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POETRY.

From "The Pledge of Friendship or New Year's Gift for 128."

BY JOHN BOWLER, Esq.

When memory looks back on the record of years,
Ere reason and feeling decay;
See the footsteps we leave in this valley of tears
Are swept to oblivion away;
Tis sweet, when delight has been sober'd by age,
To glance on its mirrors again;
To glide o'er the clouds of adversity's page—
They seem not so desolate then.

As the tempest brings calm as the hoar frost
That springs,
As the dawning disperses a day,
So the sun and the shade of adversity flings
A beautiful light on our way;
And passion and rapture, when tempered by thought,

No trace but of happiness leave;
E'en grief, when remembered, is tranquility taught—
How vain, how ungrateful to grieve.

Life's briars and roses—its glances and gloom,
Do they vanish together? Of no!
The flowers we pluck, and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw;

Like the bee, thoughts fly o'er the field of the past,
Finding sweets whosoever they roam!
They wander through sunshine and storm, and at last
Store nought but their honey at home.

SONNET.

The moon and stars light up their wintry fire,
And kindling with a lustre more intense,
As if to quell the frosty influence,
Which wraps the world in its unstained attire,
They draw our spirits heaven-ward to admire.
Nor them alone. For in the marbled sky
Ten thousand little snow-white cloudlets lie,
In fleecy clusters ranged from east to west,
Which meet the toil-worn swain's exalted eye,

As when he sees upon the upland's breast
His own unspotted flock at silent rest,
With all their new-born lambskins by;
And to his meditative mind recall
The Mighty Shepherd that o'erlooks them all.

ASAPH.

STANZAS.

The following stanzas copied from the third number of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, allude to the fate of a young American officer, who died and was buried in one of the uninhabited islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Though lone the land, and wild the sea,
Unknown the heaven that's over thee;
Ne'er found a hero of the wave
A lovelier bower or sweeter grave.

The palm groves wave their feathery crest,
The sea dove builds her spicy nest,
And wild flowers grow upon thy breast—
Rest in thine isle young hero, rest.

What if upon thy fragrant sod
No sorrow planted jasmine nod;
Nor maiden's heart nor mother's breast,
Shall burst above thy place of rest?

Still shall the tropic zephyrs fling
The flowers and fruit of endless spring,
And the loud sea, upon the shore,
Shall chant thy dirge forevermore.

We've raised the cross, and said the prayer,
Each stolen a love lock from thy hair;
And passing on the sea beach nigh,
Poured back the last and saddest sigh.

And when in eastern climes again
We see the sun to westward wane,
We'll know that as he meets the wave,
His setting disk is on thy grave.

The palm groves wave their feathery crest,
The sea dove builds her spicy nest,
And wild flowers grow upon thy breast—
Rest in thine isle, young hero, rest.

WHAT IS IT?

Though 'tis the softest thing in nature,
Its wound is yet a sore and deep one;
And deeper when the gentle creature,
(Even tender woman,) wields the weapon.

'Tis this when ardent lover's sigh,
Whose softest motion makes them blest!
Ye afterwards from this they fly,
In search of quietness and rest.

'Tis this that on an awful time,
A solved and cheered the dying thief;
Yet this brands innocence with crime,
And wrings the taintless heart with grief.

'Tis this can soothe the sinner's groan,
And lure the penitent to heaven;
Yet this inconspicuous thing alone,
Commits the sin that's ne'er forgiven.

INDIAN SPORTS.

One of the most entertaining chapters of Mr. Stewart's Journal, is that which describes the manners and customs of the Sandwich Islanders. They have a Byronic fondness for the Ocean, and make play-mates of its billows. Their sports are thus described by Mr. Stewart.

"For this amusement, a plank of light wood, eight or ten inches long, two feet broad, and three or four inches thick in the middle, decreasing to a sharp edge at the sides and ends, which are rounded; and having the whole surface finely polished is necessary—and forms an article of personal property among the chiefs, male and female, and among many of the common people. With this under their arm, they leave the shore, and wade or swim into the surf. On meeting a roller, they dive under it with their board, to prevent being carried back by its power; and thus make their way beyond the reef, to the smooth surface of the sea, at Labania, a quarter of a mile from the beach.

They then wait the approach of a heavy wave, place themselves at full length, flat upon the board, with the face downward and the head and chest elevated above the forward end, headed for the shore. In this attitude they take the breaker, mount upon its crest as it towers above the reef, and with the arms and feet, skillfully keep their poise in the swell so as not to be sufficiently forward, to be overwhelmed by its combining, nor so far behind as to lose its impetus; and are thus hurried, with the velocity of a racer, on the rolling summit—their erected heads only appearing above the foam—till they are cast on the beach, or slip from the board in time to escape striking upon the sand.

"They then make their way out again, and return in the same manner. Hundreds at a time have been occupied in this way for hours together; while the waves are breaking on the reef, apparently twenty and thirty feet high. Riding upon the surf, in a canoe, in a similar manner, is also a common and favorite amusement."

Sagacity of Elephants.—Elephants in peace and war, know their duty, and are more obedient to the word of command than many rational beings. It is said that they can travel, on emergency, two hundred miles in forty eight hours; but will hold out for a month at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, with cheerfulness and alacrity. I performed many long journeys upon an elephant, given by Ragobah to Col. Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility, and affection of this noble quadruped; if I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immovable until my sketch was finished;—if I wished for ripe mangos growing out of the common reach, he selected the most fruitful branch, and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver of the company in the houlah, accepting any part given to himself, with a respectful salam, by raising his trunk three times above his head in the manner of the oriental obeisance, and often did he express his thanks by a murmuring noise. When a bough obstructed the houlah, he twisted his trunk around it, and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a leafy branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate the air around him, by waving it with his trunk; he generally paid a visit to the tent-door during breakfast, to procure sugar-candy or fruit, and to be cheered by the encomiums and caresses he deservedly met; no spaniel could be more innocently playful, or fonder of those who noticed him, than this docile animal, who on particular occasions, appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation.

[Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.]

Shaving at half price.—A little Frenchman, named Lacouture, who has resided for a few years past, in Southbridge, formerly kept a barbers' shop in Boston. One morning a countryman, with a thick heavy beard, which had not been operated upon for a week, stepped into the shop and said he wanted to be shaved. "Vote serviteur—me shave you in one minute," said the Frenchman, at the same time laying hold of his implements. "But what do you charge for shaving?" "Six cent, sars."—"That's too much, I cannot give you but three cents."—"Ah! Monsieur, me no shave you for tree cent, vy une gentillhomme, he give me six cent ever day for shave him vid my razor. Sars, me shave you for six cent." Finding, however, that the man was determined, he at length consented to shave him for three cents, on condition of having the money first paid, alledging that he would not trust one who wanted to be shaved for half price. The conditions being thus settled, he was soon lathered, and one side of his face shaved, when the Frenchman laid by his razor and began to use the towel. "What are you about?" exclaimed the countryman. "Me wipe your face, sars." "But what are you wiping it for, you have shaved but one side?" "Out Monsieur, but you only pay me for shave one side." "It was understood, however, that you should shave both sides, and you must shave the other." "Ah, no, you pay me tree cent for shave you, and me shave you tree cent worth." Finding himself caught, he now offered to pay the other three cents for shaving the other side. "No you no want to be shaved but tree cent worth, and me no shave you any more. Ah, ma foi! you make one grand spectacle. Me shave all de grand gentillhomme, me shave de officiere, de colonel, de general, me shave de mareschall and de duke, but me no shave any body make such grand figgar as yourself." Remonstrance proving useless, the countryman was glad to go and look up another barber, to the great amusement of the boys in the street, and to pay six cents for shaving the other side of his face, at the same time declaring that he never would again be shaved at half price.

From the Leeds [Eng.] Intelligencer.

CLERICAL DILEMMA.

In recently reviewing the fortunes of Mr. Manning, we have had occasion to mention, more than once, the celebrated General Scott, whose youngest daughter graced with her hand, and

rendered independent with her dower, the late premier, at the commencement of his public career. The general, it is well known, was through life, noted for play, and, owing to his extraordinary success at a particular game, obtained the name of "Whist Scott." On the 8th of December, 1776, this gallant officer died, as full of riches as years, at his seat of Balcombe, in the parish of Crail, North Britain. At that period it was customary in Scotland, when so melancholy an event as the demise of a "muckle man" happened within parochial limits, for the clergyman of the kirk to pronounce a sort of funeral eulogium on the merits of the deceased, as they had been exemplified in his past conduct. Among a grave and puritanical people, like our northern neighbors, the playful propensities of General Scott, which in that austere generation, had been the subject of no trifling scandal, rendered the above task one of peculiar difficulty and irksomeness to the Rev. Peter Glass, the minister of Crail. This worthy pastor, however, to great shrewdness added a strong spice of eccentric humor, which often served to extirpate him out of embarrassing predicaments with much *clat*. He accordingly proceeded in strict conformity with the historical recipe in such cases made and provided, to draw a nicely balanced character of the dead general—regularly pointing his virtues against his frailties, and thus working into a web of continuous moral antitheses, an impartial portrait of his late friend and patron. Having approached the termination of his discourse, custom prescribed (perhaps in order that the auditory might the better guess their own fate, by comparison of premises and conclusion) that the reverend censor should, at least shadow forth the destiny that awaited the deceased in another world.—When Mr. Glass came to this important point, he made a full and emphatic pause, and then proceeded with a solemn and earnest tone in these words:—"My dear friends, my heart will na allow me to sen' him to heev'n, an' my conscience win' na let me sen' him to hell; but do thou O God, of thy infinite goodness, tak' him up, gie him a good shake o'er the bottomless pit; but, for Christ's sake dinna let him fa' in.—Amen!" For this anecdote, which is both genuine and original, we are indebted to a gentleman who was present on the occasion; and in our opinion, it affords one of the best arguments ever advanced in favor of the Romish doctrine of purgatory!

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE ALLIGATOR.

Some interesting observations on the natural history of the alligator have appeared, says the Liverpool Albion, in a late number of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, from the pen of J. J. AUDUBON, Esq. member of the Wernerian Society. Mr. Audubon is extremely happy in his delineations of the animal creation, whether with the pen or the pencil, and the Royal Institution is at present enriched by several of his paintings, which have been much admired for their coloring and *verisemblance*. Our author has long travelled and resided in the United States, and has been most assiduous in observing the habits of Rattlesnakes, Alligators, and other animals, whose economy was before imperfectly known. We shall furnish a synopsis of his article on the Alligator, preserving some passages, entire, which we trust will be acceptable.

Mr. Audubon is perhaps the most active naturalist of the present day, and his contributions to science are deserving of all praise. In Geology, particularly, he is very learned, and some of his recent publications have much enlarged what was before known of its laws.

"One of the most remarkable objects connected with the Natural History of the United States, that attracts the traveller's eye as he ascends through the mouth of the mighty sea-like river Mississippi, is the Alligator. There, along the muddy shores, and on the large floating logs, these animals are seen, either lying basking and asleep, stretched to their full length, or crossing to and fro the stream in search of food, with only the head out of water. It is neither wild nor shy, neither is it the very dangerous animal represented by travellers."

In Louisiana, the lagoons, creek, ponds and rivers, are well stocked with them. They are found wherever there is enough of water to cover them—even as high as the mouth of the Arkansas River. On the Red River hundreds are seen at a sight, along the shores, or on the floating or stranded timber: the smaller ones on the backs of the larger, growling and bellowing like bulls about to fight, but so careless of man, that unless shot at, or disturbed, they remain unmoved, while boats pass within a few yards of them. The shores are trampled by them like the tracks of sheep in a fold. When the mania for shoes, &c. made of their hides, lasted, thousands were killed on that river. The leather was handsome, exhibiting all the regular longings of the scales, but it had not the quality of long resisting water—and this discovery put an end to the destruction of the alligators.

The motion of the alligator is slow and sluggish, a kind of labored crawling, with their bodies scarcely raised from the ground, and leaving a track with their long tails, in the mud, as if that of the keel of a small vessel. Thus they emerge from the water, and go about the shores and woods in search of food or to deposit their eggs. At such times, if an enemy approach, they drop flat on the ground, watching their intruder with their eyes, which they can move considerably round; and, when approached by a man, they merely raise their bodies for an instant, swelling themselves, and issuing a dull bellowing sound, like that of a blacksmith's bellows. There is no danger; they may be killed or left. Their progress is so slow, that our author observes, that one, twelve or fifteen feet long, only made good about 500 yards in a long day. They usually travel in the night—the better to surprise litters of pigs, land tortoises, &c. for prey.

"The power of the alligator is in his great strength; and the chief means of his attack or defence is his large tail, so well contrived by nature to supply his want, or guard him from danger, that it reaches, when curved into half a circle, his enormous mouth. Were he to him who goes within the reach of this tremendous thrashing instrument, for no matter how strong or muscular; if human, he must suffer greatly, if he escapes with life. The monster as he strikes with this, forces all objects within the circle towards his jaws, which, as the tail makes a motion, are open to their full stretch, thrown a little sideways, to receive the object, and, like

battering-rams, to bruise it shockingly in a moment."

"The alligator, when after prey in the water, or at its edge, swims so slowly towards it, as not to ruffle the water. He approaches the object sideways, body and all concealed, till sure of his stroke, then, with a tremendous blow, as quick as thought, the object is secured."

When fishing, the flapping of their tails may be heard at half a mile. Near Bayou Sarah, on the Mississippi, are extensive shallow lakes and morasses—yearly overflowed and supplied with fishes of many kinds. Thither, early in autumn, when the water is much exhaled, the squatter, the planter, the hunter go in search of sport. The lakes are about two feet deep, with a fine sandy bottom, and producing grass, the seeds of which attract multitudes of water-fowl.

—The edges of these lakes are deep muddy swamps, overgrown with timber, and tangled with vines, creeping with plants, &c.—so as to be dark and difficult of access. Here and there are small islands, on which flock innumerable birds. "Fishing-lines, guns, and rifles, some salt and some water, are all the hunters take. Two negroes precede them—the woods are crossed—the scampering deer are seen,—the raccoon and opossum cross before you—the black, the gray, and the fox squirrel, are heard barking,—here on a tree close at hand, is seen an old male pursuing intensely a younger one; he seizes it, they fight desperately, but the older attains his end, *vinet contraque juniores*. (Now, my dear sirs, if this is not mental power illustrated, what shall we call it?) As you proceed farther on, the hunk of the lesser ibis is heard from different parts, as they rise from the puddles that supply them with cray fish. At last, the opening of the lake is seen; it has now become necessary to drag one's self along through the deep mud, making the best of the way, with the head bent, through the small bushy growth, caring about naught but the lock of your gun.

The long narrow Indian canoe, kept to hunt those lakes, and taken in them during the fresh, is soon launched, and the party seated in the bottom, is paddled or poled in search of water game. There, at sight, hundreds of alligators are seen dispersed over all the lake: the head, and all the upper part of the body, floating like a log, and, in many instances, so resembling one, that it requires to become accustomed to see them to know the distinction. Millions of the large wood ibis are seen wading through the water, mudding it up, and striking deadly blows with their bills on the fish within. Here are a hoarde of blue herons—the sandhill crane rises with his hoarse note—the snake-birds are perched here and there on the dead timber of the trees—the cormorants are fishing, buzzards and carrion-crows exhibit a mourning train, patiently waiting for the water to dry and leave food for them, and far in the horizon the eagle overtakes a wood duck, singled from the clouded flocks that have been bred there. It is then that you see and hear the alligator at his work,—each lake has a spot deeper than the rest, rendered so by those animals who work at it, and always situate at the lower end of the lake, near the connecting bayous, that, as drainers, pass through all these lakes, and discharge sometimes many miles below where the water had made its entrance above, thereby ensuring to themselves water as long as any will remain.—This is called by the hunters the Alligator's Hole. You see them there lying close together. The fish that are already dying by thousands, through the insufferable heat and stench of the water, and the w-ounds of the different winged enemies constantly in pursuit of them, resort to the Alligator's Hole to receive refreshment, with a hope of finding security also, and follow down the little currents flowing through the connecting sluices; but no! for as the water recedes in the lake, they are here confined. The alligators thrash them and devour them whenever they feel hungry, while the ibis destroys all that make towards the shore. By looking a little on this spot, you plainly see the tails of the alligators moving to and fro, splashing, and now and then, when missing a fish, throwing it up in the air.

The hunter, anxious to prove the value of his rifle, marks one of the eyes of the largest alligator, and as the hair trigger is touched, the alligator dies. Should the ball strike one inch astray from the eye, the animal flounders, rolls over and over, beating furiously with his tail all about him, frightening all his companions, who sink immediately, whilst the fishes, like blades of burnished metal, leap in all directions out of the water, so terrified are they at this uproar.—Another and another receives the shot in the eyes, and expires, yet those that do not feel the fatal bullet, pay no attention to the death of their companions till the hunter approaches very close, when they hide themselves by sinking backward." So gentle are the alligators at this season, that a stick in the hand is all that is required to drive them off, should they attempt an attack. If you go to its head, you may strike it with a club, merely keeping clear of the furious motion of its tail at each blow.

The drivers of cattle and mules, in Mexico, when crossing a lagoon, are frequently seen—men, mules, and these monsters—swimming together, the men striking the alligators that would otherwise attack the cattle. They will attack a dog, a deer, or a horse, but are always afraid if a man fear not them. They are very tenacious of life. Our author and his friend discharged five loads of duck shot into the body of one almost in the same hole, without any other effect than exciting strokes of the tail, and snapping of the jaws, while a great quantity of blood flowed from its wound, and mouth and nostrils; but it still was full of vigour, and to touch it would have been madness. It was then shot with a single ball just over the eye, when it bounded a few inches off the ground, and was dead when it reached it again. "Its length was 17 feet; it was apparently centuries old!" many of its teeth measured three inches.

As the lakes become dry, the alligators congregate in the deepest holes, and are shot for sake of their oil, which is used for greasing machinery, &c. When caught by fishermen in nets they come without struggling to the shore and are killed by blows on the head with axes.

At the latter end of Autumn, the Alligators leave the lakes and seek their winter quarters by burrowing under the roots of trees, or covering themselves with earth. They then become

"This so alarms the remaining alligators, that regularly in the course of the following night, every one, large and small, comes to the hole, going to it by water, and probably for a week not one will be seen there."

mount one, as he would a rocking horse. The negroes now kill them by separating their tails from their bodies with the blow of an ax. One man often kills a dozen in a night, and having cut the body into large pieces and made a fire, by morning has the oil rendered.

Our author used to amuse himself by throwing a blown bladder amongst the alligators when fishing. "The light bladder slides off; in a few minutes many alligators are trying to seize this, and their evolutions are quite interesting. They then put one in mind of a crowd of boys running after a football. A black bottle is sometimes thrown also, tightly corked; but the alligator seizes this easily, and you hear the glass give way under its teeth as if ground in a coarse mill.—They are easily caught by negroes, who most expertly throw a rope over their heads when swimming close to shore, and haul them out instantly."

During spring, or the love season, they are not so easily conquered. The heat of passion, joined to the difficulty of their procuring food, render these animals ferocious and active. The males have dreadful fights, and wrestle like colossuses.

"In the beginning of June the female prepares her nest, forty or fifty yards from the water, in thick bramble or cane, and she gathers leaves, sticks, and rubbish of all kinds, to form a bed to deposit her eggs; she carries the materials in her mouth as the hog does straw. As soon as a proper nest is finished, she lays about ten eggs, then covers them with more rubbish and mud, and goes on depositing in different layers until fifty or sixty or more eggs are laid. The whole is then covered up, matted and tangled with long grasses, in such a manner that it is very difficult to break it up.

These eggs are the size of that of a goose, more elongated, and instead of being contained in a shell, are in a bladder or thin transparent parchment-like substance, yielding to the pressure of the fingers, yet retaining its shape at once. They are not eaten even by hogs. The female now keeps watch near the spot, and is very wary and ferocious, going to the water from time to time only for food. Her nest is easily discovered, as she always goes and returns the same way; and forms quite a path by the dragging of her heavy body. The heat of the nest, from its forming a mass of putrescent manure, causes the hatching of the eggs, not that of the sun, as is usually believed."

The vultures do not, as supposed, feed on the egg; the nest is so hard and compact that they could not demolish it. "The little Alligators, as soon as hatched, (and they break shell within a few hours from the first to last) force themselves through, and issue forth all beautiful, lively, and as brisk as lizards. The female leads them to the lake, but more frequently to small detached bayous for security's sake; for now the males, if they can get at them, devour them by hundreds, and the wood ibis and sand bill cranes also feast on them."

The alligator, our author is of opinion, from several facts, grows very slowly. One twelve feet long, will be fifty or more years. They emit a musky odour, insufferably strong, when near them in the woods, but this is not observed when they are in the water. On opening their stomachs, our author has regularly found masses like petrified wood, as hard as stone—probably to assist digestion. But as there are no stones in these lakes or rivers of the size, our author is unable to conceive how, if they are stones, they are procured, or by what power wood can become stone in their stomachs.

EXTRACTS FROM SPARKS'S LIFE OF JOHN LEDYARD.

Few occurrences are recorded in the voyage back to the Sandwich Islands. There is one, however, which merits particular attention in this narrative, since our hero was the chief actor. The adventure is mentioned in Cook's Voyages, and by Captain Burney, as highly creditable to the enterprise and discretion of Ledyard. It happened at the Island of Onalaska, on the North-west Coast. Ledyard himself, wrote a particular description of it, which hardly admits of abridgement, and which may be best given, therefore in his own words.

"I have before observed, that we had noticed many appearances to the eastward of this, as far almost as Sandwich Sound, of an European in particular, and that we had at this island in particular, met with circumstances that did not only indicate such an intercourse, but seemed strongly to intimate that some Europeans were actually on the spot. The appearance that led to these conjectures were such as these. We found among the inhabitants of this island two different kinds of people, the one we knew to be the aborigines of America, while we supposed the others to have come from the opposite coast of Asia. There were two different dialects also observed, and we found them fond of tobacco, rum and snuff. Tobacco we even found them possessed of, and we observed several blue linen shirts and drawers among them. But the most remarkable circumstance was a cake of rye meal, newly baked, with a piece of salmon on it, seasoned with pepper and salt, which was brought and presented to Cook by a comely young chief, attended by two of those Indians, whom we supposed to be Asiatics. The chief seemed anxious to explain to Cook the meaning of the present, and the purport of his visit; and he was so far successful as to persuade him, that there were some strangers in the country, who were white, and had come over the great waters in a vessel somewhat like ours and though not so large, was yet larger than theirs."

"In consequence of this, Cook was determined to explore the island. It was difficult, however, to fix upon a plan that would at once answer the purpose of safety and expedition. An armed body would proceed slowly; and if they should be cut off by the Indians, the loss in our present circumstances would be irreparable; and a single person would entirely risk his life, though he would be much more expeditious if unaccompanied, and if he should be killed, the loss would be only one. The latter seemed the best, but it was extremely hard to single out an individual, and command him to go upon such an expedition; and it was therefore thought proper to send a volunteer, or none. I was it this time, and indeed ever after, an intimate friend of John Gore, first lieutenant of the Resolution, a native of America as well as myself, and superior to me in command. He recommended me to Captain Cook to undertake the expedition, which I immediately acquiesced. Captain Cook said that he was happy I had undertaken it, as he was convinced I should persevere, and after giving me some instructions how to proceed,

he wished me well, and desired I would be as long as I could, and that he would expect me to return. If I did not return by that time, he should wait another week for me, and no longer. The young chief, mentioned, and his two attendants, were to be my guides. I took with me some presents adapted to the taste of the Indians, brandy in bottles, and bread, but no other provisions. I went entirely unarmed, by the advice of Captain Cook.

"The first day we proceeded about fifteen miles into the interior part of the island, without any remarkable occurrence, until we approached a village, just before night. This village consisted of about thirty huts, some of them large and spacious, though not very high. The huts are composed of a kind of slight frame, erected over a square hole sunk about four feet into the ground; the frame is covered at the bottom with turf, and upwards it is thatched with coarse grass; the whole village was out to see us, and men, women and children crowded about me. I was conducted by the young chief, who was my guide, and seemed proud and assiduous to serve me, into one of the largest huts. I was surprised at the behavior of the Indians, for though they were curious to see me, yet they did not express that extraordinary curiosity, that would be expected had they never seen an European before, and I was glad to perceive it, as it was an evidence in favor of what I wished to find, namely, that there were now Europeans among them. The women of the house, which were almost the only ones I had seen at this island, were much more tolerable than I had expected to find them; one in particular, seemed very busy to please me, to which, therefore, I made several presents, with which she was extremely well pleased. As it was now dark, my young chief intimated to me that we must tarry where we were that night, and proceed further the next day, to which I very readily consented, being much fatigued. Our entertainment, the subsequent part of the evening, did not consist of delicacies or much variety; they had dried fish and I had bread, and spirits, of which we all participated. Ceremony was not invited to the feast, and nature presided over the entertainment.

"At daylight Peripheca (which was the name of the young chief that was my guide) let me know that he was ready to go on, upon which I flung off the skin I had slept in, put on my shoes and outside vest, and arose to accompany him, repeating my presents to my friendly hosts. We had hitherto travelled in a northerly direction, but now went to the westward and southward. I was now so much relieved from the apprehension of any insult or injury from the Indians, that my journey would have been even agreeable, had I not been taken lame, with a swelling in my feet, which rendered it extremely painful to walk, the country was also rough and hilly, and the weather wet and cold. About three hours before dark we came to a large bay, which appeared to be four leagues over. Here my guide, Peripheca, took a canoe and all our luggage, and set off seemingly to cross the bay. He appeared to leave me in an abrupt manner, and told me to follow the two attendants. This gave me uneasiness. I now followed Peripheca's two attendants, keeping the bay in view, but we had not gone above six miles before we saw a canoe approaching us from the opposite side of the bay, in which were two Indians, as soon as my guides saw the canoe, we ran to the shore from the hills and hailed them, and finding they did not hear us, we got some bushes and waved them in the air, which they saw, and stood directly for us. This canoe was sent by Peripheca to bring me across the bay, and shorten the distance of the journey.

"It was beginning to grow dark when the canoe came to us. It was a skin canoe, after the Esquimaux plan, with two holes to accommodate two sitters. The Indians that came in the canoe talked a little with my two guides, and then came to me and desired I would get into the canoe. This I did not very readily agree to, however, as there was no other place for me but to be thrust in the space between the two holes, extended at length on my back, and wholly excluded from seeing the way. I went, or the power of extricating myself on an emergency. But as there was no alternative, I submitted myself to be stowed away in bulk, and went head foremost very swiftly through the water about an hour, when I felt the canoe strike a beach, and afterwards lifted up and carried some distance, and then set down again, after which I was drawn out by the shoulders, by three or four men, for it was now so dark that I could not tell who they were though I was conscious I heard a language that was new. I was conducted by two of these persons, who appeared to be strangers, about forty rods, when I saw lights and a number of people like those I left in the morning. As we approached one of them, a door opened, and a lamp, by which to my joy and surprise, I discovered that the two men, who had met me by each arm, were Europeans, fair and comely, and concluded from their appearance they were Russians, which I soon after found to be true. As we entered the hut, which was particularly long, I saw arranged on each side, on a platform of plank, a number of Indians, who all bowed to me, and as I advanced to the farther end of the hut, there were other Russians. When I reached the end of the room, I was seated on a bench covered with fur skins, and as I was much fatigued, wet and cold, I had a change of garments brought, consisting of a blue silk shirt and drawers, a fur cap, boots and gaiters, all which I put on with the same cheerfulness they were presented with. Hospitality is a virtue peculiar to man, and the obligation is as great to receive as to confer. As soon as I was rendered warm and comfortable, a table was set before me with a lamp upon it, all the Russians in the house sat down around me, and the bottles of spirits, tobacco, snuff, and whatever Peripheca had, were brought and set upon the table. I presented to the company, intimating that they were presents from Commodore Cook, who was an Englishman. One of the company then gave me to understand that all the white people I saw there were the subjects of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and rose and kissed my hand, the rest uncovers their heads. I then informed them as well as I could, that Commodore Cook wanted to see some of them, and had sent me there to conduct them to our ships.

"These preliminaries over, we had supper, which consisted of boiled whale, halibut, fried in oil, and broiled salmon. The latter I ate, and they gave me eye bread, but would eat none themselves. They were very fond of the rum, which they drank without any mixture or measure. I had a very comfortable bed composed of different furs, both under and over me, and being harassed the preceding day, I went soon to rest. After I had lain down, the Russians assembled the Indians in a very silent manner, and said prayers after the manner of the Greek Church, which is much like the Roman. I could not but observe with what particular satisfaction the Indians performed their devotions, and with what pleasure they went through the multitude of their ceremonies, attending on that sort of worship. I think it a religion the best calculated in the world to gain proselytes, when the people are either unable or unwilling to speculate, or when they cannot be made acquainted with the history and principles of Christianity, without a formal education. I had a very comfortable night's rest, and did not wake the next morning until late. As soon

as I was up, I was conducted to a hut at a little distance from the one I had slept in, where I saw a number of platforms raised about three feet from the ground, and covered with dry coarse grass, and some small green bushes. There were several Russians already here, besides those that conducted me, and several Indians who were heating water in a large copper cauldron over a furnace, the heat of which and the steam which evaporated from the hot water, rendered the hut, which was very tight, extremely hot and suffocating. I soon understood this was a hot bath, of which I was asked to make use in a friendly manner. The apparatus being a little curious, I consented to it, but before I had finished undressing myself, I was overcome by the sudden change of the air, fainted away, and fell back on the platform I was sitting on.

"I was however, soon relieved by having lukewarm and cold water administered to my face and different parts of my body. I finished undressing and proceeded as I saw the rest do, who were all undressed. The Indians, who served us, brought us water, as we sat or extended ourselves on the platform, of different temperatures, from that which was as hot as we could bear to quite cold. The hot water was accompanied with some hard soap and a flesh brush; this was not however thrown on the body from the dish, but sprinkled on with green bushes. After this, the water made use of was less warm, and by several gradations became at last quite cold, which concluded the ceremony. We again dressed and returned to our lodgings where our breakfast was smoking on the table, but the flavor of our feast, as well as its appearance, had nearly produced a relapse in my spirits, and no doubt would if I had not had recourse to some of the brandy I had brought, which happily saved me. I was a good deal uneasy lest the cause of my indisposition should disoblige my friends, who meant to treat me in the best manner they could. I therefore attributed my illness to the bath, which might possibly have partly occasioned it, for I am not subject to fainting. I could eat none of the breakfast however, though far from wanting an appetite. It was mostly of whale, sea horse, and bear, which though smoked, dried and broiled, produced a composition of smells very offensive at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. I therefore desired I might have a piece of smoked salmon broiled dry, which I ate with some of my own biscuit.

"After breakfast I intended to set out on my return to the ships, though there came on a disagreeable snow storm. But my new friends objected to it, and gave me to understand, that I should go the next day, and if I chose, three of them would accompany me. This I immediately agreed to, as it anticipated a favor I intended to ask them, though I before much doubted whether they would comply with it. I amused myself within doors, while it snowed without, by writing down a few words of the original languages of the American Indians, and of the Asiatics, who came over to this coast with these Russians from Kamtschatka.

"In the afternoon the weather cleared up, and I went out to see how these Russian adventures were situated. I found the whole village to contain about thirty huts, all of which were built partly under the ground and covered with turf at the bottom, and coarse grass at the top. The only circumstance that can recommend them is their warmth, which is occasioned partly by their manner of construction, and partly by a kind of oven, in which they constantly keep a fire, night and day. They sleep on platforms built at each side of the hut, on which they have a number of bear and other skins, which render them comfortable, and as they have been educated in a hardy manner, they need little or no other support, than what they procure from the sea and hunting. The number of Russians were about thirty, and they had with them about seventy Kamtschadates, or Indians from Kamtschatka. These, with some of the American Indians, whom they had entered into friendship with, occupied the village, enjoyed every benefit in common with the Russians, and were converts to their religion. Such other of the aborigines of the island, as had not become converts to their sentiments in religious and civil matters, were excluded from such privileges, and were prohibited from wearing certain arms.

"I also found a small sloop of about thirty tons burthen lying in a cove behind the village, and a hut near her, containing her sails, cordage and other sea equipment, and one old iron three pounder. It is natural to an ingenious mind, when it enters a town, a house, or ship, that has been rendered famous by any particular event, to feel the full force of that pleasure which results from gratifying a noble curiosity. I was no sooner informed that this sloop was the same in which the famous Behring had performed those discoveries which did him so much honor, and his country such great service, than I was determined to go aboard of her, and indulge the generous feelings the occasion inspired. I intimated my wishes to the man who accompanied me, who went back to the village and brought a canoe, in which we went on board, where I remained about an hour, and then returned. This little barque belonged to Kamtschatka, and came from thence with the Asiatics already mentioned to this island, which they call Onalaska, in order to establish a pel and fur factory. They had been here about five years, and go over to Kamtschatka in her once a year to deliver their merchandise, and get a receipt of such supplies as they need from the chief factory there, of which I shall take further notice hereafter.

"The next day I set off from this village, well satisfied with the issue of a tour which was now as agreeable, as it was at first undesirable. I was accompanied by three of the principal Russians, and some attendants. We embarked at the village in a large skin boat, much like our large whale boats, rowing with twelve oars, and as we struck directly across the bay we shortened our distance several miles, and the next day, passing the same village I had before been at, we arrived by sunset at the bay where the ships lay, and before dark I got on board with my new acquaintances. The satisfaction this discovery gave Cook, and the honor that redounded to me, may be easily imagined, and the several conjectures respecting a foreign intercourse were rectified and confirmed."

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.
From the National Journal.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill for regulating the process of the United States Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since 1789, was discussed and laid on the table, with a view to further examination. The bill for increasing the pay of the Lieutenants of the Navy was discussed and amended so as to apply to all the Lieutenants, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of petitions and resolutions were offered. Mr. Smyth moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up his amendment to the Constitution, but the House refused by a vote of 89 to 80. The House also postponed until to-morrow the further discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, having ordered the whole of the evidence on this claim to be printed. Two private bills were passed through Committee of the whole, and ordered

to be engrossed and read a third time today.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the bill for encouraging vaccination was read a second time, and referred to Select Committee. The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was considered and discussed.

The House of Representatives was employed in the discussion of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, but came to no conclusion. Mr. M'Duffie postponed his intention to call up the Navy Appropriation Bill, because he had not received some information which he had expected from the Navy Department. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution on the subject of abolishing useless offices, and reducing the salaries of public officers, and made some observations in explanation of it, but as the hour for the reception of motions and resolutions had elapsed, by the time he had concluded, no question was taken on his resolution.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary pensioners was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the bill for continuing the Cumberland road, &c., was resumed, and after considerable debate, it was ordered to a third reading by a vote 25 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the public officers, &c., was taken up; and after some discussion by Mr. Barney, Mr. Buchanan, and a few words from Mr. Kerner and Mr. McDuffie, was again postponed, in consequence of the lapse of the hour. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, when after a discussion in which Mr. Burges, Mr. Weems, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Owen, Mr. Gurley, and Mr. Whittlesey took part, the question was taken on the amendment, which was carried—ayes 96, noes 92.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Hayne reported a bill for the better organization of the Medical Staff of the Navy, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The bill making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1828, was read a third time and passed. The bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolutionary army, was taken up, and it was advocated by Mr. Harrison in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Parris moved a resolution of the bill, with instructions to provide for the Soldiers. The Senate adjourned, without taking the question on the motion, over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, authorizing the construction of Dry Docks, which was read twice and committed. The House then resumed the discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Floyd, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Weems, Mr. Blake, Mr. Wright, of Ohio, Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Randolph severally addressed the House. Mr. Carson then rose to speak, when, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, on motion of Mr. Blake, the House adjourned. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Wright, were decidedly in favor of the proposition to investigate the abuses in the Departments. If there was any thing wrong, they contended that the people should know it, and that the guilt of the Administration should not be screened. If nothing, the people had still a right to know it; and justice required that the Administration should be vindicated.

COST OF RAILWAYS.

On this interesting subject the Boston Sentinel has the following remarks:

It is said that there are various speculations afloat on this part of the very interesting topic, which is soon to appear before the Legislature. I have seen an estimate made with great care and research by one of the Boston Railway Committee, which made out the cost at something less than \$10,000 a mile, after allowing ten per centum on the sum total for contingencies. This estimate was examined in the presence of the writer, by gentlemen of much experience in road making and other branches of civil engineering, and unequivocally approved by them. It has however been doubted that the work could be done for that price. The object of the present is to raise those doubts, not by tedious calculations which may not be understood by readers in general, but by analogy and fair introduction.

It is understood that New-York Canals have cost about \$20,000 a mile. Let us now compare the work of a Canal with that of a Railway. In the first place the whole space between every lock must be made water-level; therefore the least undulation of the ground requires a cut through the rising ground sufficiently deep to obtain that level, and a corresponding embankment thro' the depressed ground. Although the general depth of the Canal be but six feet, yet these deep cuts must be frequent, and often very costly, especially through rock. Whereas the Railway may follow, with slight embankments, the natural shape of the ground, provided the elevations do not exceed a given maximum, to be determined by the traffic expected, and the power intended to be employed. A rocky space, instead of being a costly obstruction, will commonly prove a means of economy, by saving so much of trench and foundation.

The Canal is 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep with banks 20 feet wide; so that the earth must be removed thirty feet on an average, or the banks made narrow and high, and the labor increased in proportion. This earth must be wheeled, carted, or shovelled several times. In gravel or sandy soil, the banks must be puddled with clay to prevent leakage, a very expensive work.

The Railway requires four trenches, each two feet wide by two feet deep, half filled with rough stones, such as are found on the ground, for a foundation for the rails, of granite or other stones; these trenches, if made by shovel and pick, will require no wheeling, the earth being removed not more than arm's length. The horse path will be principally made by this operation. The loose stone foundation will in most cases serve to drain the work; it will form precisely what is called in Engineering a French drain.

Thus far the comparative works are very distant from each other in labor. The difference between digging six feet deep, and often much more, and only two feet, should not be overlooked; and it is quite probable that Yankee ingenuity will invent a plough

which will have four-fifths of the labour of digging such shallow trenches.

We now come to the more expensive parts of both works.—The Locks on the Erie Canal, 83 in number, 568 feet lockage, cost 1000 dollars a foot, or \$568,000. The excavation of rocks cost \$1.75 a cubic yard. The depth has ranged from 18 to 31 feet.—The length of the rock cutting three miles.

Canals require feeders to bring the water several miles distant, which are in fact so many small Canals, often very costly; these require large reservoirs, they cover much ground, they destroy water powers, they flood some lands, and deprive others of the water necessary for irrigation. They require numerous bridges and costly aqueducts over rivers and ravines. They separate farms, fields and towns, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants. Many of these effects give rise to just and often heavy damages.

Railways cover but little ground, require few bridges, no aqueducts or feeders, they flood no lands, deprive none of water; they destroy no water powers; they offer no obstruction to passing over them without bridges; and of course are subject to no calls for damages. The principal cost of Railways consist in four stone rails, about one foot square, capped with an iron bar two inches wide three-eighths thick.

I have here described with equal minutia the different construction of a Canal and a Railway. I would now ask any one who has the least notion of mechanical works, whether it seems probable, nay possible, that a Railway can cost more than one half the price of a Canal. There are certain works so different in magnitude, that they require no figures to decide of their relative cost by tolerably correct approximation, and these two would appear to be essentially of that character.

I will now add to this presumptive proof of the correctness of the estimate of \$10,000 a mile, the testimony of the English writers. They have been quoted in most of our papers, and they generally agree that Railways do not cost at most, more than one half the price of Canals,—some say one-third. It must be noted that the mode of constructing Railways in England is more expensive than here: the quantity of iron used there being much greater, their embankments, tunnels, and stationary engines, being very costly, and perhaps necessary for their locomotive engines, which are used instead of horses. The authority of English writers will be of some weight, since Railways have been known in England for more than a century, and several have been lately constructed.

But without going so far, we have some experience at home. The Quincy Railway, built under all the disadvantages which attach to new things, cost but 11,000 dollars a mile, and it is confidently asserted by good judges, that the same work might be done now for one quarter less at least. There are many circumstances in relation to that work known to the public, which confirm this belief.

The Mauchunk Railway, in Pennsylvania, cost less than 3000 dollars a mile; but this is not such a work as would satisfy Massachusetts. It is believed by gentlemen who have minutely investigated the subject, that a double Railway to the Hudson will not cost \$10,000 a mile.

KENTUCKY ADDRESS.

We have been favored, says the Baltimore Patriot, with a copy of the Address of the Administration Convention assembled at Frankfort, at which James Garrard, esq. presided. It covers nearly the whole of the Lexington Reporter—we have not room for the whole, but extract with much satisfaction the closing part, which, after examining very minutely and exposing to merited contempt "the fire-side charge" of General Jackson against Mr. Clay, "before all his company," this able performance thus concludes:

We hope we shall be pardoned for thus minutely tracing the history of this story of corruption. The name of our fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, is dear to us. His fame and his reputation should be dear to Kentucky. He has unceasingly and with true devotion to our best interests, and with a patriotism which has never been questioned until now, devoted his time, his talent, and his best energies, to the cause of his country. He rose among us by the strength and superiority of his native genius. At an early period of his life, he united his destiny with ours. For more than twenty years he has acted a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. His sentiments upon all great national questions, were delivered with an eloquence and boldness peculiar to himself. In the most animated, and obstinate debates he has stood firm and unshaken. In the most disastrous periods of our history, when the clouds of adversity seemed to thicken around us, his voice animated his countrymen to exertion, and roused the courage and patriotism of the nation.

He boldly urged us to the last appeal of nations, against the oppression of a foreign power, sustained us by his undaunted firmness and moral courage, in the hour of trial, and finally aided in the negotiation of an honorable peace. He has been the friend of liberty throughout the world. His eloquence has reached the remotest regions of South America, and when patriot armies have been almost ready to give up the contest, the reading, at the head of their legions, of his speech upon South American emancipation, has roused their drooping energy, and fired their hearts with renewed courage and patriotism. When our union was shaken to its centre, in the discussion of the Missouri question, when party strife on that subject raged with most violence, the eloquence of Mr. Clay was like pouring oil on the troubled waves. The tempest of passion and party feeling was calmed, and Missouri was admitted a member of the Union. With a reputation based on services which endeared him to his own state, we cannot, we do not believe the foul charge of corruption, engendered in disappointment, and nurtured in malignity—the worst feelings of the human heart.

But it is said that the former difference between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams is conclusive proof that he was corrupt in voting for him. If this principle could apply to Mr. Adams, it surely is equally applicable to others. Was not General Jackson the bitter and inveterate enemy of Mr. Crawford, brought out as is now said as a candidate for

the Presidency, solely to defeat his prospect, and did he not afterwards become his friend? If it was corrupt in Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams, when there never had been a personal difference between them, when Mr. Clay had only stated, that Mr. Adams had committed some errors in relation to the treaty at Ghent, "no doubt unintentionally," in what light are we to view the sudden reconciliation between Jackson and Benton, avowed, open, deadly enemies? What are we to think of the unexpected, zealous and dictatorial interference of Mr. Benton, a Senator of the United States, in behalf of General Jackson in the late election of President? If this argument could prove the guilt of Mr. Clay, how much more guilty would he have been if he had voted for General Jackson. He had solemnly declared upon the floor of Congress, that General Jackson had violated positive orders, and trampled under foot the constitution and laws of his country. The triumph of General Jackson, he had long before declared, would be "a triumph of the principle of insubordination—a triumph of the military over the civil authority—a triumph over the powers of Congress—a triumph over the constitution of the land—aid he most devoutly prayed to heaven that it might not prove in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people." Entertaining these views, could he have hesitated for whom he should vote?

But ingenuity and sophistry, as if determined not to be baffled, have contended that if General Jackson was to blame, Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, defended his course in the controversy on the subject with the Spanish minister, and that Mr. Clay therefore should have the same objection, on that score against him. Those who are acquainted with our relations with Spain at that time, and with the history of that period could hardly have fallen into so gross an error. Mr. Clay publicly approved the defence made by Mr. Adams for General Jackson, and distinctly declared that the subject presented two distinct aspects susceptible in his judgment of the most clear and precise discrimination. The one he would call its foreign, and the other its domestic aspect. In regard to the first, he would say, that he approved entirely of the conduct of his government, and that Spain had no cause of complaint. Having violated an important stipulation of the treaty of 1795, that power had justly subjected herself to all the consequences which ensued upon the entry into her dominions, and it belonged not to her to complain of those measures which resulted from her breach of contract, still less had she a right to examine into the considerations connected with the domestic aspect of the subject.

Mr. Clay felt himself constrained to choose between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. He knew Mr. Adams to be a man of long and tried integrity, taken into the public service by General Washington, and recommended by him as "the most valuable character we had abroad." He had received the confidence of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe. He had become intimately acquainted with all our various and multiplied foreign relations. He had particularly exhibited his devotion to republican principles and the right of instruction, by resigning his seat as Senator of the United States, when he could not vote the will of his State in opposition to the administration of Mr. Jefferson. He had ably and eloquently, and with manly firmness, opposed British oppressions upon our commerce, and the imprisonment of our seamen. He had efficiently, and in various stations, sustained our reputation abroad. He had, for eight years, in the administration of the government at home, held the first and most important station in the cabinet; which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public. His great talents, learning and experience, were admitted by all. The moral integrity of his private character, commanded the respect of those most violently opposed to him. It was above suspicion, above reproach. Such is the character of the man that Mr. Clay is to be condemned for voting for, in opposition to General Jackson.

But party politicians have given partial extracts from the Journals of Congress, and attempted to impose the belief upon the public mind, that he was opposed to the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana. If this were true and constituted a disqualification for the office, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe surely betrayed the trust of the people, in reposing confidence in him. If it is a reason why we should not now vote for him, it surely should have been a reason why those men, who were best acquainted with the circumstances of his votes should have withheld their support for him. Gen. Jackson himself being a candidate for the Presidency may be presumed to have been acquainted with his course upon this subject, and in his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 18th March, 1817, he said to him, "I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the department of state that could be made.—Mr. Adams in the hour of difficulty will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction." If he were the best selection for the department of state which could have been made in the opinion of General Jackson, how can the friends of that gentleman consistently contend that his votes on the subject of Louisiana should be any objection to him? Gen. Jackson, when he was not his competitor for office, did not think the objections against him were worthy of notice, and how can he expect that the freemen of this country will find objections when he could see none? But no man's views have been more perverted, the political course of no statesman in our country has been more distorted, than that of Mr. Adams upon this subject. Having been elected by the republican party of his own state over Timothy Pickens the federal candidate, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States in the fall of 1803; and at the same session he made an elegant and able speech in favor of the purchase of Louisiana. He spoke of the acquisition of that territory in such terms as convinced the nation, that he was not to be classed among those politicians, whose opinions were the result of sectional jealousy. He voted for the appropriation necessary to carry the treaty into effect; and in his whole course upon this subject he evinced his sincere conviction of the wisdom of this great act of Mr. Jefferson's administration. But Mr. Adams thought that an amendment of the constitution would be necessary preparatory to its admission as an independent State into the Union: it is now ascertained that Mr. Jefferson, in a letter he wrote about that period to Mr. Dunbar, at Moun-

shipp, Col. Mr. Adams was base, he was a war statesman, he was a statesman of chase, he proposed which has arisen, question have use remove, erment subject, and prop in saying the tart time." GEN. SON, in the pub to his ac Mr. Clay as a Mader ly, in M "The ginning was at m freemaid, to sp topics, ascribed, or designe dent into the ideav made sh Again "I ha the high places opinion feel the from so public me as a ject for the e the con for this me com Jackson to." In ac men, M "I h Wyllie, in Pen West a er: at and Gen. J the ad presen design procla and al circu Duff G such a Gen. ly as m Thous ous pr Gen. that M if he h Adams what that t terwa not go to pri The G has e mind entill whos TY of G ing r that mea TRAI he u men petu and inter may his long "thi are we long Pre Htain stat son the the the and Etat tuff Cla Sal Gre kin Th Be ge me the pr Be Sa or tra m tic "M ar th P w

shipped, coincided entirely with the views of Mr. Adams. To show that his objection was based solely on what he conceived to be a want of a definite grant of power in the construction of the constitution to form new states out of territories acquired by purchase, beyond the limits of the U. States, he proposed and advocated an amendment which would meet the emergency which has arisen. Had he been opposed to the acquisition of the territory, he would not thus have used his influence and his exertions to remove all difficulties about its future government. When his whole course upon this subject shall be thoroughly investigated and properly understood, we hazard nothing in saying in his own language "it will stand the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time."

THE CONTRAST.

GENERAL JACKSON, in his address to a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia, in alluding to his accusation against Mr. Clay and his friends, says:—"That on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati in the month of March, 1825, on board the steamboat General Neverside, where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs." It is his evident intention to convey the idea that he had never before that time made this charge.

Again he says:—

"I have not gone into the highways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, Jackson, would then feel that I have differed from some, who even at public dinners have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of with clean hands, and the company. And yet for this, who has heard me complain? No one."

Mr. Wm. CHODDLE, a respectable gentleman of Philadelphia, corroborates the above statement as being "a faithful account of Gen. Jackson's conversation, on the occasion alluded to."

In addition to the testimony of these gentlemen, Mr. Clay in his last address says:—"I have understood, that to the Rev. Andrew Wylie, Major Davis, and others in Washington, in Pennsylvania, on one occasion; at a tavern in West Alexandria, in the same county, on another; at Brownsville, at Cincinnati; at Louisville; and at Bowling Green, in a tavern in Kentucky Gen. Jackson made similar assertions. Should the additional proof expected arrive, it shall be presented to the public. Whether such was the design or not, General Jackson appears to have proclaimed his accusation at such convenient and separated points, as would insure its general circulation. We have the testimony of Gen. Duff Green, (which is at least admissible on such an occasion) that he personally knew of Gen. Jackson speaking to the same effect as early as March, 1825."

Thus it appears that, in March, 1825, at various places, in the presence of many persons, Gen. Jackson took upon himself to represent, that Mr. Adams had made offers to me, and that if he had made similar proposals he and not Mr. Adams would have been elected president. With what truth then can he assert, as he has done, that the "origin" of his charge was two years afterwards at his own fireside?—Or that he "has not gone into the highways and market places" to proclaim his opinions.

This exhibit does not, most certainly, place the General in a very enviable light; but as he has earned it by his attempts to destroy his high minded and honorable rivals, we think he is not entitled to much of the sympathy of that public, whose confidence he has so shamefully abused.

The Magnanimous Bonum.—The Legislature of Georgia, has recently passed the following resolution:—"And be it further resolved, that we will advance, by all honorable means, the election of General Jackson, (AND THINK OF NO OTHER PERSON) as long as he may be blessed with his usual bodily and mental energies." We commend the perpetual object of our neighbours' thoughts, and sincerely hope they will profit by the intensity of their moral operations. Long may the worthy General "be blessed with his usual bodily and mental energies;" and long may the worthy legislature of Georgia, "think of no other person;" and since we are in the obligatory mode, we care not if we add a wish that, that Legislature may long resolve that he would make a good President.

Highly Republican.—At a meeting of certain citizens in the northwestern part of this state, it was resolved to support Gen. Jackson, to the CHIEF MAGISTRAL chair of the Union;—and as an encouragement to the meeting, it was further resolved, that the "voice of the people, like the thunder of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF HEAVEN, must and shall be heard."—U. S. Gazette.

The Providence, (Rhode Island) Journal, states that the late meeting of Farmers and Manufacturers at Pawtucket, in honor of Henry Clay, on the 6th inst. was very full. Samuel Salter, Esq. was chosen president; Samuel Green, Esq. Vice-President; and Edward S. Wilkinson and Henry Marchant, Esqrs. Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by John Whipple, Benjamin Cozens, Benj. F. Hallet, and other gentlemen present. A great number of gentlemen from Boston and towns adjoining, honored the occasion with their presence. At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Edwards. At the table Col. Benjamin Hopkins presided, assisted by Major Samuel Greene. The hall was handsomely decorated. In front of the President was the portrait of HENRY CLAY, over which were these mottoes: "Clay's first speech in favor of Domestic Manufactures, April, 1810." "Henry Clay, the great champion and friend of Domestic Manufactures." "Commerce and Manufactures are but kindred branches of the wealth of a nation. The one cannot exist without the other." "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights and the Home Protecting Policy." The hall was decorated with portraits of many of our most distinguished men.

A new periodical has recently been commenced in Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled,—

Truth's Advocate and Monthly Anti-Jackson Expositor.—We have seen the first number; it is conducted with great talent. We find the following notice of it in the Cincinnati Gazette. Our opinion is, that it should be in the hands of every man in this country.

Truth's Advocate, and Anti-Jackson Expositor.—The demand for this work has so far exceeded our expectations, that the first edition, of a thousand copies, is exhausted. A second edition will be immediately put to press, and prepared for delivery next week. Until that time, many subscribers must be delayed in receiving their numbers. We will thank our brother Editors to republish this notice.

Mr. A. S. Bugbee, of Northampton, has contrived a method of turning to account the natural activity of the common grey squirrel. "He has," says the Northampton Post, "a common cylindrical cage with wire bars, about three feet diameter, to the axis of which, (four feet long) are connected some small brass wheels which move the machinery of a coffee and pepper mill. Three squirrels are usually employed in the labor of this novel tread-mill, though we have seen a single one turn the wheel with apparent ease. The power of each squirrel in the wheel is estimated by Mr. B. at sixty-five pounds, and in an hour they grind a pound of coffee, pepper, allspice, &c. The expense of the machine was about \$300, and the cost of the subsistence of each of the little laborers is about two cents a week.

It is stated in the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., who died a few days since at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 78, has left John Q. Adams, President of the U. S. no less than \$400,000.

New Theory.—We understand that a gentleman of this city is preparing for the press a treatise upon the remarkable appearance in the heavens some time since of the *Aurora Borealis*. By his theory, which is wholly original, it would seem that those brilliant phenomena, are occasioned almost entirely by the eruptions of Mount Hecla, and the neighboring volcanoes in Iceland.—Boston Trav.

North Eastern Boundary.—S. B. Barrel, Esq. the agent of the United States Government to the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, in relation to the disputed boundary, is now in this city on his return to Washington, having, as we understand, been accredited and favourably received by the authorities of that Province. We are informed that Mr. Barrel will leave this city, on his return to the seat of Government, to-morrow.—Boston Courier.

Reward of Folly.—In a Frolic a few days since, at a country store, a few miles from Boston, two of the party challenged two others to drink as many glasses of brandy as they would guzzle down gills. The pledge was accepted, and the challengers succeeded in disposing of five gills, and their companions five glasses each. The first two became so intoxicated that they could not leave the store, and were permitted to remain until morning; when one was found to have breathed his last! The others set out for their homes at rather a late hour, and were so inebriated and heedless, that they spent the whole night in a fruitless search for their dwellings; at some distance from which, day-light exposed them, pale, exhausted and spiritless.—Boston Trav.

Internal Improvement.—By the list of canals and rail-roads in the United States, it appears that there are 2550 miles of canal completed, or in a forward state; there are 1024 miles more projected, and which it is believed, will soon be commenced.

Finances of the State of Maryland.—It appears from the Treasurer's Report of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, that there is a deficiency of \$90,000 in the State's revenue, to be provided for by the present legislature.

A chemist in Albany, a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat—An Irishman present at this remark, observed that truly chemistry was a valuable science, and (anxious that the discovery might be made probable) enquired of the orator what number of snow-balls would be sufficient to boil a tea kettle.

Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1828.

The Editor, who has, for more than four years, conducted this paper, without reference to, or participation in, mere party politics, is now induced, by the urgency of public opinion and by his own reflections upon the present state of public affairs, to abandon the neutral course he has hitherto pursued, and take a stand, in the contest which is now agitating the Country, on that side which the strongest dictates of his conscience and his judgment have led him to approve from the origin of the controversy. He has been the constant supporter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and of his Administration, in his individual capacity, and he now proposes to give him his sincere and utmost support as an Editor. In advocating Mr. Adams, he advocates a system under which the American people have flourished beyond any former example, and of which they are now enjoying the full benefits under the wise and able administration over which he presides. However highly he may estimate the military services of General Jackson, the Editor cannot sympathize with that species of man-worship of abject devotion to an individual, which would display its gratitude by prostrating, at his feet, the civil institutions of his Country, or by elevating him to the first office in the gift of the people, regardless of the absence of all necessary qualifications. In supporting

the cause which he has espoused, he pledges himself, that no defamation of private character shall find a place in his columns; a good cause requires no aid from scurrilous jests, or the indulgence of private malignity.

With this brief exposition of his intentions, the Editor contents himself for the present; presuming that nothing more will be necessary to elicit from the friends of the Administration in Delaware, that support and countenance, without which, his undertaking must fail.

The miscellaneous character of this paper will be preserved. A portion of its columns will be regularly devoted to Agricultural and Manufacturing intelligence, and literary articles. The moderate price of this paper, places it within the compass of the means of almost every individual; and the Editor flatters himself, that with the support which may be conveniently afforded to it, he will be enabled to render it an efficient advocate of correct political principles, and a useful and entertaining miscellany.

The Administration.—The men who compose the present Administration, have stood the test of the severest scrutiny, that, perhaps, ever was instituted against public men; they have been tried seven times in the fire, and have come through the ordeal, pure and undefiled. The charge of corruption, against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, which was presented in every form, and with every embellishment that human ingenuity could devise, to perplex and influence the public mind, has been set at rest by a refutation which carries conviction to every unbiassed mind, and leaves the stigma of corruption upon those alone, who first set up the hue and cry of "bargain and sale." It is true that we still hear the cry of "coalition" and "corruption," as a watchword of party; but as a serious accusation, it is abandoned by the leaders of the opposition; who, while they know, and admit (as many of them have expressly admitted) the falsity of the charge, still permit the counterfeit to circulate through the community.

The other members of the cabinet, Messrs. Rush, Barbour, and Southard, have also undergone their share of investigation; their out-goings and in-comings have been jealously watched; but the only serious charges yet made against them, are, that they have, in seasons of leisure, gone home to visit their friends, and pay some attention to their domestic concerns. This, no doubt, ought to be corrected, and these gentlemen ought to know that when they become public agents, they are prisoners of State, and have no right to look after their cornfields and fences, or to enjoy any recreation whatever. This is the true republican principle; and it is respectfully suggested that a law might be passed at the present Session of Congress, on motion of Mr. Cailton or Mr. Floyd, confining the Secretaries to the ten miles square, during the term of office. This would effectually check their rambling propensities, and, probably, save the public money. It is true that this privilege has been enjoyed by Presidents and Secretaries, time out of mind; but those were loose and evil times. It is true, also, that the public business is not neglected—that the country is flourishing—that the public debt is fast paying off—that the several Departments are ably conducted—that the army and navy are in high and efficient order—that economy and order everywhere prevail. All this, however, avails nothing, so long as "Mordcaai sits in the gateway," or John Quincy Adams continues President, and withholds his "reverence" from sundry unambitious and unassuming patriots, who are anxious to serve their country, by filling the "high places."

Speaking in a serious sense, we sincerely believe, that the opposition now waging against the Administration, is a contest for place and power, and not for principles. There are, no doubt, many sincere friends of General Jackson, who espouse his cause from attachment to his person, and from admiration of his military exploits. But when it is seen that the greater part of their leaders are men, who a few years ago, were bitterly hostile to the General, and denounced his success as "a curse to the country," it is no breach of charity to suppose that these leaders have assumed his banner, for the occasion, because it promises the greatest chance of success to their design of prostrating the present Administration, and getting into place themselves.

The machinery employed by this opposition is the worst evil of the times; and calls loudly and imperiously upon every man who prizes his country's welfare, to gird on his armour and step into the arena of contention for the purpose of rescuing the government from the grasp of unhallowed hands. The clamor and misrepresentation, the vilification of public men and of private character, which meet us at every turn, are the general and comparatively harmless weapons of this party warfare. It is the introduction of the baleful spirit of party into legislation; the "combinations" of legislators, the compromises, the giving and taking system, by which measures of unquestionable public utility have been from time to time defeated, lest they should reflect credit upon the administration, or run counter to some private arrangement of which we complain. The people of this country feel the effects of this party legislation, and are actually

suffering by a single instance of it, a greater pecuniary loss than Mr. Chilton will save by his retrenching system, if Congress should be favored with his pennywise projects for twenty years to come. We allude to Mr. Rush's proposition at the last Session of Congress, to exchange the 6 for 5 per cent stock, by which a saving of \$160,000 per annum, would have been effected.

We may point to another instance of this kind of legislation. The Woollen's Bill was defeated last year by the friends of General Jackson, from Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States. The pretext then was, that it did not take sufficient care of the farmer, as if any measure which increased the demand for agricultural products, could fail to benefit the farmer. The farmers and manufacturers will do well to keep their eye upon what is now going on at Washington, in relation to this very business. After having legislated for fifteen years upon the subject of Manufactures, it is now discovered that Congress is utterly ignorant of the matter, and the unprecedented means are resorted to, of sending for persons to give information upon oath. It is the first time that this method has been resorted to in this country, upon a question of general legislation. It is an ingenious device to defeat the hopes of the Manufacturers.

We repeat that the times are such as to demand the effort of every good citizen.—Our cause is the cause of truth, virtue and patriotism, and with due activity and vigilance, our success is certain.

Within the last week our subscription list has greatly increased. We thank our friends for their exertions, and hope for a continuance of them.

The proceedings of the meeting on Saturday last for constructing a Rail Road, &c. are unavoidably omitted this week. They will appear in our next.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

"The American Watchman, published at Wilmington, Delaware, has changed hands—it is now called the Delaware Patriot and American Watchman; but this is not all—the former was a decided administration paper—the latter is announced to be a straight forward Jackson print. Huzza for little Delaware! she is fast returning to her senses."

The above article we have copied from the "Independent Journal," a Jackson paper, published at Downingtown, Pennsylvania. The circumstance of the transfer of the Watchman establishment, which cannot be counted as a profit to the Jackson party, nor even a good omen, has, like many other trifling things, been placed on the credit side of their books in staring capitals. For the information of the Editor of the "Independent Journal," if indeed he is not already aware of the fact, we will state that—had the Watchman possessed the confidence of the party whose cause it professed to espouse, it would have been supported and cherished. It would have been a silly act, indeed, had the friends of the administration continued their support to that paper, when it was believed that one of its Editors was unfriendly to their cause.

The opposition are not to infer from this circumstance, that Delaware is "for Jackson". No, Delaware never was, nor never will be, "for Jackson", and this the enemy of correct principles well know. Delaware is for measures and not men—she knows her own interests, and will pursue a straight forward course to obtain them. Delaware, as well as every other State in the Union, has prospered under Mr. Adams' Administration; and knowing it, is not so base as to deny it. Nor will she consent to yield a virtuously and able Statesman, who has been wisely placed at the head of the General Government, for a man whose ambition is boundless, and whose principles are as corrupt as his capacity for government is limited.

There is quite a noise, made by the Jackson worshippers, about an Almanack published in Philadelphia, y'clept the "Jackson Almanack," of which the *pitiful* editors of the Sentinel say "it contains the concentrated essence of all li-bels, recently set afloat against" their idol. This pamphlet was, a few days ago, discovered to have issued from the Press of the same Mrs. Bailey, whose case is so very feelingly talked about by Mr. Kremer. Some friends of the *Hero* waited upon the lady, and with the modesty and liberality, which has always so strongly characterized his party, demanded the name of the author. The lady, having the love of the administration and of untrammelled presses, before her eyes, politely, but firmly, refused to give the author's name; and sent the inquisitive gentlemen away in high dudgeon. We may expect soon to see the poor Mrs. Bailey as much belaboured as the rest of the enemies of proscription.

For the Weekly Advertiser.

Mr. Printer:—You have seen what a barefaced attempt at bribery has been practiced at Harrisburgh by the Jackson men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, upon Mr. Clark, the State Treasurer. They made an outrageous noise when the story, got up by themselves, was thrown into circulation about Mr. Clays' friends attempting to cajole Gen. Jackson into a promise of the Secretaryship to Mr. Clay, in order to secure his election to the Presidency. No epithet was too severe for such conduct; but here we see them openly and barefacedly pursuing that corrupt course themselves. But with them it is not corruption—it is not bribery. Telling a man that if he will not promise to vote for their candidate, he shall

be certainly turned out of office, is not attempting to bribe him. Suppose the Governor, who is thought to be a friend to the Administration, (Mr. Simpson, this immaculate \$1500 leader, says he is, and has proscribed him accordingly) I say, suppose he were to address all persons holding office in the State at his pleasure, demanding a pledge that they would vote for the Administration, and in case of refusal, eject them from office—and there is a goodly number of them violent brawlers for the Military Chieftain,—don't you think the roofs of the houses in their great City of Philadelphia, would be forced from their stations, by their clamours of "oppression"—"corruption"—"violated rights"—"trammelled consciences"—&c. &c.

OBSERVER.

For the Weekly Advertiser.

Mr. Editor:—Is it true, that the "cry aloud and spare not" Mr. Kremer, was like to have been non-plussed, in his speech in Congress the other day, about John Binns and Mrs. Bailey, and other ways of tam-melling the press, than by laws &c., that they might be bribed? they say that just as he uttered those last words, Mr. Eaton, who had left his seat in the Senate to come and listen to the tirade of his champion, whispered to him—"for angels of heaven's sake my dear cry-aloud be cautious! remember Simpson and my \$1500." Poor Kremer made a dead pause, and was for a little time, entirely at fault—the reporters fearing another lashing from the whip of John Randolph, would not venture to make any note of the circumstance.

Revival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks (says the Kentucky Gazette, of Jan. 4.) nearly two hundred members have been added to the Presbyterian church, and two hundred and thirty-seven to the Methodist church.

The corner stone of a college was laid in Charleston (S. C.) on the 12th inst. by the grand Lodge of that state.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen will receive subscriptions to the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.
Staunton, Dr. T. J. SQUIRE.
New-York, Mr. J. BENNETSON, P. M.
Coch's Bridge, GEN. W. COOCH.
Middletown, MR. A. GERRETSON.
Cantwell's Bridge, MR. DANIEL CORBET.
St. Georges, MAJ. GEO. CLARK.
Smyrna, Mr. JACOB PENNINGTON, R. M.
Dover, MR. A. M. SCHEE, P. M.
Camden, MR. HUNN JENKINS.
Milford, MR. JOHN WALLACE.

A Stated Meeting of the "Wilmington Union Colonization Society," will be held at the house of the Hon. Willard Hall, this evening at 7 o'clock.
R. A. HENDERSON, Register.
Jan. 31, 1828.

"A meeting of the "Delaware Academy of Natural Science" will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock.
R. A. HENDERSON, Secretary.
Wilmington, Jan. 31, 1828.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY
JUDAH DOBSON,
No. 108, Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, price One Dollar.

The Forget-Me-Not.

For 1828;—Elegantly bound with gilt edges.—Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings: Six of which are coloured; and consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.
Jan. 1, 1828
The above work may be had at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser.

Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

FOURTH CLASS.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del.
NEXT SATURDAY,
Feb. 31, 1828, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
30 Numbers by Permutation.—4 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of	\$5,000
1 of	2,000
1 of	1,500
1 of	1,350
1 of	1,200
1 of	1,000
6 of	400
6 of	200
6 of	100
156 of	10
780 of	4
7800 of	2

8,760 Prizes.
15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets.
In this Scheme, formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers, and the drawing of four ballots, there will be 24 prizes with three of the drawn numbers on them; 936 with two of them on; and 780 with one, only, of them on.

To determine the fate of the tickets in the scheme, the 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive will be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers in the order in which drawn will be entitled to the prize of \$5,000.

That having on it the 1st 3d and 2d in this order, to
2d, 1st and 3d, 1500
2d, 3d and 1st, 1350
3d, 1st and 2d, 1200
3d, 2d and 1st, 1000

Those 6 tickets having on them the 3d, 3d and 4th drawn, in any order, each 400
Those 6 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn, in any order, each 200
All others with three of the drawn numbers on them (being 6) each 100

The 156 tickets having the 1st and 2d drawn numbers on them, in either order, each 10
All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 780) each 4
And all those tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 7800), each 2
No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.
Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Ticket, \$2 00 | Quarters, 50
Halves, 1 00
Apply to, or address
ROBERTSON & LITTLE,
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)



AGRICULTURAL

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, JAN. 31, 1828.

Flour, superfine, per barrel	\$3 25
Middlings, do	\$3 00
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.	1 02
Do, red, do	1 00
Corn, per bushel or 57 lb.	50
Do, Meal, per bushel	65
Pork, \$3 00—Potatoes, 50 cts.	

SELF-GOVERNING PLOUGH.

This plough, for which the inventor, Mr. Howard, has received a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, we have had the satisfaction of seeing in operation, and were much pleased with its performance. Its powers greatly exceeded our anticipation. It appeared to regulate itself even better than the common plough is generally conducted, gauging the furrow with uncommon neatness. For stony land it is not calculated or intended, that is to say, the governing part; but no farmer, we think, once acquainted with its utility in ploughing land free from large stones, will hesitate to adopt it. The governing principle, or *passive ploughman*, may be procured for the common plough, as the soil will permit. We have no desire to see the people buying every thing that claims the name of an invention, but hope they will liberally patronize this improvement on the most important implement in agriculture, as by so doing, they will not only advance their own interest, but will justly encourage and reward the ingenious and enterprising inventor.—*Hingham Paper.*

From the New-England Farmer.

ON FEEDING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

An animal when in a state of rearing, may be considered as a vessel open at both ends, in which the supply and the waste being nearly equal, it can never be filled; fattening the animal may be considered as an attempt to fill the vessel, and which can only be done by excess of supply. The waste being the same as before, this excess must be great; if it is not so, the vessel will be rendered fuller than before without ever becoming full. An important hint might be taken from this simile by many farmers, who know little of the difference of feeding and fattening. We have known cattle, sheep, and swine kept for months, and fed with a view to fattening them, without their gaining a pound of meat.—*Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

With regard to the proper age of cattle for fattening, Mr. Lawrence observes, that "animals arrived at their full age, at least full size, are well known to be the most proper speedily to take on fat, since nature is not then impeded by a double process. Young animals of great substance, and well formed, will likewise fatten to good profit; but they are generally adapted to the gradual plan of grazing, which is prolonged eighteen months or two years. The grazer thus reaps the profits of their natural growth or increase in stature. There is another species of increase, technically styled *growth*—it is the spread or extensions of the muscular flesh in full aged animals, of large bone and capacious frame.

Tallow is formed from the surplus nourishment given to animals beyond what is necessary for their mere physical development; whence it follows that those which have not obtained their full growth, are fattened with difficulty, and only by extraordinary means. Calves, for example, can only be fattened by great quantities of milk; to which must often be added eggs, barley, or oat meal, or the flour of beans or peas; and with all this abundance and selection of food, they yield little if any interior fat or tallow. Whereas, oxen, at six years of age with corresponding treatment, give large quantities of that article. Old cattle are also, from loss of teeth, debility of stomach, or other internal disorganization, difficult to fatten. These facts sufficiently indicate what, on this head, ought to be our practice: to fatten cattle as soon after they had attained their growth as possible. Oxen generally attain their growth at five or six years, and sheep and hogs at two.

Louden says: "The age at which cattle are fattened, depends upon the manner in which they have been reared; upon the properties of the breed with a regard to a propensity to fatten earlier or later in life; and on the circumstances of their being employed in breeding, in labor, for the dairy, or reared solely for the butcher. In the latter case, the most improved breeds are fit for the shambles when about three years old, and very few of any larger breed are kept more than a year longer. As to cows and working oxen, the age of fattening must be necessarily more indefinite; in most instances the latter are put up to feed after working three years, or in the seventh or eighth years of their age. In general it may be said, that the small breeds of cattle are fattened on pastures, tho' sometimes finished off on a few weeks turnips."

It has been often asserted, and probably it is true, that it is not profitable, generally speaking, to fatten cattle on any kind of grain. Lawrence asserts, that "corn (by which is meant oats, barley, peas, beans, wheat, &c.) cannot be used in the fattening of bullocks and sheep, except in seasons of superabundant plenty." Even Indian corn is often too costly a species of food to be used solely or chiefly for the profitable feeding or fattening of cattle, and grass, hay, or roots are said to be the materials which true economy requires.

Though food should be given to fattening animals in abundance, it ought not to be given to such excess as to cloy their appetite. Intervals of resting and exercise must be allowed according to circumstances. Even animals grazing on rich pasture, have been found to thrive faster when removed from it once a day, either folded or put in an inferior pasture for two or three hours. Stalled cattle and swine will have their flesh improved in flavour, by being turned out into a field once a day; and many find

that they feed better, and produce better flavored meat, when kept loose under warm sheds or hammels, one or two in a division. Coarse food may be first given to feeding animals, and as they acquire flesh, that which is of more solid and substantial quality. In general, it may be observed, that if the digestive powers of the animal are in a sound state, the more food he eats, and the sooner will the desired result be obtained; a very moderate quantity beyond sufficiency, constitutes abundance; but by withholding this additional quantity, an animal, especially if young, may go on eating for several years without ever attaining to fatness. Properly treated, a well fed ox of moderate size, will feed (become fat) on a rich pasture, in from four to six months; and in stalls, or covered pens, with green or steamed food, in a shorter period.

"In young growing animals, the powers of digestion are so great, that they require food which is less rich, than such as are of mature age. They also require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which may be excessive fatness; growth is impeded by very rich food, for experience shows, that the coarsest fed animals have the largest bones. Common sense will suggest the propriety of preserving a medium of course between very rich and very poor nutriment."—*Louden.*

An able writer in treating this subject, observes, "with respect to feeding, the first rule is to give little at a time and often; because experience has shown that animals that eat much in a short time, do not fatten so well as those which eat less, but more slowly and frequently. The second rule, is to begin the course with cabbages and turnips; then to employ carrots and potatoes, and lastly, Indian, oats, or barley meal."

It is asserted, that beef fattened on oil cake, raw potatoes, &c. will not be so firm, nor so palatable, as that which is fattened on Indian corn, or other grain. If that be true, (and it probably is), it would be well to commence with potatoes or other coarse aliment, give the animals richer food as they increase in fatness, and finish the course with the richest and most nutritive. In other words, it is well to feed with the coarser, and fatten with the finer food. But in every part of the course, occasional changes of diet, will have a tendency to prevent the appetite from being pallied, and cause to thrive faster than it would even on the richest food without variety.

It would prove very useful to try experiments on this subject and publish their results. Let a number of cattle of a similar or the same breed, age, propensity to fatten, as ascertained by handling, &c. &c. be put to fatten at the same time. Let one be fed entirely on potatoes, raw; a second on the same root steamed or boiled; a third be made one half or two-thirds fat on potatoes, and his fattening completed with Indian corn or corn meal; a fifth be fattened with a mixture of all these kinds of food, given together in the same messes. The first feed in the morning for the last mentioned bullock, might be a small quantity of potatoes, or turnips; the second ruta baga, or mangel wurtzel, or parsnips, which are highly recommended. Then, as the last course of the day's feast, give Indian meal, or other food—the richest you have. It would be well, likewise, to try the virtues of sweet apples, which would no doubt prove a valuable food for cattle. The most important object of such experiments, however, would be to ascertain whether the beef of cattle fattened on potatoes, or other roots, raw or steamed, is equal in quality to that which is fattened on Indian corn. If not, whether an ox may not be made nearly fat enough for profit on roots, his fattening completed on corn, and his flesh be as good as if he had been fattened wholly on corn. And if an ox partly fattened on roots, and his fattening completed on corn, and gives as good beef as a wholly fed on corn, the question arises, how long a time will it require to give the beef its good quality arising from the corn? We know, as respects swine, that farmers will make them partly fat on any thing which they will devour, and then with Indian corn or meal, to "harden the flesh," as they express it. And perhaps the same process will answer as well for beef cattle. We have heard it said that the red or Landlata potatoe, given raw to swine makes as good pork as that which is corn fed. Others, say that any kind of potatoe, if steamed or boiled, will make as good pork as can be made of corn. If this be true of pork, why not of beef?

To make a boiled Plum Pudding.—Take a pound of suet, cut in pieces, not too fine, a pound of currants, and a pound of raisins stoned, eight eggs, half a nutmeg grated, and a tea-spoonful of beaten ginger, a pound of flour, a pint of milk; beat the eggs first, and add half the milk; beat them together, and by degrees stir in the flour, then the suet, spice, and fruit, and as much milk as will mix it together very thick. Boil it five hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS For January, 1828.

D. Mo.	5 A. M.	9 A. M.	State of Weather.	Of Wind
18	24	34	fair	N W
19	34	40	Rain then Fair	S W
20	24	38	frosty and fair Windy	N W
21	22	26	do	do
22	8	15	Snow in the night	do
23	20	26	cloudy	do
24	8	26	frosty and fair	do

Temperature, Greatest deg. of cold, 8, heat, 40.
Brandywine closed up.

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM.

The improvements are, a frame dwelling house, kitchen and log stable, situated in Pencader hundred, adjoining lands of Maj. Wm. Cooch, Hugh Gemmill, and others. The farm contains about eighty acres of clear land, and one hundred acres of woodland, about three miles from Newark, and the same distance from Christiansburg. The terms will be moderate, and possession given on the 25th day of March next, with an undisputable title. Apply to the Subscriber.

ALBERT G. LEWIS, Farm, near Newark, Del.
Jan. 12, 1828. 18—4tp.

Judgment Notes, Bonds, and Blank Checks for Sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. McNEAL & SON,

No. 98, & 100, Market Street.

Have just added to their former stock of Boots

and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,

500 " do do Lace Boots,

1200 " do do Fine Shoes,

2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's

Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes,

6 Cases of Women's Eastern-made Morocco

Shoes, large size.

2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe

soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manu-

facture, 1500 pair of Coarse Water-Proof Boots.

The above articles will be sold low, for cash

or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail—

and country merchants would find it to their ad-

vantage to call, as they will be supplied on as

favorable terms as they could meet with in

Philadelphia, or elsewhere.

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to

reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made

upon me and others by a villain, the vendor of a

certain Panacea in this city. I do this, in order

to remove from the public mind, the false im-

pressions which may arise out of his pompous

and incorrect statement in the public prints.—

Mr. Swain wishes to establish the belief, that he

is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea,

upon which he has built his fortunes; and not sat-

isfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn

all others as spurious and false imitations. Now

nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I

have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL RECIPE

FROM WHICH SWAIN MANUFACTURES HIS MED-

ICINE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAIN-

ED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS USED

IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUM-

ERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. IN EVERY

CASE WHERE I HAVE ADMINISTERED THIS MEDICINE,

its powerful virtues have not been known to

fail: this, of itself, and I have certificates to

substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr.

Swain's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I

am, with the increasing orders for it, which are

reaching me from various parts of the Union,

should not have thought it necessary to make

this plain statement of the relative merits of the

case, had not Mr. Swain, on one occasion, when

a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase

his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate

price, remarking to him that she could purchase

mine for half the money, advised her not to take

any of it for fear it might produce fatal conse-

quences, and went on to say that it was not gen-

uine. Thousands of persons who are now en-

joying the blessings of health, established by its

use, will bear me out of this assertion, THAT

"PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA"

IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIN'S, AND

CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED

EFFICACIOUS, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM.

I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION,

AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POS-

SIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT MY MEDICINE AND HIS

ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEP-

TION OF A FEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

JOHN A. PARKER.

Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe,

and warranted equal to any now in use.

FOR THE CURE OF

Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or

King's Evil, Mercurial Disease,

Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat,

Tetter, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its

effects being such as completely to remove the

complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the

skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been

more eminently successful. In the early stages

of Consumption, it will be found of eminent ser-

vice. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic

and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically

removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by

its powerful virtues; and where Children are

concerned it is known to be a salutary operative

and for that purpose kept by families to be used

in the complaints incident to the change of the

seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is

equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared

from the original Recipe.

By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certifi-

cates from respectable persons who it has rad-

ically cured of various confirmed diseases, accom-

pany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended

by many respectable Physicians, and Professors

in the University of Pennsylvania. It has per-

formed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of

experience and skill have failed. A timely use

of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off

the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide

spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that

more die with this disease than of any other to

which the human family are exposed. Indeed,

it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so

certain in its operation, when once it has got the

ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nip-

ping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the ef-

fects of which remain in the system, it is an invalu-

able medicine. It restores the constitution to

its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely

eradicates the evils that attend it, and many

more can bear testimony to its good effects in this

particular.

PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may

interest themselves in the sale of this Medi-

cine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them.

They may be assured that the ingredients used

in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and

of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities

have been tested by many of our most respecta-

ble Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be

attended to with punctuality, and every infor-

mation given that may be required. Address to

JOHN A. PARKER,

To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Print-

ers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mer-

curial disease, which destroyed my health and

enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I

despaired of ever again recovering from the ef-

fects of it. I had been under the care of a phy-

sician for more than seven months, and my mal-

ady still continued to increase; in fact I had be-

come ulcerated, when by chance, I became ac-

quainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed

me that he believed he could cure me in a very

short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which

restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,

Witness, J. H. Stewart.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

Philadelphia, April 11th 1827.

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with

the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her

limbs for two months; being advised to try Par-

ker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one how-

ever, entirely removed the pain, and she is now

well.

JAMES C. MURCH.

The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the

satisfaction of laying before the public, the fol-

lowing recommendation of his Medicine from

Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable

Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experi-

ence I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea,

I am enabled to say, that three patients,

who have used of the bottles, presented for trial,

have evidently derived great benefit. The first

is a respectable female, who labored under ex-

treme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach

participated largely—its digestive functions be-

ing much disordered. After taking one bottle,

her health was improved—her appetite, diges-

tion and complexion, meliorated; and in the use

of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant,

who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous af-

fection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone.

Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he

had habitually derived great pain in the affected

part, and his general health was much impaired.

He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents

say he has been more free of pain than before,

while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed

to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered

with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting

the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent

physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb