. That was the appointment, which, in my opinion, my duty

to the public demanded. I have seen no reason to regret the choice; but on the contrary, I am happy to believe, that it has been fully ratified by the unbiased judgment of the public opinion. The vacancy in New Castle county then remained to be filled, and the provision in the constitution which directs that there shall be at least one Judge of each court, in each county, left me no other alternative. It is true, that, had I selected the chief justice of this court, from the county of New Castle, I should have avoided the appointment of a fourth judge, and thereby saved the state the expense of his salary. This fact was duly considered; but, upon a view of the whole ground, I was satisfied that the course which I adopted, was the one marked out for me by public duty—in justice to this court, I will mention how the fact, that since its new organization, not a single case has occurred of exception to its decisions; nor has one writ of error been taken out, to reverse any of its judgments. Here is the proper commentary on the appointment in this court; and when I add to it another fact, that the public expenses of every county of the state have been greatly diminished by the expedition and dispatch with which the public business has been conducted, as the public records prove, I repeat, that my conscience is fully satisfied with what I have done; and I rejoice that regardless of claim at the time, I dared to do my duty.

In relation to the appointment of a fourth judge in the Supreme Court, the following brief statement of facts will, it is hoped, be equally conclusive. In the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, a suit was instituted in the court of common pleas in and for Kent county, exercising equity jurisdiction in all cases in which the chancellor is interested, by William Winder Morris and wife, against Henry M. Ridgely and Nicholas Ridgely, executors of Ann Ridgely and Charles Ridgely, deceased. Nicholas Ridgely, the chancellor of this state, being a party defendant in this cause, at the December term of this court, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, an interlocutory decree was made in relation to a certain sum of money, which, with other sums, was claimed by the claimants, who, considering himself aggrieved by that decree, appealed from it to the high court of errors and appeals. The constitution guarantees to every citizen the right of such appeal and the complainant in the exercise of his unquestioned rights, submitted his cause to the judgment of the highest tribunal in the state. At that time there were but three judges in the supreme court, and they were the only men constitutionally qualified to sit upon the trial of the cause in appeal; the chancellor being disqualified as a party in the cause, and all the other judges in the state being disqualified to sit in the appeal, by having passed their judgment on the matter in the court below. The first section of the seventh article of the constitution positively requires four judges of the court of errors to constitute a quorum, or, to proceed to any business. A smaller number can do no judgment; whatever, of this cause thus pending before the court of errors, therefore, no judgment could be made. The complainant demanded justice. He applied to me by petition, stating his grievances, and pointed to the thirteenth section of the third article of the constitution, which made it my duty, secured by my oath of office, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The opinion of the Attorney General, the proper law officer of the State, fully coincided with the petitioner's views of the duty required of me. To enable you to understand these matters more fully, a copy of that section and of the petition referred to, are herewith submitted to you. The ninth section of the first article of the constitution requires, that "all Courts shall be open" and yet against this appellant and petitioner, the highest tribunal in the state was shut. That section also demands, that "every man for an injury done him in his reputation, person, moveable or immovable possessions, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and justice administered according to the very right of the cause, and the law of the land, without sale, denial or unremovable delay." Yet this appellant had been "delayed" from December term, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, until May, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the date of his petition to me, and, without the appointment of a fourth judge in the supreme court, there was a total "denial" of law and justice. He had no remedy by any course of law, unless I provided a court to try his cause. The consideration of the exalted standing of his adversary in the suit either private or official, was not to influence me. I was bound to open the avenue to justice against him, as freely as against the poorest and most humble individual in the state—and I did it. I did not deny justice to the freeman who demanded it. I did not delay it. Guided solely by my own honest convictions of duty, I opened the Court, and gave to all parties by it a fair and satisfactory hearing. By denying justice to the petitioner, I should have saved the state another annual salary of five hundred dollars; but at the expense of my oath of office, and plain convictions of right. This court also discharged its duty with great ability, promptness and efficiency, and just men have awarded that character. It is plain then, that if there be any just ground for complaint against these courts, the defect is in your system only. A new light has broken in upon some in relation to this subject after a lapse of thirty-seven years. Reform is, by some, demanded in this particular, and retrenchment is alleged as the object of the reform. If it be true that the public expenses have been diminished by the accelerated action of these courts since their new organization, the reason usually assigned for a change in the system does not sufficiently account for the late discovery of its defects; yet, whatever may be its merits, or its object, if the opinion be entertained by a majority of the people of this state, that a change in their judiciary system would be expedient and proper, they have an unquestionable right to make the experiment. But no less indication of public sentiment than the clearly exposed will of the majority, should ever be considered a sufficient warrant for undertaking this most difficult and most dangerous of all public measures—the change of a constitutional form of government. A convenient mode for the expression of their opinion on this, as on all other subjects affecting their interest, should undoubtedly be at all times open to the people. The tenth article of the constitution—in reference to this subject—declares, that an "unexceptionable mode of making their sense known, will be for them at a general election of representatives, to vote also by ballot for or against a convention, as they shall severally choose to do;" but it has been doubted whether existing laws, the inspectors and judges of elections are bound to tally down and make return of those votes. No mention whatever, is made of such votes in the "Act regulating the General Election," nor in any of the certificates and forms prescribed for the returning officers of such elections. I, therefore, recommend the subject to the consideration of the legislature, and suggest the propriety of a law, to insure a correct account to be taken and return made of all such votes as may hereafter be given at a general election of representatives, either for or against the call of a convention.

I herewith lay before you certain Resolutions of the State of Missouri and Louisiana, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of election, and term of office, of the President and Vice Presi-

dent of the United States, and also certain communications from the States of Mississippi and Virginia, expressing the opinion of the legislatures of those States respectively, in relation to the constitutionality of the several "Acts of Congress usually denominated the Tariff Laws." These subjects have heretofore been presented to the consideration of the General Assembly; and, in relation to them, I think it necessary, on the present occasion, only to refer to my several communications made to the Legislature on the sixth of January and sixth of February last.

I also lay before you a Report and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, declaring "that in their opinion the Congress of the United States has no power to appropriate money to aid the American Colonization Society."

The usual interchange of laws, between this state and the several state governments and also with the United States government, has taken place during the last year. Copies of the acts of last session have been transmitted to the President of the United States, to each department of the general government, to the library or congress, and to the executive of each state and territory of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the law in this behalf; and in return I have received a great number of books, pamphlets and other documents, more particularly specified in a schedule herewith submitted.

In closing the last official communication which it is probable shall make to you, I avail myself of the opportunity to acknowledge the zealous co-operation in the discharge of my public duties, which has been uniformly afforded me by the other branches of government, and to tender to my fellow-citizens generally, my grateful thanks for the favorable consideration and support which their partiality has extended to my humble efforts to promote the public good.

CHARLES POLE.

Dover, January 6, 1830.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—1st session.
From the National Journal.

Monday, January 4.—In the Senate, the bill to revive and continue in force to the 4th of July 1832, the provisions of the several acts providing for the extinguishment of the debt for the Public Lands, the bill for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, and the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported authorizing the State of Illinois to surrender a township of land granted to that State for a Seminary of Learning. Notice was given by Mr. Hayne that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the settlement of the Claims of South Carolina, and by Mr. Silsbee, that he would to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill for paying the claim of Massachusetts for military services. Some time was spent in Executive business before the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a considerable number of petitions were presented. About sixteen bills, the majority of them of a public character, were reported, and forwarded. Among these were the following bills, from the Committee on Military Affairs: a bill for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers; a bill for the organization of the Topographical Engineers; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of Congress passed the 24th of April, 1816, entitled "an act for organizing the General Staff, and making further provisions for organizing the Army of the United States; a bill for the regulation of the pay and emoluments of the Officers in the Army of the United States; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of 16th March, 1802, entitled "an act fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States;" a bill making appropriations for the protection of the Western Frontiers of the United States; a bill to increase the pay of the Master Armorer in the service of the United States; a bill for the erection of a National Arseny on the Western waters; and a bill for the payment of the unadjusted claims of the Militia of the State of Georgia, for services in the years 1792, '93, and '94. A report in part was also made on that part of the President's message which was referred to that committee. A report was made by Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the documents to be printed in the case of the contested election between Arnold and Lee, by which the printed papers are excluded from publication. Various communications were presented from the Chair, and among them a letter from Dr. Smith of Baltimore, praying for the privilege of franking packages of vaccine matter by mail, which was referred, on motion of Mr. Howard, to a select committee of five members. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up various bills, among which was the bill to regulate the allowance of forage to the officers of the army. The reports occupying the greater part of the hour, the discussion on Mr. Hunt's resolution relative to the Public Lands was necessarily confined to a few remarks from Mr. Blair of South Carolina, in conclusion of what he had said on Thursday. The Forage bill was finally recommended to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Tuesday, January 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Silsbee introduced a bill, to authorize the payment of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for certain militia services during the late war, which ware and passed to a second reading. The bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands was passed.—The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Elijah Carr, was passed.—A Report was received from the Commissioners of the Public Buildings, showing the amount expended during the last year.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the resolution of Mr. Hunt, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Hunt addressed the chair.—The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Elections was postponed till to-morrow. The House was then occupied in the discussion of private bills.

Wednesday, January 6.—In the Senate, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to liquidate the claim of the State of S. Carolina against the United States. The bill providing for the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the last war, received a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, no petitions were presented, or calls from the Chair, but a few were received by the unanimous consent of the House. A number of bills were reported by the various Committees; and afterwards, by the unanimous consent of the House, a number of resolutions were offered, the greater part of which were adopted, and the residue laid on the table for one day. The bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day, were severely passed. The special order of the day being the report of the Committee on Elections on the petition of Thomas B. Arnold, of Tennessee, was then taken up, and Mr. Arnold commenced some remarks on the evidence. After speaking for some time, he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise. The question being decided in the affirmative, the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, January 7.—In the Senate, Mr.

Smith, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to continue in force the act allowing a drawback on brandy imported in cask of not less than fifteen gallons a bill after the term of credit on bonds given for goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States, which were severally passed to a second reading. A bill to cause the northern and western boundary lines of the State of Missouri to be more distinctly defined, and for the division of certain lands among the half breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians; a bill allowing the duties upon goods imported into Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places; a bill to increase the penance of Charles Barber; and a bill for the relief of the Mayor and City of Baltimore, were severally read a third time and passed. The session adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt on the subject of the Public Lands was again discussed, but no question was taken, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Porter of North Carolina, and Mr. Lewis of Alabama, having addressed the House on the subject. The question of the contested election in Tennessee was then taken up as the unfinished business, when Mr. Arnold concluded his argument, and after a few explanatory remarks from Messrs. Standish, Buchanan and Polk, Mr. Lea obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The section of the Law of Tennessee, which Mr. Arnold had relied on, was then ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor.

Friday, January 8.—In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, in reference to the Public Lands was resumed, when Mr. Burgess addressed the House, but before he had concluded his remarks, they were arrested by the expiration of the hour. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the report of Thomas D. Arnold, when Mr. Lea took the floor, and addressed the Committee, in reply to Mr. Arnold.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—Mexico.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1830.

Mr. AUGUSTUS M. SCHEE is authorized to receive subscriptions to this paper, at Dover.

John J. Milligan, Charles L. Du Pont and Harry Connally, have been appointed by the Legislature, directors on the part of the State, of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington.

On Thursday last, the Legislature of this State appointed Arnold Naudain Esq. a Senator in Congress, to fill the place vacated by the appointment, by the President of the United States, of Mr. M'Lane, Minister to England.

The two Houses went into an election at 4 o'clock, and a choice was made on the first ballot. The votes stood thus:

For Arnold Naudain, (Anti-Jackson) 18
Henry M. Ridgely, (Jackson) 6

Mr. Naudain's majority 10

The certificate of Mr. Naudain's election was on Monday last presented to the Senate of the United States by the Vice President.

Last week we copied from the United States Gazette a letter from the editor's correspondent, at Washington City, in which he speaks of a subject which had come to the notice of the good citizens of the metropolis, exciting not a little stir among the President's immediate friends. We allude to the subject of Purser Timberlake, the former husband of Mrs. Eaton, who, it is said made large remittances from the Mediterranean, to Mr. Eaton, who invested them in houses in Washington City, formerly belonging to the father of Mrs. Eaton. Mr. T. subsequently became a defaulter to the Government to a large amount, and the question now is, whether the property which Mr. Eaton purchased with the money that he received from Mr. T. should not be applied as far as it will go, towards liquidating the claims of the Government. The property stands in the name of Mr. Eaton, but it appears that there are not only documents in the office of the Fourth Auditor, to prove the nature of the correspondence, but that the Rev. Mr. Campbell has in his possession copies of letters, which he threatens to bring before the public eye, should sufficient provocation be offered. In answer to this charge the Secretary comes out in the Telegraph of the 6th inst. as follows:

A CARD.

The production of some letter writer from Washington, is going the rounds of the opposition presses, implicating the underigned in regard to a supposed defalcation of Purser Timberlake. A liberal public cannot expect that the anonymous imputations of the retailers of ribaldry and scandal, in the shape of letters from Washington, should receive a more particular notice from those who are intended to be affected by them, than is done in the present instance; which is to say, that whenever a responsible name is vouched, in support of the charges referred to, measures will be forthwith taken to unveil the conspiracies by which they have been produced, and to prove that the author is a base calumniator.

J. H. EATON.
Jan. 4, 1830.

We lay before our readers to-day, the able Message of Governor Polk, which was transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature, on Wednesday the 6th inst. and which we believe, will be read with much interest.

A digest of the laws, which has been in the hands of Willard Hall, Esq. for some years, is announced as complete and ready for delivery. The whole body of laws is compressed into one octavo volume, and the work is said to reflect much credit upon the talents and legal knowledge of that gentleman.—Two thousand copies of the digest have been printed, and are, we understand, now ready for delivery.

We are pleased to see that the Governor, among other salutary reforms, recommends the simplifying of our laws. We do not know a greater evil that besets the citizens of this State, than the obscurity that envelopes our public acts. Instead of their being drafted in a plain manner so that every one who can read them would be able to comprehend their meaning, they are so ambiguous and perfectly mystical, that a solution of them often puzzles our best and most ingenious attorneys. And why is this, we would ask,—are not the laws made for the benefit of the community? It is well known that the cause of almost all the contention that is produced in our courts at an expense of something like one hundred thousand dollars a year, to the State, is owing to the obscurity of the laws. One man conceives that he is wronged by his neighbor—he refers to the statutes in order that he may know how to obtain redress, but they are so wrapped up and hid in their peculiar mantle of technicalities and circumlocutory windings, that he might as well attempt to comprehend the language of the moon. If the laws were drafted in a plain and comprehensible manner, that people could understand them, there would be comparatively little or no litigation, for then any one could tell what was law and what was not, without submitting his case to some learned exponent, at a cost of from five to fifty dollars. The importance of our laws being generally or universally understood, is apparent. A knowledge of them would not only assist those who are already engaged in suits, and enable them to get out, but would prevent those who are out, from getting in. Law has justly been compared to a mouse trap, into which it is easy to get, but very difficult to get out of. We do not know a better plan by which a general knowledge of the laws of this State could be diffused, than by simplifying and adapting them to the use of our schools.

A revision of the "Act for the establishment of Free Schools" is also recommended, which will render the formation of a system that shall bring within the reach of every individual of this State, the blessing of a competent education, more complete.

The Message, upon the whole, is fully calculated to do great credit to the talents and perception of the Governor.

Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Pa. has been appointed by the President, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Judge Washington, deceased.

The Election.—Agreeably to writ issued to the Sheriff, a special election was held throughout this county on Monday last, to supply the place of Levi Boulden in the Senate, who has been appointed Inspector of the Revenue at Delaware City, and the vacancy in the House, caused by the death of Benjamin Whiteley, Esq.

By the time the poll was opened in Wilmington, the hurra boys were on the ground, ready to face their opponents and give desperate battle; but what was their surprise when they found that the "Adams men" were not going to trouble their heads about the matter. They therefore, would have had all the fun to themselves, had not the "Working Men," in the true spirit of patriotism, come out with a ticket in opposition, upon which were a couple of our able Mechanics—true hearts of oak, which so alarmed the hickories, that they fancied they were gone "hook and line." They however rallied their strength, and succeeded in carrying their men by a saving majority.

We have not heard the result in any other hundred, but believe there was no opposition to the Jackson ticket. John Caulk was elected Senator, and Thomas Handy, Representative.

The candidates run by the Working men in this hundred were Mahlon Betts for the Senate, and Wilson Peirson for the House.

Melancholy.—On Tuesday evening, an aged black woman, who resided alone on the western edge of this Borough, was burned to death. The cause of the accident is not certainly known, but it is supposed her clothes caught fire, while she was attempting to kindle a fire upon the hearth. She was discovered until after life was extinct.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, both Houses of the Legislature organized, and appointed on the part of the Senate, Presley Spruance of Kent, Speaker; John B. Stout, Clerk; and on the part of the House, Joshua Burton, of Sussex, was chosen Speaker; John W. Ruth, Clerk, and Benjamin Ennis, Sergeant-at-arms.

On Wednesday the Message of the Governor was transmitted to both Houses by the Secretary of State. Several accounts and petitions were laid before the House, among the latter were memorials from the Female Benevolent Society of New Castle, and the Female Harmony School Society of New Castle, praying compensation for the tuition of sundry poor children, which were read and referred to the Committee of

claims.

On Thursday Mr. Layton offered sundry resolutions relative to assigning certain items of the Governor's Message therein named to appropriate committees.

Mr. Marin offered two resolutions for a similar object.

Mr. Rodney also offered a resolution for a like reference of an item in said Message, mentioned by him—which resolutions were severally read and adopted.

Mr. Read, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of New Castle county, reported a bill on the

subject of the New Port Bridge Company authorizing said Company to sell the Bridge with authority to the vendees to collect tolls at a pence.

Mr. Read also reported a bill on the memorial from a number of the inhabitants of New Castle respecting the enlargement of the corporate powers of the Trustees of the New Castle Company.

Mr. Chandler, who gave a speech, reported a bill for the benefit of the poor.—If room permits, hereafter we propose to take a more extended view of the provisions of this Act; at present we have only a brief summary.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition from a Mrs. Colson, of Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, praying for a divorce from her husband. Referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Porter presented a petition of like import, from a Mrs. Wilson, of the town of Milford. Referred to said committee.

Mr. Tennant presented a petition of similar import, from Levin Wainwright. Cause of complaint, in each case, is intemperance. Referred as before.

Mr. Layton, from the committee, to whom was referred the petition of a certain Pennington, a prisoner in New-Castle jail, reported a bill, providing for his release from confinement, on his making an assignment of his property, &c.

Which bill was, on motion of Mr. Read, laid on the table.

Mr. Marin offered a resolution for the re-consideration of the vote of yesterday, on the subject of the Bank Directors; in which it is proposed to substitute the name of Joseph G. Rowland for that of Samuel Shipley, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Read moved for consideration of the above amendment, stating that there is a provision of law, making the office of a director of a Bank incompatible with that of a Judge of a court; when

Mr. Layton moved the postponement of the question until this afternoon; and that as much of the proceedings of this House, as relates to the appointment of Samuel Shipley and Judge Rowland, be erased from the Journal—which was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees on the various items in the Governor's Message:

On Education & Free Schools—Messrs. Marston, Layton, Read, Potter, Rodney and Chandler.

On a State Tax, &c.—Messrs. Tennent, Roe and Murphy.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Marin, Sutton and Davis.

On reporting the Decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals—Messrs. Hanchey, Clement and Copes.

On the Tariff of the U. S. States—Messrs. Marin, Murphy and Davis.

On the distribution of the revised Code—Messrs. Rodenay, Chandler and Roe.

Reporter.

At the Anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, the following among many other excellent toasts were drunk. The words in italic are technical.

The Press.—Free from licentiousness.—May its frosts never bear the marks of bad workmen.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—V. valuable works in the fount case of national wealth.—May they never be thrown into political ditches.

The United States.—A splendid folio in the list of nations.—May her republican rules be forever preserved, and the quarters so back each other as to produce beauty and harmony.

The Army and Navy.—Our country's pride in the field an ocean—May the copy they have left be closely followed, should a reprint be called for.

Civil and Religious Liberty.—May the Devil soon lock up those monks and friars of every sect, who would impede its progress.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—The last standing type of the Capitals of '76.

Our departed brethren.—Through the measure of their existence is broken—we hope their composition will be made up in another and a better world."

The Fair.—The Nonpareil of creation—May they never be inclosed in the *brace* of any but faithful and accomplished partners.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Mr. L. Johnson. The United States—A form of imperial—justified and made up by skilful compositors.

By Wm. Monney. La Fayette.—An old capital of French canon, that wears well.

By H. Young. The fair.—A type of innocence—as guides, we have no parallels—us stars, an superior.

By D. J. Wilson. Joseph Gales, Jr. the true friend of Journeymen—May his successor in office look upon him and follow his example.

Our country.—A form of 24's locked up in the chase of patriotism—justified by the Constitution—the page that drops out must have been snatched by the Devil.

The Pro-tariff Classes.—The most useful sorts in the public fount case; may they soon receive an equal distribution of legislative protection.

War.—The following is an account of the number of battles, sieges, and treaties which have taken place since the origin of the French monarchy, up to 1815: battles by land, 1305; by sea, 77; sieges by land, 1780—by sea, 21; treaties of peace, 66.

Insolvent Laws of New York.—By the revised laws of New York, all preferences among creditors of insolvents,

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

Y	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	S	O	N	D
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	27	28	29	30							
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	26	27	28	29	30	31					
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	26	27	28	29	30	31					

Simple method of destroying the Hessian Fly.

At the wheat crop this season has, in some places, suffered considerable damage from the destructive effects of this insect, we are happy to be enabled, by a valuable and obliging correspondent, to publish the following directions for destroying it.

The Hessian Fly deposits its eggs on the wheat ear before it is reaped; the egg is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but may be very distinctly seen with a microscope; sometimes one grain of wheat will be observed to have several of these eggs on it. They are attached to the wheat by a glutinous substance, deposited around them, by the parent fly, by which they are held so firmly on the surface, as not to be easily removed by the motion of reaping, threshing, &c. Shortly after the seeds begin to germinate in the soil, the genial heat of the season brings the young fly from its egg in the form of a very small maggot (as is the case with all insects); these little maggots deposit themselves at the root of the stalk to the seed of which the eggs had been attached; between the stem and the lowest blade or leaf, where they may be discovered during the month of May and beginning of June quietly reposing: here they remain until the warmth of the season brings them to maturity, when they commence eating the substance to which they have been attached. It is not until this period that their destructive effects are visible, by the wheat becoming withered and blighted. This accounts for the fact that wheat, which is attacked by this destructive insect, presents a healthy appearance in the month of June, the period at which the embryo fly begins to use food.

Now it is evident, that if the eggs of this fly can be destroyed on the seed wheat, by any process that will not also destroy the vegetable quality of the grain, the ruinous effects would be avoided.—This can be done by the following very simple process—Soak the seed wheat in water for twelve hours; spread it out on the barn floor, so as to allow the superabundant water to escape; then take fresh slackened lime and mix it among the wheat in quantity sufficient to have every grain covered with the lime, taking care to stir the wheat well with a shovel, so that no particle may escape coming in full contact with the lime, which when thus applied, will in a short time destroy the eggs and consequently preserve the grain from destruction."

Our correspondent assures us that the egg, which before the application of the lime appears clear and transparent, afterwards becomes opaque, and puts on the appearance of an addled egg.—The efficacy of the above remedy has been established by several experiments, one of which we will here relate. Wheat supposed to be infested by the Hessian fly, was taken, one half the quantity treated with lime, and the other half was sown in the same soil with the prepared, in alternate drills; the result was that every stalk from the prepared seed came to maturity and was productive, whilst the alternate drills which had been sown with unprepared seed, were almost totally destroyed.

As remedy for so serious an evil cannot be too wisely circulated—we would recommend its translation into the French papers, and we think the Cures of the country parishes would confer a benefit on the parishioners, by having it made known at their respective church doors after divine service.—Canadian Courant.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Cattle cured.—One of my oxen was tak-

en suddenly with very singular symptoms, such as I had never before seen. He appeared perfectly deprived of the use of his limbs, and was taken in very rapid succession with convulsions. They came on by a wild gaze of the eye, and very apparent evasions of horror, lasted generally from two to three, and sometimes as long as five minutes, and during the intervals the animal gave evident symptoms of weariness. Upon examination I found his horns perfectly cold, which induced me to bore them, and made holes (made 4 or 5 inches from the head), I poured a strong mixture of black pepper, salt and vinegar. Not more than fifteen minutes elapsed before the convulsions ceased; in less than an hour he fed as usual; and at this time, (three days since his attack) is apparently as well as any animal on my farm. I am induced to make this public, as I apprehend the complaint from the extreme dampness of the season, will not be very uncommon, and also because of the simplicity of the remedy, and the fair promise it gives of efficacy.

A PLANTER.



PRINTING
or
UBLISHING.
Neatly and expeditiously executed, on moderate terms, at the office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 51, Market-street, Wilmington.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the Public Jail of Sussex County, this day, by Lower Layton Esq., one of the Justices of the peace of said county, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM THOMPSON, of a dark copper color, rather slender made, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and from appearance is supposed to be about 21 or 22 years of age; his clothing consisting of a fustian coat, drab colored, coat of fulled cloth nearly new, striped home made waistcoat, fustian trousers of a light blue, with coarse monroe shoes, &c.

The said William says he was bound to a certain Isaac Hayzel, who lives between Dover and Muddy Branch in Kent county Del. for the term of four years and his time is up; the owner, therefore is requested to come forward, pay propery, pay charges, &c. or he will be released from his imprisonment according to law.

PURNAL JOHNSON.

17-4t.

TO LET,

The New Store and Dwelling No. 78 Market Street, now in the occupancy of Chalkley Somers a dry goods store:

Joseph Grubb.

1st Mo. 6th 1830. 17-4t.

Colored School.

The Subscribers take the liberty to apprise the citizens of this borough, that a day-school is opened, for teaching colored children, in the school room formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Allen, in Orange street, where they intend to disseminate the first rudiments of English Education.

Those citizens who may feel disposed to send their servants or apprentices to this school, may rely that every attention will be paid in forwarding them in the attainment of the following branches, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar. The Committee consider it superfluous to offer any further remarks upon the usefulness of education, as it distinguishes civilized from savage life, its cultivation in youth promotes virtue, by creating habits of mental discipline, and inculcating a sense of moral obligation. The Committee appointed to carry the design of the Institution into effect, have here respectively subscribed their names.

ABRAHAM D. SHADD,
JACOB MORGAN,
THOS. MCPHERSON,
DAVID LAREY,
HENRY TAYLOR.

⑦ A Night school is also taught at the same place.

Wilmington Dec. 15th 1829. 14-4t.

FOR RENT.

1. THE TAVERNS HOUSE now occupied by William P. Peach, in New Castle Hundred, formerly known as the Bear Tavern. This situation having been lately much improved, will render it an object of importance to an active and competent person.

2. A large Two Story Brick Dwelling House, in Christians Bridge, now in the tenure of Doct. R. L. Smith.

3. A FARM containing 220 Acres; one mile from Christians Bridge, and adjoining the Turnpike road leading to Elton.

Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.

JAMES COOPER.

New Castle, Del. Dec. 15, 1829. 14-4t.

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 the article and price.

His establishment is at the South East corner of French and Third streets.

Wilmington Oct. 15. 5-4t.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES MCNEAL,

Grateful for past favors, inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Also—Misses, Boys' & Children's Do. Of all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Lasting, &c.

Which will be sold at the following prices for CASH, viz:

Men's fine cordovan Boots from \$2 to \$3 00

Do. do. calfskin do. 3 50 to 5 75

Do. do. Monro. cordovan 1 50 to 1 75

Do. do. do. calfskin 1 50 to 2 00

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 2 00

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75

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Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75

Do. do. do. calfskin, 1 50 to 1 75