AVIERICAN WATCHMAN & DELAWARE ADVERTISER.

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Volume VII.

CONDITIONS OF THE WATCHMAN

The terms are, to those who pay, during the month of January or July, six months in advance—Four Dollars a Year. Prom those who do not pay as above, Five Dollars a Will be lenanded. If a subscriber wishes to decline, he nist notify the elitors of his intention before the first of tree or December, and pay all arrearages. Without a condinuous with these conditions, no paper will be discontinuousle except at the option of the editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Alvertisements not exceeding twelve lines, for a term within three months; for times for one dollar, and twentents for every subsequent insertion; longer ones in protion. Advertisers are requested to specify in writing wlong their advertisements are to be inserted, or they 15 continued till forbid. Letters to the Editors, to instantion must be post paid.

	Alvertising	3 6	ytheyear.
o Subscrib			To Von-Sub
1 year	\$15,00	1	1 year
A months	8, 00		6 months
3 do.	4, 50	1	3 do.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

\$18,00 9,50 5,00



For the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Liver Complaints, and most Diseases arising in debil-itated constitutions, or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and estab-lished celebrity both in hospital and private practice, which its efficacy alone has supported upwards of eight

then its clineary atone has supported upwards of eight cars.
As a spring or full purifier, it has given new constitutions of thousands, it is by its operation on the Hood that such approximation to be takening under pulmonary affections, &c.
The effect of this medicine is such as not to interrupt there business or pleasure, and requires only the common extraint of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circuiting fluids, and corrects their tendencies to the numerical subsects which originate in viviated blood, diseased ver, or deprayed appetite. It is a safe medicine, and removes all those exils which an unsuccessful use of merivary so often occasions. No one, however, is advised to their this disease, which is the subsect, it is distinct to the first fully convincing himself of the truth of that is kere stated and the rectifude of the Proprietor's in actions.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated Practitioners of Medicine in the United States and elsewhere, whereas not one of the spurious maximum mitation of it, has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce convection.

From Dr. Wm. Price, Liverpool, England, formerly Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c.

The Vegetable Syrup, called Swain's Panaeca, prepared by Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, has recently been introduced here by Dr. Price, from the United States of America, where it is now extensively used in the treatment of a variety of Chronic Diseases.

Of the efficacy of this preparation Dr. Price has had abundant and most satisfactory evidence, during a course of experiments made under his direction, shifst Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and sonce his arrival in England, he has had the good fortune of witnessing many additional instances of its successful administration.

The diseases in which this Medicine has been particularly useful, are those arising from constitution alcauses—as in the various forms of Scrofula, whether affecting the bone; joints, or soft parts; and in cases where a disposition to this disease is manifested by debility only, it operates as a reventive to the local disease by its beneficial effects on the constitution. It is equally efficacions in Mercorrial disease, and in the secondary forms of Syphilis, and has lately been given with marked success in chronic diseases of the Liver, which had existed the careful exhibition of mercury. It has, likewise very recently been administered with decided advantage by one of the most distinguished Surgeons in London, in a case which had entirely destroyed the right eve of the patient, and a grea portion of the side of the face.

WM. PRICE, M. D.

royed the right eve of the patient.

WM. PRICE, M. D.

of the side of the face.

WM. PRICE, M. D.

caution to prechasens.

This medicine had been used for more than seven years before an effort was made to initiate it; but the great demand for it, and its wonderful success, have induced a great number of nersons to imitate it in various ways—upwards of fifty different mixtures have been got up in imitation of it, which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of great value. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, inposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one; thus retaining some of its virtues; others are using the genuine Panacea in their bottles to perform cure, to obtain excificates to give their wan a reputation.

Uc. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in diseases where the genuine Panacea would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to assure them, that the composition of my Panacea is not known nor was it communicated to any other person in any way whatever; and consequently, that all other mixtures.

WM. SWAIM,

No. 221 Chesnut street, between Seventh and

No. 221 Chesnut street, between Seventh a Eighth streets, near M isonic Hall, Philadelphia T's Communications, post paid, and orders from world, will receive immediate attention.

DRUG AND MEDICINAL STORE, No. 90, Market Street; and also, by J. BRINGHURST.

Oct 16, 1827.

97—19

NOTICE.

A VERY trusty Colored Girl, 18 years old, who understands cooking, and all kinds of house-work, to be disposed of, for 12 years, to some respectable family, in this State. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 14, 1827.

88—1f

Fash given for EdGSat this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Dy virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Peter Hendrickson, (Buck Tavern,) in Christiana hundred, on Wednesday the sixteenth of January next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land, situate in Christiana hundred, bounded by lands of E. I. Dupont & Company, McLane, Mihgan and others; whereon is erected a cotton faciory of stone, and the necessary buildings to accommodate the hands; containing ten acres, more or less, with a water right to cover half an acre of ground for the benefit of the factory. Also, three quarters of an acre of iand adjoining the above een acres, and particularly described as follows, (to wit:) Beginning at an iron pin in a rock by Squirrel creck, a corner now or late of E. I. Dupont & co., thence thereby to a stone, thence to a stone in William Dunnan's line, thence therewish crossing said creek to a stone, thence by other land now of Samuel Love, to the middle of the creek, the drection of an ash tree, by the north east side of the creek, thence down the creek the several consest hereoft, to the place of beginning, containing nine acres and one hundred and twenty-four perches, being the same tract and premises conveyed by Samuel Love and M. Love his wife, by Indenture bearing date the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1823, to John D. Carter:—Together with all and singular the houses, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchard, improvements, wasy, woods, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, herealtaments and appurtenances, what-oever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Scieed and taken in execution as the property of John D. Carter, and to be sold by WILLIAM HERDMAN, Shiff.

Newcastle, Dec. 29th, 1827.

THE DYING BLIND-BOY TO HIS MOTHER.

THE DYING BLIND-BOY TO HIS MOTHER.

(From the World.)

THE DYING BLIND-BOY TO HIS MOTHER.

(From the World.)

MOTHER, I am dying now,
Death's cold damps are on my brow!
Leave me not—each pang grows stronger,
Patient watch a little longer.
Sweet it is your voice to hear,
Though duil and heavy grows mine ear;
Wait and take my last adieu,
Never Mother loved like you!
Though your form I ne'er might see,
Your image was not hid from me—
Stam'dton my adoring mind,
Besutfield but undefined;
Ever lair and ever bright,
That vision filled me with delight.
Well I knew whate'er might be,
Those oft-prais'd forms [could not see,
Might! I all their beauty view,
None of them would rival you.
Life to me was sweet and dear,
While I liv'd the tales to hear,
Told by you or wintry hearth,
All to make your blind-boy mirth;
And I lov'd my voice to join
In chorus of those hymns divine,
By which you fondly taught your boy,
To look to Heaven with hope and joy
Sun or moon I could not see,
But have measured time for me,
When your kiss my slumber broke,
Then I knew theas close of day.
When I knew the sclose of day.
When I knew the sclose of day.
And I felt the warm fire glow,
Then I knew the sclose of day.
When I knew the sclose of day.
When I knew the say long is
And I heard the loud winds blow,
And I felt the warm fire glow,
Then I knew the spring was come.
Forth I wander'd with delight.
And I heard the streamlet flowing,
And I heard the spring was come.
Forth I wander'd with delight.
And I heave when days were bright
When I elimb'd the green bill's side
Fancy traced the prospect wide;
And I heave me had you man you will often look in vain,
Nor hail your wandered e'er again,
Never more on tiptue creep,
Where he lay as if asleep,
Or with low and plaintive moan.
Humming to himself alone,
On a bed of wild flowers stretch'd,
Starting when a kies you poor blind-boy!

* It has been related of some, who were recovered from early blindness, that they evidently expected to find those whom sffection and kindness had endeared
to them, the most beautiful to the eye.

From the National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer.

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION—No. II.
Fact and experience are, in all cases, the safest guides. Let us, then, examine what has been done in States which have labored under the evil of slavery, and have adopted measures for alleviating or removing it altogether; premising that there is an immense difference between the measures that would be safe and proper in a State in which the free People are six, ten, twenty, or one hundred to one of the slaves, and those which would be proper in States in which the latter are equal, or nearly equal, to the former.

Before, in the new-born zeal on this subject, we pronounce sentence of condemnation on our Southern brethren for not adopting measures for an immediate emancipation, let us "take the beam out of our own eyes," and then we "shall see clearly to cast the mote out of our brother's eye."

In the year 1790, the numbers of free whites and slaves, in the Middle and Eastern States, were as follow:

Free Whites. Slaves.

llow:		
	Free Whites.	Slaves.
New Hampshire	141 077	158
Riode Island	64.470	948
lonn, cticut	232, 74	2,764
Vermont	85 298	16
Pennsylvania	424 099	3.733
	047 318	7.619

	Free Whites.	Slaves.
New York	314.154	21,321
New Jersey	160,954	11,423
Delaware	46,310	8,887
	530,409	41,631

of Pennsylvania, where they were, in 1790, only as 1 to 113, or of New Hampshire, where they were only as 1 to 880, was incomparably greater.

Slavery never made much progress in Pennsylvania. The total number was probably never more than 4 or 5000. In March, 1780, during the horrors of a raging warfare, this State passed a memorable act, which reflects the highest honor on her humanity and her prudence. By this act, it was declared that, after the passing of the same, no per son born in this State, whatever might be the condition of the parents, should be a slave; that the children of slaves, born after that time, should be servants to the owners of their mothers, until the age of 28. By a clause in this law, all the slaves in the State were ordered to be registered in the proper office, before the following November, and in case of failure, they were declared to be free Pennsylvania did not then, nor since, emancipate a single slave by law. And even those born after the date of the act, were, as we have seen, subject to a long and tedious servitude, which was a sort of temporary slavery. It is probable that this State is not even at this hour free from the stain of slavery. At the date of the last census, there remained 211 slaves, some of whom, very likely, are still living. It therefore ill becomes Pennsylvania to reproach her sister States with the existence of an evil of which the cure is almost hopeless, when a similar evil had so long existed within her own borders, susceptible of an easy cure. An additional reason why the citizens of the Middle and Eastern States should not be so strongly vituperative of those of the Southern States, may be found in the strong fact, that much of the evils of slavery have been entailed on the latter States, by the slave-traders of the former. In four years, from 1804 to 1807, inclusive, no less than fifty-nine slave ships, belonging to Rhode Island, and containing 7,958 slaves, entered the port of Charleston. The trade in slaves was then carried on in Rhode Island, and

cre as ru			
1790,			11,423 Slaves.
1800.		-	12,422 do.
1810,		4	10 851 do.
1820.	-		7,507 do.

In New York, by a law enacted in 1817, and which came into operation July 4, 1827, the whole of the Slaves were umancipated. The decrease before that neriod was very slow.

tore that	her ron	1140	,	OLO III		
1790.					21,321	Slaves.
1800.	*				20,613	do.
1810.		*			15.017	do
1820.	-				10.088	do.

1820, 10,088 do.

In New Hampshire slavery existed in 1790, when there were 151 slaves—and in 1800, when they were reduced to 8. Slavery was extinguished between 1800 and 1810.

To this time it exists in Delaware, and very probably in Connecticut and Rhode-Island. The numbers in these States, at the dates of the different periods, of taking the census, were:

	1790	1800	1810	1820
Delaware,	8887	6153	4177	4509
Connecticut,	2704	950 388	103	97

From the above it appears that the number of slaves in Delaware increased nearly ten per cent. between 1810 and 1820.

slaves, and have adopted measures for alleviating or removing it altogether; premising that there is an immense difference between the measures that would be safe and proper in a State in which the free People are six, ten, twenty, or one hundred to one of the slaves, and those which would be proper in States in which the latter are equal, or nearly equal, to the former.

Before, in the new-born zeal on this subject, we pronounce entence of condemnation on our South of our wind the metalte mancipation, let us "take the beam out of our brother's eye."

In the year 1790, the numbers of free whites and slaves, in the Middle and Eastern States, were as follow:

New Hampshire

141 077

186 7,619

In these five States, the proportion of slaves to the free inhabitants was only as one to 124. Of

course, whether the former were to be emancipated by law, without the consent of the owners, or paid for by the States, there could be neither danger nor an oppressive burden in the operation.

New York 314,134 21,321 holware 63.10 6.807 330,409 41,631
In these three States, the proportion was as 1 to 12.

The first and most obvious reflection that arises from these views of the subject, is, that, if the same holy zeal in favor of the oppressed Africans, that prevails among many of the citizens of what are now called, by may of distinction, the non-slave holding States, had existed in 1790, it might have been indulged without any of those consequences which could not possibly be avoided in the event of universal emancipation in the States, where the slaves are in the proportion of two to three; the case in South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, or North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, or North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, or North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, or North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, or North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, to North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, to North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, to North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, to North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, whatever censure attaches to Virginia, to North and South Carolina. It is, therefore, fair to say, that, where they were, in 1790, only as I to 1850, was incomparably greater.

Slavery never made much progress in Pennsylvania. The

very, on some of the plans pursued in the other States.

The system proper to be pursued towards the free blacks, would require a separate discussion. I do not, therefore, enter on it for the present.

Many of the laws regarding slaves are liable to the strongest objections, and require an immediate and radical alteration whatever order may be taken on the subject of slaves generally. Who can hear, without horror, that, in the State of Mississippi, there are no less than thirty-eight crimes punished capitally, if perpetrated by slaves, of which twenty are not punishable by statute, if perpetrated by whites, and the remaining eighteen are only punishable by fine and imprisonment? And, further, that, in the trial of a negro in a court of Louisiana, composed of six persons, if the court be equally divided, the accused party is pronounced guilty! Various other cases, requiring immediate reform and alteration, are to be found in the codes of the other States, but none so flagrant or revolting as these.—If VMIL FON.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1827.

*See speech of Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, on the

*See speech of Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, on the

"See speech of Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, on the Missouri question.
The tit not be supposed that the reduction of the number of slaves in the Middle and Eastern States, has ansen altogether from manumission: That would be a great error, in many cases siaves bave been conveyed from those States, and sold in the Southern States.

States, and sold in the Southern States.

If passion did not overrule the dictates of prudence, not more than one operative in five would marry in Europia. To most of them children are a source of distress and poverty.

A valuable work has recently been published, by George M. Stroud, Esq., entitled "A sketch of the laws relating to slavery in the several States of the United States of America," which contains statements of severities, many of which ought not to be rolerated for a single day, and which are totally unnecessary for the security of the person or property of the missier. This work is carnestly recommended to the dispassionate consideration of slave owners generally.

The London John Bull gives the fullowing specimen of French English, brought by a gentleman just returned from the continent. Mr. Delcroix, who is universally allowed to be a man of good accuts, lives in Bond street, London, and his agent in Paris translates his French advertisement into English for the benefit of his English customers.

his agent in Paris translates his Prench advertisement into English for the benefit of his English customers.

"PALM SOAP,
Manufactured and sold by J. Detroir, Parfumer to the Royal Family, London.

"The Palm Soap is compounded and prepared with oit taked out of almonds of the palm-fruit (this tree original of Guinec-rib and Green cap-Island, transplanted in Bai-bad-Jamaique and many Western Islandsri) this oil softening, and preserving the skin of ardent heat of the sem, particularly is into the highest estimation among asiatic nation.

"Inhabitings the north climes make use of it to the end that remove the chilibiains and chops.

"The Palm Soap has the agreeable fragrance of vellow-clove-tree, that in rease its incomparable quality: delicate composition of this Soop can to alter and same whiten his color, but the conserve yet its qualitie this article of the toiler is of use again for shaving; and he is knew by its effects the best european Soap.

"He is sold much with MM. Parfumers, London.
"It chould be noticed none of this Soaps Wil be genuine if no signed with his name.

"It chould be noticed none of this Soaps Wil be genuine if no signed with his name.

"Man also be had made by same Pon stuns of variores qualitie."

Whether this may be called literal or liberal we do not pretend to say—as a genuine morecau it is unequalled.

Pea. Gaz.

The British army in India consists at present of \$00 000