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POETRY.

We observe the following effusion going the rounds of the newspapers, as it has annually 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. GAY, Esq. of New York, and was written some years ago, for the New York Commercial Advertiser.—Penn. Inquirer.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

Written on the last day of December.
Be composed every toil, and each turbulent motion,
That encircle the heart in life's treacherous mazes;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturbed by regrets—unincumber'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 repose,
Undismayed at the wrecks that have number'd his flight.
From your temple where fashion's bright tapers are lighted,
Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear;
And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)
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.
They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor,
To recall the kind moments, neglected when free;
When the hours that oblivion has cancell'd forever,
Are interr'd by her hand—in the grave of the year.
Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What throngs have relinquish'd life's perishing 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 descended,
And made their cold beds with the grave of the year.
'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing,
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 tear;
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 flourish,
But silence for each her dark mansions prepare;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair.
But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brightened,
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere;
By the sunbeams of splendour immortal enlighten'd,
Which no more shall go down on the grave of the 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 wings,
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 troubled years between.
The rose's breath upon the south wind came,
Oh, as it whisp'ers the young branches stirred;
And flowers, for which the poet hath no name,
While, midst the blossoms of the grove was heard
The murmurs of the restless humming-bird;
Waters were dancing in the mellow light,
And joyous tones, and many a cheerful word,
Stole on the charmed ear with such delight,
As waits on soft sweet tones of music heard at night.
The night dews lay in the half-opened flower
Like hopes that nestle in the youthful breast;
And ruffled by the light airs of the hour,
Awoke the clear lake from its glassy rest;
Far, blending with the blue and distant west,

Lay the dim woodlands, and the quiet gleam
Of amber clouds, like islands of the blue—
Glorious and bright, and changing like a dream,
And lessening fast away beneath the intense beam.
Songs were amid the mountains far and wide,
And songs were on the green slopes blooming night;
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;
'Twas 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 came again—'twas autumn's stormy hour,
The wild winds murmured in the yellow wood;
The sore leaves, rattling in the naked bower,
Were whirled in eddies to the mountain flood.
Dark clouds entailed the western orb of blood,
The red sun pierced the heavy atmosphere,
And torrent murmurs broke the solitude,
Where, striding lonely, as with steps of fire,
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!—none to the breezes free.
They waved in spring and summer's golden prime;
Now, even as clouds, or dew, how fast they flee!
Weak, trembling on the boughs in autumn's clime,
As 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-drops' cold and frozen rest,
The sleep on yellow leaves the wads among;
The sacred earth's flowers that did the glades invest,
Had perished, and were buried where they sprung.
While the wild autumn wind their mournful requiem 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 rill;
But in its stream
The warmest heart will chill.

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 Reason. 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 anything I have met with. If you think it of any 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 morning after we landed, three young men of our passengers called and inquired where I was going to-day. I said to church; they answered, we have been near ten weeks confined to the ship, let us now walk out and see the country; our health requires exercise, and we can go to church another day. I said, as long as I can remember I had gone to church with my father every sabbath of my life, and when we parted his last words were "Remember the Sabbath day." They went to the country—I went to church; they spent a few shillings of their wages; I put two one-penny corporation bills in the plate. Some of them were good mechanics, and got from eight to ten dollars per week, my branch was poor, and was only by close application that I earned five dollars per week.—They continued going in the country, found loose company, spent most of their week's wages, came home half drunk, sometimes caught by a thunder storm, spoiled their fine clothes and hats, rose late on Monday morning, bones and head aching, and could work but little all that day. I went to church, saved my wages, rose late on Monday morning, my bones rested, my head sound, and started on the labors of the week with a light heart and quiet conscience. At the end of the year they could show fine clothes and powdered heads on Sunday; but I could show one hundred dollars piled in the corner of my chest. They have all been gone long ago; having lived fast, they died early; while I, as one consequence of regular living, have not been confined by sickness for one day in all that period. Now, Mr. Deist and Mrs. Deist, if you propose to reform the whole world by destroying the Bible and abolishing the Sabbath, I would ask you, who lived the most comfortable life, they or I? who were the most useful members of Society? They died and left their wives and children beggars. If I die to-

night, my family have the tools and hands to make themselves independent of the world.—About three months after I landed, there came from England into the ship where I wrought, a man by the name of William; he had a fine little woman for a wife, and one or two young children. He was an excellent mechanic, and the first I believe, who manufactured coach springs in New York; he was by religious profession, a Baptist and went to the church in Gold street. Dr. Foster, I believe, was then the pastor. He continued a consistent professor, attending church regularly with his wife and children.—But William was a warm politician; a democrat as red hot as the iron he hammered. He was soon found out by the radicals of that day.—About this time there came to the city a man by the name of Palmer, who was either born blind or had lost his sight by disease. This blind leader of the blind used to lecture on deism in what was then called the Assembly Room in William street. William was led by some of his new associates into this dungeon of despair and drunk deep in their dark cheerless footstep.—In a short time he came out a flaming deist, and instead of going with his wife and children to church he led them to Long Island, or the fields in Jersey, or he went by himself to a low tavern, and harranged on Tom Paine's Age of Reason, to any set of blockheads who would hear him. His children as they grew up, being left to wander as they pleased, soon associated with bad company, and turned out worse than good for nothing. He had commenced business for himself, and Eiram & Co. was in a thriving way. But now, every thing was forgot in his zeal for propagating his new principles. You might find him in every street and corner, pouring out his new lights, and so vulgar and brutish was the language in which he blazoned every thing which society in general holds sacred, that moderate men of any principle got disgusted—shunned his company and his shop, and his worldly circumstances began to fall into decay. As old shop-mates, he and I had ever been, and now are, on the most friendly terms when we meet; and from the beginning have I expostulated and warned him of the ruin he was bringing on himself and family in this world, laying the next aside. Though he could deny the truth of what I said, yet he seemed like one who had gone so far that he was ashamed to recede. One morning about ten o'clock, a few weeks ago, he called on me and asked for something to buy his breakfast, as he had not tasted any thing that day. I looked on him with sorrow, almost to crying. Says I, William, has it really come to this with you? He said he had not a cent—a friend, or child, to help him in the world. I asked for his sons and daughters, by name—they had all gone to ruin, or were dead. The few old friends of the William street Illuminati, now that he was poor, knew him not. I gave him a small sup, and told him to call on me in his extremity.—Says I, William, there are my sons and daughters; they are an honor to their parents, being all useful members of society. Your children and mine were brought up neighbors to one another—what should make them to differ? He was silent. Says I, I told you thirty-four years ago, your mad principles would beggar yourself and ruin your family. While you carried your children to the fields, or left them to wander in the road to destruction, I carried mine to the church, where they were not exposed to bad company; and now they walk in the ways of wisdom, which are pleasantness and peace. I added you must now be convinced that religion is the best thing for this world; and in the next they who profess it will be as well off as you. But if the Bible is true, you may say with the miser, I was starved in this, and damned in that which is to come.—He confessed I had the best of the argument, and said he might have been a rich man if he had stuck to the principles he brought with him from England. He said he thought of going into the almshouse—it was a good last retreat; and for this, says I, William you have to thank Christianity, for where the Bible is not known, they have neither almshouse nor hospital. I have only to add, that this story is no fiction, nor combination of characters that may have existed, but it is literally true. My friend William now lives, (you know him,) he is a man of truth, (though a deist,) and will vouch for what I have said, were he asked. If any one doubts, you may give them my name. I will point them to some of the men still alive, of whom I speak.

Yours,
CARDUS.
"One of the young men of whom I speak, was a baker, in a fit of intemperance, while working dough in the trough, alone, he lost his balance, tumbled in with his head buried in dough, and in this situation was found dead.—The fact is known to scores of his countrymen now in this city.

From the Essex (Mass.) Gazette.
PUNCTUALITY.

Little can be accomplished without system. No man can act systematically, without being punctual. Much precious time is lost in consequence of not cherishing this virtue. Suppose a man of considerable enterprise lays out his work for a certain day. The evening before, he says, I will rise at 6 o'clock, attend to my domestic affairs, breakfast at 7, meet my neighbor on the wharf at 8, be at my store to exchange commodities with several customers at 9, dine at 1, attend the library meeting at 3, meet with the stockholders of the bank at 4, take tea at 5, and be at the school meeting at 7 in the evening. All this, and much more, can be easily accomplished by a gentleman of business in one day, if he and others concerned be punctual; but let him sleep till 7 o'clock in the morning, or let his neighbor be one hour too late at the wharf, and his arrangements are thrown into disorder and confusion. The shoemaker, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the cabinet maker, the hatter, the tailor, the goldsmith, the printer, or any other mechanic, agrees to do a job of work before a specified time; at the given hour the customer arrives; but his boots, his wheels, his axe, his table, his hat, his coat, his watch or his advertisements, is not in readiness! Why? because the workman has not been punctual; and instead of one journey, the employer must perform two, or three, to accomplish the same object. If the minister do not strictly observe the hour, appointed for public worship, lectures, funerals, and other religious meetings, his people, as a matter of course, will become dilatory; and he not be surprised, if occasionally disturbed, after the exercises have commenced. If the preceptor or school master be tardy in

this particular, his pupils will be sure to imitate his example; and the business of the school will drag through the day. If he attempt to reprove his scholars for being dilatory, and calling upon them to be punctual in future, they will think if they dare not say, "physician, heal thyself." These hints clearly show the importance of punctuality. There is, however, another view of this subject, by which the same sentiment is still more forcibly urged.—I agree with Mr. A. to meet him at his counting room, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to receive a large sum I have promised to pay Mr. B. before 9 o'clock, at which time he is to set out for the city of New York. I am punctual, but Mr. A. delays until after the stage arrives, and Mr. B. must take his seat in it, or lose his passage. In consequence of Mr. A's conduct I have broken my promise, and Mr. B. has gone to purchase goods without money. My character suffers; Mr. B. is vexed; and it would not be strange, if I should receive a harsh letter or writ! The lax manner in which sundry person transact business has a very bad tendency, and is often followed by serious consequences. The little regard they have for their word causes grievous disappointments; destroys confidence, and corrupts society. As a small leak in the ship may sink the whole cargo, so one man, who is not punctual, may seriously injure the reputation, or even cause the entire failure of others. The most distinguished farmers, mechanics, merchants, civilians, divines, and statesmen, have generally been systematic, punctual men; and perhaps no one was ever more so than Washington.—My brethren, if we would be successful in business, and respectable in our calling, let PUNCTUALITY or BE PUNCTUAL, be written in capitals upon our doors, and upon our hearts.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.
THE LIFE OF STEWART, THE MURDERER.

This remorseless homicide was born in the parish of Stoneykirk, in 1803. Tried, convicted and condemned, he must of course, be held up to lasting infamy by the name of Stewart—But Bradford was his real name. His parents belonged to Ireland, and being possessed of a little money when he came into this country, they rented a small farm in the district of Galloway. Forced from the farm by misfortune—or rather mismanagement, and divided of their little all, they sent their son Stewart to serve with a Mr. M.—a pious benevolent, and good hearted man, then residing in the parish of Glenelg. While in his service, he was industrious, sober, frugal, and indeed every way circumspect in his conduct, and in consequence enjoyed the complete confidence and esteem of his employer. When about 20 years of age, he married a respectable young woman, whose parents were more wealthy than his own, and being influenced with some little whim or prejudice, they disapproved highly of the marriage. Being of an independent, haughty, and rather imperious disposition, he scorned to brook their hatred, jeers, and misrepresentations, and while under the influence of passion, he enlisted in the Marines.—He was sent off to Chatham in 1825, and the health of his wife being affected by the neglect of her parents and the severity of her fortune, she died in that town a few months after her arrival. He solicited, and was indulged with a pass to Scotland, to convey his only child home to his wife's parents, but he never returned.—Tortured and rendered restless and reckless by the constant apprehension of being seized as a deserter, estranged from his habits of application and sobriety, sinking in his own estimation, and avoided by his former companions and friends, he associated with idle and unprincipled profligates, and progressively fell into a life of irregularity and crime. For nearly four years he has now been prowling up and down the country, like the arch enemy of mankind, seeking whom he might devour. In this rapid sketch we shall only notice a few of the principal incidents of his life—for we should be loth to tire and disgust our readers with minute details of all his revolting delinquencies.

He was either too cautious or too great a recreant, to attempt any desperate or perilous expedient to obtain money or property. Even when reduced to the greatest distress, he never once dreamed of house-breaking, or highway robbery. Sheep stealing was his boldest adventure, and though he succeeded in breaking Strathern goal, his narrow escape made an impression upon him for the subsequent part of his profligate life. He enlisted frequently, and decamped with the money he received. He was a pretty dexterous pickpocket, and a veteran gambler and cheat at country fairs. In the course of his criminal career he became acquainted with a gang of coiners and vendors of forged notes, and being soon initiated into their modes of procedure, he associated with them for nearly two years. Considering that the gang could not always escape detection, and dreading that the apprehension of one might lead to the conviction and punishment of the whole, he cut the connection and commenced business on his own account. About two years ago, he left the border counties—the scenes of his former proceedings—as "a shanner," and rented a small room in an obscure part of Dumfries.

By his previous knowledge and experience, he was enabled to construct a variety of excellent moulds or dies, exclusively for his own use, and by this means reduced this branch of robbery to a system, by which he obtained the greatest profit with the least possible danger of detection. At the same time, to keep up a decent appearance, and obviate suspicion, he occasionally wrought at such jobs as suited his inclination. While he resided at Dumfries he became acquainted with his second wife, his coadjutor in murder, and fellow-sufferer on the gibbet. They furnished themselves with a considerable amount of base money with which they set out on a tour, for the purpose of exchanging it for the genuine coin of the realm. When they arrived at Gretna they were married with the usual formalities, by virtue of the unique powers of the obliging blacksmith. During their travels, though they had a number of very narrow escapes, they were so successful as to accumulate a little money. But it was almost uniformly squandered as fast as it was obtained, in drunkenness and debauchery among their infamous male and female companions.—Such, in a few words, was the diabolical, chequered, and perilous manner of subsistence of John Bradford, alias Stewart, before he reached the zenith of atrocity, by a novel and recreant mode of murder and robbery.

When travelling one night between this city

and Bigger, he quite unexpectedly encountered an old companion in crime, who was lurking by the way side, waiting an opportunity to commit a burglary; when a general familiarity, by named were wrapped in profound repose. In the course of conversation he stated that this was the last house-breaking he ever intended to perpetrate, as he had learned a much more profitable and less dangerous way of obtaining money. Stewart made several inquiries, and it was then and there he first learned, by the administration of a stupefying and mortal drug, warm-hearted, unsuspecting men especially, might be easily overcome and plundered. He resolved instantly to profit by this new expedient; he concerted measures with his wife; they repaired forthwith to Glasgow and made their first attempt in that great commercial city. Though they realized small sums, their success exceeded their expectations; but deeming it dangerous, both for their personal safety and the exposure and neutralization of their talents, they determined to remain too long in one place, after a short stay they set off, and began their career of plunder in a town in the South of Scotland, at no very great distance from their former place of residence. But here we can be minute no further; it must suffice to state, that the robberies were all perpetrated under the same guise, with the same insidious display of candor, kindness, and strong partiality for their victims—with the same fiendish maneuvering to promote their mutual design—and the poison was always administered by the fury in female form. The most patient investigation warrants the assertion that they have occasioned the death of three men, one in south, and another in the west of Scotland and Lambert, for whose murder they are to suffer, was the third. There may have been more, but on this head no farther authentic information can be obtained.

Stewart's first victim was a quiet, kind, good man, and while he held the poisoned draught, by which he was soon to be bereaved of life, he expressed his astonishment at the detestable kindness of the murderer, and the most sincere wishes for his prosperity. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and "a man who had lived without an enemy died by the hand of a pretended friend." In our short history of the notorious Burke, it was stated "for a long time after he had murdered his first victim, he found it utterly impossible to banish for a single hour, the recollections of the fatal struggle—the screams of distress and despair—the agonizing groans—and all the realities of the dreadful death. At night, the bloody tragedy, accompanied by frightful visions of supernatural beings tormented him in his dreams; but he ultimately became so callous, that a murder added but little to his mental anguish."

The same facts are applicable to Mrs. Stewart. When she first learned that she was a murderer she was plunged into the deepest alarm, horror, and despair. She declared that she saw the pained and distorted countenances of the murdered men frequently in her dreams—that she actually stared at her out of the stone walls in the apartment, and that for some time she followed and tortured her wherever she went. Stewart himself was made of "sterner stuff," and was far more alarmed and annoyed by a dread of the officers of justice, than by any compunctious visitings of nature. It was then that dark and gloomy forebodings of the awful punishment that follows crime, shot with full force across his perturbed mind. Indeed, it may be said, that the almost boundless circle of human wretchedness and suffering cannot contain more miserable beings than criminals in this state.—Without money—without friends—without character or honest means of subsistence, and tortured by the galling consciousness that they have merited the abhorrence of all the good and virtuous part of mankind; and, to crown all, they cannot starve, they cannot obtain employment—they are always compelled by dire necessity to hurry on in the path of destruction rashly chosen, till arrested by the strong arm of justice, they are cut off by the executioner.

From the hour in which he was committed for trial, Stewart was well aware that his death on the gallows was inevitable, unless he effected his escape by breaking the prison. He instantly resolved to make every possible exertion, to run all hazards, and even to shed more blood, if by additional murders he could accomplish his design. While in Glasgow goal, he organized a scheme by which he expected to discover a scheme by which he expected to escape, and was subsequently confined in one of the iron rooms, or "condemned cells." A few days previous to his trial, in conjunction with eight stout and desperate ruffians, he resolved on another attempt to break the goal of this city. Their plan was to seize an opportunity when the turnkeys were employed with the prisoners in the other wards, and murder the one attending on them, Mr. Fisher, Deputy Governor of the goal, and seize the keys; but failing in this atrocious project, they intended to take one of the massive walls, which they had loosened for the purpose, dash out the stunchons of the windows at the foot of the stairs, break the interposing cast iron barriers, and force their way to the outer gate. If the turnkey then offered the least resistance, he was to be instantly despatched. When they reached the outside, they were to fly in different directions, they were all bound by oath never to disclose the names of the ringleaders. They had procured two of the small spikes from the top of the railings, which they had carefully sharpened for the purpose of murdering the turnkeys who opposed their escape. The conspiracy was discovered of course, the necessary precautions promptly adopted, and when the two spikes were taken from Stewart's cell, he coolly made had done no more than any man would have done in his circumstances. When he found that all his plans were discovered, and that he would be watched, if possible, with redoubled vigilance, his hope turned black despair, and he resigned himself to his fate.

The murder and robbery for which those wretches were executed was perpetrated on board the Tower Castle steamboat, while on her passage from Falmouth to Glasgow. They had served a hawker's wife with nearly £20 in her possession, and they resolved to deprive her of her property, though by the sacrifice of her life. Finding her too prudent to be easily ensnared, and observing that Robert Lamont was possessed of a sum of money, he next engrossed their whole attention. Stewart sung, told him idle legendary tales, while his partner in spoliation plied him with affected kindness, and gossip about "Rob Roy tartan," till he swallowed the fatal draught. The homicides were apprehended

Governor's Message.

Delivered on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1886, at the opening of the session of the Legislature of New Castle.

WARRANT.

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 compressed 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 cumbersome 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 interest. 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 peculiarly 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 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 laws 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, than the opposite extreme. 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 this opportunity has been improved by the exclusion of several features from one code which would have otherwise been incoherent 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 purposes 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, but, 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 proves to be unfounded. 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, in the mean time, remains unaltered, and the public mind, rendered unstable by the reason of its instability. I would, therefore, recommend, that at this time particularly, the Legislature should lend an unwilling ear, to propound 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, save a knowledge of these decisions is scarcely of less importance to the community than a knowledge of the statute laws. 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 decisions, 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 renders it of no 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 its decisions, make these decisions a subject of peculiar interest and importance; and would, no doubt, render them, if they were properly reported, of great authority, not only in our courts, 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 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 a view to their publication, all the decisions which have been made to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, from the time of its establishment, with the notes, as well of 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 connection 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 a 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 of the design, or ever executing an efficient plan of general education, by appropriating it 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 co-operation 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 Kent and Sussex counties the school 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 so unfavorable an indication of public sentiment, that a spirit of liberality and concession appears to have been indulged, 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 contributions, 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 called 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 divided; and, if the efforts of public spirited individuals are properly applied there is much reason to hope that there will be but few districts in the state in which a school will not be so 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 be 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 no 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 diversion 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 burden, 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 to 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 percentage 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 this wealth to be ascertained? In examining the different assessments made under the direction of the Levy Courts, 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, made by the hundred assessors, 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 assessors made in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, estimate New Castle county at eight millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven 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-five 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. 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, according 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 seventy-seven dollars; which establish a proportion between the counties, evidently more equal than any to be found in the county assessments, for if we 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 one 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 consequences 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 burthens, and 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 this 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 my 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 I selected the chief justice of that 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 now 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 strongest commentary on the appointment of this court, and which I add to it another fact, that the public expense 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 clamor 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 chancery 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 case, 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 complainant, 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 an 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 case 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 judicial act whatever. Of this cause, thus pending before the court of errors, therefore, no disposition could be made. The complainant demanded justice. He applied to me by petition, stating the grievance, and pointing to the inhibition 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." This 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 opinion 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 unreasonable 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 avenues 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 turned the state another annual salary of five hundred dollars; but at the expense of my oath of office, and plain conviction of right. This court also has discharged its duty with great ability, promptness and efficiency, and just men have awarded it that character. It is just then, that if there be any just ground for complaint against this court, 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 source, or its object, if the opinion be entertained by a majority of the people of this state, that a change in the 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 expressed 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, under existing laws, the inspectors and judges of elections are bound to tally down and make return of these 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; and 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 President.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

gent 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 which 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 United States Government, 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 of 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 reasons 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 patriotism has extended to my humble efforts to promote the public good.

CHARLES FOLEY.
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 militia 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 Police 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 Armory on the Western waters; and a bill for the payment of the unsatisfied 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 on 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 was read, 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 late 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 severally 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 casks of not less than fifteen gallons; a bill to alter 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 Sacs 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 pension of Charles Larabee; and a bill for the relief of the Mayor and City of Baltimore, were severally read a third time and passed. The Senate 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 arguments, 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."—Moxon.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1830.

MR. AUGUSTUS M. SCHER is authorized to receive subscriptions to this paper, at Dover.

John J. Milligan, Charles I. Du Pont and Harry Connelly, 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) 8
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 undersigned 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 talented 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 envelops 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 expounder, 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 Pittsburgh, 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 writs 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 not 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 Eunis, 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. Martin 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 vendors to collect tolls as at present.

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, on leave given, reported a bill for the benefit of the poor.—It reads permits, heretofore, to propose to take a more extended view of the provisions of this Act at present we have only space to name the matter, with much brevity, the proceedings.

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

Mr. Potter 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 Lavinia 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. Martin 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 a 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 so 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. Layton, Read, Potter, Rodney and Chandler.

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

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

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

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

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

Reporter.

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

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

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—Valuable as the fountain case of national wealth.—May they never be thrown into by political doctors.

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

The Fair.—The Nonpareils of creation.—May they never be included 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 skillful compositors.

By Wm. Mooney. 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—as 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 copy.

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 squabbled by the Devil.

The Productive Classes.—The most useful sorts in the public 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, are rendered illegal. Debtors, knowing their insolvency, and making a transfer of their property, with a view to give a preference to any creditor, "shall not be entitled to a discharge."

Blackwood's Magazine (said to be the first literary magazine in Great Britain) has a circulation of eight thousand subscribers at \$12 per year.

Mr. E. Burchard of Dartmouth, Mass. has invented a travelling Great Mill, which is a wagon, by one horse, and capable of grinding as many bushels of corn per day, as a horse can travel miles, viz:—one bushel to the mile.

Nearly four thousand letters were received at our Post Office yesterday, by the ships Charlemagne and William Thompson, all of which were assorted and ready for delivery within two hours. In five minutes after

commencing the delivery, nearly all the letters for the city were taken out, by the persons to whom they were directed.—N. Y. Gaz.

The eldest son of the celebrated General Blucher died at Koenigsberg, of the protracted sufferings proceeding from the wounds that he received in the campaign of 1815.

The Prefect of Police has refused to grant permission for the exhibition of the girl with two bodies, from the lower extremities upwards, brought to the capital from Saragossa.—This phenomenon is known to be a fraud.

On Thursday evening, the small house of Obed Bear, of this town, was burnt. His wife had gone into the loft with a fire-brand, to look for a bottle of rum, scattered among some straw, and left the brand there. She was taken from the burning building, helpless.

Hungarian gardener's song.—"Oh that I had a large garden, well stocked with fruit; a farm well stocked with cattle; and a young and beautiful wife."

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Savage Hostilities.—Three irruptions have lately been made into the nation by parties of whites from Georgia, which we will denominate savage hostilities. After many false alarms have been given of Indian hostilities and Indian wars, what will the public think of the following, for the truth of which we stand pledged. A party of white men, eight in number, well armed with guns, in the dead of the night a few days since, came into Higtower, and forcibly entering a house, kidnapped three negroes, two of whom were free, and made their escape into Georgia. Another party, also well armed, came over to arrest "thirteen Cherokee Indians," for punishing a notorious thief. At the same time another party from Habersham county, fifteen in number, we believe, entered another part of the nation, with hostile intentions. After killing a hog, and robbing the Indians, and doing other insufferable acts, some of the Cherokees showed signs of resistance, and demanded of the savage invaders, that they should make remuneration for the hog they had killed, and for other mischief they had done.—They not being disposed to accede to this very reasonable demand, the Cherokees forcibly took one of their guns—after which they escaped into Georgia. This band of robbers will in all probability follow the example of Stanel, and have warrants issued against the Cherokees who have had the hardihood to stop their iniquitous proceedings.

THE TARIFF.—We learn from a correspondent at Washington, that the Committee on Manufactures has reported against any modification of the Tariff, and recommend enforcing its provisions by further legislation.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. WESLEY MCCLUNG, of this Borough. At the residence of Col. Josias Green, in Baltimore county, Md. Mr. THOMAS O'DANIEL, son of Francis O'Daniel, Esq. late of the borough of Wilmington, deceased.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, JAN 14, 1830.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	\$4 50	4 62
Middlings	2 50	2 75
Rye		3 37
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60lbs.	93	
Do. red	do	90
Rye per 55lbs.	45	
Corn, per bushel or 57lb.	45	
New	37	
Hogshead Staves, W. O. per M.	28 00	
Do. Heading do.	40 00	
Cooper Stuff, B. O.	11 00	

A Teacher Wanted.

The Trustees of the Newark English Grammar School wish to employ a man well qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education.

Application may be made to either of the subscribers:

GEORGE GILLESPIE.
BENI. WATSON.
JOHN HERDMAN.
GEORGE PLATT.
JOS. CHAMBERLAIN.
Trustees.

New Ark. Jan. 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Levy Court and Court of Appeals of New Castle County will be held in the Court House in the Town of New Castle on Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

THOMAS STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

New Castle Jan. 11, 1830.

NO. 1, FOR 1830.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Odd and Even.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 1, for 1830; draws in Baltimore

Wednesday, the 27th January.

This scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital prize of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and no prize lower than Four Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets in this Scheme.

More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which is usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Price of Tickets:

Tickets	\$4 00	Quarters	1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50 cts

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

January 7, 1830.

WINTER MILLINERY.

No. 1 East High Street, opposite Mr. John M. Smith's Tavern.

L. & I. STIDHAM, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having laid in a fresh and good assortment of silks, ribbons, straws, &c. &c. and obtained the latest Philadelphia and New York fashions, they are now prepared to execute any order that they may be favored with.

Ladies' Silk velvet, Grand-Naples, Grand-De-Inde and plush Hats will be made to any pattern.

Mourning bonnets and hats made at the shortest notice.

Leghorn, straw and gimp bonnets and hats whitened and done up in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

They also keep constantly on hand a great variety of ladies' and children's hats and bonnets of various patterns and qualities.

Dec. 3, 1829.

ALMANAC, FOR 1830.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY.	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	
FEBRUARY.	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	
MARCH.	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	
APRIL.	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	
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 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30	
JULY.	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	
AUGUST.	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	
SEPTEMBER.	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	
OCTOBER.	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	
NOVEMBER.	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	
DECEMBER.	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	

Simple method of destroying the Hessian Fly.

As 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 as before it is reaped; the eggs are 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 in 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 bare floor, so as to allow the superabundant water to escape; then take fresh slacked 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 dead 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.

Our correspondent further remarks that an evil cannot be too widely circulated—we would recommend its translation into the French papers, and we think the Cures of the country farmers would confer a benefit on the parishioners, by having it made known at their respective church doors after divine service.—Canadian Courier.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Cattle cured.—One of my oxen was tak-

ed 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 sensations 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 weakness. Upon examination I found his horse perfectly cold, which induced me to bore them, and the horse (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 of every kind, neatly and expeditiously executed, on moderate terms, at the office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market street, Wilmington.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the Public Jail of Sussex County, this day, by Lowndes 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 fur hat, dark colored coat of full cut, cloth nearly new, striped blue, with coarse, mottled 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, prove property, pay charges, &c. or he will be released from his imprisonment according to law.

PURNAL JOHNSON, S. J.

Dec. 24, 1829. 17-4t.

TO LET,

The New Store and Dwelling No. 78 Market Street, now in the occupancy of Chalkley Somers as 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. Committee.

A Night school is also taught at the same place.

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

FOR RENT.

1. THE TAVERN HOUSE now occupied by William P. Veach, 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 Christiansa Bridge, now in the tenure of Doct. R. L. Smith.

3. A FARM containing 220 Acres; one mile from Christiansa Bridge, and adjoining the Turnpike road leading to Elkton. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. JAMES COUPER.

New Castle, 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 in article and price.

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

Wilmington Oct. 15. 5-1f.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES McNEAL,

Grateful for past favors, informs 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. calf skin do. 3 50 to 5 50

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

Do. do. do. calf skin, 1 62 to 2 00

Do. do. Shoes & p's, cordovan, 1 25 to 1 50

Do. do. do. calf skin, 1 50 to 2 00

Do. do. Ladies shoes full trim, 00 to 1 00

Do. Valencia & Deum's satin'do. 75 to 1 00

Do. Leather, do. 75 to 1 12

Do. Morocco, do. 50 to 1 12

Children's do. do. 35 to 50

ALSO

A large assortment of Hair and Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. &c.

N. B. Liberal deductions and terms easy, to country merchants and wholesale dealers.

Wilmington, August 13, 1829. 48-1f

TO LET.

A VALUABLE FARM in a healthy situation in Brandywine Hundred, between 5 and 6 miles from Wilmington.—ALB.

SWELLING AND DRAKE

HOUSES in a good situation and for business purposes, will be given on the 25th of 3d month, (March) next.

Enquire of JOSEPH BRINGHURST, No. 32, Market st. Wilmington. 12th Mo. 10, 1829. 13-5t.

DRY GOODS

THOMAS MCCORMICK,

Offers For Sale all his stock in trade, (Wholesale or Retail) consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, and Cotton Olive Cloth; Blue and Drab Cassimeres, (fine article) Blue, Steel mixed, and French grey Satinets; Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Manilla vestings; Hosiery, Woodstock, Silk, Cotton and Wollen Gloves; Cotton, Lamb-wool, and wollen Hosiery; Black and Blue Black Florences, (superior) Italian Mantua, Stripes and plain Levantines; Gros-de-Naples, Black Nankin Crapes; Pongee, Circassians; Bombazines; Linens, Long-Lawns; Shirtings; Muslins; Black Silk Hdk's, plain and red bordered; Flag silk Hdk's; Blankets; Flannels; Tickings; Stripes; Domestic Muslins; Patent thread, Sewing cotton; Needles &c., together with a general assortment of new and plain pattern Calicoes—all which will be sold at the lowest Philadelphia wholesale prices. Country Merchants would do well to call soon, and also those generally who want Fall and Winter Goods, as they may not have another opportunity!

C. P. S. Any persons wishing to commence the Dry Goods Business, have an excellent opportunity, as the Store (which together with the dwelling house attached to it is for rent) is considered one of the handsomest in the Borough with every convenience possible, and one of the best stands for business.

As the assortment of Goods is one of the best, and laid in on purpose to suit the season, it would be desirable to sell the whole stock to any person who might wish to enter the business. To any one who may so purchase, a liberal discount will be made.

November 26, 1829.

SWAIN'S PANACEA

In order to make fully known in what estimation Swain's Panacea is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentlemen who, in their private as well as public characters, are deservedly ranked among the most scientific of our country. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Panacea, owe much gratitude to the gentlemen who have thus testified in its favor—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, descending to the second generation, which otherwise would have destroyed valuable lives. Their humanity and disinterestedness in promoting the currency of a medicine found to be of such great benefit to the human race, without regard to its origin or ownership, claims the grateful admiration of a beneficent public.

This Medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated Practitioners of Medicine in the United States and elsewhere; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures, made in imitation of it, has the least support from the Medical Faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

CERTIFICATES

FROM DOCTOR N. CHAPMAN, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, &c.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

FROM DOCTOR W. GIBSON, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the 3d Mo. House, Infirmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the panacea of Mr. Swain, in numerous instances within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

FROM DOCTOR VALENTINE MOTT, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

FROM DOCTOR WILLIAM P. DEWEES, Adj. Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swain's panacea, where other remedies had failed.

WILLIAM P. DEWEES, M. D.

SWAIN'S PANACEA may be had at M. Johnson's, No 90 Market street, Wilmington, (sole Agent), by the dozen or single bottle; also, Swain's vermifuge, a valuable medicine for worms, bilious colic, &c. Wistar's cough lozenges, Jajube paste and gum pectoral for coughs and colds, White's vegetable tooth ache drops; Dr. Mead's anti dyspeptic pills; Leo's genuine bilious pills, &c. &c. with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines of a superior quality.

Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1829. 15-6m.

A FARMER.

A young man with a family, who is well acquainted with farming, (having been brought up in the pursuit) wishes to engage a farm ready stocked, upon the shares.

Enquire at Office of the Delaware Advertiser, Dec. 16th 1829. 14-1f.

Young Ladies' Boarding School

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

CONDUCTED BY

BISHOP DAVENPORT.

With the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this Seminary, embraces all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education.

Terms of Board.—Washing and tuition in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter—payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, including the use of the Piano \$12. For the French and Spanish taught by an experienced French master, \$6. Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, per quarter \$6.

Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction. There is one course of Lessons in Psalmody given in a year by a person highly competent; and a valuable Library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary, or psalmody. Vacation during the month of August.

References.—In Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Hoover, Rev. James Patterson, Dr. Thomas Fitch, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. In Wilmington, Rev. Robert Adair, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Rev. Isaac Parlee, Rev. J. H. Coit, Rev. J. P. Peckworth, Hon. Willard Hall, Dr. J. P. Vaughan.

Sept. 17. 1-4t.

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, Red Lead, Litharge, Orange Mineral, Chrome Yellow, Chromic Green, Chrome Red, Patent Yellow, Sugar Lead, Coppers, Spts: Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Vitriol, Aquafortis, Muriac Acid, Epom Salts, Sal Rochelle, Tartaric Acid, Sup: Carb: Soda, Corros: Sublimat.

Caustic Alkali, White Phosphate, White do., White V. Viol, Wetherill's Kxt. Chinoi: Kerme's Mineral, Sulphate of Quinine, Tartar Emetic, Ather Sulph: do. Nitric, do. Acetic, De Narcotized Opium, Lunar Caustic, Soluble Tartar, Vitriolated do., Lac: Sulphur, Acetate Morphia, Sulph: 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.

Philada. May 11th 1829. 38-1y

FOR SALE

The FEMALE HARMONY SOCIETY offer for sale their School room, in Queen street, between Walnut and French; adjoining the church of the Rev. Mr. Adair.

For particulars inquire of A. M. JONES, Pres't, or M. A. BOYD, Sec'y.

Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1829. 15-4t.

TAILORING

BERNARD FISHLER & WILLIAM O'DANIEL, having commenced the Tailoring business at

No. 1, West High, corner of Market street, Solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, hoping by strict attention to business to give general satisfaction.

Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1829. 12-4t.

Drugs and Medicines.

GUM ARABIC, very superior quality; Sulph. Quinine and Piperine with all their compounds. Sulphate and Acetate of Morphia. Black Drops.—Denarcotized Opium and Laudanum Oil Croton, &c.

Swain's Panacea.

Alternative Syrup, for the cure of Ulcers, Scrofula, &c. La Mott's Cough Drops—Cough Syrup. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops—a certain cure and a restorer of decayed teeth—by the dozen or single bottle. Patent London and American Court Plaster. Adhesive plaster spread on fine muslin.

White Mustard Seed; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Hull's and Stratton's patent and common Trusses.

J. B. has prepared Tincture and Wine of Colchicum from the fresh root; Balsam Copaiva; Resin and Solidified fresh extract of Cicuta; Chloride of Lime; Chloride of Soda; Solution of Chlorine, for preserving dead bodies and cleansing ulcers.

All other Chemical or Medical articles can be furnished Wholesale or Retail at JOSEPH BRINGHURST'S, No. 87, Market street, Wilmington. 9th mo. 3d, 1829. 51-3m.

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 30, Market Street, Wilmington,

HAS received an addition to his large and general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he will sell at very reduced prices for CASH, Wholesale and Retail, among which are

Blue, Black, Olive and mixed Cloths. Assorted—Cassimeres and Sattinets. Habit, Pallise and Merino Cloths. Silk, Toinlet and Swansdown Vestings. Levintines, Satin, Florences and Lutestrings.

Gros de India and Gros de Naples, assorted. Merino, and Cashmere, long and square shawls.

Silk and Tabbey Velvets, Bangup Corda. Glenville, Geneva and fancy do. Bombazine, Bombazette and Battinets. Blankets, Flannels, Baises and Serges. Hosiery, Kid, Beaver and Black Gloves. Fur Collars, Men's and Ladies' Cloaks. Ladies' Travelling Baskets and Tuttle Shell Combs.

Kidminst, Venetian and London Carpeting. An elegant assortment of Paper Hanging, and Borderings of the newest patterns, with a great variety of other shop goods.

N. B. Three Lots on Second Street, near the Four Story House, for Sale or Lease. ALSO, A number of Lots in Hollan's Creek Marsh, near the Bridge, for Sale.

J. P. Dec. 17. 14-1f.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. City banks par

J. Barker's no sale

Albany banks 1

Troy bank 1

Blauk bank, Scho. 1

nestady 1 1/2

Lansburg bank do

Newburg bank do

Newb. br. at libas do

Oranys county bank do

NEW JERSEY.

State bank at Camden par

at Elizabethtown 1

at N. Brunswick 1

at Morristown 1

at Sussex 1

Banks in Newark 1

PEN