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POETRY.

IS SHE PRETTY?

When I was young and passing fair,
The men in crowds came flocking round me;
Each with polite, flattering air,
Some latent grace or merit found me.

My mother bade me not be vain,
Said beauty was a fleeting treasure;
And sense and goodness were the twin
In which alone the wise took pleasure.

But old, and young, and wise, alike
Seemed with my slender stock contented;
How could such saws conviction strike,
To which no mortal act assented?

I saw poor homely merit grope
Her way to coach or chair unaided;
And proud prudences lonely mope
Where beauty with her train paraded.

I heard Papas their daughters chide,
For vanity, and dress, and flirting;
Who, quite good-humored, by my side,
Thought all I did and said diverting.

I found that rosy nonsense charmed,
Where wrinkled wisdom oft was slighted;
Sage critics by a smile disarmed,
Divines, with sparkling eyes delighted.

When'er the merits were reviewed
Of nymph new-launched in town or city,
The question was not—*is she good?*
But—*tell me, tell me, is she pretty?*

STANZAS.

Occasioned by reading those beautiful lines from
the Spanish, beginning, "Toll not the bell of
death for me, when I am dead," &c.

When Death hath bade his arrow fly,
Come not beside my couch of trouble,
To gaze upon my waning eye,
Not talk of Hope's exhausted bubble,
—When I die!

You who on life's mild surface sail,
Fast by the groves that skirt the billow,
Bring not your garlands from the vale,
To fade unwelcome round my pillow,
—When I die!

In that last hour, of suffering nature,
When earth's light joys inconstant fly,
Strew not your insect pleasures nigh,
To rob of peace each pallid feature,
—When I die!

While on these quivering lips ye see
Life's ebbing accents faintly tremble;
O, not with cold and curious eye,
Beside my curtains rude assemble,
—When I die!

Or would ye, doubting, ask me why
My heart was tired—my soul worn weary?
To give your thoughtless souls reply,
I would but say—"The world is dreary,"
—When I die!

No—let the careless crowd retire,
While one dear form in anguish kneeling,
Waits the last flash of nature's fire,
And grants the boon all else deny—
One gush of woe—one burst of feeling,
—When I die!

Let no vain pomp attend my way,
To yon green yew trees' dark enclosure;
But Love lament, and Friendship sigh,
And Grief prepare her wreath of osiers,
—When I die!

Let fond affection's tribute calm
My mortal fears—my memory cherish,
Her sacred tears my bier embalm,
And o'er my pall unwasting flourish,
—When I die!

So when life's turbid streams are still,
And its black frowns no more beset me,
Some friend may pity's rites fulfil,
And foes, (if any such) forget me,
—When I die!

From Segur's Memoirs.

POLISH LADIES.

"Of the innumerable anecdotes I have heard
of the courage and heroic character of the Polish
Ladies, I shall confine myself to the notice of
two.—In one of the late wars, which the Poles
had to support against the Turks and the Tatars,
the city of Trembovia was attacked by
those barbarians, whose number and ferocity ex-
cited universal consternation. After several
bloody assaults, and at the moment another was
going to be made, was the garrison, weak
as a breach had been made, the garrison, weak
and worn out with fatigue, was about to lay down
their arms, and thus yield up their children to
slavery, their old men to death, and their women
to the most horrible outrages; when an in-
trepid Polish lady, named Kazanowska, appear-
ed with arms in her hands, followed by several
female companions, called the warriors to resume
their honor, made them blush for their weak-

ness, revived hope by praise and reproach by
turns, fired the citizens with enthusiasm, render-
ed the most fearful intrepid, gave strength to
the most feeble, and filled their hearts with the
heroic flame that shone in her eyes. At her
voice, the unanimous cry of *victory, liberty,*
burst forth. All took up arms, followed the
steps of the heroine, and rushed headlong upon
the barbarians, whom they threw into confusion,
dispersed, and put to flight with dreadful slaugh-
ter. With less glory, but not less firmness of
mind, the Princess Eubromska extricated her-
self, by wonderful presence of mind, from the
most imminent danger. She was one day in her
sledge riding under the immense canopy of the
sombre forest, when at the turn of a narrow
path, she came unexpectedly within a few steps
of a bear, rendered furious by hunger. At the
approach of the wild animal, the horse made a
leap, and overturned the sledge. The bear ad-
vanced. The princess's attendant rushed for-
ward to save her, and placed himself between
her and the terrible animal; he attacked it, but
his sabre broke. An unequal contest took
place, but the bear soon caught the Pole in his
huge paws. Without becoming terrified, the
princess instantly took hold of two pistols that
had fallen out of the sledge, came behind the
terrible animal, discharged two shots into his
ear, and stretched him dead at her feet. These
heroic women could almost make one believe in
truth of the fictions of the romances of chivalry."

SINCERITY.

O thou who art enamoured with the beauties
of truth, and hast fixed thy heart on the sim-
plicity of her charms! hold fast thy fidelity unto
her, and forsake her not; the constancy of thy
virtue shall crown thee with honor. The tongue
of the sincere is rooted in his heart; hypocrisy
and deceit have no place in his words. He
blusheth at falsehood and is confounded; but in
speaking the truth he hath a steady eye. He
supporteth, as a man, the dignity of his charac-
ter; to the arts of hypocrisy he scorneth to
stoop. He is consistent with himself; he is never
embarrassed; he hath courage enough for
truth, but to lie he is afraid. He is far above
the meanness of dissimulation; the words of his
mouth are the thoughts of his heart. Yet with
prudence and caution he openeth his lips; he
studieth what is right, and speaketh with discre-
tion. He adviseth in friendship, he reproveth
with freedom; and whatsoever he prometheth,
shall surely be performed. But the heart of
the hypocrite is hid in his breast; he masketh
his words in the semblance of truth, while the
business of his life is only to deceive. He laugh-
eth in sorrow, he weepeth in joy; and the words
of his mouth have no interpretation; he worketh
in the dark as a mole, and fancieth he is safe;
but he blundereth into light, and is exposed to
full view, with his dirt on his head. He passeth
his days in perpetual constraint; his tongue and
his heart are forever at variance. He labour-
eth for the character of a righteous man; and hug-
geth himself in the thoughts of his cunning. O
fool! fool! the pains which thou takest to hide
what thou art, are more than would make thee
what thou wouldst seem; the children of wis-
dom shall mock at thy cunning, when, in the
midst of security, thy disguise is stripped off;
and the finger of derision shall point thee to
scorn.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

WOMAN.

The following beautiful extract is from the
pen of John Neal, and is the introduction to an
article in the *Yankee* on the character of En-
glish Females. It will reward a repeated per-
usal.

It were no easy matter to describe the women
of a small neighborhood—or of a single parish;
set apart in one of the isles of the sea from all
the rest of the earth. How much more difficult
to describe those of a large country, by a few
general remarks. It is not so with the men.—
They may be hit off in the lump. They are
the herbage, not the blossom of a country. They
are all of a hue—they are not like the flowers
that blow under the pressure of the foot, and
fade away before you have time to trace the
perfume of their dying breath—to the trodden
and crushed root you have scarred with your
heel as you hurried by. They are not like wo-
men as changeable as light, and as fluctuating
as the shadow of a summer-sea. They are more
like the substantialities that you see about you,
heavy, and rocky, and steadfast.

Men are the realities, women the poetry of
this world. Men are the trees—women the
fruitage and flowers. The former delight in a
rude soil—they strike their root downwards
with a perpetual effort and heave their proud
branches upward, in perpetual strife. Are
they to be removed? you must tear up the very
earth with their roots, rock and ore, and impu-
rity, or they perish. They cannot be translated
with safety. Something of their home—a little
of their native soil must cling to them forever,
or they die. Not so with woman—give her but
air and sky enough, and she will seek no nour-
ishment of the earth, strike no roots downward
—urge no sceptre upward—but content herself
with shedding light and cheerfulness on every
side of her—flowers and perfume on every
thing she touches. Would you remove her—
you have but to unclasp a few green delicate
fibres, to scatter a few blossoms, and to shake
off a few large drops—like the rain drops of a
summer shower—and lo! she is ready to depart
with you whithersoever you may steer. She
does not cling to the soil; she does not yearn for
a native earth—all that she needs any where
is something to grow to. Her vitality is un-
touched—her sympathies unimpaired by the influence
of a new sky or strange air. It may be, that in
her youth, her blossoming was about the door
way of a cottage—it may be that she is now
transplanted to a palace; made to breathe the
hot and crowded air, to bask in the artificial
sunshine of a city—in shadow and smoke, and a
most exaggerating atmosphere. But even then
there she is happy—she carries her home with
her; and though what she clings to may sicken
at the heart and perish at the roots, for lack of
its native air, she will put forth her beauty, and
scatter her perfume as before.

These things are easily said: But are they
true? We are liable to be carried away by po-
etry and metaphor, and illustration—but illus-
tration, poetry, and metaphor, what do they
prove? what are they good for? Why should
it be more difficult to describe the women
than the men of a small neighborhood, of a re-

mote parish, or of a large country? Try the
experiment yourself. Go into the first church
you see open, or to any other place where you
may meet a multitude of women gathered to-
gether. Try to give a reader a general idea of
part of it—of the fashion of their bonnets. You
will find the hats of the men all alike—but of
the bonnets you will seldom or never find two
alike in the whole house—I might say on the
face of the whole earth. Such is the very na-
ture of women: quick, apt, sensible and precipi-
tate, with an eye for color that men have not,
and with a taste for shape that shows itself in ev-
ery thing she wears, and in every thing she
builds up. A woman studies change and vari-
ety—it is a reproach to her to dress alike—I do
not say to be alike—for twenty-four hours at a
time. She would blush to be caught twice in
a year at a ball in the same or in a similar dress.
And where it may not be in our power to put on
a new robe every day, it is the study of a large
part of her life to appear to do so—to multiply
and vary all sorts of contrivances, the few that
she may have, now by altering the shape, now
by giving a new dye, now by changing the rib-
bons, or a flounce, or a tassel, and now it
may be by converting slips into frocks or frocks
into slips, or both into spencers and riding habi-
tats; all which a woman may do from her youth
up, yet more from a love of change, than from
her secret wish to appear better off than she is.
And so it is with not a few of our men. The
more youthful they are, they more sensitive they
are: the more like women they are, the more
changeable and capricious they are. But why
should I complain of this? I do not—I only men-
tion the fact for the purpose of showing how
difficult it is to give another a general idea of a
body of women. Before the hue is copied—it
has altered. Before the outline is finished, it is
no longer the same. You are in pursuit of the
rainbow; you are describing a changeable land-
scape under the drifting clouds of a changeable
sky—you are after a bird of paradise—a
feather—a butterfly—

And every touch that woos its stay
Brushes its brightest hues away.

But is this to complain!—If I say that flowers
are not trees, that fruitage is not rock, that wo-
men are not men, what may I more than every
body, woman as well as man, should delight to
acknowledge? Are we to be imprisoned for-
ever and aye with realities? Are we to live
under a marble firmament, because forthwith,
a marble firmament may have more stability? Are
we who live in the very midst of change and
fluctuation, who are never the same, for two
minutes together, who see all the elements cir-
culating for ever and even within us and around
us, through all the vicissitudes of shadow and
light, and youth and age; are we to speak ir-
reverently of her, who by the greater fineness
and greater purity, of her corporeal texture is
made more sensible than we, to the influences
of sky and air and sea and earth? As well
might we deride the perfume of the flower,
and the hue of the wild rose, or the song of
birds, or the flavor of a peach, for not being as
fixed and immutable as the very earth we tread
on. Are we to speak slightly of that, which
with all its changes, and through all its changes is
still woman—the witchery and power, the pulse
and the life-blood of our being? Let us remem-
ber that the charm of the very sky is its chan-
geableness—the very earth is its being never
the same for a long while together,—of the very
sea and air that they change with every
breath you draw, and with every word you speak.

Let us remember that the character of her
who is appointed to be our companion forever
here and hereafter,

—like sunshine in the ill,
Though turned away is sunshine still.

Storm and effects of Cold among the Andes.
To view, says a late writer, the storm from
these dreary abodes (the hovels of the natives
on the skirts of the Andes) as I passed by, is
dismal and awful in the extreme. I have wit-
nessed a hurricane in a desert—shipwreck, fire
and storms at sea—but nothing can equal the
terrible, awful appearance of a snow storm in the
Andes.

"As we sat shivering in the casucha, the
mountains, from being so close to us, appeared
a wall of snow, their tops joining as it were in
one mass, with the clouds of snow flying around
us. In vain did I look for a dark spot to rest
my painful eyes upon, tracing the mountains all
around, from the base to their summits; wander-
ing again over heaven and earth, all appeared
a world of snow, picturing desolation itself;
the miserable casucha alone standing in the
midst of it. The wild wind whistled through
its apertures, shaking its very foundation, and
roared and cracked in the mountains above us,
that were continually sending down large mas-
ses of snow, threatening destruction to every
thing beneath that might come within its reach.
Pointing up here, while the storm is howling and
roaring around, the traveller cannot move with-
out, but must wait with humble submission to
the will of him who alone can still its raging,
and on whom alone he can safely rely for a hap-
py release from such an awful and dreary situa-
tion."

"From the effects of the piercing high wind,
we were all affected with sore eyes. Our pro-
visions now became a great source of anxiety;
however the poor Peruvians submitted (should the
storm last,) to go on very short allowance here.
Here again we found that the arriero deceived us,
in not having laid in a supply according to his
agreement. Our stock of wine and spirits
were reduced to one bottle of brandy. The
storm continued the whole day, and in the
night increased to a perfect hurricane. As may
be supposed, it proved a most anxious and dis-
mal one to us, the thermometer was 15° below
the freezing point."

"In the conquest of Chili, many of the Span-
iards were frozen to death, sitting on their mules,
in crossing the mountains that divide Chili and
Peru. Acosta says, his friend the Gen. Jerome
Costilla of Cuzco, lost several of his toes in pass-
ing over the deserts of Chili, in going from Peru.
They were so perished by the severity of the
air, that when he came to look upon them, they
were dead, and fell off without pain, "as a rotten
apple falleth from a tree."

"He says, this General formerly conducted a
large army over these mountains, and that he
left a considerable number of the soldiers dead
there, who were killed by the painful cold winds
that constantly blow in those regions."

but quite entire, and without scent or putrefac-
tion. Near to the place where the dead bodies
were, he found a boy, who had survived his
miserable companions that remained behind, un-
able to proceed in the expedition. This boy
had existed in a cave, screened from the winds,
and fed on the flesh of the horses that perished
there with the troops."

"Many instances occur of the Peruvians losing
toes and fingers in the Cordillera, one of our
lost two, of his fingers. The Peruvian who car-
ried the news of the battle of Ayacucho from
Chili to Buenos Ayres, in the extraordinary time
of eight days, was in the following winter caught
in a snow storm, and nearly perished, he lost all
his toes. As it was so extraordinary a journey
to be performed in so short a space of time, when
he arrived at Buenos Ayres, they thought him
an impostor, and put him in prison—but he was
soon released and most handsomely rewarded.
During my stay at Santiago, I went to see him
when he described his toes as having dropped
off without feeling. I regret much not recol-
lecting his name; but he was as fine and hap-
some a man as I ever saw in my life; and is well
known by all the English merchants."

*Extract from Mosely's work on Tropical Cli-
mates. (Lieut. Brand's Voyage to Peru.)

CURE FOR OLD AGE.

From the Spanish of Feijoo.

Once upon a time, as the story goes, there ar-
rived in the famous city of Zaragoza, an itinerant
dealer in recipes and prescriptions, who gave
out that he was possessed of wonderful secrets in
the healing art, and among other things, that he
could make old women young. His account of
the matter appeared so plausible, that in spite
of all experience to the contrary, most people
believed him. In consequence of this, great
numbers of elderly ladies applied to him, and
begged he would perform the operation upon
them. He told them that it was indispensably
necessary to the success of the process, that
each of them should set down her name and pre-
cise age upon a schedule, to be prepared for
that purpose. This was accordingly done, with
an exactness which perhaps had not always been
observed on all previous statements, on this im-
portant particular, and septuagenarians, octo-
genarians, and even of those of ninety years, gave
in their true standing, without scruple or re-
serve, lest the smallest deviation from the truth
endanger their anticipated renovation. They were
then directed to return to the operator's
lodgings, the next day, when they were inform-
ed the work would be completed. It is hardly
necessary to state that they were punctual to the
appointment, and were waiting in anxious ex-
pectation, for the consummation of their wishes.
The great master spirit at length appeared, and
with a countenance expressive of the most up-
lifted sorrow and disappointment, informed them
that a malignant sorceress, who envied
him the happiness that awaited him, had stolen
the schedule from him during the night, and it
was therefore necessary to make a new one; but
not to keep them any longer in ignorance of the
importance and even necessity of that measure,
he informed them the whole process would con-
sist in burning alive the oldest of their number,
and the rest were to take a portion of her ashes,
when they would infallibly become young.—
astonishment at this information can easily be
conceived; but their faith and hope finally tri-
umphed over their doubts and fears, and they
agreed to make another schedule. They did so,
in fact, but not with the same scrupulous ex-
actness as before; for each, apprehensive of being
found the oldest on the list, and of being burnt
to death, made large deductions from her former
account; for example, she who had yesterday
confessed to be ninety, now gave in fifty; she
who yesterday set down three score, now wrote
thirty-five, &c.

The disciple of Media had no sooner received
the new schedule than he drew out from his
pocket the previous record, and deliberately
comparing them together, said, with an air of
great satisfaction, "well, ladies, the work is ac-
complished—I find you have all grown very
young since yesterday. You, Madam, addressing
one of them, were yesterday ninety years old; to-
day you are only fifty. You, Miss, were sixty
yesterday, now you are but thirty-five"—and so
went on, from one to another, till he got to the
end of the play.

THE GARDENER.

Robert Wilson was a market gardener. Early
in life he married a deserving young woman,
whom he loved with entire tenderness. No man
on earth could be fonder of his wife and children
than Wilson; and they, on the other hand, had
almost worshipped their father, taking delight
in nothing so much as doing as he wished. Wil-
son was not very wise, nor was he at all learned,
but his heart, which, with unerring instinct, that his
children would be governed more perfectly, and
with more wholesome effect, under the domin-
ion of love than under that of fear, and his was
indeed a happy family, where affection, pleas-
ure, obedience and faith—faith in each other—
went hand in hand. Wilson was well situated
for passing his life comfortably and rationally,
his garden being just far enough out of London
to render inconvenient his mixing in the squalid
profligacies of the town—had he been so inclin-
ed—and yet he was not so entirely in the coun-
try as to harden him into the robust callousness
and ignorant vices of village life. He could just
hear enough of the "air of the great Babel," to
interest him in it, and to keep his faculties alive
and awake to the value of his own quiet, and to
the unaffected carresses of his dear wife and chil-
dren, which always appeared more and more
precious, after he had been hearing, in his week-
ly visits to town, some instances of mercenary
hypocrisy and false heartedness.

I lodged two years in his house, and have of-
ten seen him on a summer's evening, sitting in
an open part of his garden, surrounded by his
family, in the unconscious enjoyment of the still
and rich sunset. I was his guest the last time I
saw him, poor fellow, in this placid happiness.
We drank tea in the open air, and amused our-
selves by reading the previous day's newspaper.
What Wilson used to hire for the evening. We
sat out of doors later than usual, owing prob-
ably to the deliciousness of the night, which, in-
stead of deepening into darkness, kept up a
mellow golden radiance sweeter than the scorch-
ing daylight; for, before the colours of the sun
had entirely faded in the west, the moon came

up over the eastern horizon, and the effect was
divine. My poor host, however, did not seem
so happy as usual. He had been thoughtful the
whole evening, and now became more pensive;
and nothing would draw him into a momentary
cheer, except the playfulness of his eldest
daughter, a merry little girl of four or five years
of age, it was sad to see him, with his dejected
face, striving to laugh and romp with the child,
who, in a short time, began to perceive the al-
teration in her father's manner, and to reflect in
her face the uneasiness of him. But their pas-
time was of short continuance; there was nothing
heavily in it, except the dance of the child's fore-
head locks, tossed to and fro in the moonshine.
I soon found out the cause of this depression.
He was beginning to be pinched under an un-
lucky coalition, decreasing business, and times were
told to the uttermost, the gentle folks living about
the great square, did not depend on much money
as formerly, in decking their windows and bal-
conies with early flowers and exotics; and this
was an important source of Wilson's revenue.
He bore up, however, with patience, for a
long time, till hunger thinned and stretched the
round faces of his children; and his wife's endear-
ments, instead of coming with hope and encour-
agement, seemed like tokens of love growing
more spiritual and devoted under despair—they
were embraces hallowed and made sublime by
famine. The falling voices of his unconscious
children were like madness bringing sounds to
his ears; and one night, losing in the tumult of
his thoughts all distinction between right and
wrong, he rushed forward and committed a ro-
bbery.

I shall never forget, as long as I live, the
four when he was apprehended by the officers
of justice.
A knock was heard on the outer gate, and
Mrs. Wilson's going to open it, two men rushed
by her into the house, and seized her pale and
trembling husband; who, although he expected
and dreaded such an event, was so staggered
by it as to lose, for a few moments, his con-
sciousness of all about him. The first thing he
saw, on coming to himself, was his wife stretched
at his feet in a faint swoon; and, as he was
hurried off, he turned his face towards her with
a heart-broken expression, calling out, in a low
half-raising and half-imploping, "Look there,
look there!"

It would be in vain to attempt a description
of the wretched hours passed by him and his
wife in the interval which elapsed between that
period and the time of his trial. The madness
of his utter despair, perhaps, was less intolera-
ble than the sickening agitation produced in her
mind by the ill-built hopes she dared to enter-
tain in weary succession, and which were only
born to be soon stricken back into nothing.—
This is indeed a ghastly conflict. The poor
woman, after enduring it for three weeks, could
not be easily recognised by her old acquaintances.
There were no traces left of the happy
brilliant wife. She moved silently among her
children. Her face was emaciated and hectic,
and her eyes were red with the constant swell
of tears. It was a mighty change.

The day of trial at length came on. Wilson
was found guilty, and sentence of death was
passed on him. The laws in their justice con-
demned him to be hanged—and the laws in their
justice had enforced the taxation, the hard
pressure of which had so mainly assisted to
drive him into the crime. But the world is in-
explicable.

His wife did not survive the news many hours;
she died in the night without a struggle. It was
of no use to let the condemned man know this;
I knew he would never ask to see her again, for
his meetings in the prison had already been
tormenting beyond endurance. I visited him
in his cell two days before the time appointed
for his execution. He was silent for many min-
utes after I entered, and I did not attempt to
rouse him. At length, with a voice quivering
under an effort to be composed, he said:

"Although, Mr. Saville, I do not regret—
I was going to say, I did not wish, but heaven
knows how false that would be—to behold my
wife again in this bitter, bitter world, because
such a dreary meeting would drive her mad;
yet I think it would do me good if I could see
my child, my eldest girl, little Betsey. I know
not why it is, but I have an idea, that her soft
prattle, ignorant as she is of my fate, would take
something away from the dismal suffering I am
to undergo on Wednesday. Therefore, bring
her, will you, this afternoon, and frame some
postponing excuse for my poor wife! These
are melancholy troubles, but I know you are very
good."

In the afternoon, accordingly, I took the child,
who asked me several times on the road, why
her father did not come home. As we walked
along the gloomy passage to his cell, she clung
close to me, and did not say a word. It was very
different, poor thing, to the open and gay
garden about which she used to run.

The door of her father's miserable dungeon
was soon opened, and the child rushed into his
arms.

"I do not like you to live in this dark place,
father," she cried, "come home with me and
Mr. Saville, and see mother—who is in bed."
"I cannot come just now, my child," he an-
swered, "you must stay a little while with me,
and throw your arms around my neck, and lean
your face on mine."

The child did as she was bidden, and the poor
man strained her to him, sobbing bitterly and
convulsively. After a few minutes, he looked
with waning eyes in her face, crying—

"Come, my dear, sing your poor father
that pretty song which you know you used
to sing to him when he was tired on an even-
ing. I am not well—look at me, my child, and
sing."

How sad it was, to hear the child's voice war-
bling in that dolorous place! I could scarcely
bear it; but it seemed to have a contrary effect
on the father: his eyes were lighted up, and a
smile appeared on his countenance. The song
was of love, and woody retirement, and domes-
tic repose, and the balled frowns of fortune.—
While the child was singing, I left the cell to
make some arrangements with the gaoler, who
was walking close to the door. I had not, how-
ever, been thus engaged for five minutes, be-
fore I heard something fall heavily, accompanied
with a violent scream, and rushing into the cell,
I saw the unhappy creature lying on the floor,
and his little girl clinging round his neck. The
jailed and I lifted him up, and, alarmed at the
hue of his face, called to the medical attendant
of the prison, who soon told us the poor man
was dead.

The account given by the child was that at

ter she had done singing, her father started, then looked sharply at her face, and with a strange look of surprise, fell from his chair.

I suppose she had sung him into a temporary forgetfulness of his situation; that she had conjured up in his mind, with her innocent voice, a blessed dream of past days and enjoyments; and that the spell ceasing when her melody ceased, the truth of things had beat upon his heart with too stunning a contrast, and it burst!

AL KORAN.

The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to people generally, as the Turkish character. Some of its points are curious enough.

The Turks insist upon the unity of God. They believe that the Saviour was the son of the Virgin Mary, and was conceived by the "Raman," which is the breath or spirit of God. They believe that he was a great prophet—that he had the power of performing miracles—that he foretold the coming of Mahomet, who is also no more than a prophet. They believe that Christ shall come to judge the world—that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti-Christ shall arise, and after whose destruction Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the day of Judgment shall be held. They believe that the Gospel was sent to Jesus, as the Law was to Moses, and the Psalms was to David.

They believe all the Prophets of the Old Testament—they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this, they have a place called "Arif," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are about equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual—lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine; the song of the Hours—every thing is addressed to the senses. So is it also with their Hell—the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of the *Zaam*. Still, for a while, they have hope if their faith be proof against torment, after all their sins are washed away in the waters of *Sotabou*, they are admitted into Paradise. But to those who have no faith, the fates of Hell are eternal. The Turkish belief in *fatality* is well known; it is, in connection with the reward of Paradise, to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldier a formidable foe.

ON THE SALIVATION OF HORSES.

By C. S. Rafinesque.

This disorder frequently attacks horses in many parts of the United States. It is well known to consist in an unnatural effusion of saliva to a watery state, flowing often with rapid succession, and debilitating exceedingly the animals subject to it. Cows, also, have been known to be slightly affected by the same disorder, but no other domestic animals.

Various conjectures have been formed on the cause of this morbid affection, some of which are rather ridiculous if not extravagant. Such, for instance, is that which ascribes it to a spider swallowed by the horses. But I am not aware that any one has published as yet the real cause; and the knowledge of a speedy remedy seems to be still more wanted.

Being enabled to point out the true cause, and to offer a remedy, I venture to publish both in the expectation of contributing thereby to lessen, and prevent the injury arising from neglect and accident.

I am happy to mention that I am indebted to my worthy friend, Mr. Bradbury, for the leading facts in this statement. We both agree in concluding properly on this subject; but he had the advantage to ascertain the facts by actual experiments, and to point out the proper cure.

Two kinds of weeds, which grow occasionally in meadows and pastures, produce this disorder, whenever they are accidentally eaten by horses and cattle, together with clover or grass. Sheep and hogs never eat them. The first and the worst is the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, a small milky plant with opposite smooth leaves and very small white flowers. The second is the *Lobelia inflata*, or asthma-weed, a larger plant, with alternate hairy leaves, blue flowers, and swelled seed vessels. Both have the leaves ovate, oblong, and slightly toothed.

They both blossom at the end of the summer, when of course they are largest and most detrimental. Being mixed with the second growth of clover and grass, they sometimes become entangled thereto, and are eaten by horses, who would probably reject them otherwise. They may likewise become mixed with the second crop of hay, and be eaten with it by horses. Hence has arisen the vulgar opinion which ascribes this disorder to the second growth of clover.

Both the above plants have energetic properties. All the species of the genus *Euphorbia* are strong drastics, and the *Lobelia inflata* is little inferior to said genus in energy; it has been usefully employed in the cure of asthma and other disorders. It was one of the Indian medical plants. They produce a slight salivation even in man.

Some other plants may have similar salivating properties, but the two above mentioned are the most common; being found almost all over the United States. They are not uncommon in Kentucky.

By attending to this, it will be easy to prevent the disease since they are both annual plants, which may easily be destroyed in the meadows, by pulling them up before they ripen their seeds. Should they grow too thick, horses and cattle should not be allowed to pasture where they grow, and the second crop of hay should be cut rather early, (when the weeds are in blossom,) and burnt on the ground.

Should the horses and cattle happen to eat them notwithstanding, and be attacked with the salivation, they may be cured in a single day by feeding them plentifully with cabbage leaves, which appear to be an effectual antidote for this peculiar disorder.

If no cabbage should be at hand, the leaves of turnips, radishes, mustard, and such other plants of the cruciferous tribe, might probably answer equal as well.

I venture to hint that cabbages and the cruciferous plants might, perhaps, become an efficacious remedy in the morbid salivation brought on men by excessive use of mercurial preparations, tobacco, &c. It is by similar analogies that the materia medica is enlarged, and effectual remedies are discovered, or succedaneous palliatives adopted.

It is my wish that these facts, conclusions, and hints may become useful, since the constant aim of science should be, to apply its extensive resources to the practical benefit of our fellow being. And such, I trust will always be the ultimate objects and results of my pursuits.

Weyer's Cave in Virginia.—Though this proud trophy of the ingenuity of nature has been so frequently described by travelers, distinguished both for rank and talents, yet it is hoped that a remark by an humble sojourner, will not be considered as a reflection upon the readers of this paper. This celebrated cave is situated three miles above Port Republic, in Augusta County, near the boundary line. It is classed, by those who visit it, amongst the greatest curiosities of the world; and surpasses even the most sanguine expectations of those who have not previously visited it. Weyer's Cave is certainly a curiosity worthy of the traveller's notice. It is in the same hill, and parallel to Madison's cave, from which it is about two hundred yards distant. This last is made a sort of classic ground, by Jefferson's description of it in his Notes, but is inferior to Weyer's in every particular.

The part of Madison's cave which is conveniently accessible, is about one hundred and fifty yards long. Weyer's is from nine hundred to a thousand; fourteen large rooms have been opened, which have received imaginary names, the most spacious of which are Washington's Hall, and the Ball room. The former is ninety-one yards long, twenty feet wide, and the arch sixty feet high; the latter sixty yards long, thirty feet wide, and the arch fifty feet high. The variety and grotesqueness of stalactites are most strongly exhibited in the Tower of Babel; weighing probably, thousands of tons, semi-circular in front, and full of floatings. The most beautiful apartment, because the whitest and most transparent, is the Ladies' Toilet; in the size of the room, in the variety and magnitude of the stalactites, in the elasticity, and consequently musical sounds of many of its spars, (its tambourine room, music gallery, &c.) Weyer's Cave is probably unique—certainly superior to the famous grotto of Antiparos, one of the small Cyclades Islands in the Grecian Archipelago, situated two miles to the West of the Island of Paros. Weyer's Cave exhibits many beautiful white transparencies and reflecting surfaces; but in some places the spars are discolored by clay on the surface, and some of them by the rust of iron in the substance. This extensive grotto was on Friday the 3d ultimo, exposed to the view of a large concourse of visitors by the reflecting rays of about two thousand candles. The scene was truly imposing—far surpassing description. It must be seen to be known. No pen can portray its beauty; no fancy paint, nor imagination conceive, its sublime grandeur. In the exploration of this scene, I first entered the vestibule or anti-chamber, where the reflection of the numerous tapers, occasioned by the spar, was delightful. I continued on to Solomon's Temple, where the extent of the room, the diversity of spar, the disposition of the festoons and drapery, the height of the lofty and noble ceiling, and the converging rays from the candles, reflected by the sparkling brilliancy of the pillar, all combined to keep the sublime emotions in a constant state of pleasing excitement. But in entering Washington's Hall I was struck mute with astonishment. Here were disposed hundreds of burning candles all in full view, twinkling through the space of ninety-one yards before us. Here the beholders stood, as they entered, wrapped in amazement, wondering that such a scene should be effected subterraneously. Indeed, if there is any thing to strike mute with astonishment the liveliest fancy and the most brilliant imagination, it is this grand apartment, properly illuminated. Music was introduced into the several apartments. In retracing my steps, as far as the Ball room, is found a number of ladies and gentlemen amusing themselves in a cotillon. He that has read the adventures of the twelve princes and twelve princesses, who continued so long their fairy dances under ground, would conclude the Ball room of Weyer's Cave to have been the identical spot in which they tript the light fantastic toe.

Being now highly gratified, I retired to the house of entertainment kept at the cave by Mr. Mansfield, to whom I am much indebted for his polite attention.

A VISITANT.

Entertainment Extraordinary.—At Astley's Theatre in London, which is a kind of circus, where equestrian feats are displayed, animals exhibited, and pantomimes, and melo dramas performed, an entertainment was lately given by one of the performers which was not promised in the bills. An elephant who had been employed in conveying *Blue Beard* over the mountains, and had behaved with great propriety and strict adherence to the part assigned him, was brought into the circle to perform certain feats of dexterity and sagacity, with which all the audience were much delighted. The animal, however, had contracted the bad habit too common among comic actors, who "say more than is set down for them," and sometimes interlard with their own buffoneries, even the sacred scenes of Shakespeare. After the example of these worthless, the elephant undertook to interpolate a joke of his own. All at once in the midst of his tricks, he made towards the audience, and with a spring, throwing his fore legs over the railing, planted them in the pit. The audience did not wait for the rest of the animal, but made with all haste for the doors, and as it was a crowded night, a curious scene of confusion ensued among them, recollecting upon each other, and scrambling over each other's heads. In the mean time the elephant who had preserved in his trunk a few gallons of porter with which he had been rewarded by his master for his good behavior in the pass of the mountains, raised his trunk to a proper elevation and swinging it over the heads of the receding multitude liberally distributed the generous liquor among them—deluging the bonnets and beavers, mottling the white gowns, caps and tuckers, and making the artificial roses to droop under the brown shower with which they were drenched. The rush for the door was redoubled with great squeezing and screaming among the crowd, who imagined the gigantic animal treading upon their heels. At length, however, the elephant who had had his joke, was prevailed upon by his attendants to carry no further and to retire. The audience again came back to their seats, wiped their faces, and now that the fright was over, were highly amused at the adventure. —*N. P. Post.*

Duncan is in his grave. After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

These lines are no longer applicable to the fact—King Duncan is no longer in his grave, and the slumbers of the dead monarch have been disturbed by the spade of John Shanks, keeper of the Elgin churchyard. The keeper was lately engaged in digging among the ruins of the vast and splendid Cathedral of Elgin, in order to clear away every thing which could mar the effect of the edifice, when he discovered a stone coffin in the very spot where Boethius, the ancient Scottish historian said that Duncan was buried. "In the place where the middle steeple stood." It is cut out of one stone and measures about six feet in length, two in breadth, and one and a half in depth. A great deal of interest has been excited by the discovery, and the coffin is generally agreed to be the one in which were laid the remains of King Duncan of Scotland, slain by the usurper Macbeth of Inverness.—*Id.*

From the Snowhill (Md.) Messenger.
A Lamentable Mistake.—A worthy farmer about ten miles from this place, Mr. Eliza Coulbourn, whose crops had been repeatedly injured by a Bear, resolved if possible, to destroy it, and accordingly he prepared himself with a gun and took his stand near the place where the bear had been accustomed to destroy the crops. Whilst lying there, he discovered something moving slowly towards him; It being dark, he supposed it was the bear, and under that impression he fired. He cautiously approached the spot, when to his great astonishment, he discovered that it was one of his own negroes he had shot. Upon examining the boy, it was discovered that he was mortally wounded. He was immediately carried home and assistance rendered, but in vain. He expired the following morning.

We truly sympathize with Mr. Coulbourn for the unfortunate occurrence and the loss he has sustained. It is unnecessary to state that no kind of blame can be attached to him.

Fire.—The Elkton Press of Saturday week says, On Monday, the 13th inst. a fire occurred at the residence of Dr. Edward Harris, Queen Ann's county, Md., which destroyed nearly all of his Wheat crop, and 200 barrels of Corn, together with the Barn, Stables, and other out buildings on the farm. It was occasioned by a spark from the quarter chimney. Loss estimated at from 6 to \$8000.

A gentleman passed through Centerville, Md. a few days since, and stated that during the heavy wind of the 20th ult. a fire commenced in the village of Warwick, Md. which consumed half the town.

Close Shaving.—A teamster fell from his wagon, at Black Rock Dam, (says a Buffalo paper,) and the wheel cut his ear clean from his head, without bruising his head, or otherwise injuring him. The man went away with his ear in his pocket.

British Agricultural Report for August.—The corn harvest, finished in the southern counties, is now at its height in the northern, and in Scotland; in the south, considerable breadths of beans have been cut, and should the weather improve, this finishing business of the season will make some amends for its former inauspicious course.

The new wheats will have more bulk, than weight, and will tell far more for quantity than quality. In fact, really fine and dry wheat, from its extreme scarcity, will command almost any price. Fall three-fourths of the crop of wheat has received damage, little or much, from a continually varying temperature, and from excess of humidity; and good old dry wheats, without the admixture with which the new will not grind must be indispensable, even in the spring. With some favorable exceptions, the Continental have been nearly as unfavourable as our own.

Average of Wheat in England, for the 6 weeks ending Sept. 12, 61s. 1d.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, who resided on Richardson's Creek, Anson county, N. C. was shot dead on the 23th ult. by his stepson, Peter Slaughter. The murderer fled, but was pursued, apprehended, and committed to jail.

We learn from the Alabama Journal, that Colonel Brearly, the enterprising and intelligent agent employed by the United States Government to induce the emigration of the Creek Indians, has returned from Washington clothed with more ample authority; and that he will probably set out with about five hundred Indians in the course of a month, for the territory west of the Mississippi, offered by the General Government, in exchange for the Creek lands in Alabama.

A Thrashing Machine invented by Mr. Wm. Grieve, of Indian Hill Farm, West Newbury, was put in operation a few days since. It was worked by four horses, and in 17 minutes threshed and winnowed 18 bushels of heavy oats, threshing the straw clean, and separating the grain from the chaff in the most perfect manner. Mr. Grieve is an intelligent farmer, lately from Scotland.

Maple Sugar.—Upward of Three Hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received by the Canal which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season, we understand, a parcel of about seventy barrels was received. It is supposed that the manufacture of this article will increase, and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of Sugar from New Orleans, have already increased to such an amount, they are rapidly taking the place of Foreign Sugar, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years the supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere, will be sufficient for the consumption, and that no Foreign Sugar will be required.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Lorenzo Dow.—This celebrated minister of the Gospel, we learn from a Western paper, is now travelling in the State of Tennessee. It is announced that he was to have preached in Nashville on the 30th of September.

A Sly Couple.—A gentleman in the county of Stirling kept a greyhound and a pointer, and being fond of coursing, the pointer was accustomed to find the hares and the greyhound to catch them. When the season was over, it was found that the dogs were in the habit of going out by themselves, and killing hares for their own amusement. To prevent this, a large iron ring was fastened to the pointer's neck by a leather collar, and hung down so as to prevent the dog from running, or jumping over dikes, &c. The animals, however, continued to stroll out to the fields together, and one day the gentleman suspecting that all was not right, resolved to watch them, and to his surprise, found that the moment when they thought that they were unobserved, the greyhound took up the iron ring in his mouth, and carrying it, they set off to the hills, and began to search for hares as usual. They were followed, and it was observed, that whenever the pointer scented the hare, the ring was dropped, and the greyhound stood ready to pounce upon poor puss, the moment the other drove her from her form, but that he uniformly returned to assist his companion after he had caught his prey.

Phrenology.—The Rev. Mr. Welsh, a staunch Kirk of Scotland man, publicly says:—"I have found the greatest benefit from the science, as a minister of the gospel. I have been led to study the evidences of Christianity anew, in connection with phrenology, and I feel my confidence in the truth of our holy religion increased by this new examination. I have examined the doctrines of our church also, one by one, in connection with the truths of our new science, and I have found the most wonderful harmony between them; and, in dealing with my people in the ordinary duties of my calling, the practical benefit I have derived from phrenology is inestimable."

Singular.—A short time since a gentleman of Providence, R. I. was out in the suburbs endeavoring to get a shot at a large eagle. Suddenly the eagle sprung upwards, and continued to wing its flight spirally to an immense height, nearly out of sight, when he fell to the earth nearly on the spot from whence he had flown. On approaching the eagle a small weasel was observed to run from the body, and on examination it was found, the animal had got under the eagle's wings, and commenced feasting upon his blood, until the noble bird fell from exhaustion; the little marauder then made his escape.

The Jackson men are of a peculiarly accommodating temper. Delaware declares herself against them and they call it a *federal* triumph; Judge Hemphill, a *federalist* of the ultra school, is elected, and these exclusive democrats exult in the "glorious, most glorious victory." Baltimore city chooses two of their party to the State Assembly; and the trumpet is sounded on every quarter; Maryland gives an assurance of nine electoral votes for Mr. Adams, and they tell us it is nothing. New Jersey, which voted for Jackson in 1824; now arrays herself on the side of the Administration, yet we must not say, it is evidence of "a glorious reaction." Pennsylvania moves now with a greatly diminished force on the side of the Tennesseean, and no one ever expected she would desert him, and we are told, the battle is lost, and our cause ruined.

It would however puzzle these same wise logicians, to make out an estimate on any fair principles, which would give them chance of success in the last struggle.

Infamous.—"Mr. Jonathan Russell has placed in our hands copies of a private correspondence between himself and Mr. Henry Clay, relative to the 'secret night transactions at Ghent,' which we intend in a few days to lay before the public. Mr. Russell has been impelled, to their publication by a sense of duty to the public, and in vindication of himself from the erroneous impression growing out of the imperfect view of his relation to Mr. Clay's veracity, and honor; and shows his hostility to Mr. Adams, in such a view, that we do not see how it is possible for Mr. Adams to retain Mr. Clay in office one hour, without further and lasting disgrace."—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Mr. Russell seems jealous of the fame of Ephraim M. Cunningham. Foiled in every attempt hitherto made to blacken the fair characters of public men, standing before the people as the author or dictator of the vile libel on Mrs. Adams, printed by Isaac Hill—shut out from the fellowship of honorable men, he has plighted his faith on the "combination," and formed a "holy alliance" with the editors of the base Statesman, and the yet baser Telegraph. Degraded as he is, even these associates would not admit him to their councils without exacting from him the sacrifice of every honorable obligation. The transaction can be compared only to the fictions of Italian novelists, which represent the victim sacrificing his soul to purchase the aid of the great Arch-Demon.

The attempted justification of this iniquitous act is too flimsy and paltry for any one but a non compos to credit. Years have passed away and Mr. Russell has been content to bear the burden of public reproach, and still would he have borne it if the "Combination" had not offered him honors and rewards. For the effect of the disclosure he may make we have no solicitude. The blow he aims at another will recoil on his own head.—*Id.*

One of Jackson's Bills of Sale.—"Know all men by these presents, that I Andrew Jackson, of the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have this day Bargained sold and delivered unto James McCaleb of the county of Claiborne Mississippi Territory. Two negro Girls, Malinda about fourteen years old of a yellow complexion Candis is about twenty years old of a black complexion, formerly the property of Mary Caffery and in and for the consideration of one thousand dollars to me in hand paid by the said James McCaleb, I do bind myself my heirs executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend the right title and property of the said Negro girls above named and described to the said James McCaleb his heirs and assigns forever free and clear from the claim or claims of all and every person legally claiming the same in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty Eighth day of December 1811.

ANDREW JACKSON, [X. S.]
Test—John Hutchins, Wm. Robinson.

"One moonlight night as Jack was leading his father home from the tavern, where his potations had been too deep and strong for his head, the old tippler raised his foot to step over the shadow of the sign post. 'What's—that is that?' quoth the old man. 'Nothing but the sign,' replied the daffinool. 'Sign—sign of what, demanded the rotary of Bacchus. 'Why, a sign that you are drunk father, replied Jack.

A Prodigy.—An Irishman recommending an excellent milch cow, said that she would give milk year after year without having calves; because it ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf!

CULTURE OF SILK.
To the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser.

Sir—Accept my thanks for defending me against the imputation of being a "Speculator," (on the subject of the silk culture,) made by "Colonus" in your paper of the 30th October. I do not know how I can better shew my gratitude for the generous act, than by offering you some proof of the truth of your remarks on the subject, for which purpose I enclose a part of two small skeins of silk made last spring, by a young lady, who had never before seen a silk worm, and who had no other guide to the business than my directions. For silk of this quality, I have been offered fourteen dollars a pound, and the manufacturer who made the offer, offered to contract for a thousand dollars worth a year at that price. Without any idea of boasting, or even "speculating," I challenge "Colonus" and his friend "Agricola," to produce a specimen of silk of European production equal to this. In her letter, conveying this silk to me, the young lady observes, "I have raised 5000 worms this spring with so little trouble, that I intend to try a million next year." The young lady spoke of "a million," probably without due reflection; but the remark illustrates the practicability and simplicity of the silk culture. I beg you to preserve the specimens for exhibition to your neighbours and friends of Delaware.

I regret exceedingly that gentlemen, in this case at least, cannot preserve and cultivate friendly feelings towards those who differ with them in opinion on the detail of the practical operations, but not on the practicability of cultivating silk in this country. "Colonus" application of the term "speculator" to me shall not induce me to resort to like personal invective, however open he may have laid himself out. I will not be drawn from the task I have assumed by any thing he may say personally disrespectful of me, and therefore any further like remarks will be left unnoticed. If "Colonus" be a sincere inquirer after truth, he cannot object to the following proposition: If he will faithfully follow my directions in the management of the silk worms, I will send him, gratis, five thousand eggs. He shall manage them exactly as I direct, and furnish you (the Editor) with an account of the result—the number of cocoons to the pound, and an estimate of the quality of the silk, as well as his opinion of the correctness of my plan. He has my address, and can intimate his acceptance of the proposition by letter. This will satisfy him whether or not I am a "speculator."

The fact is, Mr. Editor, I began the investigation with a view exclusively to the good of my country. I knew that the simplest peasantry of other countries made silk, and could see no reason why our more intelligent farmers might not do the same. I knew that if the culture of silk were really beset with all the difficulties, and involved in all the mysteries, (equal, almost, to those of the Eleusinian ceremonies of old,) set forth in the books of theorists, the simple peasantry of Europe and China never could comprehend, much less practise it. The first trial proved my opinion correct. I at the next divested it of all its incumbrances, and reduced it to the simplicity of nature, in which state I found it far more excellent and profitable than when in its *French fog*. I immediately determined to use my humble efforts to undeceive the public mind on the subject, and though I have laboured at the Herculean task for four years, almost single handed, I am happy to be able to say I have succeeded almost beyond my expectations. There seems to be a propensity in the human mind to esteem that which is precious, difficult of obtention, and mysterious in origin. This propensity, encouraged by the passion of French writers for display, rendered the task of removing the prejudice relative to the difficulties of the silk culture, almost equal to cleansing the Augean stables; but, though I lay no claim to the powers of a Hercules, I ventured to attempt it. Your remarks on the subject were correct. This prejudice has been the great stumbling block to our progress in cultivating silk; but I congratulate you and the people of Delaware on the prospect of its speedy removal. The State of Delaware is admirably adapted to the culture of silk, and all that is required to enable "vulgar" citizens to sell more silk than all their other products now amount to, without any material addition to their expenses, is the planting of mulberry orchards; which, as I have said on another occasion, will not require more labor, or expense, and not half the time, required in producing apple orchards. I shall be happy to afford every facility in my power to the people of Delaware, in furthering this great object.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON B. SMITH,
Baltimore, Maryland.

To the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser.
SILK WORMS.

Sir—In your paper of the 9th Oct., I discover that my last communication in answer to the queries of Colonus, relative to the culture of silk, has drawn forth some severe strictures from the pen of Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore. He therein takes the liberty to tell the public that my statements on this subject, in which I urge the necessity of aid and protection from the General and State Governments in order to insure its successful adoption in this country is an "important error." He then proceeds to instruct them from the treasures of his own immense experience, "that the planting of mulberry orchards is not more difficult than the planting of apple orchards; and that rearing of silk worms is equally simple and equally independent of extr aid. That finer, stronger, and more brilliant silk never was produced, than that which is made in this country, and in proof, names a sample now in his possession which he affirms to be worth fourteen dollars a pound. That our cocoons as well as silk, are equal in quality to any ever produced in France, Italy or China. That he is constrained to think that Agricola does not possess the information on the subject to which he pretends. That our peasantry, uneducated, unassisted, and unprotected, (as the inference must necessarily be from his previous statements) are fully competent to the production of silk of this superior quality; and then in the exercise of perfect consistency the purest public spirit and real self-denial he kindly offers to transmit by mail to any person who desires it; a necessary information for the culture of silk worms and silk, accompanied with *from five to ten thousand of their eggs*, for the trifling consideration of five dollars." (quoting *Id.*)

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"One moonlight night as Jack was leading his father home from the tavern, where his potations had been too deep and strong for his head, the old tippler raised his foot to step over the shadow of the sign post. 'What's—that is that?' quoth the old man. 'Nothing but the sign,' replied the daffinool. 'Sign—sign of what, demanded the rotary of Bacchus. 'Why, a sign that you are drunk father, replied Jack.

A Prodigy.—An Irishman recommending an excellent milch cow, said that she would give milk year after year without having calves; because it ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf!

Were the culture of silk, or were the individual consideration with me, as it appears to be with Mr. Smith, I should not feel myself justified in so frequently soliciting public attention, but when I consider its vast importance to the prosperity of the American people, I feel that I should be wanting in the discharge of that duty which I owe to my adopted country, were I to remain silent on the present occasion. At a time like this, when public opinion is generally excited, when enterprising individuals are already beginning to embark a portion of their capital in establishments for the culture of silk, when State Legislatures are enacting laws for their encouragement, and when the General Government appears to be anxiously endeavoring to obtain accurate information on the subject, which it rightly deems essential to ultimate success—at such an important crisis, I think it an indispensable obligation which I owe to the country of my choice to use my best exertions to prevent such erroneous impressions from being made on the public mind as may tend utterly to mislead it, and finally to prosecute an undertaking of such great national importance. (Here I refer to my communications of 4th April and 27th September, in this paper.) In order therefore, to remove the doubts of Mr. Smith as well as of all others, who like him may be disposed to question Agricola's information on this subject as well as to invite a greater share of public attention to my communications, I will now state briefly, but explicitly, that I have for many years attended practically to the culture of silk, on a very extensive scale, in the State of Venice, in Lombardy, where a vast abundance and a great variety of this valuable article is continually manufactured, and more especially that superior quality called in that country *Organzino*, and which always has a great preference in foreign markets. I there pursued the business in many different situations with every facility for the highest improvement. I pursued it both on the mountain and in the plains, and in the course of my business had occasion of frequent intercourse with the greatest bankers in that Republic, whose immense capital was principally embarked in this important business, and doubtless I should have still remained in that delightful country, engaged in this, my favorite pursuit, had not the devastating wars produced by the French Revolution destroyed my prospects. I came to the United States with a full determination to go extensively into the culture of silk in this country, but, upon observing the erroneous methods of cultivation pursued here I at once saw the absolute necessity of Legislative interference, both to counteract existing prejudices and also to afford that aid and protection which I consider as indispensable to success. I am willing so far to admit the correctness of Mr. Smith's statement as to say with him that any man who can plant an apple orchard can plant a mulberry orchard, but I can by no means admit that his mode of planting it, nor indeed any other mode which I have hitherto seen practiced in this country, will produce the mulberry in perfection. The particular attention to season, soil, situation, &c., which I know to be of primary importance, I have never yet witnessed in the United States. Neither have I ever seen any cocoons in America by any means equal to those of Italy, although I have spent several years in this country, and during that period have examined a great variety of specimens; yet I am willing again to admit as Mr. Smith asserts, that the raising of silk worms is equally as simple as the raising of the mulberry and indeed, much more so, for should he throw a quantity of young silk worms even among briar bushes he would in due time find cocoons, but of what quality I leave him to judge.

If Mr. Smith's silk, as he affirms, is worth fourteen dollars a pound, it must certainly be of a very superior quality indeed, for I can purchase the best English or Italian reeling silk in the American market at from five to eight dollars a pound. Perhaps however, he estimates the value of his silk in proportion to the trouble and expense which it has cost him; if so, he will certainly find the culture of this precious article to be according to his method of pursuing it a very unprofitable speculation.

The better to elucidate Mr. Smith's theory on the culture of silk, I will now state a case by way of pretty fair analogy. He asserts, as before observed, that the planting of a Mulberry orchard is not more difficult than the planting of an apple orchard, and that the raising of silk worms is equally as simple. Hence he infers, that any person who can plant an apple orchard can produce excellent silk, equal to any ever produced in France, Italy, or China. So we may say with equal plausibility that it is not more difficult to raise a sheep than to raise a goose, and that the making of cloth is equally simple; therefore any person who can raise a goose can make excellent broad-cloth, equal to any ever produced in England, France, or elsewhere, and well worth fourteen dollars a yard, or if you please, worth just one pound of Mr. Smith's silk.—*Bium leucogaster?*

To conclude, I am perfectly willing to submit my plan for the culture of silk to the examination of any committee of any legislature in the United States, subject to their acceptance or rejection, but I am not willing to communicate my extensive practical knowledge to every individual speculator whose chief solicitude seems to centre in the selling of his eggs at a good market.

AGRICOLA IN DELAWARE.

Cure for the Bilious Cholera, and the dysentery. By Dr. Usher, of Connecticut. Dissolve in keen vinegar as much common table salt, as will, when put into an open bottle foment and work itself clear. The bottle should be nearly full, that it may discharge the foam; this done, bottle it for use; let the person affected take a large spoonful of vinegar in about a gill of boiling water, or as hot as he can drink it, until he finds relief. It will effectually remove the cause, (says the recipe,) although the patient may be so far relaxed and exhausted as to die with weakness. The same remedy is also said to be excellent in the common cholera.

Reasons for emigrating.—A Scotch gentleman in the warmth of national veneration, was praising Scotland for the cheapness of provisions; a salmon might be bought for a *saxpence*, and a dozen mackerel for *fourpence*. "And pray sir," asked one of the listeners, "how came you to leave so cheap a country?" "In gude truth, mon," replied the Scotchman, "although fish is

plentiful enough, the *saxpences* and *twapences* are scarce."

Substitute for Ringing Bells.—To prevent swine from digging in the soil, the best method is to cut the two tendons of their snouts with a sharp knife, about an inch and a half from the nose. This may be done with little pain, and no prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The common practice of restraining them by rings fixed in the snout, is painful and troublesome; they must be replaced as often as they give way, and that happens so frequently, that rings afford but little security against the nuisance.

[By pressing down the snout, the tendon which gives it flexibility and power is easily discovered and a single prick with a sharp knife severs it and leaves the hog without the power of rooting forever after. The experiment is readily made.

American Farmer.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORROW.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1828.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

We shall, next week, publish the essay of Willard Hall, Esq.—on the origin of the Human race—as read before the Academy of Natural Science, in Wilmington.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Gideon B. Smith, for the two beautiful specimens of *American Silk*, which he has presented us. We shall preserve and exhibit them for the satisfaction of those who entertain doubts as to the practicability of producing silk by individual labor.

We really hope that our agricultural friends may devote some attention to the silk worm. We are satisfied, from what little knowledge we have upon the subject, that the experiment would not only be attended with gratification, but with considerable pecuniary benefit.

We shall feel pleasure in exhibiting the specimens of silk which are in our possession, to any who may wish to view them.

We regret extremely, that by publishing the communication of "An Observer" which appeared in this paper last week, we have incurred the censure of many of our esteemed friends.

When we published the notice of "An Observer" we did not suppose that any improper design was intended by the writer—we were hurried at the time, and did not give it much attention. But upon a close examination we are induced to believe that we have been imposed upon; and that the hidden motive of the writer was to make this paper a medium, through which he might inflict a wound upon the feelings of those to whom he alludes, with a view to gratify a selfish and malicious feeling.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the doctrines of Friends, neither have we ever paid that attention to the points in controversy among them, to enable us to decide upon the truth or untruth, of the charge that the "Orthodox" have separated from the "old fashioned Quakers." We do not know this to be the fact, and would be unwilling to lend this paper for the purpose of honest controversy, much less to inflict a wound upon the feelings of a society or individuals.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.—The National Journal of Monday morning last, says: "The despatches brought by the Macedonian, communicate the fact that Peace was concluded on the 28th of August last, between Brazil and Buenos Ayres."

We understand that at the election which took place on the 14th ult. in the City of Philadelphia, for members of the General Assembly, &c., the *Mechanics* got up and supported, without regard to party distinctions, men, who they believed would study the interest of the working class as well as the trading class of the community—men whose official acts would not be tainted with the foul smell of aristocracy, but who would be willing to move upon the broad scale of equality. This is as it should be—*principles, not men.*

We are glad to see that the *Mechanics* have resolved to proclaim their independence and maintain their rights—that they have declared that labourers are freemen and not slaves.

OHIO.—The returns of the election which took place in Ohio on the 14th ult. for Governor, Representatives to Congress, &c. have, we believe, all come in, and confirm the opinion which we heretofore expressed that Ohio would be found on the administration side of the Presidential question.

On Friday last an assertion, false and unblushing, was trumpeted forth in staring capitals by the opposition presses in Wilmington, that John W. Campbell, the Jackson candidate, had been elected Governor of Ohio by "something like two thousand majority."

This piece of information was given as authentic, and the seal was put upon it by our Jackson editors; one of whom expresses himself in the following manner:—

"We do not hesitate to inform our patrons and friends that we have succeeded in electing J. W. CAMPBELL, GOVERNOR OF OHIO, by something like 2000 majority.—We believe there is no doubt about this, as it is received by private letters from the most respectable sources written after the papers last received from abroad had been struck off, which accounts for their

not stating the precise majority by which he was elected."

This same editor, we have been informed, has, since the above remark appeared in his paper, virtually acknowledged that he did not credit the report when he published it. The declaration that Campbell is elected, is not true; for the fact is, Mr. Trimble is elected by a large majority, say above 2000. Now it is well known that the fabrication in regard to the election of Mr. Campbell, was made solely with a view to political effect. The scheme was devised and put into operation by the National Republican, and designed to operate upon the election in the State of New Jersey, which commenced on Monday. As a proof of this, we have been informed by a *Jackson man* from Philadelphia; that on Friday night expresses left that city, with the result of the election which took place there on that day, together with a spurious account of the Ohio election, and passed over into New Jersey, with a view to distribute the two documents; that by their influence, the election, which was in a few days to take place there, might be affected. This is another, added to the already innumerable tricks of the opposition, to promote the election of Jackson—but it will not do.

It is our candid opinion that Mr. Adams will be re-elected. This is not altogether speculative, but taken from facts which already go to support the belief. That the public may judge of the correctness of our opinion, we request them to examine the following estimate. We will not say by what majority Mr. Adams will be re-elected.—It is sufficient for us if we gain our point, without further contending for numbers; and we here show to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that we can elect our candidate.

It is not disputed by candid Jackson men that in

New England we shall have	51
Delaware, certain	3
New Jersey, certain	8
Ohio, certain	16
Kentucky, certain	14
Indiana, certain	5
Louisiana, certain	5
Maryland,	8
New York,	21

Bare majority, 151

In the above table we have only taken 8 electoral votes in Maryland, when we have every reason to believe that we shall have 9 or 10. In New York, we have taken but 19 districts, when 22 has been conceded to us. From Tennessee we have taken nothing, although it is possible we may have one electoral vote. The three votes given by Missouri we have not taken, although our claim to them is as good, in every respect, as that of our opponents.

Caution.—We caution the friends of the Administration against giving too ready credence to the reports which may be expected in town during the present week, relative to the result of the New York election. The first districts to be heard from are those most contiguous to the city of New York, and admitted to be Jacksonian. When the result of the election shall be known, the Jackson men will blow until they fairly crack their cheeks, to induce us to believe that the whole State has surrendered to them; but rely upon it, it will be all wind. Our strength lies in the middle, northern and western districts, and will be the last heard from. The Jackson men will rejoice in the beginning, for they know that "when the end cometh there will be mourning."

SUMMARY.—The piratical schooner, which captured the English brig Carraboo, and destroyed her passengers and crew, has been taken by H. B. M. ship Visitor, and carried into St. Kitts. Thirty-one of the pirates have been tried, and condemned to death.

Snow Storm.—On Monday, the 13th ult. there was a snow storm at the North—the hills of Saratoga were covered with snow.

Col. Jacob Small has been re-elected Mayor of Baltimore, and G. M. Dallas, Esq. elected Mayor of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year.

In Canada they have had another dark day.—At Montreal they were obliged to use lights in the Court-house, &c.—the sky appeared of a dismal saffron hue.

Expeditious Travelling.—On Saturday week passengers from Philadelphia to N. York, were conveyed by the Citizen's Line in nine hours and twenty minutes.

Watch Crystals.—A manufactory of watch crystals has recently been established in Pittsburg. But one other establishment of the same kind is said to exist in the United States, which is located at Boston.

The increase in the Methodist Society last year, is said to be 45,106.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Gibraltar to such an extent as to induce Mr. Henry, the American Consul, with a number of merchants, to take refuge on board the vessels in the harbor, from the ravages of the disease.

The Russian flag ship, which separated from the squadron in a gale, off the coast of England, and for whose safety fears were entertained, has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steamboat Company, have purchased the two Steamboats, Philadelphia and Norfolk, with a view to place

them in their proposed line between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Letters from New Orleans of the 3d ult. state that several fatal cases of yellow fever had occurred there the previous week.

The President of the United States has officially recognised Frederick Myers as Danish Vice consul for the State of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. of Philadelphia, has, by the President, been appointed Judge of the United States Court, for the Eastern District, Penn.; in place of Richard Peters, dec.

The Trenton, New Jersey, papers say that very little business has as yet been brought before the Legislature. The House have determined to have an adjourned session, and will probably adjourn in the course of the present week.

George M'Duffie has been re-elected a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, without opposition.

A violent shock of an earthquake was experienced in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th Sept. last.

(Communicated.)

The following is a concise method for performing Multiplication:

EXAMPLES.

What is the square, also the cube of 'root' 166 feet, 8 inches?

Rule.—Divide by 6 gives the square; also divide by 6 gives the cube: thus;

ft. in.

6)166 8

6)27777 9 1

Result 4639629 cubic feet, 7 in. 1 b. c.

Multiply

£ s. d. qrs.

11 2 3 6-9ths by 70193

Divide by

970193

Result,

£779922 4s. 5d. 1qr. 4

The foregoing examples wrought out in full and partly explained, I hope will suffice to show that the art of multiplying numbers is susceptible of improvement. The method I have used is very simple, and I think might be taught in schools to great advantage.

NATHAN BASSETT.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette—Extra.

October 27, 1828.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The efforts made by the advocates of General Jackson, to abuse the public confidence, with respect to the election in Ohio, renders it necessary to make corresponding efforts to communicate the truth. It is NOT TRUE that Mr. Campbell, the Jackson candidate is elected Governor of Ohio. The following extract of a letter from the Auditor of State, dated Columbus, (the seat of Government for Ohio,) Oct. 25th, 1828, is conclusive on this point:

"It is now reduced to a certainty, that Gov. TRIMBLE is re-elected by a majority of from 2000 to 4000 votes."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—An Extra from the Ohio State Journal, dated at Columbus, the 28th ult. says, that the political character of the next General Assembly of Ohio, will be as follows:

	Senate.	House.
For the Administration,	20	42
Jackson,	16	30
Majority	4	12
Majority in joint ballot,	16	

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We last evening received our files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 24th and the latter to the 25th ult. by the Silas Richards, at New York. From them and the New York papers of yesterday, we make the following extracts.—*Philad. paper.*

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Repulse of the Russians.—From Widin, the Turks have made an incursion into Wallachia, and the Russian General Geismar has been driven backwards from Craiova to Slatina. He made several attempts to rally his retreating legions but they could not withstand the impetuous charge of 25,000 Turkish horsemen. He lost 6,000 men, 40 pieces of cannon, all his magazines, 6,000 head of horned cattle. These events took place on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August. The Turks attacked for the first time a square of Russian infantry, and penetrated to Chumla and Varna are still in the hands of their legitimate masters, and the ambitious Russian shrinks from the attempt to force the passes of the Balkans. From Chumla the Turks have made a successful rally, and made themselves masters of the redoubts which the Russians were kind enough to construct for them. Amongst the Russians killed, is General Wrede.

On the 2d Sept. the Czar left Odessa for Varna, which place he intends to take by storm on the moment of his arrival—if he can! after which he returns to St. Petersburg to pass the winter, leaving his armies to enjoy themselves in Turkey as well as they can. Their situation is far from comfortable. Defeated at Chumla and at Varna, worsted at Bozartie and Silistria, repulsed at Widin and at Calafat, checked along their whole line of operations, they are to take up their winter quarters in the enemy's country, under very disadvantageous circumstances.—Even if they succeed in storming Varna, their *Te Deum* will be but a doleful chant.

The Sultan has sent a superb sword and an autograph letter of thanks to Hussein Pacha, in approbation of his masterly generalship.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Daniel Lamden, Mr. Thomas L. Temple, to Miss Hannah Ann Coombe, both of Camden, Del.

HORSE LOST.

STRAYED on the night of the 26th ult. from the residence of Judge Stout, living near Dover, a square built SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, his tail is rather short, but carries it well when excited. When approached, he mostly lays back his ears. He has been taught to stretch. Whoever will inform either of the Subscribers where he may be found, shall be well rewarded by Henry Stout, Dover; George W. Cummins, Smyrna, or JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Wilmington. Nov. 6, 1828.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828.
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, equal to five per cent for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier.

Tub Butter.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale 40 tubs of *Prime Yellow Butter*. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries, all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO.
Corner of King and Second sts.—upper side of the lower market house.
10th mo. 30th, 1828.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, *Wholesale or Retail*, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods, viz:

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloth.
Fine and low priced do. do do
Oxford and steel mixed Cloths.
Blue, black and drab Cassimeres.
Blue, mist and dark Satinets.
Blue, Olive and drab Flannels.
White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels.
Baizes and Blankets.
Linseys, plain and cross-barred.
Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered.
Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls.
Nanken and Canton Capes and Shawls.
English Merino and chintz do
Sensaws, Levantine, Italian mantles, Blue, black, Florence and Grodenap Silks.
Tartan Plaids, blue Camblets, figured and plain bombazetts and bombazeens.
Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Mull and Swiss muslins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cordes and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves.

Wm. ROWAN & CO.

No. 67, Market street.

Nov. 5, 1828.

Drawing Next Week.

In the City of Baltimore.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

The drawing will be continued by the Second Sub-committee, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

In this Lottery there remains to be distributed, viz:

1 prize of \$10000	1 of 3000
3 of 2000	3 of 1000
4 of 500	15 of 100
28 of 50	80 of 20
168 of 10	4000 of 5
4000 of 4	4000 of 3

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths 62 1/2

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY'S EXCHANGE OFFICE.

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if in person application. Address
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1828.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel of the *Delaware, Maryland & North Carolina Consolidated Lottery*, 4th class, viz:

5. 13. 20. 35. 54. 30. 8. 7.

And the following are the drawn numbers of the *Grand Consolidated Lottery*, 9th Class, viz:

17. 41. 43. 13. 39. 36. 38.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 15, for 1828. To be drawn in the City of New-York on Wednesday Next, (Nov. 12.) 45 number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.

New York Consolidated Lottery.			
Class No. 15, for 1838. To be drawn in the City of New-York on <u>Wednesday Next</u> , (Nov. 12.) 45 number Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.			
SCHEME.			
1	Prize of \$50,000	39	Prizes of 150
1	of 20000	39	of 100
1	of 10000	39	of 50
1	of 5000	39	of 20
1	of 4000	39	of 10
1	of 2500	39	of 5
1	of 1350	78	of 30
5	of 1000	273	of 40
8	of 300	4446	of 20

5031 Prizes,

9139 Blanks.

14190 Tickets.

*\$900 payable in lands.

Whole Tickets \$20; Shares in proportion. To estimate truly and justly the relative value of this unequalled noble scheme, we have sought for a comparison in former lotteries, but find no similitude—it stands unrivalled and alone, every way worthy the attention of the public.

Is there any one will say that a prize of \$50,000 is not a fortune? Is there a man who can assert that \$20,000 in these days is not a liberal gift, or that the \$10000 prize, or 5000, 4000, 2500, 1350 dollar prize, in this excellent Lottery, is not calculated to be for him and his, the foundation of comfort and happiness. May not one of the \$1000 prizes, be the very stem on which you who now read this, are destined to engraft your future welfare, but be wise, you must have a ticket or a share.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE.

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 6000; 3000; 1500; 1000; &c. Bank Notes bought and sold. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented.

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if in person application.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS			
For October, 1828.			
Day	State of Weather.	Of Wind	
1	52 70	foggy and warm	SVV
2	50 72	do	do
3	52 72	fair and do	NW
4	46 68	fair-rain in the night	SW
5	50 72	fair	SW
6	43 64	do	NW
7	38 60	do	do
Temperature.		Coolest morn- ing 36.	Greatest deg. heat 72.

Select Seed Corn.—It is highly important that your seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained, as the offspring whether vegetable or animal, will in a great degree partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject are from a scientific and practical agriculturist.

When the first ears are ripe, enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or re-planting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe, generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greater number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from this corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, re-plant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned plan have practiced many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiment.

Dr. Deane observed that, "some recommend gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen." But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalk till they become sapless. Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost, and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger of injury from frost in winter."

N. E. Farmer.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, October 23.

NEW YORK.	
N. Y. City banks	par
J. Barker's note	at 100
Albany banks	at 100
Troy banks	at 100
Wholesale bank, Sche- nectady	100
Leedsburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
New York, at 100	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
NEW JERSEY.	
State bank at Cam- den	par
at Elizabethtown	1
at N. Brunswick	1
at Patterson	1
at Morristown	1
at Sussex	1
Jersey bank	unc.
Banks in Newark	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery co.	par
Shelton county, W.	par
Chester	par
Delaware co. Ches- ter	par
Lancaster bank	2
Farmers bk. Lancas- ter	par
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia	par
Farmers bk. Bucks county	par
York bank	par
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Del.	par
Wilmington & Bran- dywine	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1
do city bank	1
Annapolis	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1
do. at Frederick- town	1
Hagerstown bank	1

Worthy Attention.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm, situate in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle County, and State of Delaware, within 3 miles of Wilmington, and one from the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, containing 150 acres, of which a sufficient quantity is woodland, the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields with good fence. The improvements comprise a good and substantial Stone House, Stone Kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door, Barn, and all necessary out buildings. This property is well calculated for grazing, or for a Dairy, being so very convenient to market, and situated as it is, in a high and healthy neighborhood. There has been no Farm in the market, in this district, for many years, so desirable to the Agriculturist or Capitalist who wishes to invest his funds in real property. Terms &c., by application to JOHN KINSEY, One Mile East of Brandywine Chalybeate Springs Sept. 25, 1828.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wil-
mington.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having purchased all the right and interest of Owen McPherson, in the above business, they will keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, MOROCCO, of all colors, SHEEP SKINS, LININGS, together with BINDING LEATHER, of a superior quality—equal to any that can be manufactured in Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

JOHN SCOTT,
SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac.

Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43—3mp.

Job Printing and Engraving

at the Manufactory in the above

Valuable Property for Sale.

On or before the 25th of November next, will positively be sold to the highest and best bidder, to close a concern, the following described property, viz:

A House and Lot, at the West corner of Market and Queen-sts.

at present occupied by Messrs. J. B. Lewis & J. Wilson, as a Dry

goods store, and by Mr. John Peterson, as a dwelling. It is rented for one year, ending the 25th of March next, for \$250. This property is rendered, by late improvements in its neighborhood, perhaps one of the most desirable and eligible situations in town, for any branch of business. And at an expense of about two thousand dollars, it may be so altered as to rent readily at four or five hundred, and thus pay an interest on seven or eight thousand, and it must for many years continue to increase in value.

Also: A two story brick dwelling and kitchen, No. —, French street, including the lot on which they stand, and a productive garden in the rear. The house is now out of repair, and on this account, it may in many cases be preferred, as it will furnish employment to the purchaser, and enable him to collect debts, which perhaps he could not otherwise obtain. With a moderate amount laid out in repairs, this house would rent for about \$100. It is now rented at the rate of \$50.

Also: A Factory, peculiarly calculated for dyeing, warping, weaving, and all the intermediate operations requisite for extensively manufacturing cotton goods, together with all the machinery and fixtures thereunto belonging. Situated in King-street, immediately back of the Town Hall. This establishment has employed advantageously eighty looms, and its machinery and fixtures are capable of employing a much greater number. It cost upwards of four thousand dollars, and to any one desirous of engaging in that business, it is worth considerably more than the original cost. The celebrity and demand obtained for the manufactures of this establishment, and the circumstance of its being ready to go into immediate operation, and of its being situated as eligible, if not more so, than it would be in any other part of the United States, render it incalculably valuable. And another consideration renders it still more valuable to capitalists unacquainted with the business, viz: persons of experience, and other requisite qualifications, for conducting the establishment, may be at once engaged; and I hold myself bound to shew, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that with a cash capital of \$20,000, and an occasional accommodation of \$10,000, this establishment in full operation and well managed, will give employment to 200 persons, and clear \$10,000 annually, and that no other establishment on the same amount of business, however conducted, in this or any other place, can clear an equal amount, until many years shall have elapsed after its establishment, and great sacrifices shall have been made, to obtain celebrity and demand for its manufactures. And further, that in Wilmington, goods can be manufactured much more advantageously, and cheaper than in any other place at present known. The ground on which the factory stands may be rented.

Also, The Sloop Franklin of Dover. She was built by the late Walter Douglas, Esq. of Kent for his own use, of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner. She was seven years old on the 13th of March last. In length she is 55 feet 8 inches; in breadth 30 feet; in depth, 3 feet 5 inches; and measures 31 39.95 tons, as per enrolment. This Sloop has a large and commodious cabin; and she is said to sail as fast as any vessel trading on the Delaware. She has a sliding keel: draws about 4 to 4 1/2 feet with her cargo in, and carries about twenty-five cords of wood. She is also calculated for carrying grain, flour, and any other article usually transported in this way. The owner would therefore possess the peculiar advantages of trading in almost any article, up and down our very short creeks, and in other waters where but few vessels can go, as well as to any place on the Atlantic coast, with much greater facility and safety than perhaps in any other vessel of a similar size, otherwise constructed.

Also: 3 to 6 cords of Oak Bark; 150 to 200 thousand Quills; 107 lbs. common washed Wool; 106lbs. Spanish Wool; 164lbs. washed Merino do.; 625 lbs. unwashed mixt wool; 170 lbs. prime new Feathers; 8 to 900 lbs. mixt Feathers; 3 to 400 common Rabbit Skins; 2 to 300 lbs. mixt Rags; 57 yards Calico; in 4 pieces; 157 yards of Pittsburgh Cord and Drilling; 5 pairs Pandulles; and 2 Roundabouts; 3 Grape Showls; 2 Waterloo do.; 2lbs. Cotton Balle; 12 gins. Wire Cotton; 25 do. Ivory Pest Buttons; 1 Patent Balance; 3 sets of Groceries; 1 round Stove for burning coal, with a Drum, five elbows, and about twenty feet of pipe, and two large Hanging Lamps.

Any of the articles above specified, will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers; and if agreeable to those concerned, at any time, previously to the date before mentioned.

Proposals and bids, will be received, and all requisite information given, by the subscriber, at the Factory before designated.

It is hoped, that those desirous of making purchases, will send in their proposals as soon as practicable; as all of the property may be disposed of before the specified time expires.

JOHN R. BRINKLEY, Agent.

Wilmington, Oct. 23, 1828. 6—3t.

Administrators Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELEFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6—6t.

FOR SALE.

15 SHARES of Farmers' Bank Stock.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

July 31, 1828. 42—3m.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of William Robinson & Co., and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
JAMES RICE.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, Dec. as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger) of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payments without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger), deceased.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 7—4t.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Lad, about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as an Apprentice.

Wilmington, Oct. 23, 1828.

NO BLANKS

in the Three first schemes of the next Lottery.

No 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an improved mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK, WHATEVER, till the completion of the last sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME. FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 1 prize of \$2,000

1 of 3,000 1 do 1,000

1 of 2,000 1 do 500

1 of 1,000 1 do 100

2 of 500 5 do 100

5 of 100 9 do 50

10 of 50 30 do 20

40 of 20 34 do 10

100 of 10 35 do 6

4000 of 5 2000 do 4

2106 prizes.

4161 prizes. \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50 Eighths 62 1/2

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S.

LOTTERY EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

The whole of the prizes payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

Full schemes, containing the mode of drawing, will be forwarded with tickets, to distant adventurers, and to whom, after the drawing, the Register, containing the official lists, will be sent, if desired.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold, and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if in person application. Address—

J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach.

He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical sciences, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8— for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

MR. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,

E. W. GILBERT, President.

H. Y. WHITNEY, Secy.

To be sold, at Public Sale,

On Thursday, the 23d inst.

At his late residence, all the Estate, real and personal, of Samuel Heald, late of Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle County, (deceased), consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 200 acres of unimproved Land, in Butler county, Penn., and the premises of his late residence, adjoining Hockessin Meeting ground, lands of Thomas Little, Aquila Lamborn, and others—This situation is healthy and handsome, and very desirable either for public business, or private retreat from active life.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known by

HENRY HEALD, 2 Executors.

DAVID WILSON, 3 tors.

Oct. 11, 1828.

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 57, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of Patent Gillnet Twine,

2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.

October 2, 1828. 3—3mp.

PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

Advertisements in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street.

Near the Haystack, the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms; and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.

4mo. 8th, 1828. 14—1y.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situated and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others, containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation, about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by

BENJAMIN WATSON,

Administrator D. B. N.

New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1—1sp.

FASHIONABLE

Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL.

NOS. 98, 100, 102, MARKET STREET.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of J. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco, calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M'NEAL.

Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36—

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT, WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$6; Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary, or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

B. DAVENPORT.

Sept. 25, 1828.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law, to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND,

Worcester County, Md.

Sept. 25, 1828. 2—4tp.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Elliott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks, will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion;—and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each, in bridges from 6 to 30 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers, Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 3—3t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

DELAWARE ADVERTISER, AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 9.]
Price of subscription \$2, in advance; \$3 50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.
NOVEMBER 19, 1828.
Subscriptions will not be discontinued, unless arrears are paid up, and one month's notice given previous to the expiration of the current half year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. Mendenhall,
No. 81, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Oh! woman's love's a holy light,
And when 'tis kindled, ne'er can die:
It lives—though treachery and slight
To quench the constant flame may try.
Ere long, where it grows, 'tis seen
To wear an everlasting green;
Like ivy, too, 'tis fond to cling
Too often round a worthless thing!

Oh! woman's love—at times it may
Seem cold or clouded, but it burns
With true, undeviating ray,
Not ever from its idol turns.
Its sunshine is a smile; its frown
The heavy cloud that weighs it down;
A tear its weapon is—beware
Of woman's tears! there's danger there!
Its sweetest place on which to rest,
A constant and confiding breast:
Its joy, to meet—its death, to part—
Its sepulchre, a broken heart!

THE MARCH AND END OF LIFE.

We are hastening on—we are hastening on,
To the sleep of years that are vanished and gone,
To the voiceless chambers that lie beneath—
To the silent halls of darkness and death!
Like the instant flashing—the fitful light,
Of the passing meteors in their flight;
Like the sunset hues of the summer's eve,
Like the forms that in fancy's loom we weave,
Like the flowers that bloom at the opening day,
We are blushing and blooming, and fading away!
Thro' life's chequered mazes of joy and wo,
Thro' the grief and the gloom of this vale below,
With the fair and the brave, and the proud and the just,
We are hastening to dust! we are hastening to dust!

Ye plumed band of the strong and the brave,
With your burnished swords, and the plumes
that wave!
With your banners that stream on the breezes
unfurled,
And your shouts that frighten the trembling
world;
With your battles that burst like a flaming flood,
And pour out their gathered tides of blood;
With your red cannon's wrath and war, that
make,
The mountains, the valleys, the oceans quake;
With your bared arm, and uplifted lance,
And your blacken'd brow, and your fearful
glance,
'Midst the sabre's stroke and the dagger's thrust,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

Ye lovely train of the humble and meek,
Who wipe the tears from the aged cheek;
Whose voice doth the gathering cares beguile,
And maketh the hearts of the sad to smile;
With your tears to stream o'er the chilling bier
Of the pious, that dwell no longer here;
With your smiles that bind up the broken in
heart,
And pour in a balm on the poisoned dart;
With your prayers that rise to the throne above,
And bring down the blessings of peace and love;
With the fair and the brave, and the proud and the just,
Ye are hastening to dust! ye are hastening to dust!

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, appears of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common every-day conversation of mothers to their children.

When giving to your children commands, be careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, as if, not only the right, but the wisdom also, to command was with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees that you have your doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious never to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be obeyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it is convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do not allow yourself to do this with severity. It is enough for our little ones to be denied of what they may think they want, without being nearly knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their tender ears.

If you practice severity, speak harshly, frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imitate your spirit and manners. First you will find that they will treat each other as you treat them, and after they arrive to a little

age, they will treat you with unkind and unbecoming replies. But if you are wise, and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—Paris Sept. 5.

Half Dress.—A round dress composed of the palest mouse colored *Gros de Naples*, the corsage is made a three-quarter height, and is pointed before and behind; it is also finished with three folds on each breast in the style of a fan, they form the shape in a very becoming manner. Long sleeves, not so large as they are generally worn. The trimming of the skirt consists of a very deep bias, on the upper edge of which is laid a *rouleau*, twisted so as to resemble the curls of a serpent. *Fichu* of embroidered tulle, with a very full ruche of tulle round the throat. The corsage is of tulle embroidered to correspond, and fastens behind with a knot of ribbon, the color of the dress. White crape hat, ornamented with branches of foliage, and blond lace twisted round bias bands of green and white plaided ribbon. White kid gloves. *Bottines* of kid to correspond with the color of the dress.

Dinner Dress.—A dress of *Foulard*, cut very low round the bust, and finished by a trimming arranged in *dents de loup*. The corsage is tight to the shape, laced behind and ornamented on each side of the bust by a row of *dents de loup*. Short full sleeves of *foulard*, over which is a long loose one of white lace. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a *rouleau*, above which is a deep flounce laid on very full, and arranged with a heading which forms *dents de loup*. A white *Gros-de-Naples* hat, with a large and very wide brim; it is trimmed with a mixture of white satin ornaments and aigrettes. White *Gros-de-Naples* slippers. White kid gloves. Necklace, earrings, &c. a mixture of dead and bright gold.

Ball Dress.—A dress of English net, over a sacronet slip. The corsage, which has a little fullness, is finished round the bust by shell trimming formed of alternate rows of net and white satin. Short full sleeves of net, with a white satin epaulette, edged with a trimming to correspond with the bust. The trimming of the skirt consists of a broad bias of satin, finished at the upper edge by a shell-trimming much larger than that on the bosom and sleeves. The hair is disposed in a profusion of light curls on the temples. The hair behind is partly turned up in bows, and partly arranged in braids, which are wound among the bows. On one side of the head is placed a knot of white gauze, in the centre of which is a butterfly beautifully wrought in dead gold; and a small bouquet of rose-buds, intermixed with wild flowers, is placed among the curls on the right temple. Necklace, &c. gold and pearls. Ivory fan. White kid gloves. White silk shoes.

SIMPLICITY IN PREACHING.

"With the increased experience of a long life and varied observation, I have become more and more convinced, that the more nearly a preacher approaches to simplicity in his sermons, the more nearly does he approximate to that standard of excellence held out to us in the Holy Scriptures. It is very evident that religion, in all its views and in all its bearings, embraces elements of thought capable of engaging the most powerful energies of the most gigantic mind and extensive imagination. But it ought never to be forgotten, that the world does not wholly consist of philosophers or of poets, and that, on the contrary, the great majority are humble, sober minded followers of the cross, who have an equally important interest at stake in the discussion of this most important of all subjects. It is to them chiefly that the preacher ought to address himself, and in doing so, he to choose the simplest method and the plainest language. It is unquestionable too, that in this way he will reach the bosom of the learned, and in a much more effectual manner than by imitating them in their scholastic and metaphysical disquisitions."

EXTRACT.

"But I can spend no more time in answering objections, or in defending the justice of God against the complaints of his creatures. I cannot stand here coolly arguing and reasoning, while I see the pit of destruction, as it were, open before me, and more than half my hearers apparently rushing into it. I feel impelled rather to fly, and throw myself before you in the fatal path, to grasp your hands, to cling to your feet, and make even convulsive efforts to arrest your progress, and pluck you as brands from the burning. My careless hearers, my people, my flock! Death, perdition, and the never-dying worm, the unquenchable fire are before you. Your path leads directly to them. Will you not then hear your friend, your shepherd? will you not stop, and listen at least for a moment? Will you, O will you refuse to believe there is a hell, till you find yourselves in the midst of it? O, be convinced, I conjure you, be convinced by some less fatal proof than this. Yet how can I convince you? How can I stop you? My arm is powerless; yet I cannot let you go. I could shed tears of blood over you, would it avail. Gladly most gladly, would I die here on this spot, without leaving this sacred desk, could my death be the means of turning you from this fatal course. But what folly is this! to talk of laying down my worthless life to save you!—Why, my friends, the Son of God died to save you, died in agonies! on the cross; and surely that doom cannot be terrible, to open a way of escape from which, he did all this. And it is dreadful!"—Payson's Sermons.

FIRE WORSHIPPERS.

The feeble remnant of the once predominant religion of the Magi, the Parsees or fire worshippers, are to be found in the province of Gujrat in Hindostan. According to the representations given by the learned among modern Parsees, it appears that after the Mohammedan religion was promulgated in Arabia, and began to pervade Persia, the ancestors of the Indo Parsees retired to the mountains, where they continued until the overthrow of the Persian monarchy. Finding the religion of their native country wholly overthrown, and themselves outlaws, they wandered towards the Port of Ormus, where they resided fifteen years, and acquired the art of ship building, for which they are still justly celebrated, and also some practical knowledge

of navigation. At the expiration of the above period, they quitted Ormus, and proceeded to the Island of Diu, where they sojourned nineteen years; when finding it too small for their increasing numbers, they embarked for Gujrat, and anchored at a town named Seyjan, and near a point still called St. John, by European mariners. After some negotiations, they were allowed to land, on condition that they disarmed, and assumed the Hindoo dress, form of marriage, and language.

In this hospitable land they first lighted up the *atish beharân*, or sacred fire, and remained stationary for several hundred years, but afterwards many migrated from Opdwada, the site of the holy flame. Their subsequent establishments at Surat and Bombay, and rapid increase of numbers, being to a more recent era.

After their voluntary dispersion from the Seyjan territories, Mahmood Begra, Sultan of Ahmedabad, a usurper and religious bigot, about A. D. 1450, detached an army of 30,000 men to levy tribute from the Parsees, who joined him to the number of 1,400, and a bloody battle was fought, in which the Mahomedans were defeated; but on their return with reinforcements the Seyjan chief was compelled to pay tribute to his conqueror. Since that period the Parsees have resided in larger or smaller communities along the west coast of India, a few men of the tribe undertake voyages to different parts of India, and latterly to Europe, in ships commanded by Europeans. The females have never quitted their homes, sanctified places, and sacred fires.

The modern Parsees are divided into two great classes: the *mobid* or clerical, and the *beheden* or laity. *Mobids* may marry a *beheden* female, but *behedens* cannot take wives from *mobid* females. The Parsees often train up other people's children of both sexes, and admit them to the privileges of the *beheden* tribe; and the illegitimate offspring of Parsee men by native women are also admitted into their caste. Nor do they reject proselytes: even grown up, if their character be such as to inspire a confidence that they will obey the laws of Zoroaster. The latter adoptions are rare; but the former are not unfrequent, and accounts for the different shades of complexion. The Parsee females have long preserved an unspotted character for chastity and superior continence; by their religious creed, they are placed on an equality with the men.

When a betrothed girl dies, the guardians of the boy who has thus lost his bride, must look for a girl, who in a similar manner, has been deprived of her intended husband; and among adults, widowers ought not to wed only with widows. A widow under forty is at liberty to marry again. Like the Hindoos, the Parsees betroth their children between the ages of four and nine years: the solemnization of the marriage takes place in the ninth year of the girl's age.

After death, a dog is procured to watch the corpse for some time, the Parsees believing most firmly in aerial evil beings visible to the canine species, and they esteem those dogs the quickest of perception that have light brown eyebrows. From this quality, which they suppose inherent, they account for the dismal howl of dogs at night, which they affirm, drives the hovering devils from their house tops; and they imagine the howling is less fearful, when directed merely against thieves. The Parsees have an extreme aversion to touch a dead hare, but not a live one; and this dislike extends to all other dead animals, but is less vehement.

The Parsees do not keep a register of their numbers, which from their peaceable and industrious habits, must be rapidly on the increase. On the death of a *beheden*, the numbers of a adult clerical males in the settlement may be known, as they all make their appearance, and receive a shirt or other piece of apparel from the heir, who is also obliged to give them a feast. From these entertainments, it is computed there are in Surat 1600 *mobids* arrived at man's age: the *behedens* are supposed to exceed 12,000.

Many of the *mobids* or sacerdotal class, can read and write what they call the *Zend* or Pehlavi character sufficiently to answer the demands of their religious duties; but their knowledge seldom penetrates deeper, nor are the Parsees generally addicted to literature of any kind, their exertions being directed to the pursuits of commerce.—Hamilton.

The following interesting reminiscence, was committed to paper several years ago, and designed to correct an erroneous account of a transaction which took place near the Delaware Bay about the year 1770, as published in the Philadelphia Union of the 8th December, 1821.

The loss of the Nancy, and the peculiar circumstances attending it, which, at the time caused very great excitement, has never before been published. The manuscript has been some time in our possession, and deeming it an interesting document we have concluded to lay it before our readers. The writer is somewhat prolix in his narrative, but this fault will be vastly overbalanced by the interesting facts which he details.

It will be gratifying to every Delawarean to learn that it was a citizen of this State, who made and displayed the first American Flag that was ever seen in a foreign port.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

Loss of the Brig NANCY, of Wilmington, Del.
Under this head in the Philadelphia "Union" of the 8th December, 1821, I have seen a spurious or mutilated account of a transaction said to have taken place in the Delaware Bay, during our Revolutionary struggle, in which the name of Capt. Weeks is substituted for that of Capt. Montgomery—and as that statement is otherwise erroneous and defective, I shall as far as memory can be relied on at this distant day, endeavour to give a particular narrative of the voyage, and the gallant affair upon which, I presume, the incorrect statement in the Union is founded.

It was, I think, in the winter of 1773-4, that Robert Morris, Esq., or William Morris, of Philadelphia, chartered the brig Nancy, of Wilmington, (Del.) Hugh Montgomery, a native of

this State, Master, loaded her with flour, and by virtue of a license or contract with the Spanish government, despatched her for St. Johns, Porto Rico. The cargo was there sold by Mr. Sarronie, Supercargo, and the brig proceeded to St. Thomas, whence Mr. Sarronie went over to St. Croix, chartered a Bermuda sloop, Capt. Talbot, sent her to St. Eustacia for powder and arms, returned to St. Thomas, and the brig proceeded to St. Croix—hove down and tallowed her bottom, and took in rum and sugars. The sloop arrived from St. Eustacia with the expected treasure—440 barrels of powder, sundry chests of small arms, and other munitions of war—all of which were taken on board the Nancy in the night as privately as possible. Some more sugars were taken in, and six long, double fortified four pounders, (the quarter-deck guns of a Danish merchantman,) were purchased and delivered in the night in a confidential manner, and stowed away in the hold. The brig then returned to St. Thomas; made the necessary preparations for mounting the six carriage guns, six quakers, ten or twelve swivels, and several blunderbusses—made up cartridges, wadding, and matches—filled hand grenades, and powder flasks—increased the crews, &c. and the late plain, peaceable Nancy, was, apparently, metamorphosed into a furious demon, prepared to defend herself, or deal death and destruction on any who should oppose her return to the "land of the brave."

It is now proper to observe that the Nancy sailed from the Delaware, and during her circuitous route, under English colours. None other had yet been designated—but by an arrival from the windward at St. Thomas Islands, it was ascertained that independence was just declared in America, and that the Americans had already displayed their own banner—thirteen stripes, and thirteen stars—under which the contest and the fate of millions were to be decided; and indicated, as we then supposed, that should England anything suffer by stripes, she might look to the stars for redress.

The brave Montgomery, electrified with the transition from the condition of a rebel or outlaw, to that of a citizen of a free and independent nation, with the joyful alacrity of a school-boy, in preparing his paper kite, procured the materials from on shore, and the hand that now writes this narrative, made the adorable banner—an elegant burgee with thirteen stripes, a blue field, and thirteen white stars. These were solemn acts, and required to be consecrated with appropriate ceremonies. When all things were in readiness, an invitation was given by Capt. Montgomery and Mr. Serronie, to about 20 select friends, including some of the government officers, to dine on board the day previous to our sailing. A turtle was cooked on shore and other things sitable were prepared on board. At the hour fixed on, the company embarked in the custom house barge and other boats. When near the brig they were requested to lay on their oars; the guns were at once run out and a grand salute of 13 rounds was fired in good order and time, and simultaneously with the first gun, the British colours were struck, and the terror of tyrants, (as it was then christened,) the adored burgee, was run up, by the hand that made it, in the smoke of the guns, to the utter astonishment of the company, who, as yet, had been ignorant of what was going on, on board. They were then saluted with three cheers and welcomed on board, whilst the crews of the surrounding vessels could not have been more confounded had the "Flying Dutchman" come into port and fired a royal salute. To the guests, every thing was enchantment. They gazed in wonder—but at the colours most of all, for none such had ever before been waved in those seas, and which were in the course of the day consecrated with a thousand benedictions. As the hearts of our friends grew mellow with wine, their eyes overflowed with tears of joy at the sight of this first and promising gem of a great Republic.

Late in the month of August I think it was, the brig Nancy arrived on the coast, and by a westerly breeze in the night, fetched in at daylight a little northward of Cape May. Two ships and two pilot boats were discovered on the weather bow, bearing down upon her under a press of sail. Reports had reached St. Thomas that several vessels were arming in the Delaware.—These being so close in with the overfalls, the first conjecture, because the only agreeable one, was, that they were friends; for if they were enemies, we were inevitably cut off from an entrance into the bay. Our brilliant burgee was hoisted at the fore as a signal for a pilot, and whilst uncertainty and hesitation prevailed, all things were prepared for defence. The breeze was gentle, the morning hazy, and the sea smooth. The pilot boats at some distance ahead of the ships, came down upon us, boom and boom, and well denoted a competition for a prize.—Our colours were in full view—a gun was fired to leeward, but no friendly answer returned. Uncertainty was at an end. The brave Montgomery ordered the yards squared, and I was called to the helm, which was put up, and two guns brought aft as stern chasers. The pilot boats commenced firing—the foremast was hauled up, and the top gallant sail lowered upon the caps to try what effect our shot would have upon the strangers who were then within grape distance. Two guns, well pointed, were given the pursuers, when they hauled their wind for the ships without showing any colours. These ships were discovered to be a Frigate and Sloop of War. Upon consultation it was thought that to escape the chase by standing to sea, was impracticable. The cargo was an important one to the country, and if a suitable place could be found, and the brig run on shore, it was believed that most, if not all of the powder could be saved. The foremast was then let fall, and the top gallant sails hoisted, and her course directed close along the shore. When a little to the north of Turtle-gut Inlet, opposite a fair, bold beach, we shortened sail, and brought her to an anchor, in about 2½ fathoms water. At this juncture a barge filled with armed men, which had not before been perceived, was discovered rowing briskly along the shore, and made off towards the brig. The waist guns, charged with grape and langrage, were pointed and kept bearing upon her. Swords, pistols, pikes and cutlasses were all in immediate readiness. The barge arrived within hailing distance, and the matches just about to be applied, which was observed by the Lieutenant on board the barge, when he, ordering his men to lay on their oars, rose from his seat, imploring forbearance, stating they were friends from the American ship Reprisal, then lying, with several others, in Cape May Roads—that the ships in chase were the Liverpool and King Fisher, British ships of war, and the pilot boats were their tender—first he

had come to give information and assistance, if it could avail. Upon the receipt of this information the yawl was lowered down, and Mr. Welsh, the chief officer, and four hands were dispatched to bring the officer on board. This he did, and when the stranger came on the quarter deck he introduced himself to the brave Montgomery as first Lieutenant of the Reprisal, and brother to Capt. Weeks who commanded her.

The ships were now fast approaching, and having discovered our intention to run on shore, all their boats, 8 in number, were got out, manned and armed, and sent off to prevent our object being effected; but our guns, swivels, and small arms, gave them a reception they little expected, though several bold attempts were made, partly under cover of some fog equally unexpected, to carry the brig by boarding, which were all successfully repulsed, and they laid off until the ships should come up. The reinforcements we had received in Lieut. Weeks and his crew, proved a valuable acquisition. The saving of the powder and arms was every thing to us. Some sail was made, the cable cut, and the Nancy run on shore, about half a mile to the northward of the inlet. Little attention was paid to the sails—the mainsail only was loosely stopped up—the after hatches were opened, and by the aid and activity of Lieut. Weeks, and with his boat, a line was carried on shore as a guess warp, to supersede the necessity of rowing.

The landing of the powder was now immediately commenced—Captain Montgomery keeping a sufficient number of men with him at the guns to keep the boats at bay. The ships came up. The Liverpool hauled off and laid under her three topsails, and the King Fisher took her station, letting go her anchor within less than 300 yards, run out a stern kedge, and opened a fire on the brig with round and grape. We were more intent on saving the cargo than returning the compliment. Our fire was principally reserved for repelling the boats, who perhaps under the idea that the brig would soon be abandoned and safety sought among the bushes and sand hills, made another desperate and persevering effort to carry her by boarding, but Leonidas was there, and the pass could not be forced. In this contest our metal became so hot that one of the guns capsize; however, the boats were again repulsed, and drew out of the line of the shot, and the ship renewed her fire, if possible, with redoubled fury and effect. Our sails were riddled by their balls—the hull pierced like a target—the companion and one pump shot away, and many a shot lodged in the sugar hogsheads in the hold; but not an accident happened to the crew on board. I wish I could say as much for those on shore—but alas! the brave and enterprising Lieut. Weeks, in the act of cheering the men on the beach, where the powder and arms were rapidly landing, and carrying up to a place of deposit behind the sand hills, was struck by a 12lb shot, which carried off his left arm, and cut open his breast. When the poor fellow was struck, he sprang perpendicularly into the air four or five feet, and dropt dead without a groan. His body was conveyed to a place of security, without any interruption to the proceedings, which were carried on until 244 barrels of powder, all that could be extricated from among the cargo—all the small arms and other munitions of war—24 four pounders—six or eight swivels—some spare sails, and a quantity of dry goods were landed. Besides the death of the lamented Weeks, Joshua Giffin, of Wilmington, an apprentice to Capt. Montgomery, whilst in the act of kneeling on one knee (near the place where the powder was deposited) to load his musket, with his back to the enemy, to keep the bullets out of his eyes, as he said, received a grape shot that entered near his hip and passed the whole length of his thigh below the bone, and came out near his knee, leaving a considerable portion of a very dirty chalk shirt sticking in the wound, which afterwards had nearly caused the loss of his life before it was discovered.

During this scene of working, fighting, death and confusion, it was agreed by all hands that, when nothing more could be got out of the brig, she must be destroyed. The intrepid Montgomery, who had remained on board the whole time, now directed and assisted in concealing a slow match in one of the cabin lockers under a birth, and laying a train, as a conductor, into the hold, where loose powder was plentifully stowed and scattered so as to reach the residue of that article, (about 190 bbls.) intermixed with the cargo in stowing the after hold. This match, it was calculated, would give sufficient time for a regular abandonment of the vessel, and to reach the shore in safety. Three or four of the sailors, with the small boat alongside, were the last that remained on board. The colours which were flying, and had till then been forgotten, were at that moment recollected, and one of them, at all hazards, to save the "pride of America," as they sometimes called it, flew to the mast head, and brought down the burgee. Whether the efficiency of the plan of the match and train was doubted, or whether from a degree of enthusiastic impatience to hasten the catastrophe, I cannot say, but one of those who remained on deck, the intrepid and daring Hancock, had matured his plan, and for the purpose of carrying it into effect, had cast off one of the stops of the mainsail, directly over the after hatchway, opened its folds, and was procuring hickory embers from the cambocoe, (where a fire had been kept during the day for lighting matches) which with the cook's ladle he was going to deposit in the folds of the mainsail as arranged over the hatchway, where much loose powder has accumulated among the hogsheads, from the leakage of such barrels as had been damaged by handspikes and crowbars in forcing them out of the narrow breakages where they had been stowed, and others which had been stove by being accidentally let fall down the hatchway. The determined hardihood of Hancock drove his alarmed mess mates into the boat, and they left him to execute his plan alone, which he did effectually, at the imminent risk of his own life, by depositing the embers in the folds of the mainsail as aforesaid—consequently, right over the loose powder scattered in the hatchway, he then plunged overboard, and went for the shore.

It must here be noticed, that hauling down the colors was literally understood by the enemy as a signal that no further resistance would be made to their boarding the brig; on which every boat was put in motion to secure the prize. The lightest were foremost, and in a few minutes the brig's decks were filled with men, who from joy at their triumph, or out of complaisance to our co-decision in giving her up, joined unanimously in waving their hats and giving three cheers. Here I must pause—for it is related

With horror, that before their hats were replaced on their heads, the embers which had been deposited in the mainsail, burst their way through, fell among the powder below, and a most tremendous explosion took place of all the powder on board; the elements appeared to be rent asunder—the masts, yards and sails were flying in the air like kites, followed by a volume of smoke and fire, more awful and sublime than words can describe. The row boats whose crews were prevented from boarding, by those which crowded the outside of the brig before them, were soon discovered pulling out of a wave of smoke that rolled upon the surface, making a precipitate flight to their ships—and on the smoke dispersing, nothing of the brig appeared but her scattered wreck, shivered into atoms, and covering the water in all directions.

Here the reader should pause, as did the spectators on the beach. The valiant Hancock had reached the surf, and with his hat high waved had begun to return the cheers of the enemy; but alas! they heard him not. Expression was unutterable, and a dead and sympathetic silence for some time prevailed. The King Fish-er got up her anchors, and stood off under easy sail to join her consort—but whether to sympathize for their losses, or consult upon measures for revenge, could only be conjectured. However, the guns landed from the brig were got up and advantageously placed between two sand hills, which commanded the entrance into the thicket of bushes and green briars, where our deposit of powder and arms was made, which, together with the wounded Giffin, and the body of the famed Weeks, were placed under a guard.

The beach whereon we landed was an island, and by this time many of the inhabitants had crossed the sound in their boats, and arrived at the scene of action. Thus every thing being in the best possible state of defence, and the wounds of poor Giffin bound up, the calls of hunger and thirst, which had been neglected during the day, began now to be felt, and boats were despatched to the main for refreshments. Tents were erected over the powder with the sails we had saved, and the night was spent in watching and patrolling the beach; but the enemy molested us not again. The next day poor Giffin was removed to a decent farmer's house, I think of the name of Swain, and the remains of the brave and much lamented Lieut. Weeks, in presence of his commander and other brother officers, was interred with due honors in Cold-spring church yard.

The wind continued southerly which brought all the drift wreck on shore, between the two inlets, and deposited it at high water mark in a confused jumble, which extended nearly the whole length of the beach, and which the country people found to be a great curiosity, as well as some interest in examining. Among other curiosities, a number of cartridge boxes, with a large R. in brass on them, which the marines wore when the explosion took place, were found, and it appeared on examination, that every cartridge they contained had taken fire, for the divisions between the holes in the blocks were uniformly blown out. But the most awful spectacle was the legs, the arms, the heads, and mangled trunks which were extracted from all parts of the rubbish, and collected in one pile for interment, which from a close inspection, it was judged must have belonged to 25 or 40 different and distinct persons. So entire was the destruction, that at low water mark the next day, nothing of the vessel appeared but the lower part of the stern and the floor timbers. The stern post and stern post knee had gone off in the explosion with the rest of the hull. In this displacing the heaps of the wreck by the country people, who had flocked to the beach in considerable numbers, a great prize was discovered: A hoghead of rum, which had been stowed in the fore peak, had made its escape and came on shore unhurt. This was seized upon, and in great triumph rolled up to the encampment, turned on its head, and all obstructions removed to the application of its contents. In this, great inconvenience was experienced for want of fresh water—but sailors, ever ready at expedients, explored the island, and in a spot considered the most promising, they sunk a well in the sand which produced a supply of fresh water; a headless barrel was inserted, and the rum was carried in a ship bucket as occasion required, and started into the well until the mixture suited their tastes, and each one then helped himself.

As soon as this extraordinary excitement subsided, measures were deliberated upon for securing the property. The schooner Wasp, one of the armed vessels then lying in Cape May Roads, under the direction of Commodore Weeks, was put in requisition to receive the powder, arms, &c. on board, and transport them to Philadelphia. Ox-teams were procured, and every thing hauled across the island, then transported in boats across the sound to the main, from whence they were again carted to the bay shore, embarked on board the Wasp, and safely delivered in Philadelphia, together with as many of the crew as chose to take passage in her.

The account of this catastrophe, with aggravated circumstances, was spread among the British cruisers in all directions, and vengeance was denounced against Capt. Montgomery for having, as they said, "wantonly destroyed so many of his Majesty's loyal subjects." These denunciations, however, it seems did not deter him from pursuing his avocations—for I understood, (being myself absent on another voyage) that Capt. Montgomery went to sea again in an armed sloop—perhaps a letter of marque—but unfortunately fell into the hands of a New Providence privateer, and was carried to that island, where the ill treatment he received partially deprived him of reason. He was sometime afterwards embarked on board a cartel to be sent home—but, alas! he never had the satisfaction to return, nor his friends to see him more—in a fit of insanity, he leaped overboard on the passage, and was drowned.

Here closed the career of this worthy and gallant officer—regretted by all who knew him.—A victim to that prejudice and cruelty for which the British so eminently distinguished themselves upon American prisoners, during the revolutionary war.

T. M.

MECHANICS.

There is a philanthropy in the mechanic arts. The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened and enquiring mind, who is master of his craft, in theory as well as in practice, has more of the real philosophy in him than twenty of those minute philosophers who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metaphysical calculations, and of whom Cicero speaks with so much deserved contempt. The mechanic who perfectly understands his trade, as well in principles, as the practice of it, gets himself a degree of no inconsiderable honor, and that without the intervention of a college, or the formal vote of a learned corporation. To become an ingenious and enlightened mechanic, it is necessary that the youth who is destined for a trade should bring to his employment a mind inquisitive, studious, busy, and inclined to mechanical pursuits. Such a mind, with ordinary attention to its cultivation, can scarcely fail in becoming, in a very considerable degree, enlightened. But to the common sources of information, a good many mechanics add a very laudable attention to books, to the periodical publications of the day, and to the associations for mutual improvement. Mechanics and ap-

prentices libraries are established, and mechanical societies are formed, which, by inducing studious habits, interchange of ideas, and collision of sentiments, must tend to improve the minds of the members in a high degree. There is, in fact, at the present time, a very large share of information and solid practical knowledge among the mechanics of this country. *Berkshire American.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

New Invention.—The friends of the American arts and inventions will no doubt be highly gratified to learn that the point so long sought in manufactures, the spinning of fine linen yarn, solely by the agency of machinery, has at length been gained, and opens a new and wide field for the industry and capital of our country. The writer has, with several intelligent manufacturers, witnessed repeatedly and attentively the operation of a new instrument for this purpose, invented within a few months in this city. The proprietor, after having early become satisfied that every thing had been accomplished that could be desired, and determined not to deceive himself by the operation of working models, as has too frequently occurred in new attempts at labour saving machinery, had machinery constructed on a considerable scale, and it has been in operation some weeks by water power. The result has placed it beyond question, that a yard of fine linen may be manufactured from the raw material as cheaply as a yard of cotton cloth of equal fineness. The principle of its operation has, the writer understood, never been exhibited to any person, though many observers have, like himself, witnessed the fine, even, smooth thread, come off from it. The raw material being laid on, was wholly manufactured without any intermediate process. The principle is said to be entirely different from any other heretofore used in forming fabrics, and so simple that it can be made with no more expense per spindle than a cotton thistle. The fineness of the yarn which was turned off when I visited it, was about equal to No. 20 to 25 cotton; but some was shown very much finer, and with proper material it has been adapted to as fine yarn as cotton No. 35 or 40. *A Cotton Manufacturer.*

We recommend to our Agricultural friends a perusal of the following extract from an address delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, by Mr. Joseph L. Till- inghust.

We accede to the truth of Mr. T's remarks upon the injurious system pursued by many of our land holders; who, instead of leasing their farms for a term of years, thereby giving an opportunity to the tenant to make ordinary and necessary improvements, rent them to the highest bidder, year by year, to the manifest injury and destruction of the property. Many of our finest farms in New Castle County have been impoverished and ruined by this injudicious mode of leasing.

There is no truth more satisfactorily established than that every scheme of tillage, to be successful, must be calculated for a course of years, not for a single year. Every farm, therefore, which is not to be cultivated by the proprietor, should be let upon a lease, with provisions as to rents and renewals at stated periods, coinciding with the increasing value. The adoption of such leases was the first step taken by the English and Scotch proprietors in their signal march of improvement. Every farm let yearly to successive tenants, is abandoned to inevitable depreciation. No plan is followed out, and each new tenant, like the philosophers swarm of flies, comes more hungry than the last, to exhaust the heart of his victim.

It is also a truth that the first fruits of capital derived from culture should be re-absorbed in culture, and are more profitably invested in the same than in additional acres. The ambition of adding farm to farm, and owning all the adjoining lands, has made many a poor and embarrassed large land-holder, who might have been the opulent light-hearted lord of his first small territory. While you have a new field on hand, an old one unbroken, a bush pasture uncleaned, a wet meadow undrained, a water-course unappropriated, waste that should be plantation or arable, arable that should be orchard and fruit garden, sand unconverted into loam, gravel that requires clay, or a square foot of either on which you return less in manure than you take in crop; while your sheep look for the turnip patches and cannot find them; your cattle smell for the clover, rye grass, and sainfoin, and cannot find them—your workmen search for the improved presses, ploughs and harrows, the scyffers, rollers and drills, and cannot find them. So long as your barn-yard is too wet or cold, or your barn wants size and ventilation—so long as your fences let in the unruly animal, and the more vexatious quadruped, be assured that you have claims upon your capital and scope for its most useful employment at home.

Good enclosures must precede tillage; perhaps the best for us is the stone wall. The beauty, the fragrance and the perfect fence of the thorn hedge is purchased by twelve years of care and expense upon the growth, and continual diligence in clearing and cutting. After enclosure, and shelter, the operations of tillage seem to proceed upon three simple principles. The soil is to be made dry, and kept clean, and rich. Lands, by nature too wet and seemingly condemned by that circumstance to perpetual sterility, become the most fertile when properly dried by art; the operation of which must often be carried into the subsoil. If the superfluous moisture is but temporary, it must yet be removed before ploughing. So said Columella, Palladius, and Pliny of old—and experience justifies the precept. By rendering the soil dry, it is made susceptible of all the benefits which water, descending in the shower or turned on in the flowing stream, can impart. Water hercolating the porous soil in summer is its bread of life, spread over its nakedness in winter, is its protecting raiment; but in summering it with a cold clinging embrace throughout the year, is deadly suffocation. The importance of a control of water courses for the purpose of tillage seems but lately to have become an object of much interest in this State. Its rising consequence was announced by that clamorous, but faithful chronicler of the feelings and pursuits of the times, a law suit.

Many of our most favorable situations for high culture might be improved by a provision to withhold or impart moisture. The remark suggests to my mind that delightful settlement in the vicinity of Greenwich, named from the French Protestants who fled from the face of Louis XIV., and here planted another city of refuge, another memorial of persecution. It is refreshing to the eye, and to the spirit, to look upon that valley in the verdure and loveliness of its summer countenance, especially when in a dry season, it seems a green Oasis amidst a parched and burning region. But this dry season seems necessary for its greatest fertility. It suffers in the wet. Should each proprietor run a trench across that portion of his farm which begins to ascend the highland, the too abundant moisture would thus be retained from the whole circumference basin below, and might yet be imparted to it at pleasure. The strata through which water, collected in the higher regions, passes down from the summits and sides of hills, have been exemplified by thrusting a blunt instrument upwards thro' several folds of paper, by which the undermost fold is made to appear above the surrounding edges of the other broken folds, and becomes the summit. Between each successive layer, thus formed, water will enter and descend, and if received in a trough running round the bottom, may be conducted whither you will.

When the proprietor has not the command of the sources of the water he must sink the drain in the low wet soil. The subject of draining is a science by itself—volumes have been written on the modes of forming these subterranean conductors, as essential to some soils as arteries and veins to the animal frame. The stone drain is the most durable, but when once obstructed, the earth consolidates about the stones, and their hardness and immobility are then a disadvantage. Wood and brush with straw, make larger cavities and as the wood gradually perishes the ducts are enlarged or new ones formed for filtration. The cheap mode practised with the aid of the draining wheel, which will effectually trench twelve acres in a day, is worth attention. That simplest of all draining, the single deep furrow of the plough, with the sod pared upon the inner side and restored to its natural situation, is in the power of every husband-man.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Baltimore, we understand adjourned on Friday last.

The interest excited by the proceedings of the respectable society of people called Quakers, in other parts of the United States, induces us to suppose that a notice of their proceedings in this city may be expected from us.

Our intercourse with many highly respectable members of this society, has enabled us to ascertain that in the deliberations of the meeting, no matter of faith have been discussed, and no departure from the testimonies which the society has, from its first establishment felt itself called upon to support, been proposed or deliberated upon—that the business which has been transacted, has been confined to an enquiry into the manner in which the ordinary Church Government and Municipal regulations of the Society have been attended to, during the past year, with the adoption of such other regulations, for the promotion of good order, as were in no wise connected with matters of faith.

It would, under such circumstances, have given us sincere pleasure to state, that no portion of the spirit of discord, which has been manifested in some other sections of the society, had appeared among Friends here—but, we understand, this is not entirely the case, as a very few individuals did withdraw, with the avowed intention, it is said, of establishing another meeting, independent of, and not responsible to, the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore.

This division, however, as we learn, having taken place on some difference of opinion touching their municipal affairs, and without involving any question of principles, no acrimony of feeling, has, of course been excited.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Lunacy Contagious.—We observed a little way back in noticing Dr. Burrow's "Commentaries upon Insanity," upon the disposition of that malady to communicate itself by sympathy. It is universally admitted, indeed, that a proportion of individuals, if compelled to associate with persons in a state of derangement would become mad in the course of a very short time themselves; and there is little doubt that many of the medical men, whose practice has been devoted nearly altogether to cases of lunacy, have gradually undergone a change in their habits and demeanor, very nearly approaching, at times, to mental alienation.—A singular instance of this fact presented itself only a few weeks since to a foreigner of some distinction, who was desirous of seeing the interior of a lunatic asylum. He visited (by permission) an establishment of considerable eminence, and was a good deal interested by what was shown to him though something uneasy at finding himself occasionally almost left alone by the officer who attended him, among a number of persons who walked about perfectly at liberty, but who were nevertheless, as he was assured, in a state, many of them, of incurable insanity. One man was described to be religiously mad; a second as melancholy; a third, who had been confined seven years, could not be convinced that he was not a hair dresser; but all walked about the passages and avenues of the building, and conversed with the keeper, occasionally, apparently with reason and good sense. At length, as they were passing through one of the lower halls, a man of very singular aspect and manner, came up and spoke to the attendant. He was a little man, very spare in figure, dressed in black clothes, and he spoke with great rapidity and gesticulation; he talked for some moments, laughing repeatedly; and, at parting, shook hands repeatedly with the superintendent. "What is the matter with that man, now?" asked the visitor who had been struck by the oddity of the person's demeanor, and concluded, of course, that he was a patient. "Him?" was the reply—"Why, this is our house—apothecary."—*Monthly Mag.*

A Presbyterian clergyman in Virginia, who is laboring in a very destitute region without a salary, has offered his slaves—worth from three to four thousand dollars, and constituting almost his whole property—to the Managers of the Colonization Society, to be transported to Liberia.

The following Essay on the Origin of the Human Race, was read by WILLIAM HALL, Esq., before the Academy of Natural Science, of Wilmington, and by it ordered to be printed.

[Communicated for the Delaware Advertiser.]

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE.

An enquiry into the origin of the Human Species should certainly be conducted with great care. There is no subject upon which our opinion will be connected with more interesting consequences. There is no subject upon which it is more unsafe to entertain a false opinion. If we believe that the human race, wherever they exist, are one family, derived from the same progenitors, there must flow from this belief, extensive moral results; from a contrary belief, there must be moral effects of an opposite tendency; and this upon matters, with respect to which, whatever may be the truth, it is of incalculable importance that we should know it. This is not a subject on which one can say to another, you have a peculiar interest in knowing the truth: for all have the same interest. It cannot be otherwise than that all intelligent beings should have a great interest, as well as a strong desire, to know something of their own origin, and of the relation in which they stand to each other.

Indeed there is no greater mistake committed than in undervaluing truth. When we determine in relation to any matter, it is of no importance what we believe, we lose sight of that powerful engine of the human mind, association. There is rarely a single error, however diminutive it may seem, that does not incorporate itself directly, or what is probably more to be dreaded indirectly, by the mode of reasoning, which it encourages, with many other opinions.—Here we may say, with peculiar emphasis,—"These little things are great to little man."

Every one acquainted with the opinions that have prevailed in the world, knows, that the human mind is very liable to fallacy, and that great caution is necessary to guard against it. No one can deny that bigotry and superstition have been the occasion of many false opinions; and it is equally certain, that prejudice and presumption are powerful to resist truth, and successful to inculcate error. The scientific discoveries of Galileo, were prosecuted and condemned as crimes against religion; but who does not know that this was the darkness of the age, the influence of a besetting superstition, and that to deduce from it an inference that religion is founded in ignorance, and that all its tendencies are to falsehood, is prejudice, practising the same folly in a different direction.

The constitution of the human mind requires uncommon pains to direct and govern it in the search for truth. In consequence of its limited powers, and its unbounded desires, it is continually seeking something, which it cannot attain, striving to know what is beyond its means of information, and the reach of its faculties, and substituting the conjectures of imagination for regular deductions from established facts. Its difficulty is, that it is impatient of the slow and humble methods of learning truth. To examine a fact, investigate the evidence which supports it, analyze it and set down its properties, to look about and ascertain whether there is any other fact connected with it, and how this connexion is proved, and to move no further and so faster, than you can find facts, which you can scrutinize, to rest upon, is too wearisome for a mind not subjected to uncommon discipline. A brilliant philosopher, like Descartes, could sooner grasp the universe and account for all its phenomena, than Newton could satisfy himself concerning the falling of an apple. We know the result of their labours. The authority of Descartes, although his was a mind of gigantic powers, is never introduced without an apology; while the Newtonian philosophy signifies to every mind unquestionable truth.

There is no safety in any reasoning, which is not guided by facts well settled and defined. You may form a plausible hypothesis; but it will be mere matter for amusement. The man, who before us should assert, that there is no such thing as matter, would be considered crazy. Yet the book which proves this, is said to be a specimen of the best and most conclusive moral reasoning in our language; or if it has an equal, it is to be found in the essay which proves that there is nothing but matter. We have all seen the celebrated problem, that if a hungry ass were placed at liberty, in sight of, but at an equal distance from, two bundles of hay, of the same size and quality, he must remain motionless, and starve to death. This problem, which the ass would have solved in an instant, puzzled the brains of philosophers for years; and it was at last classed among moral propositions susceptible of mathematical demonstration.

Bacon was the first among philosophers to teach that in philosophy, the only valuable object of research was truth, and that it was the only legitimate business of philosophy to discover and elucidate it. Before his time, the form of the argument and the ingenuity of its structure, in which no flaw could be detected in the progress of deduction, although it was obvious to sense that the conclusion was false, constituted what passed for wisdom. His rules are few and simple; of the principal of these the substance is, that you must ascertain facts by experiments, learning by this process all their properties, and from a collection of ascertained and defined facts, so connected and related as to guard against imposition and mistake, you are to make inductions.—According to his method, therefore, facts lie at the foundation of all reasoning, and facts sustain and support the structure of all argument. Whenever clearly settled and defined facts cannot be found, the argument ends. This is a point of the last importance.—Nothing has contributed more to the progress of true science, than rigid adherence to it; stopping and confessing ignorance, until facts can be discovered and examined warranting a further movement. A rule connected with these requires, that from a fact no induction shall be made, until proved by experiment, or confirmed by other facts; and in case of such confirmation, the induction shall be limited by the facts on which it rests. This rule may be illustrated by the example of Smollet, whose attention at a tavern in France being wholly occupied by a scolding chambermaid and a red haired hostler, entered in his journal—"All the men in this town are red haired, and all the women are scolds"—a kind of induction which has been the bane of every science.

In prosecuting the present enquiry into the origin of the human species, my object is to rely upon facts, and to admit no induction not conclusively arising from the nature and character of the facts relied upon.

It can obviously be of no use, for the purpose of truth, to take a view of the different states of civilization or barbarism, in which mankind are found. For no one can be ignorant, that children of the same parents, brought up and educated in different manners, differ very materially from each other; and that a people in a state of barbarism differ so especially and entirely from the same people in a state of refinement, that it is difficult even to form in the mind any adequate idea of this difference. The facts, upon which we can rely for guidance, must be ascertained by examining man wherever he is found, and must be well defined, not accidental but essential, belonging to man under all circumstances, and constituting him what he is. We have such facts.

When a naturalist, from the appearance of an animal doubts its species, he examines its structure as a means of certainty; and if the structure be unambiguous, he determines with perfect confidence; and no one would regard his determination a matter that could be questioned. Now the animal structure of man furnishes more and better defined facts, than that of any mere animal. To every reflecting mind the mechanism of the human body is wonderful. When we consider the bones, the membranes, the ligaments, the muscles, the arteries, the veins, the viscera, the number, the frequent minuteness, the adaptations, the frame of man is a subject of interesting and admiring contemplation. The ancient Theists, who, destitute of the light of revelation, carefully studied the works of nature, "have derived from the structure of the human body more arguments in favor of the existence, wisdom and providence of Deity, than from all other sources;" and their arguments thence drawn, are not only the most numerous, but the most clear and decisive. It is a truth, universally confessed, man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." Of all human beings, wherever they have been found, and however low, filthy, and degraded, the animal structure is still the same.

But the mind of man is also wonderful.—The powers of the mind are capable of vast expansion. In a state of ignorance, and more in a state of barbarism, and especially in a state of deep barbarism, these powers are feeble and contracted. Yet under no circumstances can the mind be mistaken: some of its powers discover themselves, and leave no doubts respecting its existence; shewing the character of its faculties in the lowest condition, to which they can be reduced. The Oceanic Negroes, (I take their appellation from Malte Brun,) appear by the accounts of travellers to be in the very lowest condition in which human nature has been seen. Probably they are so; but it is difficult to suppose, that the accounts, which we have respecting them, are not exaggerated; because it would form the first and only case, in which the accounts respecting a strange people have not been exaggerated. This exaggeration is natural. Men are surprised by forms of life, that are new to them; and this surprise operates with power on every view taken of these forms. Appearances which are strange look awkwardly; and the prejudice thus excited powerfully influences the judgment. The libels of the English travellers upon this country, even in his own country, and mark his thoughts, and he will find that he estimates things in different places very differently from the inhabitants. Most travellers too have something romantic in their dispositions, which leads them in quest of the astonishing, and which would occasion to them great chagrin, if they had nothing astonishing to relate. In the same page of a geography of high reputation, (Malte Brun's) in which very gloomy views of the Oceanic Negroes are collected, we find this information respecting ourselves: "England has long been in the practice of disposing of her subjects in a manner both philanthropic and politic, by transporting them to certain distant countries, which she employs in cultivating and peopling. It was in this manner that the banks of the Potomac and Delaware first received a civilized population." Respecting one of the banks of Delaware, we can speak from a book of high authority, at least upon matter of fact—our own statute book.

We find among our earliest laws an act, reciting "That many persons trading into this government for lucre and private gain, daily do import passengers and servants into this government, who by reason of age, impotence, or indigence, become a heavy burden," &c. and "likewise, do frequently import divers persons, convicted of heinous crimes, who soon after coming into this government do often commit many felonies," &c.; and providing, "that all masters of vessels, merchants, or others, who shall import any person in the condition of a servant or otherwise, who hath been convicted of murder, burglary, rape, sodomy, forgery, perjury, or other felony, shall pay £5, and give security for the good behaviour of the person imported." The act contains another provision against this evil, and a supplement to it makes it penal to purchase any such convict. These convicts were imported as servants by way of traffic; their importation was treated as a nuisance, and guarded against by law; and yet it becomes an authenticated historical fact, that they constituted the population.

We will, however, take, without abatement, the accounts given by travellers, of the Oceanic negroes. They have dwelling places—these it is true are rudely constructed huts—but constructed, and for dwelling places. The fire is placed at the entrance; they have therefore the use of fire. Their women fish with lines made of the bark of trees, and hooks made of the shell of the pearl oyster, filed to the requisite form with a stone. They also kill fish with a kind of fork. They catch kangaroos in snares.—Their canoes are made of the bark of trees, fixed on wooden frames. These are facts; they cannot be mistaken; and they prove the existence of mind, of unambiguous rational faculties. Yet the same author who states these facts, says, "it is only in the fabrication and use of their weapons, that we perceive any proofs of intelligence. With the aid of a wooden rest they throw their javelins with such dexterity as to be sometimes formidable to Europeans." The sum, many of this is, that where there is the greatest need of intelligence and the most urgent occasion for its exercise, as in weapons, &c. vol. Oct. laws, 187.

pons in a state when life is in continual danger from enemies, exhibit it. It is given as a mark of the inferiority of these negroes, that they have very faint notions of a future state, believing that after death they shall either roam through the regions of air like cuckoos, or return to the clouds, from whence they came—it is added, "a strange notion;" but strange as it is, it is the notion which the worshippers of Odin, from whom have descended the most intelligent nations, entertained. It is further stated, that "these poor savages are also enslaved by superstition; believing in magic, sorcery, and ghosts"—a belief certainly once very common among the most civilized people; for it is but about two hundred years since a Marchioness of France was accused of sorcery and magic, condemned and suffered the severest tortures for this crime. Our own statute book shows it necessary to guard against persons pretending to skill in witchcraft and conjuration; and until lately, there were few neighbourhoods without a haunted house. These particulars show a clear belief of the immortality of the soul; belief conclusive of the existence of mind. It is further said, "yet these barbarians are seen crying over the grave of a child or friend: Their eyes humanized with tears of affection, are then turned up to heaven. They show some respect for old men. Mr Collins has given a short vocabulary of their language. It is bold, harmonious, and expressive." What faculty of the mind can there be wanting? A language bold, harmonious, and expressive, must be the best possible proof of intelligence. There has been a school established in New Holland, at Port Jackson, for the education and civilization of the aborigines. It has produced some pleasing and promising effects; and the children discover not the least deficiency in mental capacity.

To be continued.

Presbytery of Philadelphia.—At the late Session of this Presbytery, at Neshamony, besides the ordinary business of the meeting leave was granted to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia to prosecute their call of the Rev. Mr. Sanford of Brooklyn, N. Y. to the pastoral charge of said church. The call of the Fifth Church being also declared to be in order, was placed in the hands of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, the pastor elect, who declared acceptance of the same. The Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Engles and Mr. Biggs, were directed to perform the installation services; and on the 19th ult. they fulfilled the interesting duties of their appointment, in the presence of a very large assembly. Sermon by Mr. Biggs; usual questions to church and people, by Mr. Engles, and the charge, by Dr. Ely. Although the pastoral relation is consummated, yet Mr. S. is not expected to enter upon the active duties of his office, until he shall have pursued such measures, as may be deemed necessary to confirm his health. The Presbytery passed a resolution unanimously, approving the plan of the Manual Labour School, and recommending it to the patronage of the churches.

Fire in the Woods.—For several days the woods in the vicinity of this city have been on fire, and our citizens have suffered excessively from the dense smoke with which the atmosphere is filled, (until 9 or 10 o'clock) so thick has been the smoke, that the features of a person could not be distinguished at the distance of 60 feet. The fires are burning within two miles of the city, and on Monday last extended back for more than ten miles—how far they have extended in a line parallel with the strait we have not learnt. The smoke has the smell of that which arises from a coal pit; this smell we are informed, is occasioned by quantities of earth being consumed by the fire. Considerable damage has already been occasioned by the destruction of fences and valuable timber.

It is probable that the smoke will continue for some time; for we learn from Mr. E. Reed, recently from the river St. Joseph, that the fires are through a great portion of the country from Lake Michigan to the head waters of Grand River.—Rain, a strong north, east, or northeast wind may relieve us.—*Detroit Gaz.*

It has been agreed that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick, shall be the *King of the Netherlands*.

Intelligence is received of the safe arrival at Malta of the brig *Herald*, which sailed from New-York in May last, loaded with provisions, clothing, &c. for the suffering Greeks. The cargo consisted of \$35,000 of clothing; \$7000 of provisions; and sundries, including freight, \$5000—in all fifty thousand dollars.

Tea Cases.—Prosecutions for damages to the amount of near \$260,000 have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, against John Conard, Esq. Marshall for that District, by the following Insurance Companies of New-York, viz. American, Pacific, Ocean, Neptune, Niagara, Atlantic, National and Merchant's Fire Insurance.

Arkansas against the world.—for children.—We are credibly informed, that a Mrs. Mitchell, of St. Francis county, was recently delivered of a fine healthy child, which weighed at the time of its birth, twenty-one pounds.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Hold! let Alabama speak.—Mrs. Mehitable Stout was last week presented with five fine boys, whose aggregate weight was 48½ pounds.—*Tuscaloosa Sentinel.*

Mr. Moses Little, of West Newbury, Mass. exhibited the produce of one potatoe, planted in May last, viz: 760 in number, weighing 246 pounds, and measuring 4 bushels; 10 of them weighed 17 pounds.

The total number of slaves sold under execution for debt in the island of Jamaica, from 1808 to 1827, was 22,661, and the price they brought was £1,620,383.

Boston Athenæum.—Henry B. Rodgers, Esq. has recently presented to this institution upwards of fifty large and beautiful views of Constantinople, accompanied with a book of explanations.

Not long since, in one of the bye streets of this city, a man was found thrashing a woman for some offence that she had done.—A captain of a vessel, passing by at the same time, stopped a moment, and surveyed the womanly creature. Without speaking a word he doubled up his fist, gave the fellow a blow that sent him half over the street, and then walked away as if nothing had happened.—*Nash.*

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1828.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

To Advertisers.—The very liberal circulation which this paper has, through the State of Delaware and the adjoining counties of our neighbouring States, induces us to offer it to the advertising community as a profitable channel through which they may convey information of what they may have to dispose of. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices—those not exceeding a square, one month for one dollar, and three months for \$2 50. Advertisements, in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

We hope our friends will favor us with a portion of their custom.

The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover on Monday, the 10th inst. and chose the following gentlemen, electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, viz: James Canby, of N. Castle county, Dr. John Adams, of Kent, and David Hazzard, of Sussex; all good, sound and staunch Administration men.

Grain prospect.—Were we to judge from the present appearance of our grain fields, we should predict for the farmer abundant crops the next season. In the district of country round about Wilmington, the wheat presents a most promising appearance. We have seen as yet, no traces of the fly; but on the contrary, the fields present one regular carpet of rich, luxuriant green. We congratulate our farmers upon the present favorable prospect; and hope that neither fly, rust, or mildew may interfere to destroy a rich and abundant harvest.

Colonization Society.—We have been requested to state, that the meeting of the Colonization Society which was to have taken place this evening, is postponed to Thursday evening next, (20th inst.) at 6½ o'clock. The Society will then meet in the Second Presbyterian Church, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Corr.

The Election.—Returns of the late elections continue to come in, but nothing decisive is known, nor can we tell who will be our next president—yet, we must candidly say, the prospect appears favorable for Mr. Adams.

The New-England States have given an unanimous voice (save one in Maine) for the present Chief Magistrate. New-Jersey is unanimous also. We have nothing official yet, from New-York, but understand the vote of that State to be 17 for Jackson, and 17 for Adams. Maryland has given as many as we calculated upon being 8 for the Administration. If the vote of New-York be correct, we do not believe Mr. Adams will be elected.

MAINE.—The Administration electoral ticket has prevailed (with the exception of Cumberland District, where Churchill has been elected) by about 3000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The returns from this state give the following result—19460 for Adams and 4325 for Jackson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In New Hampshire, the Administration ticket has prevailed by a large majority; the exact number we have not ascertained.

CONNECTICUT has also given a handsome majority of about 5000 for the Adams electoral ticket.

VERMONT has followed the example of her sister states, by giving her entire electoral vote for Mr. Adams.

NEW-JERSEY is likewise safe for the Administration, having chosen her electoral ticket by an increased majority of upwards of 1000 votes.

NEW-YORK, OHIO, KENTUCKY and VIRGINIA, have only been heard from in part, consequently we can say nothing definite in regard to the result of the elections in either. We believe however, that Ohio and Kentucky will give their votes for Mr. Adams.

Intemperance.—A married woman named Younglove, aged fifty years, recently hanged herself at Fairfield, N. Y. Her melancholy in madness was induced by intemperance.

Temperance.—A great reformation is taking place in Maine. In the length of 250 miles none call for rum or whiskey. The general cry is for "a glass of lemonade"—"a glass of spruce beer"—"a glass of water."

The subject of intemperance is a fashionable topic of conversation in that State—it is said the young ladies are quite eloquent in deprecating its effects.

KENTUCKY.—With reference to the prospects of the election in Kentucky, we subjoin an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Lexington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 17, 1828.

"I should before this have sent you my acknowledgments for your friendly letter of the 26th ult. but from the desire I felt to obtain and send you something of a decided character of the prospects of the Presidential election in Kentucky. I am happy to say, the result of my inquiries is fully equal to the anticipations I have formed. I have scarce a doubt, but the cause of the Administration since our August elections, has been gaining ground, and will prevail in November. I have had no other assurances from friends, who have visited other parts of the state, and from others here, who have kept up a continued correspondent. We have, in vari-

ous sections of the state, been more active and earnest since that period than before. There has been communicated to most other counties in the state, by letter, the system of organization, which we found so effective in our own, and I anticipate a correspondent result."

VIRGINIA.

From our correspondent of the Richmond Compiler, we have received a slip, dated Saturday 8th, containing the following

VOTES FOR ELECTORS IN VIRGINIA,

(As far as received.)

Returns already published from the following counties and towns, at the close of their respective polls, viz. City of Richmond, Henrico county, Chesterfield, Norfolk Borough, Norfolk Co. Williamsburg, Petersburg, Prince George, Nansemond, Caroline, Hanover, Elizabeth City and Charles City.

	Jackson.	Adams.
Prince Edward (closed)	323	8
Louisa	435	34
Cumbarland	219	86
Powhattan	204	33
King William	178	32
Stafford	81	120
Isle of Wight	262	68
Spotsylvania	281	80
Warwick	55	7
Maryland	223	000
Campbell	278	265
Amherst	171	90
Bedford	19	19
Orange	254	19
Buckingham	402	39
Charlotte	359	59
Brunswick	190	38
Amelia (do 2 o'clock)	196	18
Southampton	341	115
Surry	174	24
Greensville	85	17
Albemarle (1 o'clock 2d day)	380	91
Dinwiddie (1st day)	172	35
James City	78	21
Sussex	300	7
King George	25	65
Nelson	153	41
Augusta	243	292
Princess Ann	110	273
King and Queen	121	64
Essex	120	30
Culpepper	197	52
At the Court House	70	7
York (1st day)	31	5
Rockingham, 1st precinct	79	3
at Brack's Gap	400	12
2d do at Leonard's	274	27
At c. h. (all on 1st day)	—	—
Botetourt at Fincastle	—	—
(1st day)	—	—
(Salem precinct not heard from)	—	—
London (1st day)	113	220
2d day, 170 odd votes given; 2 to 1 for Adams ticket.	—	—
Berkeley, 2 to 1 for A. ticket	32	42
Fairfax (1st day)	90	40
Fauquier do—at Warrenton	73	73
D. at Salem	—	—
(One dist. to be heard from.)	—	—
	10214	4173
	4173	—
Present majority for J. ticket	6041	—

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Counties.	Adams.	Jackson.
Adams	323	1327
Athens	837	507
Belmont	2102	2183
Butler	917	3205
Clark	1253	449
Delaware	866	469
Franklin	1142	802
Fairfield	1131	2610
Green	1197	1053
Guernsey	1205	1253
Logan	527	220
Pike	252	474
Portage	2140	824
Trumbull	2600	1600
Warren	1833	1726
Wood	120	46
Brown—in part	309	366
Washington do	894	472
Highland do	144	178
Gallia do	302	263
Ross	170	majority
Licking	—	740
Huron	1000	—
Cuyahoga	950	—
Geauga	1766	—
Medina	600	—
Ashtabula	1260	—
Meigs 6 townships	201	—
Lorain 7 do	203	—
Jefferson about	400	—
Richland do	500	—
Miami do	320	—
Hamilton do	—	2336
Wayne do	—	1117
Columbiana do	—	267

We have verbal accounts from several other counties, some of which are said to have given large majorities for the Adams ticket, and others are of a different complexion; but as the official returns may be expected by the next mail, we shall now forbear to mention them. So far as we are able now to judge, the vote will be unexpectedly large, and probably pretty close, although we have as yet seen nothing to induce us to change our opinion as to the result.

In Clinton county, where Campbell, the Jackson candidate for Governor, had a majority of one, the Electors of Adams and Rush have a majority of 301, being a gain since the Governor's election of 300 votes.

Ohio Jour.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Trenton, November 8.—From the several counties from which returns have been received, the following results are as nearly correct as unofficial advices can make them. Bergen county has given for the Administration an average majority of 161; Essex 1140; Somerset 94; Middlesex 500; Burlington 1214; Gloucester 744; Salem 236; Cumberland 130; Cape May not exactly known, believed to be 350; making in the administration counties upwards of 4500 majority, which may be increased or diminished slightly by official accounts. Monmouth is reported to have given about 62 majority for the administration; in the Jackson county of Hunterdon, their majority is 393; in Warren, Sussex and Morris, no complete returns are received; it is believed that the Jackson majority in Warren is about 150; making the Jackson majorities about 2000, perhaps rather more or less, and leaving a clear majority in the state of about 2500, at least. Thus it will be seen that the administration tickets for Congress and for electors in this state are secured to Mr. Adams, and if other states whose elections are held and yet to be held, do their duty as well, the re-election of our present worthy chief magistrate is rendered certain.

From the Marylander.

The complete and overwhelming majority of the friends of the National Administration, in the State of Delaware, has taught Mr. McLane and Mr. Ridgely, a lesson that they will not forget—it has told them in a language which they cannot misunderstand that their patriotic and intelligent constituents will not sanction the unholy combination formed by office seekers against the rightfully constituted authorities of the country, with no other view than that of ejecting the present holders of office from their places, that they may occupy themselves. To such as are so incorrigibly fixed in the ways of faction as to be past amendment, we would respectfully recommend the example afforded in the following letter:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

GENTLEMEN:—It has been my endeavor, as I conceive it my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the administration of government in all necessary measures, within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation, the persons and property, of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures to which, under the indulgence of these motives, I give my assent. As far as the opinions of a majority in the Legislature can operate, I cannot but consider the resolution as enjoining upon the representation of the State in Congress, a sort of opposition to the National Administration, in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur. To give however an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the United States a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow-citizens from their present sufferings without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a Senator of the United States on the part of the Commonwealth.

I am, with respect,
Gentlemen, your very humble
and obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Boston, June 8, 1808.

Volcanic Hills.—In Auvergne, the Puy de Pariou is one of the most recent of the volcanic hills. "This newest crater has the figure of an inverted cone. It is clothed to the bottom with grass, and it is a singular spectacle to see a herd of cattle quietly grazing above the orifice whence such furious explosions once broke forth. Their tracks round the shelving sides of the basin, like seats of an amphitheatre, make the excessive regularity of its circular form more remarkable to the eye. Its depth is three hundred feet, and the circumference about three thousand. The inclination of the sides of the exterior cone, and interior crater, are each 55 degrees. The acute ridge resulting from their junctions is so little blunted by time, that in some parts it scarcely affords room to stand on. Its elevation above the south base of the cone is 738 feet. The lava which issued from this cavern, first deluged and completely filled an era surrounded by granitic eminences, and probably the basin of a small lake; thence entered the valley of Villars, a steep and sinuous gorge, which is threaded exactly in the manner of a watery torrent, dashed in cascades through the narrowest parts and widening its current where the space permitted; till, on reaching the embouchure of the valley, in the great plain of the Limagne, it stopped at a spot called Fontimore, where its termination constitutes a rock about fifty feet high, now quarried for building stone. From the base of this rock gushes a plentiful spring, the waters of which find their way from Villars, beneath the lava which usurped their ancient channel."

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.

September 30.
At our Corn exchange this morning, there was a large show of samples of new Irish grain, and a pretty numerous attendance of the town and country dealers. Wheat met a fair sale at 6 to 9d. advance on last Tuesday's prices. Old oats were very scarce, and being much wanted brought 3s 8d. and even 3s 9d. for finest kiln dried Irish. In grinding barley not much done, and scarcely any new offered. For beans and Indian corn, more money was asked, but the transactions very limited. Flour saleable at 54 to 55 shillings. New meal scarce and fetched 33. Beef and pork steady, but sales limited.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

September 26.
Our supplies of all kinds of grain and flour were rather large, still prices of almost every article rose considerably this morning. Some fine samples of old wheat realized 105s. per quarter, but the general price is 100s. for fine samples, fine red wheat 88s. per quarter; new white 86s; and red 76s. per do; Malting barley sold freely at 42s per quarter; small beans (old) sold as high as 52s and tick at 34s. per quarter; oats, although the supply was large, sold freely at an improvement from 1s to 2s per quarter. Flour has advanced 5s per sack. The meal trade was very lively this morning, and fine samples of wheat fully supported Monday's prices. There was a great deal doing in bonded corn, which also maintained our last quotation. Barley and oats were brisk sale, but not dearer.

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Faris, 2d day,	769	449
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NEW-YORK.—The Northern mail at two o'clock, has put us in possession of no correct information from New-York—the vote of that State yet doubtful.

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, NOV. 13, 1828.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	99 00
Family do.	92 25
Middlings	—
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.	1 73
Do. red, do do	1 70
Corn, per bushel or 57 lb.	60

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J. N. HARKER, Rec. Sec'y.

Nov. 13th.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 6th inst., by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Wilson Piersen to Miss Mary Berry, both of this Borough.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Jacob Moons to Miss Doanias Loxwa, all of this Borough.

"Cupid darted at Doanias threw,
And left her weltering on the ground—
Quick to her rescue Jacob flew,
On wings of love, and healed the wound."

Cheap Fall Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, among which are Cloths, cassimeres and satinetts. Blankets, flannels, and baizes. Swansdown, toilet and valencia Vestings. Glenville, Genous and bangup cords. Kidemister, Ingrain, and domestic Carpeting.

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery. Levantine, Florence, Gros-de-naples, Mantua, sinchaw and lustring Silks. 1 case heavy double chain Levantines. Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks. Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c. Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair. 1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents.

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 30, Market Street.

Nov. 1828.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George McCabe.

ANN McCABE.

Camden, Nov. 8, 1828.

FOR SALE.

And Immediate Possession given, A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Nov. 13, 1828.

9—4tp.

Delaware and South Carolina CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

First Class—To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Saturday, the 22d November, 1828—Forty-two number Lottery, Six drawn balls.

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of \$5000	36 prizes of \$30		
1 of 1038	72 of 16		
1 of 1000	432 of 6		
5 of 300	3780 of 2		
13 of 100			
	4340 Prizes,		
	7140 Blanks.		

11480 Tickets.
Whole Tickets \$3; Shares in proportion.

Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, 54 number lottery—8 drawn balls.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, Nov. 20.
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of \$7500	12 Prizes of \$120		
1 of 2403	25 of 100		
2 of 1000	138 of 27*		
5 of 400	1150 of 6		
5 of 300	8280 of 3		
5 of 300			
	9624 Prizes.		
	15180 Blanks.		

24804 Tickets.
Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$3 00 | Quarters, \$0 75
Halves, \$1 50 | Eighths, \$0 37 1/2

New York Consolidated Lottery, Extra Class No. 10.—To be drawn in the City of Albany, on Tuesday Next, (Nov. 18.)

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of \$20,000		Prizes of 200	
1 of 4000	39 of 50		
1 of 2000	39 of 30		
1 of 1750	78 of 15		

pons in a state when life is in continual danger from enemies,) exhibit it. It is given as a mark of the inferiority of these negroes, that "they have very faint notions of a future state, believing that after death they shall either roam through the regions of air like cuckatoos, or return to the clouds, from whence they came"—it is added, "a strange notion;" but strange as it is, it is the notion which the worshippers of Odin, from whom have descended the most intelligent nations, entertained. It is further stated, that "these poor savages are also enslaved by superstition; believing in magic, sorcery, and ghosts"—a belief certainly once very common among the most civilized people; for it is but about two hundred years since a Marquis of France was accused of sorcery and magic, condemned and suffered the severest tortures for this crime. Our own statute book shows it necessary to guard against persons pretending to skill in witchcraft and conjuration; and until lately, there were few neighbourhoods without a haunted house. These particulars shew a clear belief of the immortality of the soul; belief conclusive of the existence of mind. It is further said, "yet these barbarians are seen crying over the grave of a child or friend. Their eyes humanized with tears of affection, are then turned up to heaven. They shew some respect for old men. Mr Collins has given a short vocabulary of their language. It is bold, harmonious, and expressive." What faculty of the mind can there be wanting? A language bold, harmonious, and expressive, must be the best possible proof of intelligence. There has been a school established in N. w. Holland, at Port Jackson, for the education and civilization of the aborigines. It has produced some pleasing and promising effects; and the children discover not the least deficiency in mental capacity.

To be continued.

Presbytery of Philadelphia.—At the late Session of this Presbytery, at Neshamony, besides the ordinary business of the meeting leave was granted to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia to prosecute their call of the Rev. Mr. Sanford of Brooklyn, N. Y. to the pastoral charge of said church. The call of the Fifth Church being also declared to be in order, was placed in the hands of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, the pastor elect, who declared acceptance of the same. The Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Engles and Mr. Biggs, were directed to perform the installation services; and on the 19th ult. they fulfilled the interesting duties of their appointment, in the presence of a very large assembly. Sermon by Mr. Biggs; usual questions to church and people, by Mr. Engles, and the charge, by Dr. Ely. Although the pastoral relation is consummated, yet Mr. S. is not expected to enter upon the active duties of his office, until he shall have pursued such measures, as may be deemed necessary to confirm his health. The Presbytery passed a resolution unanimously, approving the plan of the Manual Labour School, and recommending it to the patronage of the churches.

Fire in the Woods.—For several days the woods in the vicinity of this city have been on fire, and our citizens have suffered excessively from the dense smoke with which the atmosphere is filled, (until 9 or 10 o'clock) so thick has been the smoke, that the features of a person could not be distinguished at the distance of 60 feet.—The fires are burning within two miles of the city, and on Monday last extended back for more than ten miles—how far they have extended in a line parallel with the strait we have not learnt. The smoke has the smell of that which arises from a coal pit; this smell we are informed, is occasioned by quantities of earth being consumed by the fire. Considerable damage has already been occasioned by the destruction of fences and valuable timber.

It is probable that the smoke will continue for some time; for we learn from Mr. E. Reed, recently from the river St. Joseph, that the fires are through a great portion of the country from Lake Michigan to the head waters of Grand River.—Rain, a strong north-east, or north-west wind may relieve us.—*Detroit Gaz.*

It has been agreed that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick, shall be the King of the Netherlands.

Intelligence is received of the safe arrival at Malta of the brig Herald, which sailed from New-York in May last, loaded with provisions, clothing, &c. for the suffering Greeks. The cargo consisted of \$35,000 of clothing; \$7000 of provisions; and sundries, including freight, \$5000—in all fifty thousand dollars.

Tea Cases.—Prosecutions for damages to the amount of near \$260,000 have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, against John Conard, Esq. Marshall for that District, by the following Insurance Companies of New-York, viz. American, Pacific, Ocean, Neptune, Niagara, Atlantic, National and Merchant's Fire Insurance.

Arkansas against the world—for children.—We are credibly informed, that a Mrs. Mitchell, of St. Francis county, was recently delivered of a fine healthy child, which weighed at the time of its birth, twenty-one pounds.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Hold! let Alabama speak.—Mrs. Mehitabel Stout was last week presented with five fine boys, whose aggregate weight was 48½ pounds.—*Tuscaloosa Sentinel.*

Mr. Moses Little, of West Newbury, Mass. exhibited the produce of one potatoe, planted in May last, viz. 760 in number, weighing 246 pounds, and measuring 4 bushels; 10 of them weighed 17 pounds.

The total number of slaves sold under execution for debt in the island of Jamaica, from 1808 to 1827, was 22,661, and the price they brought was £1,620,383.

Boston Athenaeum.—Henry B. Rodgers, Esq. has recently presented to this institution upwards of fifty large and beautiful views of Constantinople, accompanied with a book of explanations.

Not long since, in one of the bye streets of this city, a man was found thrashing a woman for some offence that she had done.—A captain of a vessel, passing by at the same time, stopped a moment, and surveyed the manly creature. Without speaking a word he doubled up his fist, gave the fellow a blow that sent him half over the street, and then walked away as if nothing had happened.—*Vogel.*

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1828.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connections, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

To Advertisers.—The very liberal circulation which this paper has, through the State of Delaware and the adjoining counties of our neighbouring States, induces us to offer it to the advertising community as a profitable channel through which they may convey information of what they may have to dispose of. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the customary prices—those not exceeding a square, one month for one dollar, and three months for \$2 50. Advertisements, in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice. We hope our friends will favor us with a portion of their custom.

The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover on Monday, the 10th inst. and chose the following gentlemen, electors of President and Vice-president of the United States, viz: James Canby, of N. Castle county, Dr. John Adams, of Kent, and David Hazzard, of Sussex; all good, sound and staunch Administration men.

Grain prospect.—Were we to judge from the present appearance of our grain fields, we should predict for the farmer abundant crops the next season. In the district of country round about Wilmington, the wheat presents a most promising appearance. We have seen as yet, no traces of the fly; but on the contrary, the fields present one regular carpet of rich, luxuriant green. We congratulate our farmers upon the present favorable prospect; and hope that neither fly, rust, or mildew may interfere to destroy a rich and abundant harvest.

Colonization Society.—We have been requested to state, that the meeting of the Colonization Society which was to have taken place this evening, is postponed to Thursday evening next, (20th inst.) at 6½ o'clock. The Society will then meet in the Second Presbyterian Church, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Carr.

The Election.—Returns of the late elections continue to come in, but nothing decisive is known, nor can we tell who will be our next president—yet, we must candidly say, the prospect appears favorable for Mr. Adams.

The New-England States have given an unanimous voice (save one in Maine) for the present Chief Magistrate. New-Jersey is unanimous also. We have nothing official yet, from New-York, but understand the vote of that State to be 17 for Jackson, and 17 for Adams. Maryland has given as many as we calculated upon being 8 for the Administration. If the vote of New-York be correct, we do not believe Mr. Adams will be elected.

MAINE.—The Administration electoral ticket has prevailed (with the exception of Cumberland District, where Churchill has been elected) by about 3000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The returns from this state give the following result—19460 for Adams and 4325 for Jackson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In New Hampshire, the Administration ticket has prevailed by a large majority; the exact number we have not ascertained.

CONNECTICUT has also given a handsome majority of about 5000 for the Adams electoral ticket.

VERMONT has followed the example of her sister states, by giving her entire electoral vote for Mr. Adams.

NEW-JERSEY is likewise safe for the Administration, having chosen her electoral ticket by an increased majority of upwards of 1000 votes.

NEW-YORK, OHIO, KENTUCKY and VIRGINIA, have only been heard from in part, consequently we can say nothing definite in regard to the result of the elections in either. We believe however, that Ohio and Kentucky will give their votes for Mr. Adams.

Intemperance.—A married woman named Younglove, aged fifty years, recently hanged herself at Fairfield, N. Y. Her melancholy in madness was induced by intemperance.

Temperance.—A great reformation is taking place in Maine. In the length of 250 miles none call for rum or whiskey. "The general cry is for 'a glass of lemonade'—'a glass of spruce beer'—'a glass of water.'" The subject of intemperance is a fashionable topic of conversation in that State—it is said the young ladies are quite eloquent in deprecating its effects.

KENTUCKY.—With reference to the prospects of the election in Kentucky, we subjoin an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Lexington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 17, 1828.

"I should before this have sent you my acknowledgments for your friendly letter of the 26th ult. but from the desire I felt to obtain and send you something of a decided character of the prospects of the Presidential election in Kentucky. I am happy to say, the result of my inquiries is fully equal to the anticipations I had formed. I have scarce a doubt, but the cause of the Administration since our August elections, has been gaining ground, and will prevail in November. I have had no other assurances from friends, who have visited other parts of the state, and from others here, who have kept up a continued correspondence. We have, in vari-

ous sections of the state, been more active and earnest since that period than before. There has been communicated to most other counties in the state, by letter, the system of organization, which we found so effective in our own, and I anticipate a corresponding result."

VIRGINIA.

From our correspondent of the Richmond Compiler, we have received a slip dated Saturday 8th, containing the following

VOTES FOR ELECTORS IN VIRGINIA,
(As far as received.)

Counties and towns, at the close of their respective polls, viz. City of Richmond, Henrico county, Chesterfield, Norfolk Borough, Norfolk Co. Williamsburg, Petersburg, Prince George, Nansemond, Caroline, Hanover, Elizabeth City and Charles City.	Jackson	Adams.
Prince Edward (closed)	2441	1621
Louisiana do	323	8
Cumberland do	435	34
Powhatan do	219	86
King William do	204	33
Stafford (2d day)	178	32
Isle of Wight do	81	120
Spotsylvania do	262	68
Warwick do	281	80
Livanna do	55	7
Campbell do	223	000
Amherst do	218	265
Bedford do	171	90
Orange do	191	19
Buckingham do	254	19
Charlotte do	402	39
Brunswick do	359	59
Amelia (do 2 o'clock)	190	38
Southampton do	196	18
Greensville do	341	113
Albemarle (1 o'clock 2d day)	85	17
Dinwiddie (1st day)	389	91
James City do	172	35
Sussex do	78	21
King George do	300	7
Nelson do	25	65
Augusta do	153	41
Princess Ann do	243	292
King and Queen do	110	273
Essex do	121	64
Culpepper do	129	30
At the Court House	197	52
York (1st day)	70	7
Rockingham, 1st precinct	31	5
At Brack's Gap	79	5
At c. h. (all on 1st day)	400	12
Botetourt at Fincastle	274	27
(1st day)	—	—
(Salem precinct not heard from)	—	—
London (1st day)	113	220
2d day, 170 old votes given; 2 to 1 for Adams ticket.	—	—
Berkley, 2 to 1 for A. ticket	—	—
Fairfax (1st day)	32	42
Faquier do—at Warrenton	90	40
Do at Salem	73	73
(One dist. to be heard from.)	—	—
	10214	4173
	4173	—
Present majority for J. ticket	6041	—

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Counties.	Adams.	Jackson.
Adams	323	1327
Athens	837	507
Belmont	2162	2183
Butler	917	3205
Clark	1253	449
Delaware	866	469
Franklin	1142	802
Fairfield	1131	2610
Green	1197	1053
Guernsey	1205	1253
Logan	527	220
Pike	252	474
Portage	2140	824
Trumbull	2600	1600
Warren	1833	1726
Wood	120	46
Brown—in part	309	366
Washington do	894	472
Highland do	144	178
Gallia do	302	263
Ross	170	majority
Licking	—	740
Huron	1000	—
Cuyahoga	950	—
Geauga	1766	—
Medina	600	—
Ashtabula	1260	—
Meigs 6 townships	201	—
Lorain 7 do	253	—
Jefferson about	400	—
Richland do	300	—
Miami do	320	—
Hamilton do	—	2336
Wayne do	—	1117
Columbiana do	—	267

We have verbal accounts from several other counties, some of which are said to have given large majorities for the Adams ticket, and others are of a different complexion; but as the official returns may be expected by the next mail, we shall now forbear to mention them. So far as we are able now to judge, the vote will be unexpectedly large, and probably pretty close, although we have as yet seen nothing to induce us to change our opinion as to the result.

In Clinton county, where Campbell, the Jackson candidate for Governor, had a majority of one, the Electors of Adams and Rush have a majority of 301, being a gain since the Governor's election of 300 votes.

Ohio Jour.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Trenton, November 8.—From the several counties from which returns have been received, the following returns are as nearly correct as unofficial advices can make them. Bergen county has given for the Administration an average majority of 161; Essex 1140; Somerset 94; Middlesex 500; Burlington 1214; Gloucester 744; Salem 236; Cumberland 130; Cape May not exactly known, believed to be 350; making in the administration counties upwards of 4500 majority, which may be increased or diminished slightly by official accounts. Monmouth is reported to have given about 62 majority for the administration; in the Jackson county of Hunterdon, their majority is 393, in Warren, Sussex and Morris, no complete returns are received; it is believed that the Jackson majority in Warren is about 150; making the Jackson majorities about 2000, perhaps rather more or less, and leaving a clear majority in the state of about 2500, at least. Thus it will be seen that the administration tickets for Congress and for electors in this state are secured to Mr. Adams, and if other states whose elections are held and yet to be held, do their duty as well, the re-election of our present worthy chief magistrate is rendered certain.

From the Marylander.

The complete and overwhelming majority of the friends of the National Administration, in the State of Delaware, has taught Mr. M. Lane and Mr. Ridgely, a lesson that they will not forget—it has told them in a language which they cannot misunderstand that their patriotic and intelligent constituents will not sanction the unholy combination formed by office seekers against the rightfully constituted authorities of the country, with no other view than that of ejecting the present holders of office from their places, that they may occupy themselves. To such as are so incorrigibly fixed in the ways of faction as to be past amendment, we would respectfully recommend the example afforded in the following letter:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

GENTLEMEN:—It has been my endeavor, as I conceive it my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the administration of government in all necessary measures, within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation, the persons and property, of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures to which, under the indulgence of these motives, I give my assent. As far as the opinions of a majority in the Legislature can operate, I cannot but consider the resolution as enjoining upon the representation of the State in Congress, a sort of opposition to the National Administration, in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur. To give however an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the United States a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow-citizens from their present sufferings without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a Senator of the United States on the part of the Commonwealth.

I am, with respect,
Gentlemen, your very humble
and obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Boston, June 8, 1808.

Volcanic Hills.—In Auvergne, the Puy de Parion is one of the most recent of the volcanic hills. "This newest crater has the figure of an inverted cone. It is clothed to the bottom with grass, and it is a singular spectacle to see a herd of cattle quietly grazing above the orifice whence such furious explosions once broke forth. Their tracks round the shelving sides of the basin, like seats of an amphitheatre, make the excessive regularity of its circular form more remarkable to the eye. Its depth is three hundred feet, and the circumference about three thousand. The inclination of the sides of the exterior cone, and interior crater, are each 35 degrees. The acute ridge resulting from their junctions is so little blunted by time, that in some parts it scarcely affords room to stand on. Its elevation above the south base of the cone is 738 feet. The lava which issued from this cavern, first deluged and completely filled an era surrounded by granitic eminences, and probably the basin of a small lake; thence entered the valley of Villars, a steep and sinuous gorge, which is threaded exactly in the manner of a watery torrent, dashed in cascades through the narrowest parts and widening its current where the space permitted; till, on reaching the embouchure of the valley, in the great plain of the Limagne, it stopped at a spot called Fontmore, where its termination constitutes a rock about fifty feet high, now quarried for building stone. From the base of this rock gushes a plentiful spring, the waters of which find their way from Villars, beneath the lava which usurped their ancient channel."

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Paris, 2d day,	769	449
Versailles, 2d day,	586	467
Louisville, 1st day,	368	53
Bath, 1st day,	131	356
Montgomery, 1st day,	404	448
Shelby, 1st day,	730	547
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WILMINGTON, NOV. 13, 1828.

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Family do.....	9 25
Middlings.....	9 25
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60lbs.....	1 75
Do. red, do do.....	1 70
Corn, per bushel or 57lb.....	60

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J. N. HARKER, Rec. Sec'y.

Nov. 13th.

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On Thursday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. Jacob Moons to Miss Doncas Lyons, all of this Borough.

"Cupid a dart at Dorcas threw,
And left her weltering on the ground—
Quick to her rescue Jacob flew,
On wings of love, and healed the wound."

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The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are
Cloths, cassimeres and satinetts.
Blankets, flannels, and baizes,
Swansdown, toillet and valencia Vestings,
Glenville, Genous and bangup cords
Kidminster, Ingrain, and domestic Carpeting.

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery
Leventine, Florence, Gros-de-naples, Mantuas, sinchaw and lustring Silks
1 case heavy double chain Leventines
Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks
Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c.
Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair.
1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 30, Market Street.

Nov. 1828.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George McCabe.

ANN McCABE.

Camden, Nov. 8, 1828.

FOR SALE,

And Immediate Possession given,
A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.

CASSAWAY WALKINS.

Nov. 13, 1828.

Delaware and South Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

First Class.—To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Saturday, the 22d November, 1828—Forty-two number Lottery, Six drawn balls.

1 Prize of \$5000	36 prizes of \$30
1 of 1038	72 of 16
1 of 1000	432 of 6
5 of 300	3780 of 3
13 of 100	—

4340 Prizes,
7140 Blanks.
11480 Tickets.
Whole Tickets \$31 Shares in proportion.

Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.

Fourth Class, 54 number lottery—8 drawn balls.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, Nov. 28. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

1 Prize of \$7500	12 Prizes of \$120
1 of 2493	25 of 100
2 of 1000	138 of 27*
5 of 400	1150 of 6
5 of 300	3280 of 3
5 of 200	—

9624 Prizes,
15180 Blanks.
24804 Tickets.

*Each an elegant copy of the History of England.

Price of Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$3 00 Quarters.....\$0 75
Halves.....\$1 50 Eighths.....63

New York Consolidated Lottery.

Extra Class No. 10.—To be drawn in the City of Albany, on Tuesday Next, (Nov. 18.)

so	1	of	4000	39	of	50
nd	1	of	2000	39	of	30
	1	of	1750	78	of	15
	4	of	1000	429	of	10
	6	of	500	4446	of	5

5051 Prizes,
9139 Blanks.
14190 Tickets.

*\$780 payable in lands.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters.....\$1 25
Halves.....\$2 50 Eighths.....63

It is a duty that every man owes himself and family to better his fortune, and we here present three brilliant Schemes by which this object can be effected.

Is there any one who say that a prize of \$10,00

Paris, Paris is every day improving. The public structures are magnificent. The Palais d'Orleans, now completing, is a superb building. It occupies near four sides of a most extensive square; the statues and entablature are magnificent; the architecture is the purest Doric, with Ionic columns—and the colonnade and balustrade, when finished, will be superb, the statues now raising on their pedestals, in the point Louis Quinze, are splendid works of genius. Parian marble, larger than life, representing in heroic costume, Condé, Turenne, De Guécllin, Jean Bart, and other heroes of French history.—The church de la Madeleine, just finished at the extremity of the Boulevard Italian, is a noble edifice.—Private Letter.

Mr. P. complained before the magistrate on Wednesday of his refractory apprentices, and was told to flog them. "I cannot," says Mr. P. "be all the time at it—besides Mr. Callum fairly wearied me out. I could make no impression on him, and on one occasion, after having thrashed him, in vain, for nearly an hour, and entirely spent my strength, I discovered that the rogue had 3 leather aprons wrapped round his back under his coat."—*Journal of Com.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For October, 1828.

D. M.	S. A. M.	2 P. M.	State of Weather.	Of Wind
31	40	64	cloudy and rain	NE
1	56	60	rain	do
2	60	64	foggy and rain	do
3	60	64	rain	do
4	60	64	do	do
4	52	68	fair	S W
6	44	60	do	NW

Temperature, 42. Coolest morning 44. Greatest degree 62.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, October 23.

NEW-YORK.

N. Y. City banks	per	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	do	Hudson	2
Troy bank	do	Middle District bk.	2
Mohawk bank, Schenectady	1a2	Auburn bank	2
Livingston bank	do	Geneva bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
New York, br. at Lithia	do	Plattsburg bank	unc.
Orange county bank	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Ontario	do	Canada bank	5

NEW-JERSEY.

den	par	wick	
at Elizabethtown	1	Protection and Com.	
at N. Brunswick	1	bank	unc.
at Patterson	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	1
at Sussex	1	Holly	3
Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank	3
Banks in Newark	1	Franklin bank	unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new o-	unc.
Easton	par	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	par
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	par
Westchester county, W.	par	Gettysburg	3
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	3
Delaware co. Ches-	par	Swatara bk.	no sale
ter	par	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	par	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers bk. Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union	no sale
ter	par	& Colum. bk Mil-	no sale
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' bk. Bucks	par	Other Pennsylvania	no sale
county	par	notes	no sale
York bank	par		no sale

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	par
dywine	par	Laurel bank	no sale

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks	1	Conococheague bk.	1
do city bank	1	at Williamsport	1
Annapolis	1	Bank of Westminster	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1	Elkton	unc.
Do. at Frederick	1	Elkton	unc.
Hagerstown bank	1	Carolina	unc.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828. The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, equal to five per cent for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst. EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier. 8-4t.

Drawing Next Week.

In the City of Baltimore.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

The drawing will be continued by the Second Sub-committee, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. In this Lottery there remains to be distributed:

1 prize of \$10000	1 of 3000
3 of 2000	3 of 1000
4 of 500	15 of 100
28 of 50	80 of 20
168 of 10	4000 of 5
4000 of 5	

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 750 Eighths 62 1/2
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as is given on personal application. Address: J. L. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1828.

Notice is hereby given,

That in consequence of the conduct of my husband, Joseph Cochran, I intend applying to the Legislature of this State at their next session, for a bill of divorce from the said Joseph Cochran. FRANCES L. COCHRAN. New-Castle county, Aug. 14, 1828. 40-

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods, viz:

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloths. Fine and low priced do do do do Oxford and steel mixed Cloths. Blue, black and drab Cassimeres. Blue, mixt and dark Satinets. Blue, Olive and Drab Flannels. White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels. Baizes and Blankets. Linseys, plain and cross-barred. Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered. Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls. Nanken and Canton Crapes and Shawls. English Merino and chintz do Senshaws, Levantine, Italian mantua. Blue, black, Florence and Grodenap Silks. Tartan Plaids; blue Camblets; figured and plain bombazette and bombazeens; Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Mull and Swiss muslins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cords and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c. All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves. Wm. ROWAN & CO. No. 67, Market-street 8-3mo.

Tub Butter.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale 40 tubs of Prime Yellow Butter. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries; all of which they will sell on moderate terms. JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO. Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house. 10th mo, 30th, 1828. 8-6t.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach. He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8—for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their department, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms.

Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board, E. W. GILBERT, President.

H. W. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

(Worthy Attention.)

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm, situate in Christina Hundred, Newcastle County, and State of Delaware, within 3 miles of Wilmington, and one from the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, containing 150 acres, of which a sufficient quantity is Woodland. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields with good fence.—The improvements comprise a good and substantial Stone House, Stone Kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door.—Barn, and all necessary out buildings. This property is well calculated for grazing, or for a Dairy, being so very convenient to market, and situated as it is, in a high and healthy neighborhood. There has been no Farm in the market, in this district, for many years, so desirable to the Agriculturist or Capitalist who wishes to invest his funds in real property. Terms &c., by application to JOHN KINSEY, One Mile East of Brandywine Chalybeate Springs Sept. 25, 1828. 2-4t.

Morocco Manufactory,

Corner of Walnut and Third Streets, Wilmington.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having purchased all the right and interest of Owen McWade, in the above business, they will keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, MOROCCO, of all colours, SHEEP SKINS, LININGS, together with BINDING LEATHER, of a superior quality—equal to any that can be manufactured in Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN SCOTT, SIMON ROBINSON.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Sheep skins, Hog skins, and Sumac. Wilmington, July 10, 1828. 43-3mp.

Job Printing neatly Executed.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON or before the 25th of November next, will positively be sold to the highest and best bidder, to close a concern, the following described property, viz:

A House and Lot, at the West corner of Market and Queen-sts. at present occupied by Messrs. J. B. Lewis & J. Wilson, as a Dry-goods store, and by Mr. John Peterson, as a dwelling. It is rented for one year, ending the 25th of March next, for \$250. This property is rendered, by late improvements in its neighborhood, perhaps one of the most desirable and eligible situations in town for any branch of business. And at an expense of about two thousand dollars, it may be so altered as to rent readily at four or five hundred, and thus pay an interest on seven or eight thousand; and it must for many years continue to increase in value.

Also: A two story brick dwelling and kitchen, No. —, French street, including the lot on which they stand, and a productive garden in the rear. The house is now out of repair, and on this account, it may in many cases be preferred; as it will furnish employment to the purchaser, and enable him to collect debts, which perhaps he could not otherwise obtain. With a moderate amount laid out in repairs, this house would rent for about \$100. It is now rented at the rate of \$50.

Also: A Factory, peculiarly calculated for dyeing, warping, weaving, and all the intermediate operations requisite for extensively manufacturing cotton goods; together with all the machinery and fixtures thereunto belonging. Situated in King-street, immediately back of the Town Hall. This establishment has employed advantageously eighty looms; and its machinery and fixtures are capable of employing a much greater number. It cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and to any one desirous of engaging in that business, it is worth considerably more than the original cost. The celebrity and demand obtained for the manufactures of this establishment, and the circumstance of its being ready to go into immediate operation, and of its being situated as eligible, if not more so, than it would be in any other part of the United States, renders it incalculably valuable. And another consideration renders it still more valuable to capitalists unacquainted with the business, viz: persons of experience, and other requisite qualifications, for conducting the establishment, may be at once engaged; and I hold myself bound to shew, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that with a cash capital of \$20,000, and an occasional accommodation of \$10,000, this establishment in full operation and well managed, will give employment to 200 persons, and clear \$10,000 annually, and that no other establishment on the same amount of business, however conducted, in this or any other place, can clear an equal amount, until many years shall have elapsed after its establishment, and great sacrifices shall have been made, to obtain celebrity and demand for its manufactures: And further, that in Wilmington, goods can be manufactured much more advantageously, and cheaper than in any other place at present known. The ground on which the factory stands may be rented.

Also, The Sloop Franklin of Dover. She was built by the late Walter Douglass, Esq. of Kent for his own use, of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner. She was seven years old on the 1st of March last. In length she is 55 feet 8 inches; in breadth 20 feet; in depth, 3 feet 5 inches; and measures 31 39.95 tons, as per enrolment. This Sloop has a large and commodious cabin and she is said to sail as fast as any vessel trading on the Delaware. She has a sliding keel: draws about 4 to 4 1/2 feet with her cargo in, and carries about twenty-five cords of wood. She is also calculated for carrying grain, flour, and any other article usually transported in this way. The owner would therefore possess the peculiar advantages of trading in almost any article, up and down our very shoal creeks, and in other waters where but few vessels can go, as well as to any place on the Atlantic coast, with much greater facility and safety than perhaps in any other vessel of a similar size, otherwise constructed.

Also: 5 to 6 cords of Oak Bark; 150 to 200 thousand Quills; 107 lbs. common washed Wool; 106lbs. Spanish Wool; 164lbs. washed Merino; 625 lbs. unwashed mixt wool; 170 lbs. prime new Feathers; 8 to 900 lbs. mixt Feathers; 3 to 400 common Rabbit Skins; 2 to 300 lbs. mixt Rags; 57 yards Cotton, in 4 pieces; 157 yards of Pittsburgh Cord and Drilling; 5 pairs Pantalotts; and 2 Roundabouts; 3 Grape Shawls; 2 Waterbeds; 2lbs. Cotton Buds; 12 gals. Wire Cotton; 25 do Ivory Feet Buttons; 1 Patent Balance; 3 sets of Grocers' Scales; 1 round Stone for burning coal, with a Drum, five elbows, and about twenty feet of pipe; and two large Hanging Lamps.

Any of the articles above specified, will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers; and if agreeable to those concerned, at any time, previously to the date before mentioned.

Proposals and bids, will be received, and all requisite information given, by the subscriber, at the Factory before designated.

It is hoped, that those desirous of making purchases, will send in their proposals as soon as practicable; as all of the property may be disposed of before the specified time expires.

JOHN R. BRINCKLEY, Agent.

Wilmington, Oct. 23, 1828. 6-3t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELFRO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITBY, Adm'r.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828. 6-6t.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into copartnership under the firm of William Robinson & Co., and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business. WILLIAM ROBINSON, JAMES RICE.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828. 7-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger), of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger), deceased.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828. 7-4t.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

Advertisements in the form of Handbills, will be printed at the shortest notice.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED

Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street.

Near the Haystack; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters' iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Sorews, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL. 4mo. 8th, 1828. 14-1y.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of DANIEL THOMPSON, Inn Keeper, near Glasgow, all that Plantation or Tract of land, situate and lying in Pencader Hundred, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, adjoining lands of James Stuart, William Higgins, Robert Porter and others; containing 114 acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two Story Log House, and out buildings.

The above Farm is in a tolerable state of cultivation; about forty acres of which is woodland, being the real estate of David Evans deceased. Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the property by applying to Jacob R. Evans, living near thereto.

Attendance will be given and the terms made known at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN WATSON, Administrator D. B. N.

New Ark, Sept. 18, 1828. 1-1sp.

FASHIONABLE

Boot Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M'NEAL,

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M'Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public, that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies' Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Calf, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men's Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monitors, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M'NEAL. Wilmington, May 16, 1828. 36-

Young Ladies' Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport's School, as members of the Visiting Committee; were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT, WILLARD HALL.

August 15, 1828.

Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$6. Drawing and Embroidery, \$6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent; and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November.

D. DAVENPORT.

Sept. 25, 1828.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at its next Session, for a law to authorize me to remove from the State of Delaware, certain black people, into the State of Maryland, and hold them there as slaves.

WILLIAM HOLLAND, Worcester County, Md.

Sept. 25, 1828. 2-4tp.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

To Road Makers and Bridge Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals for grading and preparing the bed of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on a distance of about 12 miles, commencing at Ellicott's Mills, and extending upward within the valley of the Patuxent to the confluence of the north and south Forks, will be received at this office, from the 10th to the 20th of October next, during which period, an agent of the Board of Engineers will devote his personal attention, on the route above specified, for the purpose of giving the necessary explanations, to persons disposed to contract for the performance of the work.

Blank Forms of Proposals and Contracts will be furnished to the contractors on the same occasion, and the several sections to be contracted for, respectively designated.

Also, Proposals for Masonry amounting to about 6000 perches of 25 cubic feet each in bridges from 6 to 20 feet span, will be received at this office, at any time after this date and prior to the 20th proximo; any information in relation thereto will be given on application to the Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Engineers, S. H. LONG, of the Board of Engineers. Engineer Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1828. 2-3t.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant. JAMES COUPER, Treasurer. Newcastle, Sept. 16, 1828. 2-6t.

GENERAL REGISTER.

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

Dry Goods Merchants.

Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 50 market Street. William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. John W. Tatum, 82 Market street. James A. Sparks, 85 1/2 Market-st doors below the upper market.

Grocery Stores.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st. Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st. William M'Neal, 170 king st.

Merchant Tailors.

James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & I. Studham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel. Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts.

Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

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

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st. Charles Canby, 83 market st. George Jones, 25 market-st.

Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st. Emmer Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House. Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

Curriers.

James Webb, High, between Orange and

DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

VOL. II.] DEVOTED TO GENERAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MECHANISM, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND CURRENT NEWS. [No. 10.

Price of subscription \$2. In advance; \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

NOVEMBER 20, 1828.

Subscriptions will not be discontinued, unless arrears are paid up, and one month's notice given previous to the expiration of the current half year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
W. A. BENDIS, at
No. 81, Market Street, Wilmington, Del.



POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

Sweet Sabbath morn! from childhood's dimpled
prime,
I've loved to hail thy calm-renewing time;
Soft steal thy bells upon the pensive mind,
As mingled murmurs floating on the wind,
Telling of friends and times long winged away,
And blissful hopes harmonious with the day.
On thy still dawn, while holy music peals,
And far around the lingering echo steals,
What heart communes not with the day's re-
pose,
And bursts the thralldom of terrestrial woes?
Who in his temple gives to God a prayer,
Nor feels the majesty of Heaven is there?
The listening silence of the vaulted pile,
Where gathered hearts their homage breathe a
while,
The mingled burst of penitential sighs,
The choral incense swelling to the skies,
All raise the soul to energies sublime,
And bless the solemn sadness of the mind.
Emblem of Peace! upon the village plain
Thou darest a blessing to the toil-worn swain;
Soon as thy smiles thwart the upland play,
His bosom gladdens with the brightening day;
Humble and happy, to his lot resigned,
He feels the inward Sabbath of the mind.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

Not in the sky,
Where it was seen,
Nor on the white tops of the glistening wave,
Nor in the mansions of the hidden deep—
However green,
In its enamelled caves of mystery,—
Shall the bright watcher have
A play, nor once again, proud station keep.
Gone, gone!
Oh! never more to cheer
The mariner who holds his course alone,
On the Atlantic, thro' the weary night,
When the waves turn to watchers and do sleep,
Shall it appear.
With the sweet fixedness of certain light,
Shining upon the shut eye of the blue deep.
Oh! when the shepherd on Chaldaea's hills
Watching his flocks—
Shall look in vain for thy pale beam to come
And warn him home—
And fall asleep upon the sky-kiss'd rocks
How shall he wake when dewy silence fills
The scene, to wonder at the weight of night—
E'en tho' her blessed mellowness distills,
The quietude that never dwells with light.
Vain, vain!
O! less than vain, shall he look forth,
The sailor from his bark—
(How'er the North
Doth raise his certain lamp when tempests
lower)
To catch the light of the lost star again—
The weary hour,
Shall be to him more weary, when the dark
Falls to display the lone flame on her tower.

A strain—a mellow strain
Of parting music fill'd the earth and sky—
The stars lamenting in unborrowed pain,
That one of the selectest ones must die,
The brightest of their train!
Alas! it is the destiny—
The shortest lived are loveliest,
And like yon full orb shooting down the sky
Are always brightest when about to fly
From the lone spot they blest!

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

What is there sadd'ning in the Autumn leaves?
Have they that "green and yellow melancholy"
That the sweet poet speaks of? Had he seen
Our variegated woods, when first the frost
Turns into beauty all October's charms,
When the dead fever quits us, when the storms
Of the wild Equinox, with all its wet,
Have left the land as the first deluge left it,
With a bright bow of many colours, hung,
Upon the forest tops, he had not sigh'd.

The moon stays longest for the hunter now,
The trees cast down their fruitage, and the
blithe
And busy squirrel hoards his winter store,
And man enjoys the breeze that sweeps along
The bright blue sky above him, and that bends
Magnificently all the forest pride,
Or whispers through the evergreen, and asks,
What is there sadd'ning in the Autumn leaves?

ENGLISH FASHIONS

For October.

A Morning Dress.—A dress of gros de Naples,
the color, Egyptian sand. Two flounces sur-
round the border, falling over each other; the
sleeves of these flounces are cut in points, with

double ornament of narrow braiding of myrtle
green color. Over the upper flounce is an or-
nament of silk green, braiding, formed in chev-
rons crosswise. A belt of ribbon encircles the
waist, figured on a white ground, in chevrons of
green, corresponding with those of the upper
flounce. The sleeves en gigot, with a bracelet
of rubies, and gold at the wrist. A fichu peler-
ine of muslin, with the ends confined under the
sash; this fichu is elegantly embroidered be-
tween rows of lace set in full, and trimmed round
the edge with a broad lace, the throat surmounted
by a double French ruff. The bonnet is of the
same color as the dress, with a very full ruche at
the edge, and the crown ornamented with full
puffings of gros de Naples, the same as the bon-
net. The broad green strings are carefully
crossed in front. The shoes are of myrtle-green
kid.

Dinner Party Dress.—This dress is of Pahn-
rena, of a most beautiful yellow tint, between a
bright gold color and that called Apollo's hair.
The border of the skirt is trimmed with orna-
ments, set on flounce-wise, and forming, in full
flutings, alternate points; these are fastened
down to the dress, the other flutings stand full
out. This border has a most novel and beauti-
ful effect. The corsage is made plain, and
round the waist is a pointed zone. The tucker
is of broad blond, of a vandyck pattern, and falls
over the bust and shoulders. The sleeves are
short, and of the same color and material as the
dress; but over these are white sleeves of plain
tulle; they are a la Maria, and are confined in
the centre of that part of the arm which is a-
bove the elbow with a band of gold color. The
stiff guilette cuffs, are of the same color of the
dress; they are pointed a la Antique, and the
points edged with a quilting of narrow tulle.—
Bracelets worn next the hand, are of very broad
gold lace, and are clasped by a large emerald.—
A dress hat of crape or pink, constitutes the
head-dress. This hat is placed on one side, and
under that part of the brim which is elevated in
a full ornament of blond. The crown is adorned
also with blond and white plumes.

Evening Costume.—A dress of white gossamer
satin, with a very broad hem at the border of
the skirt, at the head of which was a splendid
wreath of embroidery in colored silks, intermix-
ed with gold. The body is made low, with a
collar-cape, en paladin, round the tucker part,
and edged by a ruche of blond tulle: the sleeves
short, cut in bias, and very full. The hair is ar-
ranged a la Grecque. A bandeau, which in
grand costume is of colored gems, crosses the
forehead, dividing the clustered curls on each
side of the face. The Grecian knot, or fonce, at
the back of the head, consists of many curls,
confined together at the base by strings of pearls.
The shoes are of white satin.

NOVEMBER.

"Sacred to musing is the Autumn eve,
And dear to tender thought. The Summer's
pride,
The gorgeous fields, and flowers of every tint,
Have mellow'd, and have wither'd. Silently,
Across the aspect of terrestrial things,
The chilling change hath pinion'd its wide
flight,
And all is alter'd."

The season comes, when tedious nights do
cool the earth, and frosts congeal the margin of
the shallow pool, and forests doff their withered
honors, and the yellowing herbage shrinks in
ripened decadence; and leaves accumulate in
bowers, thither borne by eddying gusts that
howl, portentous auguries of heavier blasts, and
storms and snows, far treasured in the skies, to
fall anon on skulking man. There is gray and
drowsy mist uprising from the chilly marsh, now
folding with its dewy veil successively the stub-
by grass, the creeping-vine, the sheaves of
grain, the lonely depopulated corn stalks, and
the heap of hay last cropped; it scales the barn's
high roof, the pine-tree's topmost limb, and even
yonder rugged precipice, whose aged brow
frowns sulkily upon the spreading fog like some
grim big wigged portrait on a tavern wall, mak-
ing wry faces at the foul virginian fume that
idle smokers do send up from shades below.

'Tis Autumn. Now farmers keep rare hol-
iday, and measure crops, and stubble glean, and
garner stores, and hoard supplies for homely use,
making provision large likewise for sheep and
cattle, swine and poultry, and the stranger that
shall happily come within his gates—that when
the cloud its fleecy grist shall drop, and snow
drifts pile across the traveller's way, and tem-
pest rend and rive the tangled woods, a refuge
and a sanctuary shall be found beside his hearth,
plenished with generous fuel, and around his
board, loaded with smoking cakes, with pump-
kin-pies in comfortable platters, broad and deep,
and cider sparkling briskly in scoured flagons,
and walnuts for the chimney corner when the
jokes are ripe and ready.

Now citizens prefer the sunny sidewalk, and
raminate on flannel, with here and there a
thought of Winter's wood. The school-boy, trudg-
ing forth at morn, by instinct blows his thumb,
whereon his satchel hangs, and meditates on
mittens. Now congregate in tribes the wander-
ing wild geese from the Northern lakes, and
wend their noisy courses above the ocean's edge,
away to Carolina's warm and dismal swamps—
and suffering mortals eke, disquietude with
phthisis, and rheumatic ails, do flock towards
the South, where balmy airs fall soothingly on
vexed lungs, and joints do plant grow where
Fahrenheit and zero hath no fellowship.

"Cold Winter is coming—all stript are the
groves.

The passage birds hasten away;
To the lovely blue South like the tourist he
roves,
And return like the sunshine in May."

Now wanes the year's space. There's not a
feathered minstrel left to sing the season's dirge;
nor doth a leaf of green remain amidst the
foliage that but yesterday inwarp'd yon grave un-
bragous, which even might serve to decorate
its tomb with all. Now flowers must grow in
artificial beds, and roses without fragrance flour-
ish in Miss Flora Pottinger's back parlor. Now,
folks begin to think. In August 'twas too
warm; too busy in September; but sober senti-
ments now cool the brain; and while the un-
fledged urchin cogitates on college, his grand-
sire gravely gets his will engraven, and certain
serious spinsters solemnly reflect, as evening
fingers in the lap of night, upon that awful sub-
ject, wedlock.

"Cold Winter is coming—ye delicate fair—
Take care when your hyson ye sip."

Drink it quick, and don't talk, lest he come un-
aware,
And turn it to ice on your lip."

Lo! Winter comes, indeed! Then—but 'tis
not wise to borrow evils in advance—anticipa-
tion holds no place in man's regard, when cir-
cumstances, full of fearful meaning, thrust
themselves within the farther verge of life's
too gloomy vista. Then let it come. And let
philosophy await the worst; be squalid poverty,
or cold indifference, or disease, or griefs do-
mestic, or a scanty doublet, or a cheerless
hearth, the unacceptable attendant. For Win-
ter also hath its hopes, its comforts and its joys.
Then nature sleeps to wake afresh in Spring's
sweet sunny morn, with vigor gathered in her
slumbers. Then social man puts forth his vir-
tues, and the widow's groan the orphan's tear,
the invalid's complaint, the beggar's prayer,
touch most effectually the soul of charity. Then
all the sons of toil, with wages in their chests,
the meed of honest industry, enjoy the harvest
of their labours, peruse the public prints, and
ever and anon adjust the Presidential question.

"Cold Winter is coming"—I've said so before—
It seems I've not much else to say;
Yes, Winter is coming, and God help the poor!
I wish it was going away!"

DEBT AND CREDIT.

I dislike the whole matter of debt and credit
—from my heart I dislike it; and think the man
who first invented a ledger, should be hung in
effigy, with his invention tied to his feet, that
his neck might support him and his works to-
gether. My reason for thus sweeping at the
whole system is, not that I believe it totally
useless, but that I believe it does more mischief
than good, produces more trouble than accom-
modation, and destroys more fortunes than it
creates honesty. These opinions are not of a
recent date with me: they are those upon which
I set out in early life, and as I grew older, I be-
came more and more confirmed in them; not
that I changed my practice, while I held fast my
professions, and got my fingers burned at last,
by thrusting my name in a day book. Nor did I
do this, because I could not see the evil effects
of credit around me, in every shape and form.—
And a visit to my old friend Timothy Coulter,
called the subject up so forcibly, that I concluded
to write a line on it. His last cow was sold
by the constable this morning for six dollars,
though she cost him sixteen, and they have not
left an ear of corn in his crib, or a bushel of rye
in his barn, much less any of his stock—it was
what is called the winding up a concern; and he
is now on his good behavior, for I heard one of
his creditors say, that if things did not go on very
straight, he would walk him off to the county
prison ship. Thus has ended Timothy's game
of debt and credit. When he first commenced
farming, he was as industrious and promising a
young man as was to be found; he worked day
and night, counted the cost, and pondered on the
purchase of every thing. For a year or two he
kept out of debt, lived comfortably, and made
money; every merchant that knew him was ready
to make a polite bow—each knew him as one of
your cash men, and liked his custom. The me-
chanic shook him by the hand, and begged his
company to dinner, hoping to get a job from
him; and even the lawyer, in contemplation of
his high character, tipped his beaver, as he pas-
sed him; with a sign as much as to say, "Tim,
you have more sense than half this world, but that is
no consolation to us.

By some fatality, however, Timothy found out
there was such a thing as credit. He began
soon to have many running accounts, and sel-
dom paid for what he got; it soon followed that
the inquiry, "Do I really want this article?" be-
fore he bought it, was neglected; then the price
was frequently not asked; then he began to be
careless about pay day; his accounts stood—he
disputed them when rendered—was sued, charg-
ed with cost, and perhaps ally with interest too,
and he became a money borrower before long,
but his friends, after a lawsuit had brought them
their money, were ready to pay. The same
face was played over and over, until now the
end of these things has come, and poor fellow
he is turned out in the wide world, without a
friend, save a wife, and six miserable babes.

I asked the constable for a sight of the ex-
ecution and he showed it to me. It was issued
by young Squire Bell, and I could not but re-
collect how different was the history of this
man to that of Timothy. Young Bell was a poor
boy—commenced this life with nothing but
health and a trade—but he adopted as a sacred
maxim, "pay as you go!" and he frequently told
me he found but little difficulty in sticking to
his text. The necessities of life are few and
industry secures them to every man; it is the
elegancies of life, that empties the purse—the
knick knacks of fashion—the gratification of
pride, and the indulgence of luxury, that make
a man poor. To guard against these, some res-
olution was necessary; and this resolution is
much strengthened and guarded by the habit of
paying for every article we buy at the time.—
If we do so, we shall seldom purchase what our
circumstances will not afford.

This was exactly the manner in which Jack
Bell proceeded. Habit strengthened by long
continuance and supported by reason, became
second nature. His business prospered; his old
purse became filled with Spanish dollars; all his
purchases being made for cash, were favorable;
and by always knowing how he stood with the
world, he avoided all derangement in his affairs.
He is now the Squire of a village, with good
property, a profitable business, and the respect
of all who know him.—Northern Star.

LIFE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

From Dr. Granville's Travels in Russia.

Although the practice of keeping open house
on a scale of such magnitude is completely a-
bolished at St. Petersburg at present, there are
still, as I have elsewhere observed, some
great families, who collect together numerous
parties every night, and to whom the facility of
introduction is nearly as great as in the case of
the late grand chamberlain. But St. Peters-
burg is undergoing in regard to the manner and
tone of its society, precisely the same change,
which every other capital in Europe has expe-
rienced, from show, number, and noise, to a taste-
ful arrangement of chaste ornaments and use-
ful furniture, a selection of a few persons and
quiet conversation. The midnight revelry and
the fancy dishes are only permitted on a few oc-
casions; when after a fatiguing succession of
dances, or the too protracted harmony of a mod-
ern concert, nature seems really to call for sup-

port. The practice of early supper, however
still prevails to some extent, even where a very
small circle has assembled. The hour at which
dinner is served is so much too early in general,
that another repast seems almost indispensable.
The bourgeoisie at St. Petersburg have their
parties and their amusements; and I understand
that they are equally hospitable on these oc-
casions. Some of the Russian merchants, who
have accumulated great wealth, are sumptu-
ously lodged, and will from time to time give grand
entertainments in their magnificent houses to a
vast concourse of people, when, perhaps, they
may be living on the humblest fare in the bo-
soms of their own families. A house of this de-
scription was pointed out to me in the Trot,
which belongs to a general dealer, named Pon-
omareff; and others, looking like palaces, in
several parts of the city, and said to be furnished
in the most splendid style, occupied by Boris-
soff and Hartichkoff, hemp and tallow merchants.
It is seldom that the society of these persons is
of that general nature to admit the introduction
of foreigners. The English and Russian mer-
chants, though on the best footing imaginable,
carry on no other intercourse beyond com-
mercial transactions. However the real Russian
merchant or man of business, is not unkind of
the pleasure of associating with his equals;
and even the most toilsome labor, or penurious
disposition leaves him some feeling for the pleas-
ures of society. The Burgher's Club is a proof
of this propensity. The Americans have a club
of their own; the English have also a club or
rather there is a club under that name, but into
which Germans, as well as Russians, are admit-
ted, and form a principal part of the members—
I was introduced to it by Dr. Leighton, and din-
ed there with him. The club consists of 350
members who are balloted for. Strangers to be
introduced must have their names entered every
day by one of the members, a regulation found
so inconvenient, that but few avail themselves
of this privilege. The house is commodious;
but the rooms are neither so well furnished nor
lighted up as in the clubs of London, or at Frank-
fort. Play is the principal source of amuse-
ment, but not to the total exclusion of more se-
rious and rational ways of passing the time.—
All the Russian and many of the foreign news-
papers, among which I observed the English
Courier, are taken in, together with some
monthly publications; but the collection of
books is trifling indeed. There is a regular
house dinner, a la Russe, every day, which is
much frequented. Another club, known by the
name of the Commercial club, is daily opened
for the admission of merchants and strangers on
the English Quay, in which the attendance and
the dinners, are said to be much superior. Some
of the English merchants who frequent this club
have formed a very select and valuable library,
principally of English books, both of reference
and general reading, which is placed under the
care of Mr. Moberly, a very well-informed mer-
cantile gentleman, partner of Mr. Anderson, the
"dozen" by seniority, and the most respected of
the English merchants at St. Petersburg. The
late Emperor Alexander, never passed this gen-
uine specimen of an old sterling English mer-
chant without stopping to speak to him. There
are a number of families among the population
at St. Petersburg, forming, as it were, a class
of society apart, which consist of free people,
who belong neither to the church, the nobility,
the public functionaries, nor to patented mer-
chants. It comprehends the gens de lettres, those
who are engaged in the exercise of the liberal
professions, and the artisans, and might be said
to bear some analogy to what in France was
called the tiers-etat. This class is not numerous,
nor does it possess much influence in society
at St. Petersburg. Still, among themselves
there is a cordial and gratifying intercourse kept
up, which frequently affords, as it did me more
than once, an opportunity of spending an hour
or two in the evening, among clever agreeable,
and well informed persons. This class is de-
signated in Russian by a particular name, which
I have forgotten.

[Communicated for the Delaware Advertiser.]

ESSAY

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE,

By WILLARD HALL, Esq.,

As read before the Academy of Natural Science,
of Wilmington.

[CONTINUED.]

The faculty of speech (language) distinguish-
es all the human race; wherever human beings
are, they possess it. The value and the won-
derful character of this faculty cannot be appre-
ciated without careful deliberation. It is difficult
to estimate it. It is not only the evidence of
mind, but it becomes an all powerful engine for
its improvement. In fact, it communicates a
new character, and opens a new world and gives
a new being to man. It has been ascribed to
special revelation, even by heathens. Those
who attribute it to human invention, admit it to
be one of the most wonderful efforts of mind.—
Yet the human race all have language.

I might add another circumstance distinguish-
ing the human race every where—the extreme
helplessness and long period of infancy.

Indeed the human race has never been mis-
taken or doubted. No traveller has ever had dif-
ficulty, or hesitation, however new, strange, or
barbarous the conditions of life, which he has
discovered, in distinguishing mankind. In no
instance has man been confounded with any other
animal; and in no case has any other animal
been mistaken for man. For even with respect
to the single hairy man of New Holland, men-
tioned by the traveller Collins, he says,—"that
but for the gift of speech, he might very well
have passed for the orang outang." This was
the single individual of our race in its lowest
state yet discovered, that gave occasion for this
remark, the amount of which is that even here
it was not possible to mistake man for any other
animal. That there is no possibility of mistaking
any other animal for man is also evident. For
although it has been stated that the orang out-
ang lights fires and broils fish, Malte Brun,
whose authority upon this subject is the best,
informs us, that "these accounts are not verified
by recent observers." In the New Edinburgh
Encyclopedia, the authority of which is of the
highest character, it is said, in respect to the or-
ang outang, "In short, from the conformation
of the os maxilla and the structure of the muscles,
as well as from the whole frame of the bones,
the creature was evidently not destined to walk
erect. I have many reasons, says Goldsmith, to
believe that the most perfect of the kind are
people like the rest of the quadruped creation,

and only owe their erect attitude to human edu-
cation." "Schouten, who mentions their edu-
cation, tells us that they are taken in traps, and
taught in the beginning to walk on their hind
legs, which certainly implies that in a state of
nature they run upon all fours. Add to this, that
when we examine the palms of their hands, and
the soles of their feet, we find both equally car-
nalous and beaten; a certain proof that both have
been equally used. In those hot countries
where the apes are known to reside, the soles of
the negroes feet, who go barefoot, are covered
with a skin above an inch thick, while their
hands are as soft as those of an European. Did
the apes walk in the same manner, the same
exercise would have furnished them with the
same advantages, which is not the case. Be-
sides all this, I have been assured by a very cred-
itable traveller, that these animals naturally run
in the woods on all fours, and when they are
taken, their hands are tied behind them, to
teach them to walk upright. This attitude they
learn after some time; and thus instructed,
they are sent to Europe to astonish the specta-
tore with their near approach to humanity,
while it is never considered how much has been
acquired in the savage schools of Benin and An-
gola."

We have thus cursorily noticed facts, which
are the same throughout the human race. The
same bodily structure—not a bone, a muscle, an
artery, a vein deficient or misplaced; not even a
finger nail wanting; and this structure won-
derful, indicating Infinite Wisdom. The same
mind—mind which is susceptible of the
greatest improvement; so that a mind in a
state of high cultivation is at an immeas-
urable distance from the same mind in a
state of barbarism—and yet the mental pow-
ers have been fully apparent in the lowest state
of depression, in which mankind has been dis-
covered—language or speech; a faculty or pow-
er, in contemplation of which we are lost in
wonder; a power, which brings mind—spirit—
to our bodily senses, which is the property of
mind, which exhibits mind—the means of inter-
course between mind and body, matter and spirit;
and which is the instrument of cultivating mind,
and works such astonishing effects upon mind—
all the human race possess it; and after this it
can scarcely be necessary to mention, although
in itself it is an important fact, peculiarly help-
less and long continued infancy distinguishes the
whole human race.

The question is then proposed, can we ac-
count for this agreement—for these facts—and
how?

Here, to have any certainty, we must contin-
ue the same process of enquiry; look to facts,
and not travel out of them. If we permit our-
selves to conjecture, we may as well adopt the
very philosophic conclusion of the candid mis-
sionary Dobrizhoffer, as any other, and suppose
that some of the beings called men, have dropped
from some other planet. It will scarcely be seriously
considered, that such conjectures, or any conjec-
tures, will promote any useful purpose. One
conjecture is as good as another. I cannot see
how it can be considered more candid, more
liberal, or more reasonable to suppose, that any
portion of the human race have dropped from
another planet where we have never seen them,
than to suppose that they have been produced
upon this earth, where we find them. However
the subject is important, and facts alone can
guide us. What facts have we?

We have the certain fact, that the human race
possess the power of reproduction; and that ev-
ery being born of this race in the course of na-
ture has the same bodily structure, the same
mind or rational intelligence, and the same pow-
er of speech or language; and is distinguished
by the same helplessness and protracted infancy,
as the parents—a being in all essential particu-
lars the same as the parents is produced.

We have another certain fact, this power of
reproduction is a means of multiplying the hu-
man race according to the regular course of na-
ture. It is certain, that through this power,
the human race does increase and multiply, and
spread over the earth. Observation establishes
the fact, that under favourable circumstances, a
population doubles in less than twenty-five years.
We have no historical information, we have no
ground to suppose, that there ever has been on
the earth a population so great, that it will not
be manifest, from plain mathematical calcula-
tion, it might have proceeded according to the
regular course of nature, under any circumstan-
ces, that have ever been related or conjectured,
from a single pair.

The conclusion from these facts appears to me
full and decisive. Upon the rule of philosophy,
it is unquestionable. This rule is, that when
you have discovered an adequate cause, enquiry
must end. Why? Because it is a maxim;
Nature does nothing in vain; an adequate real
cause must be the true cause. To search further,
is to wander from truth, and can lead to nothing
but error. But we may try it more argumen-
tatively.

We see over the earth a race of beings,
whom all distinguish by the same epithet—the
human race; and whom they, that deny they are
the same race of beings, are forced to call the
same; for so universal and unanimous is the as-
sent to the identity of this race, that there is no
language of distinction, and unless you call them
by the same appellation you will be unintelligi-
ble. This race of beings is of the same bodily
structure, (and that a very curious one); has
mental powers of the same character, and the
extraordinary faculty of speech; and is remark-
able for long protracted and feeble infancy.—
This race possesses the power of reproduction,
by which it is multiplied and countries are filled
and colonies or families either wander or are sent
away, and are spread over the earth. We see
before our eyes this process in operation: our
race dispersing themselves in all directions. As
long as we have a record of our race, we read
of their migrations; going about on the earth
and replenishing it. If sacred history is objec-
ted to, take profane history. If one author is
rejected as fabulous, select another. This fea-
ture is common to all history. We have them
the certain fact, proved by our own observation,
and by all history, how the human race have been
produced and multiplied, and spread over the
earth. We have no knowledge that they have
been produced or multiplied in any other way.
No historical record or tradition teaches us that
they have. The power of reproduction is a means
of multiplying the human species, and replen-
ishing the earth with them. It is the only means
of which we have any knowledge or information
of any kind whatever. Unless, therefore, we re-
ject the evidence of our own eyes, and the evidence

and, and adopt merely gratuitous con-
clusions, and upon the conclusion, that
over of reproduction is a means, and that
the only means, of multiplying the human
race, and this conducts them to a single

there any facts apposed to this conclu-

that mankind are scattered over the earth
not oppose it, for this is the natural conse-
quence of their increase. It was indeed once a
fact of surprise, how countries, separated
by extensive tracts of water, and
by barbarians, first became inhabited.
Modern discoveries leave no doubt of com-
munications, either through design or accident,
between countries in a very wide space separated
great distances of water. There is no doubt
the islands scattered over a space of eight
hundred miles in the great ocean, and called O-
ceania, are peopled by the Malay race, now ve-
lud barbarians, and who must at some time
traversed extensive tracts of ocean. In-
deed have occurred within the knowledge of
men showing the probability of this: "In
16, two canoes containing thirty persons, who
left Ancon, were thrown by contrary winds
on the island of Lanai, one of
the Philippines, a distance of 800 miles. In
17, two canoes, containing one 24, and 16
or 6 persons, men, women and children,
were drifted from the island Barroto, to the is-
land of Guam. Capt Cook found in the island of
Ated three inhabitants of Otaheite, who had
red in a similar manner, and the distance is
100 miles. The first idea of the Caroline is-
lands (situated in about 10 degrees S. lat. and
150 E. long.) "was conveyed to the Philippine
Islands" (50 E. long. 125). "by a family
of natives, who, intending to sail from one to an-
other of the same cluster of islands, were carried
by winds and currents." These accounts
taken from Mate Brun's Geography, which
claimed among the best authorities.
Difference in "states of civilization, of lan-
guage, of size, and of appearance, present no
obstacles to this conclusion. With respect to
different states of civilization, all nations have
passed through barbarism. For difference of lan-
guage, we know that different dialects of the
same language grow up in different districts of
the same countries, where they have different
dialects and habits to preserve it. Compare modern
English with Cicero or Virgil, modern Greek
with Chaucer, or modern with ancient Greek,
and we shall feel no surprise at finding different
languages among different nations, especially a-
mong different tribes of barbarians. As to dif-
ference of size and appearance, we have only to
look over any district of 1000 inhabitants, to be
satisfied on this subject. The wonder is not at
difference in these respects. Wonder is felt,
however we find two men or women of the
same size or appearance. I have never heard of
two cases, in which two human beings could
not with perfect certainty be distinguished from
each other by any one. We know the ruin,
but lately resulted to an honest man in New-
York, from another's counterfeiting his appear-
ance. And such is the assurance upon this sub-
ject, that a man clearly innocent, with difficulty
maintained himself in opposition to testimony
grounded on appearance. All these differences
are in particulars which we see every day, and
in every place varying, and in respect to which
variety is evidently connected with the consti-
tution of our nature. It is unnecessary and use-
less to attempt to account for this variety on the
ground of food, climate, occupation, or other
cause. It exists every where, under all circum-
stances, and it is a feature in the character of our
race.

The objections to the conclusion, that the hu-
man race are descended from the same parents,
mainly relied upon are two—
First—An objection said to arise from ana-
logy. Thus we discover in different re-
gions and climates animals, birds, vegeta-
bles and minerals peculiar to them, and to
be found nowhere else. It seems equally
reasonable, that men should be formed for
countries and climates, having constitutions
peculiar to them, or best adapted to them,
and of course not so well adapted to others.
If so, men must be formed with a view to
the country and climate, where they are
placed, and of course all cannot descend
from the same parents.

So far as this reasoning is analogical, we
are bound to reject it upon an established
philosophical principle, that we are not per-
mitted to reason from resemblances, when
we have identities in our power. Why rea-
son from the properties of beasts, birds, ve-
getables and minerals, to determine the
properties of man, when you have man him-
self and can examine him? We know, that
there are animals peculiar to the torrid, and
animals peculiar to the frigid zone. We
know too that they are of different bodily
structures. We know, that they pass not
from their proper region, unless removed
by force, and when removed, they droop
and languish. Animals have their peculiar
food, and wherever they are, can eat no o-
ther.

How is it with man? Has the man of the
torrid zone a bodily structure differing from
the man of the temperate or frigid zone?
We have seen the bodily structure is the
same. Man lives in every climate, and pur-
suing business or pleasure, at his own will,
travels the earth. He eats all kinds of
food. Wherever you find him, you find him
in motion. On the land, he is extending
further and further into the interior. By
the ocean, you find him constructing means
to move upon its bosom. Even the Oceanic
natives have canoes. The inhabitants of
the Marian Islands, in Eastern Oceania,
have small vessels called proas, which have
been considered as models of naval archi-
tecture; and several islanders of the great
ocean, by joining two of their boats construct
a vessel, which that masterly seaman, Sir
Sidney Smith, thought worthy of being imi-
tated and introduced into the navies of Eu-
rope. Nations are filled and throw off their
population—not into a region or climate of
the same peculiarities merely—but one col-
ony you will find in the frigid, and one in
the torrid zone, and man, wherever he goes,
flourishes. He is soon acclimated. This to
a considerable extent, we see before our
own eyes. We can read no history without
reading it. Every traveller is a witness to
prove it. We cannot escape from the fact,
that man's region is the globe. The only
reason, therefore, why there should be dif-
ferent species, are not applicable. The bodily
structure is the same in all places, and man,
by constitution and disposition, is formed to
occupy the earth. Its vegetables, its ani-
mals, its birds, its fish, with few exceptions
having no connection with place or climate
are his food. He can live on any of them.
None of them are indispensable. What is
food for the human race anywhere is food
for them everywhere. The comparison of
man therefore with animals peculiar to cer-
tain regions, is a strong argument for the
unity of the human species; for there is no

such peculiarity in respect to him. There
needs man but of one species; for he is formed
for the whole globe, calculated, to
go into every, and to live in any, part of it.
None prove this more fully, than our own
countrymen.

"The climate of New-Holland is particu-
larly noxious to European fruits, as most of
those introduced have speedily perished." But
we know that this climate is not particu-
larly noxious to European man; and that
the colony planted there, although it has
great moral disadvantages to contend
with, flourishes.

To be continued.

INDIAN MESSAGE

Below our readers will find a great literary
curiosity,—not only a literary but a po-
litical curiosity,—no less than an extract
from a Message of the principal chiefs of
the Cherokee Nation of Indians to the Leg-
islature of that nation. The Message is
the first, we believe, of the kind ever writ-
ten and treats of the affairs of the govern-
ment and its internal and external relations,
in a style, both for intelligence and elegance
of diction, by no means inferior to that of
the Governors of the United States. Indeed
there are many of our Governors, far inferi-
or in style, and even in matter, to this Indi-
an message. We have selected that part
of the message which relates to the claims
of Georgia on the Cherokee lands—if the
rulers of Georgia can refute, the arguments
of this message we should be glad to see the
refutation. Georgia will probably not un-
derstand this task; but resort to the more
summary mode, of protesting against the
constitution and government of the Chero-
kees, out of which this message has grown,
and to the force of power, for the establish-
ment of its claims. The Message is pub-
lished in the New Echota Gazette, in the
Cherokee nation.—Balt. Pat.

Extract from the MESSAGE of the Prin-
cipal Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to the
General Council.

To the Members of the Committee and Council,
in General Council convened.

The circumstances of our Government
assuming a new character under a constitu-
tional form, and on the principles of republi-
canism, has, in some degree, excited the
sensations of the public characters of Geo-
rgia, and it is sincerely to be regretted that
this excitement should have been manifest-
ed by such glaring expression of hostility
to our true interests. By the adoption of the
Constitution, our relation to the United
States, as recognized by existing Treaties,
is not in the least degree affected; but, on
the contrary, this improvement in our govern-
ment is strictly in accordance with the
recommendation, views, and wishes of the
great Washington, under whose auspicious
administration our Treaties of peace, friend-
ship, and protection, were made, and whose
policy in regard to Indian civilization, has
been strictly pursued by the subsequent ad-
ministrations.

The pretended claim of Georgia to a por-
tion of our lands, is alleged on the follow-
ing principles. First, by discovery; second-
ly, by conquest; thirdly, by compact.

We shall endeavor briefly to elucidate the
character of this claim. In the first place,
the Europeans, by the skill and enterprise
of their navigators, discovered this vast con-
tinent, and found it inhabited exclusively by
Indians of various tribes, and by a pacific
courage and designing stratagems, the ab-
original proprietors were induced to permit
a people from a foreign clime to plant col-
onies, and without consent or knowledge of
the native lords, a potentate of England,
whose eyes never saw, whose purse never
purchased, and whose sword never conquered
the soil we inhabit, presumed to issue a
parchment called a "Charter," to the col-
ony of Georgia, in which its boundary was
set forth, including a great extent of coun-
try inhabited by the Cherokees and other
Indian Nations.

Secondly, after a lapse of many years,
when the population of their colonies had
become strong, they revolted against their
sovereign, and by success of arms, estab-
lished an independent government, under the
name of "the United States." It is further
alleged that the Cherokee Nation prosecuted
a war at the same time against the Colonies.

Thirdly, Several years after the treaties
of peace and friendship, and protection,
which took place between the United States
and the Cherokee Nation, and by which the
faith of the United States was solemnly
pledged to guarantee to the Cherokee Na-
tion forever, a title to their lands, a com-
pact was entered into between the United
States and the state of Georgia, by which
the United States promised to purchase for
the use of Georgia certain lands belonging
to the Cherokee Nation, so soon as it could
be done on reasonable and peaceable terms.

Thus stands the naked claim of Georgia,
to a portion of our lands. The claim ad-
vanced under the plea of discovery, is pre-
posterous. Our ancestors from time im-
morial possessed the country, not by a
"Charter" from the hand of a mortal King,
who had no right to grant it, but by the Will
of the King of Kings, who created all things
and liveth for ever and ever.

The claim advanced under the second
head, or the ground of conquest; is no less
futile than the first; even admitting that
the Cherokees waged a war with the colonies,
at the time they fought for their independ-
ence. The Cherokees took a part in the
war only as the allies of Great Britain, and
not as her subjects, being an Independent
Nation, over whose lands she exercised no
rights of jurisdiction; therefore, nothing
could be claimed from them, in regard to
their lands, by the conqueror over the rights
of Great Britain. At the termination of the
war, the United States negotiated with the
Cherokees on the terms of peace as an In-
dependent Nation, and since the close of
that war, other wars took place, and at
their terminations other treaties were made;
and in no one stipulation can there be found
a single idea that our title to the soil has
been forfeited or claimed as the terms of
peace; but, to the contrary, we discover
that the United States solemnly pledged
their faith that our title should be guaran-
teed to our nation forever.

The third pretension is extremely lame.
The United States enters into a compact
with Georgia that they will purchase cer-
tain lands, which belong to us, for Georgia,
so soon as they can do it, on peaceable and
reasonable terms. The promise was made
on the part of the United States without
knowing whether this Nation would even
consent to dispose of those lands on any

ing a party in the compact, their title can-
not be affected in the slightest degree. It
appears astonishingly unreasonable that all
those hard denunciations which have been
unparaphrased lavished against our sacred
rights and interests, by interested politicians,
have arose from no other circumstance
than our honest refusal to sell to the United
States lands for the fulfilment of their com-
pact with Georgia. Although our views
and condition may be misrepresented—al-
though we may be estimated with the ap-
pellation of "Nabobs," and should be pre-
sented as ruling with an "Iron rod," and
"grinding down into dust, the wretched and
abject mass" of our citizen; and although
we may be called avaricious for refusing to
sell our lands, we could not be diverted
from the path of rectitude. In all our inter-
course with our neighboring white breth-
ren, we would endeavor to cultivate the
utmost harmony and good understanding;
by strictly observing the relations which we
sustain to the United States.

Owing to the various misrepresentations
respecting us, we have been frequently called
upon to make a treaty of cession; and
under the hope of succeeding with us, a
treaty has been entered into by the United
States, with that portion of the Cherokees
who have absolved themselves from all con-
nection with us, by removing west of the
Mississippi, and establishing themselves
there as a distinct community, stipulating
that all those Cherokees residing east of
the Mississippi, who will consent to emi-
grate west of that river, shall receive a
bounty consisting of a rifle gun, a blanket,
a steel trap, a brass kettle and five pounds of
tobacco. Such are the temptations offered
to induce us to leave our friends, our rela-
tives, our houses, our cultivated farms, our
country, and every thing endeared to us by
the progress of civilization—for what?—To
tread the barren wild and dreary waste on
the confines of the Rocky Mountains, with
these necessary accoutrements and appen-
dages of the hunter on our backs, in pursuit
of the Buffalo and other wild animals. With
the view of carrying this burlesque on our
happiness into effect, the United States
Agent for this Nation has been instructed
by the Secretary of War to visit us at our
fire-sides, accompanied by James Rogers
and Thomas Maw, two of the Cherokees
residing west of the Mississippi, and who
composed a part of the Chiefs that negoti-
ated the late Treaty. This extraordinary
movement has been made, though without
any effect; and we are happy to state, that
our citizens generally have treated the Agent
and his associates with civility, and
have with great propriety restrained their
indignant feelings from committing any vi-
olence, on the persons of the two Arkansas
Chiefs, for the indignity offered by the de-
sign of their visit. We would recommend
you as the immediate representatives of the
people, to submit a respectful memorial to
the Congress of the United States, expres-
sive of the true sentiments of the people, re-
specting their situation, and praying that
measures may be adopted on the part of the
United States for the adjustment of their
compact with the state of Georgia, other-
wise than to anticipate any further cession
of land from this nation.

WILLIAM HICKS,
JOHN ROSS.

New Echota, C. N. Oct. 12, 1828.

CONSPIRACY IN COLOMBIA.

NEW YORK.—The packet brig Tam-
pico arrived on Saturday week, from Car-
thagena, having sailed on the 17th ult. She
has brought information of an attempt hav-
ing been made to assassinate Bolivar, who
narrowly escaped being murdered in his
palace, and concealed himself under a bridge
for three hours, until his troops defeated
the conspirators.

The private letters assert that Santander
and Padilla were at the head of the con-
spiracy—that their object, besides the death of
Bolivar, was the elevation of the former to
the Presidency. That great many arrests,
and some executions, had already taken
place.

A letter from Carthagena of the 13th
ult says, "A few persons here have been
arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of
having been concerned in the conspiracy."

[From the Bogota Gazette, Sept. 28.]

CONSPIRACY AGAINST COLOMBIA AND THE LIBERATOR.

Those who for some time past had meditated
the destruction of the Republic and its
guardian, effected a most atrocious attempt
in the night of the 25th inst. The garrison
of this city consisted of the first squadron
of the horse grenadiers, the battalion of Var-
gas, and a brigade of artillery. The con-
spirators succeeded to bribe this brigade; and
to make it the nucleus of their operations.
In pursuance of their plans which had been
concerted in a secret meeting held at 8
o'clock of the same evening, a part of the
artillery was to attack the palace, another
part the barracks of Vargas, and another
the granadiers. Those intended to attack
Vargas were to be subdivided, and to liber-
ate Gen. Padilla, in order to place him at
the head of this paracidal undertaking.

In consideration of the distance, as well
as of its own importance, it was deter-
mined to begin by storming the Palace. This
was done by the commanding officers (Comen-
dantes) Carrizo, Horment, Florentino Gon-
zales, Captain Lopez, and Wenasalo Quila-
var, who conducted and led the assassins.
Horment himself mortally wounded three
sentinels, and accompanied by the others
he ascended the upper apartments, where,
notwithstanding this, young Lieut. Andres
Harra, orderly officer of the Liberator,
fought with signal valour until he was dis-
abled by the cut of a sabre in his right hand.

The assassins succeeded to penetrate into
the cabinet of His Excellency, who came
out to meet them; but being alone against
all the conspirators, he prepared to defend
himself in his own cabinet, and when it was
found impossible to hold out any longer, he
sallied forth from a balcony into the street,
and reached the barracks of Vargas.

Another letter in the Gazette says Bolivar
made his escape by a back window, and be-
ing followed by some armed men, he got un-
der a bridge, where he remained up to the
middle in water till they had passed. It
was lucky for him, as it was the artillery
crying out, "Muerte a tiranismo Bolivar!"
—Hearing the cry of "Viva el Libertador!"
in the square, he ran there, and found it
occupied by his friends, the Volcan. Col.
Ferguson was shot thro' the heart, in at-
tempting to repel the attack made by the
assassins on the palace. Col. Bolivar (who

ed in the same way by a party who broke
into the house where he was.

The ball held out to the soldiery who
were of this faction, was the plunder of the
British house, if they succeeded.

Bolivar has rewarded the regiment which
defended the palace and dispersed the con-
spirators, by giving them 20,000 dollars, and
promoting their commander, Lieut. Col.
Whittle (one of his aids) to a full Colonel.

"The last time I dined with Dean Swift,
which was about three years before he fell
into that distemper, which totally deprived
him of his understanding, I observed that
he was affected by the wine which he drank,
about a pint of claret. The next morning
as we were walking in the garden, he com-
plained much of his head, when I took the
liberty to tell him, (for I sincerely loved
him) that I was afraid he drank too much
wine. He was a little startled, and answered,
"that as to his drinking, he had always
considered himself a very temperate man;
for he never exceeded the quantity which
his physician allowed, and prescribed him.
Now his physician never drank less than
two bottles after his dinner."—Kings Anec.

So it is—Ask a man who is found of
brandy, what is most beneficial for your
health, and he will refer you to good old
French brandy. And when your body has
become like a swill-tub and your face like a
bladder, then the brandy doctor will tell you
how healthy you are. Too many persuade
themselves that nature requires artificial
stimulants; and but very few awake from
this delusion till it is too late to escape from
the misery and wretchedness that is the con-
sistent portion of the drunkard. Dr. King re-
marks, "a man who has contracted the per-
nicious habit of drinking drams, is conscious
that he is taking a slow poison, and therefore
he will never own it either to his friend or
his physician, though it is visible to all his
acquaintance."

In connection with this, he tells another
anecdote at the expense of Pope. Dr. King
says that he dined with Pope at Earl of Bur-
lington's, and that after the first course Pope
grew sick and went out of the room. When
dinner was ended and the cloth removed,
the party went to see Pope, who had been
throwing up and was very pale. King told
him that he wanted a dram, at which he
expressed great resentment, and said he
would not taste any spirits; but a large glass
being brought to him, he drank it all in less
than half an hour. Dr. King says that his
frame of body did not promise long life; but
he certainly hastened his death by feeding
on high seasoned dishes, and drinking spirits.

A lady, a few days ago, says the Wash-
ington Chronicle, in passing rapidly round
the base of the sky-light on the dome of the
grand rotunda of the Capitol, suddenly fell
upon the glass frame, broke through one of
the panes, and was fortunately stopped in
her descent by the narrowness of the aper-
ture, and the extension of her arms. She
remained suspended in that position for sev-
eral minutes, 130 feet above a floor paved
with stone, till one of the attendants came
to her assistance, her companions being too
much petrified to give her any aid. We
trust this will be a warning to those whose
curiosity may lead them to that splendid
but dangerous apex.

Mr. Ball, of Newport, speaking of the
General Assembly of Rhode Island, upon
the affairs of the remnant of a Narraganset
tribe of Indians, mentioned the curious his-
torical fact that the late king of the Nar-
ragansets, voluntarily transferred his right of
sovereignty to the legislature of that State
by Will, and expressly placed his people
under its protection.

Singular Suicide.—A boy, about 14 years
of age, named Anthony Clayton, who was
employed in the factory of Mr. R. Hunt, of
New Mills, near Manchester, committed
unintentional suicide, by trying an experi-
ment to ascertain the sensation produced by
temporary strangulation. The boy was of a
curious and inquisitive disposition, and
had made two experiments of the same kind
before.

Coolerstown, N. Y. Nov. 10.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday, the
2d inst, David M'Ilvann, his son, and son-in-
law, Elias Barnum, were drowned in the
lake in the town of Harpersfield, about a
mile south of the Charlotte river. The cir-
cumstances were as follows: The father and
son went about six miles to see their daugh-
ter and sister, Mrs. Barnum, who lived near
the lake, and after taking some refresh-
ment, the father and son, with the husband
of Mrs. B. went to the lake and embarked
on board an old skiff, which being quite rot-
ten, broke and let them in. The father was
drowned on the spot, and Mr. Barnum swam
with his brother-in-law fast hold of him,
till the shore was nearly obtained, when
from exhaustion, they both sank to rise no
more.

Windsor, Vt. Nov. 1.

Singular Circumstance.—It was related
to us, a day or two since, by a person of un-
questionable veracity, that while a party
were engaged, upon the 5th ult. near the
village of Rutland, in this State, in firing at
a pumpkin for a mark, a ball passed the ob-
ject, and after going 81 rods, as ascertained
by measuring, entered the mouth of a Mr.
Strong who was standing in the range of the
gun, knocked in two of his teeth, and lodg-
ed in the passage of his throat. The ball
was, with some difficulty, extracted by Dr.
Cleaveland, of Rutland, leaving the subject
of this unwelcome intrusion "more scared
than hurt," although some slight inflamma-
tion of the mouth and throat were experi-
enced for a few days. The mark was 60
feet higher than the spot on which Mr. S.
stood.

In a late French paper it is stated that a
man named Granchart, was put into the pil-
lory at Dijon on the 12th September last,
and who was also condemned to hard labour
for having committed two thousand two
hundred and forty-three forgeries, in the
exercise of his functions as a custom house
officer. If all these forgeries were commit-
ted within one year, he must have commit-
ted at the rate of thirteen in every two days,
Sundays included.

Gen. Thomas Pinckney, full of years and
honors, is no more. He died in Charleston,
on Sunday week, after an illness of several

The following article from the Boston Ga-
zette, contains the Turkish account of the
storm from Choumla on the night of August
26.

From Smyrna.—We have received an of-
ficial bulletin of the Ottoman Army, by the
politeness of a gentleman who came passen-
ger in the brig Wizard, Capt. Alexander,
arrived from Smyrna. It is dated Choum-
la, Aug. 26th, [received at Constantinople,
Sept. 1.] and relates to the general attack
made on the night of the 26th by the Seras-
sars, under the command of the advanced
Lieut. Aga Pacha, upon the advanced
Russian entrenchments, which embosomed
the communications on the road from Chou-
mla to Constantinople. The Turkish
troops marched in three divisions, the first
under Halli-Rifast Pacha, was directed to
attack the works at Stamdja—the second
division was ordered against the fortifications
at Djengialick—and the third under Ali-
Pacha, attacked the entrenchments at Este-
Stamboul. They marched in profound si-
lence at one o'clock in the morning. The
first attack surprised the garrison, who were
cut to pieces within their lines. Six pieces
of cannon, and six ammunition wagons,
were taken, and sent towards Choumla.
The Russians attempted to retake this posi-
tion, without success, and after three as-
saults it was left in the hands of the Otto-
mans. The second attack of the Turks suc-
ceeded, after an obstinate resistance from
four regiments of Russians—some portions
only of whom were able to escape from the
common disaster. The Turks took one
piece of artillery, and three caissons. The
Russian garrison of Este Stamboul did not
wait for the attack, but retreated to head
quarters after destroying their entrench-
ments. Thus, says the Bulletin, the three
points which the enemy had been fortifying
for more than a month, and which he con-
sidered essential to the ulterior attack upon
the camp at Choumla, were taken and oc-
cupied by the Ottoman troops. This success
entirely re-established the communication
between Choumla and Constantinople.—
The enemy have experienced a loss of sev-
eral Generals, and a number of other offi-
cers. The Russian army after this serious
check, have concentrated, having burned
their advance fortifications.

A Highland Breakfast.—As a Highland-
er was the other day in this quarter, Alton,
making a round of visitation to some of his
countrymen, he availed himself of the kind-
ness of one of them to breakfast with him.
He drank twenty cups of tea, and ate three
salt herrings, and a sixpenny loaf, all which
(to prevent any troublesome grumbling) he
finished with three glasses of the mountain
dew, observing, at the same time, "that it
was very good to be Lowland." He took
his leave, saying that he would visit him
again on his return from seeing his friends
in Edinburgh.—Stirling Journal.

O'Connell's Tower.—The peasantry of the
county of Clare have erected a solid conical
tower of stones and sods on the highest
hill in that county, and christened it "O'-
Connell's Tower." It is about twenty feet
high, and 15 feet around the base.—Dunlin
Register.

We perceive a number of papers have copied
from the "Doylston Express" the death of
the Hon. S. D. IRONM. There was such a
rumor in this place on Monday last, but Mr.
Ingham is yet living, and from the last accounts,
we are happy to state, is in a favorable way for
recovering. He has been dangerously ill for
a few days, and at one time we believe his life
was despaired of—from which circumstance, proba-
bly the report of his decease originated.

Bucks County Intelligencer.

"Fruits of the Tariff."—The ship Meri-
dian, arrived at Baltimore, on Wednesday,
from Chile, with a cargo of copper, in pigs,
for the supply of our great manufactories,
and 500,000 dollars in specie for the comfort
of our merchants—chiefly the product of
American manufactures exported.—Niles
Register.

Duff Green and Russell Jarvis have si-
lently parted company. The Telegraph
has branded on its front the name of Duff
Green alone.

We learn from Monmouth county, N. J.
that a man by the name of Fleming, at
Colt's Neck, cruelly murdered his wife the
week before last, and afterwards cut his
own throat.—The fruits of intemperance.

New York Canal Revenue.—It is stated
in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the
amount of toll paid this year up to the first
day of November, to the collector at Alba-
ny, is \$142,823.

Persons can now travel, by the ordinary means
of conveyance, from New-York city to Detroit,
a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles in
four days and a half!

Stephen Patch, Esq. of Lincoln, Mass. raised
this year, a "Scarcity Beet" which weighed 13
pounds, was 24 inches in circumference and 19
inches long.

A gentleman named Tellare, recently died in
England, and left 160,000, to public charities.
We learn with sincere regret that the small
pox prevails to a very considerable extent, in
Pittsburgh. Four persons have died of the loath-
some disease, and nearly thirty others are infected
with it. It was introduced by a negro slave
left there by his master.

The following languages are spoken in Amer-
ica: 11,647,000 persons speak English; 10,534,
000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Por-
tuguese; 1,234,000 French; 216,000 Dutch, Dan-
ish, and Swedish.

Mr. Israel Cole, a substantial farmer of North
Adams, Mass. has made 16,000 pounds of cheese
from the milk of 28 cows during the present
season. He gives his cows daily, the whey mixed
with meal.

A recent traveller on the continent states that
he met at Pavia with an Italian gentleman, who
in a conversation about England, remarked,—
"that it must be a high gratification to walk
down to the sea shore, and to look across the
sea at Gibraltar, and to reflect that it belongs to
the English."

The State of Tennessee has lands to the value of \$160,000, and cash in stock to the amount of \$125,000 for the support of Common Schools, besides large sums for Colleges and Academies.

The American Insurance Company of New York has just declared a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT, or the last six months!

An Imposter, pretending to be a Turk, and styling himself Almourad Ali, has been hoaxing the good people of Williamstown, Mass.

Mr. Solomon Hosford, of Canton Conn. has succeeded in raising about a pound of cotton. The specimen which he has exhibited is said to be very beautiful.

The report of deaths last week in New-York, embraced 122 persons—viz. 38 men, 18 women, 35 boys, and 30 girls—42 of whom died of consumption, and 11 still-born.

It is calculated by a writer in the Boston Evening Bulletin, that Blacking to the amount of 2,000,000 of Dollars is annually imported from England to the United States, mostly labelled "Day & Martin."

It is stated, that Mr. J. S. Stevenson of Pittsburgh, is to contend the legality of the election of Judge Walker for the next Congress.

About 40,000 votes were polled in last electoral election in Maine, more than that State ever gave before.

Twenty convicts have lately been released from confinement in Rhode Island, and again let loose to commit new depredations—having served out the time of their imprisonment. Six of them have been banished.

On that State. Look out! A holy accident happened on the 1st of a Melrose, teaching establishment near Utica, N. Y. owned by Messrs. Marshalls. A young man, named Peter Doney, of Warwick Eng. was riding on the 22, accidentally fell into the centre of the wheel during its rapid revolution, and was instantly crushed and torn to pieces.

Of the 255 students (undergraduate) at the College in Cambridge, Mass., eight belong to Boston.

Mr. Moser Swain, of Marlborough, raised 888 Castor Oil Beans from one stalk, which he transplanted.

In Jasper county, Georgia, a number of peaches were raised last season, which weighed two lbs. each.

Among the pupils who have obtained prizes this year in the different colleges of Paris, are Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, Mulattoes, one Persian and one South American negro.

The turnpike roads of England, are above 20,000 miles in length, and upwards of a million sterling is annually expended in their repair and maintenance.

The merchants of Lee, Ms. have agreed not to sell spirituous liquors from the 15th of Nov. next, to the 15th of May following, when they are to make report.

The Miners Bank at Pottsville, Pa., has commenced business.

The Journal des Debates contains some remarks upon the Russian campaign. The Editor seems prepared to expect that the Russian arms will not, eventually, be more successful in Turkey, than the efforts of Buonaparte were in Spain.

The Journal of Geneva, of Oct. 2, announces that Mr. Cooper, the American Novelist, has been several days in that city.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Washington City, dated Sept. 10, 1828.

"You will have learnt, by the public papers, the manly resistance the Turks made against the Russians, although, as far as I know, there is not a newspaper printed in Europe or America disposed to do them justice. Such devotion to country as the Turks present, I have neither seen, heard, or read of. The roads leading to Constantinople are filled with men, who have left their homes with their guns on their shoulders, and without any of the long list of excitements generally used to warm the patriotic feelings of other people, going to meet in deadly fight, their implacable enemies. Until they arrive at the Turkish camp, they are of no expense to government, and then only a miserable ration of bread and rice. Such people may be beat and beat again, but never can be conquered. Should the Sultan wish a million of men, he has only to say so, and he will have many more. The Russians have advanced as far as Shumla, where they seem to have found their graves. After a loss, since the beginning of the campaign, estimated at 80,000 men, the force they brought before the place, was not sufficient to attack it. The Emperor returned to Russia to hasten on reinforcements. The troops left fortified themselves on the 26th ult. The Turks attacked them at midnight, and carried at the point of their bayonet all their works, and after losing 15,000 men, in a battle fought man to man, they have been forced to retreat upwards of 20 miles. Varna has been attacked by the land and sea force, as yet unsuccessfully. The place is badly fortified, but the garrison amounts to 40,000 men, and other troops are rapidly moving in that direction. Without the possession of Varna, there will be no security for the provisions sent the Russians by sea.

In the Morea, Ibrahim Pacha has remained until now, going where he pleased. The Greeks, with their European officers, supplied with money, food, and clothing, by all Europe and America, have not been able to make the least impression on him, nor have the efforts of some fifty vessels of war to starve him out by preventing supplies being sent him, been more successful. Ibrahim's words have been found true, when he said,—"So long as I have money, and there remain Greeks in the Morea, I shall not want for provisions. I have been even told that some American flour sent to the poor Greeks of Minia, was by them sold to Ibrahim at Navarino. The French have just landed 9000 men. There is one thing the Allies cannot do, with the Sultan to help them, and that is to establish an independent government. I have seen Ibrahim with 15 or 18,000 men, keep possession of the Morea, prevented from getting supplied by European ships of war, and from receiving reinforcements in the consequence of the Russian war, yet, without the help of European troops, as well as all other kinds of assistance, they were not able to oblige him to evacuate the Morea. There is one thing they can do. By the employment of a considerable naval and military force, and that at a great expense, establish a government, and call it an Independent Greek Government.

Notwithstanding the immense number of men going to the war, the public tranquillity has not for one moment been interrupted, and European travellers, from Constantinople, meeting by day and night, in no one instance have ever been insulted—every thing is carried on in the most quiet and orderly manner."

From the New-York Advocate.

Mr. Monroe.—It appears by an address which the citizens of Albemarle (Vt.) have made to the public, that the final blow has been struck upon the property of Mr. Monroe, and that in consequence, houseless and penniless, he has left that neighborhood, and we suppose the State. We have for some time understood that this result was inevitable, and that he would be obliged to leave a place which has been his residence for fifty years. It is not therefore improbable that he has or may become a resident of some other place.

daughters, married to Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. The late neighbors of Mr. Monroe in Albemarle evince a generous friendship, and sympathy for their venerable friend, and have not seen without efforts to arrest it, the calamity which has separated Mr. Monroe from them. They have made a strong appeal to the citizens of that section, as well as our country generally, accompanied with minute and interesting facts, showing the pecuniary sacrifices made by Mr. Monroe, during half a century of public service at home and abroad. It is yet the object and the hope of the citizens of Albemarle, that Legislative aid will be extended in a case fraught with so much personal hardship, not in the way of a grant or pension, but as a remuneration for losses actually sustained by Mr. Monroe, while in public employ. Of the validity of these claims upon the Government, or in relation to them in any wise, we are not prepared to say any thing, other than that it must be the wish of every generous heart to see them examined promptly, and interpreted most liberally and kindly. Venerating as we do, all that devoted race of revolutionary patriots of whom Mr. Monroe is among the last, we are anxious that amid the general prosperity and the universal happiness diffused by their labors, their last days should be their best days. As New-Yorkers too, we cannot but be affected with the spectacle of an aged patriot leaving his native and beloved state, and coming among us for bread. "An old man broken with the storms of State, has come to lay his bones among you!"

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MONROE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1828.

Flour and Grain.—The price of flour and grain, which last week experienced a change and began gradually to fall, has again taken a rise, in consequence of late advices from Europe, which are to the 11th October.

White wheat is now bringing at the Brandywine Mills \$1 73 per bushel—Red do. \$1 70. Superfine Flour per barrel \$9.—Family do. \$9 25 \$4 50. Indian Corn, old, 60 per bushel—Rye 1 cent.

New Philadelphia, on Monday, small quantities of flour were sold as high as \$9 50 and \$10, but generally at 9 notwithstanding the anticipations caused by the news from Europe, received on Sunday. On Tuesday no sales were made, although the article was firmly held at \$9.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday last states that early on Monday morning before the news was generally known, a sale of Howard's Flour from store was made at \$7 75; but as soon as the intelligence was promulgated, a rise took place, and sales were subsequently made from stores at \$8, \$8 25, \$8 50, and \$9 per barrel, cash. The sales from the stores were chiefly at \$8 50, and were generally effected as early as ten o'clock in the morning, when further transactions were suspended, and higher prices asked. The sale at \$9 was for a lot of 200 barrels. The wagon price commenced on Monday at \$8, and was run up to \$8 50; at the latter price a number of loads were taken. In the afternoon, offers were made for several loads at \$8 75, and refused. In City Mills Flour there were no transactions. Small parcels of Susquehanna Flour continued to arrive in market.

Sales of Corn Meal were made on Monday morning at \$3 75 per barrel, and \$14 50 per cask, cash. It is now held at \$3 87 1/2 per bbl., and \$15 per cask.

Early the same morning, sales of good red Wheat were made at \$1 85 and \$1 90; and sales of white Wheat at \$2 per bushel. We have heard, subsequently, of several sales of good red Wheat, at \$2.

The Election.—We to-day publish the official returns of the election in Maryland. It appears that Mr. Adams has received but six of the electoral votes, and not eight as we stated last week. We have nothing yet decisive from New York. The Jackson men say they have 20 of the electoral votes of that State, and Mr. Adams 16. This may or may not be true—if we had other than Jackson authority, we might be induced to believe it. We believe, however, that they have a majority.

We have nothing that can be relied on from Kentucky or Ohio. The probability is, that the former will go for Jackson, and the latter for the Administration.

The prospect upon the whole, appears very unfavorable for the re-election of Mr. Adams; yet, we are not disposed to surrender before we know that we are beaten. A few days more, and we shall be able to say who will not be our next President.

Literary.—We have received the first number of a new periodical about to be printed in the City of Philadelphia, entitled "The Ladies Literary Port Folio."

We learn by the proprietors, that this work is projected by Mr. T. C. Clark, with a view for prosecuting the plan originally contemplated by him in publishing the Philadelphia Album, but which circumstances of a peculiar nature prevented his perfecting.

The work is handsomely printed in quarto, on good type and paper, form of 8 pages, and containing many interesting articles—Terms \$2 per annum in advance. We hope the proprietor will be rewarded for his labors.

For the Delaware Advertiser.

INFANT SCHOOL.

Mr. Mendenhall.—Let me call the attention of the readers of your paper to one of the most interesting institutions ever started in this place—I refer to the Infant School, commenced a few weeks ago by a benevolent individual of this Borough, for the sake of making the institution known, and exciting an interest in the public mind. All who have visited the school, I believe, without exception, have been deeply interested. It cannot well be otherwise, and nothing more is necessary to secure the universal adoption of such an ingenious plan for instructing the infant mind, than that its admirable machinery should be generally known. It is but justice to say, that although the experiment has thus far been conducted under almost every disadvantage,

without experience in the teacher, without any aid, (ill within a few days past,) without a suitable apparatus—a thing next to essential in the scheme—and though the subjects have been colored children, picked out of the streets, many of them ignorant of their own names—the improvement has been such as to surprise the visitors.

On Friday afternoon, the school is open to all who choose to attend. Let me then invite the attention of the enlightened, public spirited and benevolent citizens of this place, of both sexes, to visit the school as soon as convenient.

The school is held at the new brick School House, in Second street, near Jones' Brewery.

A VISITOR.

The Plot Developed.—The attention of the friends of Union and Liberty is solicited to the letter from Mr. Mitchell, member of Congress from South Carolina. It will be recollected, that during the raging of the disunion fever in South Carolina last summer, various hints were thrown out, that a meeting of the South Carolina delegation in Congress was held last winter, the object of which was in substance to discuss the expediency of that State withdrawing from the Union. Mr. Hayne, at whose house it was said the meeting took place, has denied that any such subject ever was discussed at his house, in his presence, or to his knowledge. The letter of Mr. Mitchell, however, as clearly asserts that such a meeting did take place, and that propositions were made to withdraw from the Union, &c. We shall therefore wait with some degree of interest for the replies of Col. Drayton, Col. Hayne, Mr. McDuffie and others, implicated by Mr. Mitchell. In the mean time we cannot but remark the signs of the times; they indicate a tremendous explosion in a certain quarter, even before the worshipped meteor shall glimmer in the starry firmament.

Balt. Patriot.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENT.

From the Winyaw (S. C.) Intelligencer.

To THE HON. ROBERT Y. HAYNE:

Sir: It is with great reluctance that I ever appear in the public prints, and am sure no motive can be assigned for my wishing unnecessarily to interfere with you and the writer under the signature of "Union." Who that writer is, I know not. The communication appeared in the Winyaw paper, when I was one hundred miles distant; I did not read it until long after its appearance—and, although it called on the members of the delegation to explain our proceedings at that place, I did not feel myself in any wise bound to obey—I was perfectly willing that others, if they thought proper, should publish what I said and did. I knew that the most malignant slander, unprincipled as it is, could distort no act of mine into a sentiment hostile to the Union or alien to that reverence for the Constitution which I have ever regarded as essential to the character of a good citizen—more especially of one, honored with such high trusts as we are. Under this impression, I determined at once that the publication should remain forever unanswered by me.

But on reading your letter in the Intelligencer of Wednesday last, I feel myself called on to address you in public, because some of your positions, and the whole character and air of the composition, appear to impugn statements which I have made in respect to the proceedings of the meeting referred to—statements which I know to be true, and which I communicated to a few of the most enlightened and confidential of my constituents—not with a view to criminate others, (still less that they should be published) but simply as part of that political information which it was my duty and my pleasure to give.

I will therefore proceed to contrast the statements which I have made, with your positions. You say in your letter, "I deny that any proposition was ever submitted to the delegation of South Carolina that the members should immediately abandon their seats, return home, and thereby end all further political connexion with the Government." And will you deny, Sir, that after all the Southern delegations (except Georgia) had positively refused to unite with us in such a protest as was thought effectual by you and others, that a proposition was made by one of our members, that we should formally secede from Congress—return home—and say to our constituents, that our services were no longer of any use! That when this proposition was made, it was immediately opposed by Col. Drayton, who at once declared, that he would not concur, as the act thus performed would be unconstitutional, and would not be sanctioned by his constituents? I cannot, Sir, be mistaken in this statement. The proposition excited feelings too strong to be forgotten—I thought, if it were adopted, that I should be placed in the most trying of all situations. To remain alone at Washington in opposition to the views of the whole delegation, would be assuming a fearful responsibility—to shrink from that responsibility, and yield to their views in opposition to my own, would be contemptible weakness. Besides, what was to result from it? What was to be the fate of the People whom we represented? Imagination shuddered at the prospect. These were my feelings—these were the ideas which the proposition called forth. And I have never in my life been more relieved than when it was immediately put down by Colonel Drayton.

Again, Sir, in your letter you deny that any determination was ever made that "the members on their return home should visit their constituents generally and make every effort to inculcate among them such principles as would induce the People to agree to, and advocate a separation from the State." And will you deny, Sir, that a proposition was made, that we should, on our return home, communicate by letter, or otherwise, with the principal men of our respective districts on the subject of the Tariff—explain to them its fatal effects on their trade and agriculture—and its aggressions on the sovereignty of the State? Further, that it was proposed, that we should, during the Summer, communicate to each other by letter, the state of feeling which we discovered in our respective districts? And, finally, that the delegation should meet at

Columbia in October or November, for the purpose of devising and maturing some plan of action for the State of Government? Do you not remember, that one gentleman [Mr. McDuffie] did say that, in his opinion, there was no other remedy for the evil than a separation of the State from the Union—that temporizing measures would prove unavailing—and that he, himself, was prepared to go all lengths;—and, when it was remarked that his constituents might not approve such a measure, did he not reply, with an exclamation, that he would not then represent them; that he considered his services in Congress as an obligation conferred on them, and that, whenever they failed to support his great views on the affairs of the Union, he would abandon them! To this did you not reply that others were as ready to make sacrifices as he could be? Further, when it was observed that Mr. McDuffie's plan was ill-advised, because the United States Government would force the State to submission (the single-handed, not having the power to resist,) did you not ask, where were the means of the General Government to coerce the State? That the standing army was no more than a handful of men—nothing could be feared from it; that, with regard to the militia, no Southern militia, if called out by the President, would take arms against our People, and that the Northern Militia would not be permitted by Virginia and North Carolina to pass through their territories, for the purpose of subduing South Carolina. Finally, after all attempts to obtain a co-operation of the Southern delegations had failed—after one of our most influential members [Mr. Senator Smith] had peremptorily refused to attend—and unanimity was not found to exist even among those who were present, was it not then that you proposed to abandon all the foregoing plans, lest any increase of excitement in South Carolina might prove injurious to the election of Gen. Jackson?

On the adjournment of the meeting, I called on Senator Smith (being in the habits of intimacy and confidential communication with him) related what had transpired, and remarked that the delegation had been saved by the wisdom and firmness of Col. Drayton.

With regard to the views of yourself and others I could say nothing. Having never respected either the principles or course of the Calhoun party, I was not in your confidence, and was, therefore, left to mere conjecture as to what your motives were, and what your ulterior projects might be. In this public development, I have not volunteered—you have forced me to it.

I am, Sir with due respect, your obedient servant.

THOS. R. MITCHELL.

Georgetown, Nov. 3, 1828.

MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[COMPLETE.]

Districts.	Adams.	Jackson.
1st. Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert.	1	0
2d. Montgomery and Prince Georges.	1	0
3d. Frederick, Washington and Allegany.	0	2
4th. Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Annapolis.	0	2
5th. Baltimore county.	0	2
6th. Cecil and Harford.	1	0
7th. Kent and Queen Ann's.	1	0
8th. Talbot, Caroline, and part Dorchester.	1	0
9th. Somerset, Worcester, part Dorchester.	1	0
	6	5

OHIO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ELECT.

1st. District, James Finley—re-elected.
2d. " James Shields—new member.
3d. " Joseph H. Crane do
4th. " Joseph Vance, re-elected
5th. " Wm. Russell do
6th. " Wm. Creighton, jr. do
7th. " Samuel F. Vinton do
8th. " Wm. Stanbery do
9th. " Wm. W. Irwin, new member
10th. " Wm. Kennon do
11th. " John M. Goodenow do
12th. " John Thompson do
13th. " E. Whittlesey, re-elected.
14th. " Mordecai Bartley do

Those in Italics are Jacksonians.

The number of votes polled in all the counties in the State of Pennsylvania, at the late election for Electors, were, for

Jackson Electors	100,895
Adams do	50,772
	152,067

Prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON, NOV. 20, 1828.

Superfine Flour, per barrel	\$9 00
Family do	9 25
Middlings	\$3 50 a 4 50
Rye	4 50
Corn Meal per bbl.	15 50
do pr bbl.	3 25 a 3 50
Wheat, white, pr bushel or 60 lbs.	1 73
Do. red, do do	1 70
Rye pr 50 lbs.	0 62 1/2
Corn, old per bushel or 57 lbs.	0 60
Do. new do do	0 50

COHENS' OFFICE, 114, Market-st. Baltimore, November 12.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6.

The drawing will be continued by the Third Sub scheme on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

In this Lottery there still remains to be distributed.

1 Prize of \$10,000	19 Prizes of \$50
1 of 3000	60 of 20
2 of 2000	134 of 10
2 of 1000	35 of 6
3 of 500	4000 of 5
10 of 100	2000 of 4

The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual, at Cohens' Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Ticket, \$5; half do. \$2 50; quarter 1 25.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at COHENS

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous classes were sold; and where both the Great Capitals of \$100,000 each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1828.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. David P. Bourne to Miss Jane Cassatt all of this Borough.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at her residence, on North River, near Redhook, Dutchess county, N. Y. Mrs. MONTGOMERY, widow of Gen. Montgomery, in the 86th year of her age.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two Boys about 16 years of age, of good moral character and connexions, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as Apprentices to the Printing business.

William Ford & Samuel Conway,

TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the establishment at the corner of Third and Shipley Streets, of Mr. John M'Clung, and will succeed him in business, under the firm of

FORD & CONWAY.

They intend to pay strict attention to business, and promise his customers, as well as others, who will favor them, that their work shall be done in the best and most fashionable manner.

THE Subscriber having sold his establishment to the above named gentlemen, takes this opportunity to recommend them to his former customers, as every way calculated to conduct the Tailoring, and requests those indebted to him to make payment immediately at his store, No. 55, Market-Street.

JOHN M'CLUNG.

Wilmington, Nov. 4. 59—1m.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are Cloths, cassimeres and satinet.

Blankets, flannels, and bairns, Swansdown, tolinet and valencia Vestings, Glenville, Genous and bangup cords, Kideminter, Ingrain, and domestic Carpeting.

Silk, merino and woollen Hosiery, Levantine, Florence, Gros-de-moules, Mantuas, sinchaw and lustring Silks, 1 case heavy double chain Levantines, Tartan, camblet, and circassian Cloaks, Bombazets, Crapes, Laces, &c. &c. Also, 1 case Men's Fine Boots, \$1 75 pr pair. 1 do Ladies' Leather Shoes, 50 cents.

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 30, Market Street.

Nov. 1828.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to General Assembly of the State of Delaware at their next ensuing Session for a law to divorce me from my husband, George M'Cabe.

ANN McCABE.

Camden, Nov. 8, 1828.

FOR SALE.

And Immediate Possession given. A FARM, containing about 74 acres of land, situated in St. Georges Hundred, on the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, directly opposite the village of St. Georges. This property is bounded by said Canal, and is calculated to be laid off in water lots, and wharfed at a small expense. As it regards commercial and mercantile advantages this site is thought to be superior to any other on the whole line of the Canal. It is also situated in a good grain country, with good roads leading to it—the main State road runs immediately through the farm up to the lock of the canal. Terms will be made known by the subscribers residing in St Georges Hundred.

JOHN JANVIER, Jr.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Nov. 13, 1828.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Delaware, Nov. 4, 1828. The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, equal to five per cent for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,

No. 28, Market-st., Wilmington.

The Drawing of the Delaware & South Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 1st Class, will take place on Saturday Next, (the 22d inst.) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Lafayette Hotel, Wilmington, Del.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Nov. 20.

We refer the adventurer to the excellent Scheme of this Lottery, which will be found on the last page of this paper.

Union Canal Lottery,

Class No. 13, for 1828—to be drawn on Tuesday Next, (Nov. 25)—45 number lottery, 6 draw balls.

CAPITAL PRIZE 20,000.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$20,000	39 Prizes of 100
1 of 6000	39 of 80
1 of 4000	39 of 60
1 of 3000	39 of 50
1 of 1490	78 of 30
5 of 1000	312 of 20
10 of 500	4446 of 10
39 of 120	

5051 Prizes.

9139 Blanks.

14190 Tickets.

Price of Tickets.

Whole Tickets, \$10 00 | Quarters \$2 50

Halves, 5 00 | Eighths 1 25

Tickets and Shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

Where have lately been sold many handsome prizes, such as \$15,000; 10,000; 7,500; 7,180; 5000; 3000; 1500; 1000; &c.

Bank Notes bought and sold. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as presented.

Orders, from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Executed at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st. Wilmington.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

For November, 1828.

Star of Weather.	Of Wind
40 50 fair, rain in the night	SW
50 60 do	NW
30 50 frosty and fair	do
0 30 do	SW
1 40 50 foggy and rain	NW
12 30 50 fair	do
13 24 40 frosty and fair	do

Temperature. Coolest morning 28. Greatest height 62.

THE DROWNING DUCKS.

Amongst the sights that Mrs. Bond enjoyed, yet grieved at more than others, was little ducklings in a pond. Swimming about beside their mothers—Small things, like living water lilies, But yellow as the daffodillies.

“It’s very hard,” she used to moan, “That other people have their ducklings To grace their waters—mine alone Have never any pretty chucklings.” For why?—each little yellow navy Went down—all downy—to old Davy. She had a lake—a pond I mean— Its wave was rather thick than pearly— She had two ducks, their napes were green— She had a drake—his tail was curly— Tet, spike of drake, and ducks, and pond, No little ducks had Mrs. Bond!

The birds were both the best of mothers— The nest had eggs—the eggs had luck— The infant D’s came forth like others— But there, alas! the matter stuck! They might as well have died all addle, As die when they began to paddle!

For when, as native instinct taught her, The mother sat her brood afloat, They sank, ere long, right under water, Like an overloaded boat; They were web-footed too, see, As ducks and spiders ought to be!

The thing was strange—a contradiction It seck’d of Nature and her work! For little ducks, beyond conviction, Should float without the help of cork; Great Johnson—it bewildered him! To hear of ducks that could not swim.

For Mrs. Bond! what could she do But change the breed—and she tried divers Which died, as all seemed born to do; No little ones were e’er survivors— Like those that copy gems I’m thinking, They all were given to die—sinking!

In vain their downy coats were shorn; They founded still! batch after batch went! The little fools seem’d only born And hatch’d for nothing buta batchment; When’er they lunched—O night of wonder! Like fire, the water “got them under!”

No women ever gave their lucks A better chance than Mrs. Bond did; At last, quite out of heart and ducks, She gave her pond up and desponded— For Death, amongst the water-lilies, Cried “Get up, me,” to all her dillies!

But though resolved to breed no more, She brooded often on this fiddle— Alas! ’twas darker than before! At last, about the summer’s middle, What Johnson, Mrs. Bond or none did, To clear the matter up, the sun did!

The thirty Sirious, dog-like, drank So deep his furious tongue to cool! The shallow waters sank and sank, And lo! from out the wasted pool, Too hot to hold them any longer, There crawled some eels as big as conger!

I wish all folks would look a bit In such a case, below the surface: But when the eels were caught and split By Mrs. Bond, just think of her face, In each inside, at once to spy A duckling turned to gibbet pie!

Young Ladies’ Boarding School,

At Wilmington, Delaware. THE SUBSCRIBERS attended the late examination of Mr. Davenport’s School, as members of the Visiting Committee, and were gratified with the mode of instruction, and its results as evidenced in the responses of the pupils. In the different branches of Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy, they gave honorable specimens of their industry and acquirements, and we could not but feel that the school was well managed, and worthy of more extensive public patronage.

E. W. GILBERT, WILLARD HALL. August 15, 1828. Terms of Boarding, Washing and Tuition, in any of the common branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Extra Charges—For Music, including the use of the Piano, \$12; for French and Spanish, taught by an experienced French master \$3, Drawing and Embroidery, \$5 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild, parental and Christian. There will be one course of lessons in Psalmody given in a year, by a person highly competent, and a valuable library for the use of the Young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery or instructions in Psalmody.

The teacher of Music upon the Piano is a European, and a first rate performer. The course of lessons in Psalmody will commence the present season, the 1st of November. B. DAVENPORT. Sept. 25, 1828.

Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, October 23.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	2
J. Barker’s	no sale	Bank of Columbia	2
Albany banks	4	Hudson	2
Troy bank	4	Middle District bk.	2
Mhank bank, Sche-	1 1/2	Auburn bank	2
nectary	1 1/2	Geneva bank	2
Lansburg bank	do	Utica bank	2
Newburg bank	do	Platburg bank	unc.
Newb. br. at Ithaca	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county bank	do	Canada bank	5
Ontario	do		

NEW JERSEY.

State bank at Cam-	par	Bank of New Bruns-	wick
den	par	Protection and Lom.	unc.
at Elizabethtown	1	bank	unc.
at N. Brunswick	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Patterson	1	Farmers’ bk. Mount	1
at Morristown	1	Holly	1
at Sussex	1	Cumberland bank	1
Jersey bank	unc.	Franklin bank	unc.
Banks in Newark	1		

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new e-	unc.
Easton	par	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	1
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	par
Shesher county, W.	par	Gettysburg	1
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	1
Delaware co. Ches-	1	Swatara bk.	no sale
ter	1	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	1	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers’ bk. Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union	1
ter	par	Col. bk. Mil.	1
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	1
Farmers’ bk. Bucks	1	Other Pennsylvania	no sale
county	1	notes	no sale
York bank	1		

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers’ bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-	par	Smyrna	par
dywine	par	Lancet bank	no sale

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks	1	Conococheague bk.	1
do city bank	1	at Williamsport	1
Annapolis	1	Bank of Westminster	1
Br. of do. at Easton	1	Havre de Grace	1
Do. at Frederick-	1	Elkton	unc.
town	1	Carolina	unc.
Hagerstown bank	1		

WILMINGTON CARD FACTORY.

ISAAC PIERCE,

S. W. corner of Market and High Streets,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

MANUFACTURES, AND HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

SHEET AND TILT CARD,

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS USED IN COTTON AND WOOLEN

FACTORIES, which he will sell at reduced prices.

For Terms and Fuller Details, of Price or Price, See, Cards

Price, Cards, Cards, &c. for sale as above

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FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to their friends and the public in general; for their past favors, and hope by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. They have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which they will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment consists, in part, of the following description of goods,

Superfine blue, black, and olive Cloths. Fine and low priced do do do Oxford and steel mixed Cloths. Blue, black and drab Cassimeres. Blue, mix and dark Satinets. White Red, Yellow and Green Flannels. Baizes and Blankets. Linseys, plain and cross-barred. Waterloo Shawls, plain and bordered. Long and square Merino and Thibet Shawls. Nankeen and Canton Grapes and Shawls. English Merino and chintz do Senshaws, Levantine, Italian mantua. Blue, black, Florence and Grosdenar Silks. Tartan Plaids; blue Camblets; figured and plain bombazetts and bombazees; Together with their usual assortment of Calicoes, Gambrie Mullins; Mull and Swiss mullins, Domestic muslins, Plaids, Bed Tickings, Cords and Velvets, Gloves, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c. All of which they invite their friends to call and examine for themselves.

Wm. ROWAN & CO. No. 67, Market-street.

Nov. 5, 1828.

NEW ARK ACADEMY.

UNDER the new organization of this institution, which is to go into effect on the 13th of October next, the following rules form the most material features in the new arrangement, and require publicity.

There be two teachers employed in conducting this institution, to one of whom shall be assigned the department of languages, and to the other the mathematical department, and when the number of students in either department shall exceed thirty, the teacher thereof shall be allowed an assistant. The teacher of languages shall instruct the youth placed under his care in the Latin and Greek languages, in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, in Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and such other branches of science as he may find it convenient to teach. He shall be the Rector of the Academy.

The teacher of the mathematical department shall, in addition to the various branches of mathematical science, teach modern history and geography, with the use of the globes and maps, English grammar and composition.

The tuition money is to be paid in advance to an assistant treasurer, by every student at the commencement of each session, or within 60 days from that time, or after his admission. There are to be two sessions in a year—the summer and winter sessions—and the tuition money to be paid by each student is, for the summer session, \$8 for the winter session, \$12. Besides these, there are regulations for directing the studies, exercises, times of relaxation, and examination as well as governing their deportment, all which the teachers are required to carry into execution.

The Rev. A. K. RUSSELL, who had charge of the institution for the last seventeen years, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for other branches of science attached to the classical department, as also for his skill in teaching them, is continued as the Rector.

Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, who has taught in the institution with approbation for a year past, in the capacity of both classical and mathematical tutor is to have charge of the mathematical department.

These gentlemen will each personally conduct his own department; and the most devoted attention to the instruction of the youth placed under their tuition, with the most vigilant care of their morals may be expected from them.

The students will be accommodated with board and lodgings in genteel families in Newark and its vicinity on moderate terms. Newark Academy has long been known as a respectable seminary of learning. The village whose name it bears, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air in the surrounding country, and the good society which inhabits and surrounds it.

To the above, the attention of parents and guardians, who have sons and wards to educate, is respectfully invited.

By order of the Board,

E. W. GILBERT, President.

H. P. WHITELEY, Sec’y.

Administrator’s Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN ZELPHO, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them to

JOHN WHITELEY, Adm’r.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 23, 1828.

Phoenix Iron Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership under the firm of William Robinson & Co., and now carry on the above Foundry at No. 81 King Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders in this line of business.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, JAMES ROBE.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 27, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Rev. JOHN BURTON, late of St. Georges Hundred, dec., as also against the estate of JOHN BURTON, (the younger) of the same place, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement. And those indebted to either of the above estates, will make payment without further notice, to

RICHARD MANSFIELD, Administrator of the Rev. John Burton, and of John Burton, (the younger,) deceased.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 22, 1828.

Tub Butter.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale 40 tubs of Prime Yellow Butter. Also on hand, a general assortment of Groceries; all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL & CO.

Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house.

10th mo. 30th, 1828.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike, have declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last 6 months, which will be paid by the Treasurer to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at any time after the 25th Sept. instant.

FASHIONABLE Boot, Shoe and Trunk Stores.

JAMES M’NEAL.

NOS. 98, AND 100, MARKET STREET.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the patronage afforded to the late firm of V. M’Neal & Son, and in assuming the business individually, would inform his friends and the public; that he intends devoting his attention more particularly to custom work. He flatters himself that from his knowledge and experience in the business, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, are informed that the work will be conducted under his immediate inspection, by choice workmen, of the best materials, and according to the latest fashions.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a large and complete assortment of Ladies’ Black and Fancy Colored Lasting Boots and Shoes; Morocco do; Clif, Cordovan, and Seal Skin do; Men’s Fine Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Coarse Water Proof Boots, Monroes, and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Leather and Hair TRUNKS.

N. B. Shoemakers would find it advantageous to supply themselves with stuffs and trimmings from his extensive assortment.

JAMES M’NEAL.

Wilmington, May 16, 1828.

AT THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED Wilmington Card Factory,

No. 40, West High-street.

Near the Haystacks; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers and Hatters’ iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.

4mo. 8th, 1828.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON or before the 25th of November next, will positively be sold to the highest and best bidder, to close a concern, the following described property, viz:

A House and Lot, at the West corner of Market and Queen-sts., at present occupied by Messrs. J. B. Lewis & J. Wilson, as a Dry-goods store, and by Mr. John Peterson, as a dwelling. It is rented for one year, ending the 25th of March next, for \$250. This property is rendered, by late improvements in its neighborhood, perhaps one of the most desirable and eligible situations in town for any branch of business. And at an expense of about two thousand dollars, it may be so altered as to rent readily at four or five hundred, and thus pay an interest on seven or eight thousand; and it must for many years continue to increase in value.

Also: A two story brick dwelling and kitchen, No. 1, French street, including the lot on which they stand, and a productive garden in the rear. The house is now out of repair, and on this account, it may in many cases be preferred; as it will furnish employment to the purchaser, and enable him to collect debts, which perhaps he could not otherwise obtain. With a moderate amount laid out in repairs, this house would rent for about \$100. It is now rented at the rate of \$50.

Also: A Factory, peculiarly calculated for dyeing, warping, weaving, and all the intermediate operations requisite for extensively manufacturing cotton goods; together with all the machinery and fixtures thereunto belonging. Situated in King-street, immediately back of the Town Hall. This establishment has employed advantageously eighty looms; and its machinery and fixtures are capable of employing a much greater number. It cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and to any one desirous of engaging in that business, it is worth considerably more than the original cost. The celebrity and demand obtained for the manufactures of this establishment, and the circumstance of its being ready to go into immediate operation, and of its being situated as eligibly, if not more so, than it would be in any other part of the United States, renders it invaluably valuable. And other considerations renders it still more valuable to capitalists unacquainted with the business, viz: persons of experience, and other requisite qualifications, for conducting the establishment, may be at once engaged; and I hold myself bound to shew, to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, that with a cash capital of \$20,000, and an occasional accommodation of \$10,000, this establishment in full operation and well managed, will give employment to 200 persons, and clear \$10,000 annually, and that no other establishment on the same amount of business, however conducted, in this or any other place, can clear an equal amount, until many years shall have elapsed after its establishment, and great sacrifices shall have been made, to obtain celebrity and demand for its manufactures: And further, that in Wilmington, goods can be manufactured much more advantageously, and cheaper than in any other place at present known. The ground on which the factory stands may be rented.

Also, The Sloop Franklin of Dover. She was built by the late Walter Douglass, Esq., of Kent for his own use; of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner. She was seven years old on the 13th of March last. In length she is 55 feet 8 inches; in breadth 20 feet, in depth 3 feet 5 inches; and measures 51 39-95 tons; as per enrolment. This Sloop has a large and commodious cabin; and she is said to sail as fast as any vessel trading on the Delaware. She has a sliding keel; draws about 4 to 4 1/2 feet with her cargo in, and carries about twenty-five cords of wood. She is also calculated for carrying grain, flour, and any other article usually transported in this way. The owner would therefore possess the peculiar advantages of trading in almost any article, up and down our very shoal creeks, and in other waters where but few vessels can go, as well as to any place on the Atlantic coast, with much greater facility and safety than perhaps in any other vessel of a similar size, otherwise constructed.

Also: 3 to 6 cords of Oak Bark; 150 to 200 thousand Quills; 107 lbs. common washed Wool; 106lbs. Spanish Wool; 164lbs. washed Merino do.; 625 lbs. unwashed mixt wool; 170 lbs. prime new Feathers; 8 to 900 lbs. mixt Feathers; 3 to 400 common Rabbit Skins; 2 to 300 lbs. mixt Rugs; 57 yards Calico, in 4 pieces; 157 yards of Pittsburgh Cord and Drilling; 5 pairs Pantalots; and 2 Roundabouts; 3 Crapo Shawls; 2 Waterloo do.; 2lbs. Cotton Balls; 12 gro. Wire Cotton; 25 do. Ivory Pest Buttons; 1 Patent Balance; 3 sets of Grocers’ Scales; 1 round Stone for burning coal, with a Drum, five bowls, and about twenty feet of pipe; and two large Hanging Lamps.

Any of the articles above specified, will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers, and if agreeable to those concerned, at any time, previously to the date before mentioned.

Proposals and bids, will be received, and all requisite information given, by the subscriber, at the Factory before designated.

It is hoped, that those desirous of making purchases, will send in their proposals as soon as practicable; as all of the property may be disposed of before the specified time expires.

Wm. Mendenhall & Co.

Corner of King and Second-sts.—upper side of the lower market house.

10th mo. 30th, 1828.

FOR SALE.

83 SHARES of Farmers’ Bank Stock.

For sale by J. Mendenhall & Co.

Wilmington, August 14.

TO FISHERMEN.

Patent Gillnet Twine.

SAMUEL ASHMEAD & Co. No. 47, Walnut street, a few doors above Second-st., Philadelphia, have just received a fresh supply of Patent Gilling Twine,

2 and 3 threaded, of a superior quality. Fishermen would do well to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere.

October 2, 1828.