

The reasoning which warrants the prohibition of distilling from potatoes, applies more strongly to distilling from grain.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Execution of Coffin the Black.

There were some uncommon circumstances attending the fate of the wretched man who was executed yesterday.

A black man waited upon the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and asked him, whether there was not a man of color condemned to die? Having heard the fact from the authority, for which the sinner had shewn the utmost respect, he begged to be allowed to visit the malefactor.

The ordinary.—“Certainly you shall see him, I suppose you are his relation?”

The Black.—“No, sir, I am an African; he is, I hear, an American. I never saw him; our conditions were never alike. I was a slave; he never was a slave, except to his passions, which have treated him worse even than my masters ever treated me.”

He then pulled aside the hair that hung about his face, and showed several scars, every one of which he said, had a different master.

The Ordinary.—“What is your object in visiting this man, if you do not know him?”

The Black.—“God has been good to me; I know the Gospel scheme of salvation to the afflicted.”

The Ordinary took him in; they found Coffin at prayer. The stranger said tears upon seeing this testimony of a pious heart, and pointed to the station of that power which shed its pure religion over him, and played upon the proselyte with a beam that never sets, and a hope that never forsakes him. Coffin rose at the call of the Ordinary, who, though unwilling to interrupt an interview should take place, which would increase the interest of the scene, by an exhibition of gentleness, repentance, resignation, and charity. The African and the American knelt together, and continued in prayer. The convict had made all the necessary preparations for leaving this world. He had acknowledged the guilt of his imputation, and felt the expiate effects of his penitence, which proves the sufficiency of atonement.—He wished to die.—The African remained as long as the prison allowed, and visited his brother, as he called him, until the moment of their eternal separation. They were together in prayer the whole of the night preceding the execution, and walked hand in hand to the place where the irons are struck off, full of that religion which leaves no terror upon the heart. Coffin fell in the midst of prayer. The Ordinary upon quitting the melancholy scene, declared that he never saw stronger symptoms of the energy of religion than in the mind of this poor uneducated almost friendless man.

The African black excited the utmost interest.—He told the Sheriff and the Ordinary, that he had experienced such kindness and improvement here, as to wish for an opportunity of going once more among his countrymen, to render them all the services to be derived from his experience in England. An application is to be made to some of the principal Members of the African Societies upon the subject. So moved was every body who witnessed his conduct, that a subscription was made for him upon the spot.

A Dog turned Highway Robber.

Mrs. Knight and another lady gave information of being robbed by a dog in the following singular manner:—She stated, that she and her sister were returning about 6 o'clock the preceding evening from St. Pancras Church towards the Battle bridge; a shaggy dog resembling a drover's dog, unaccompanied by a person, jumped suddenly up from the road side, and laying hold of the Reticule she had in her hand with his teeth, forcibly snatched it from her, and crossing off the road made his escape; her reticule contained a pound note, a sovereign, 18s. in silver, a silver thimble, a pair of silver spectacles, and other articles.—The constable stated, that a dog answering the same description attacked a poor woman on Saturday evening, near the Veterinary College, and robbed her of a bundle containing two shirts, some handkerchiefs, & other things, with which he ran away and that the poor woman was so frightened, it had nearly cost her life. There were several other charges made against the same dog, which is supposed to have been trained up to the business, and that his master must be at some place not far distant. The officers undertook to be on the alert to apprehend this depre-dator, or else to shoot him.

[London Paper.]

From a late Paris Paper.

Most of our readers no doubt will recollect the surprising efforts made by the government of Napoleon to extract sugar from the best roots, and thus render France independent of the W. Indies for that modern article of prime necessity. After the restoration of Louis the legitimate, it was looked upon as a sort of mark of a man's loyalty to ridicule those efforts, notwithstanding the success with which they had been frequently attended. The times seemed to have changed, and what was considered a mark of “Bonapartism” three years ago is now very properly, and with just pride, announced in the Paris Commercial Journal, as one of the most profitable sources of national industry.

“I was very credulous (says the writer) repeating the manufacture of sugar from beet root. M. Chaptel has invented me by exhibiting 2000 pounds in his Sugar Bakery. The process is quite simple: there is nothing mysterious in it. The profits are very considerable: nothing is lost. The remains of this previous root serve as excellent food for cattle; the syrups and molasses are afterwards converted into Alcohol, more or less strong, as he may deem proper. He estimates the produce of this article alone at from 4 to 5000 francs.

From a London Paper.
Miraculous Escape.

A short time since, as Joseph Durham, a workman at the colliery of Mr. Young, at Wra Knall, was leaning over the mouth of the pit to receive a basket of coal, drawing up by the engine, the rope by which he held suddenly broke, and Durham was precipitated head foremost into the pit, which is about 50 fathoms deep. Every one was horror-stricken, they naturally concluded he would be dashed to atoms, and his son, a lad, on the premises, was frantic; but not a bone of him was broken, nor was even his skin lacerated! In his fall he providentially grasped the descending rope, which took him safely to the bottom; had he caught the ascending rope, he must have met certain death. He was drawn up, and went about his usual occupation, as if nothing had occurred.

From Mexico.

A gentleman who left Vera Cruz about the middle of October, and whose opportunities of procuring authentic intelligence relative to the state of the country were particularly favorable, informs us that the news lately published by the Spanish authorities respecting the internal concerns of Mexico is greatly exaggerated, if not utterly unfounded. It was believed in the best informed circles at Vera Cruz, that Mina, so far from having been destroyed, was making a rapid and irresistible progress into the most wealthy and populous part of the vice royalty. He had defeated and cut to pieces in three separate affairs, three different regiments of the royal army who had attacked him.—Persons at Vera Cruz, who dared converse on the subject, and whose information was derived from authentic sources, declared that his motions and dispositions were admirably judicious, and that his troops evinced an invincible courage as well as the exactest discipline.

The valor of his French officers, particularly was spoken of in terms of the highest praise. He had passed thro' the cities of Leon & San Louis de Potosi, & was within hundred miles of the capital. From the rapidity of his progress, and his taking uninterrupted possession of two such important posts as Leon and San Louis de Potosi, one of two inferences is inevitable; either his army is so formidable as to look down all opposition; or the people of the country are extremely well disposed to favor his views.

A convoy of \$5,000,000 from Mexico had been due at Vera Cruz, several days when our informant sailed from the latter place: apprehensions were entertained that it had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.—part of the route between the two cities were certainly in their possession, and bands of them frequently appeared within view of the walls of Vera Cruz.

“The Floridas.”

Under this head, the Savannah Republican, of the 28th ult. says—“We have accounts from a source which leaves not a doubt on our minds that the island of Amelia will be taken possession of, and Aury and his freebooters driven off in a few weeks, by order of our government.—Peaceably if practicable, forcibly if necessary. The island is to be held by the United States' troops, until the meeting of Congress, when we shall then know how matters stand between Spain & ourselves, and how they are to be ad-

justed. The president in ordering the capture of Amelia has discharged his duty. By this act he extends the arm of protection to Georgia as an integral part of the Union; and will prevent encroachments dangerous to the prosperity of the state, and destructive to its citizens.

“It is asserted that Don Onis has instructions from his king, to tender the Floridas to the United States, for six millions of dollars; out of which sum, Spain agrees to deduct the amount of spoliations made by her on the property of American citizens. Such is the confidence placed in that report, that the stocks of the different insurance offices, that have suffered by the depredations of Spain rose in one day 25 per cent in value.”

N. E. Spectator.

A Reward of 400 Dollars.

Will be given by the subscriber, for the apprehension of Gerard Morris and Dickerson D. Mezek, convicted at the last court held in September last, in Somerset county, of Kidnapping, and sentenced to a confinement in the penitentiary of seven years each.—The above convicts broke from the jail of Somerset on Sunday evening last about dusk. Gerard Morris, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, spare built, of reddish hair and whiskers, and a fresh complexion, walks very erect, shows a bold front, is about 30 years of age, is said to be a native of Georgia, and has been in the habit of acting in the character of a negro purchaser, in the upper part of Somerset, and in the state of Delaware. Dickerson D. Mezek, is about thirty years of age, very spare built, of a pale womanish face, and a dark keen eye, about 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high, walks lame in the left foot, and turns it much out; he is a citizen of the upper part of Somerset, and a married man; he has been in the habit of acting as agent for negro purchasers about the line of Delaware and Maryland. It is supposed they will make for the nearest part of Delaware or Virginia. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure them so that I get them into my custody again; and Two Hundred Dollars for the securing of either, by

WM. S. HANDY,
Sheriff of Somerset County Md.

By His Excellency Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it has been represented to me that Gerard Morris and Dickerson D. Merrick, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county, at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary, for kidnapping, made their escape from the jail of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventeen; and whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county, either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Those Editors of Newspapers who are disposed to aid in putting a stop to the detestable practice of kidnapping, are requested to give publicity to the above offers of reward.

Severe Winter.

The French Engineer Chevalier predicts that the approaching Winter will be usually severe. In a letter published in a Paris paper of the 12th of October, he thus remarks:—“Whether we adopt the period of the lunar nodes, of about 19 years, whether we admit that the memorable winters correspond with one another in different ages, conforming to a period of an hundred and one years, they all promise a rigorous winter; in effect, if regard is had to the period of 19 years, it will correspond with the winter of 1798, and if we go back to the period of 101 years, it will correspond with the winters of 1615 and 1716.”

Anagram.

In the following French words will be found an extraordinary Anagram—*La Revolution Francaise.* Take from there the word *“Velo.”* known as the first prerogative of Louis XVI. opposed by the revolutionists, and the remaining letters will form the words—*“Un Cora la finira.”* in English—*“A Corsican shall end it.”*

New England Galaxy.

Delaware Gazette.

WILMINGTON:
SATURDAY DECEMBER 13.

His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton was on Tuesday last re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, and Daniel Murray, John E. Howard, junior; Henry A. Collis, John Stoops, and Arnold E. Jones, Esquires, were elected the Council to the Governor.
Fed. Rep.

The hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina was yesterday qualified and entered on the duties of his office, as secretary of war.

The President it is understood, has appointed Charles Bullfinch, esq. of Boston, architect of the public buildings.

We understand that George Graham, chief clerk of the war department, has resigned. We have not heard of the appointment of a successor; it is, however, generally supposed that T. Ringgold, esq. will have the offer. Wash. City Gaz.

Punctuality is the life of business.

From an essay under the above title in a southern print, we make the following extract, for our own benefit:—Perhaps it may not be amiss to re-memner the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very difficult and disagreeable situation. He trusts every body, he knows not whom; his money is scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his presses and his types, his labor and his living, all must be punctually paid for. You Mr. — and Mr. —, and Mr. — Mr. and Mr. —, and a hundred others that I could name, have taken Messrs. — paper a great while.—You, and your children, and your neighbors, have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it—if you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your best meal than without your paper—have you ever complied with the condition of subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with your paper? Have you contributed your mite to repay him for his ink, his paper, his types, his presses, his hand-work, and head-work? If you have not—go—pay him off, “and sin no more.”

Cheap Method of Fattening Cattle.

Communicated by Mr. Nathan Landon of Litchfield.

There is no way to fatten cattle, in the absence of the common means scarcely inferior to the best, as the following instance will prove. I fattened an ox and a three year old heifer, the winter past, without either corn or potatoes, for less expense than even that of common keeping, by a preparation of cut straw, &c. as follows: I boiled about two-quarts of flax-seed and sprinkled on to cut-straw, which had been previously scalded and seasoned with salt, together with some oil-cake and oat-meal, working them together in a tub with a short pitchfork, till the whole became an oily mass. I fattened the heifer first. She was of common size, and in good order to winter. I gave her about three pecks, which she ate voraciously, and in the course of four days, when the seed was gone she was visibly altered. I fed her regularly in this way about two months, in which time she had eaten about one bushel of boiled flax-seed, with the other ingredients in proportion, when she was butchered, she weighed 534 pounds. 3 1/2 lbs. of which was tallow. She would not have sold before fattening for more than 16 dollars—I sold two quarters of her for \$18 1/2. She cost me not more than \$10, exclusive of the hay she ate, which was chiefly scalded as above. On the 1st. of February I began with the ox. I fed him about three months, but not altogether as well as I did the heifer. He digested about one pint of boiled flax seed a day, prepared as above, which I suppose formed half the fat in these two cattle. The ox was short, measured 7 feet 2 inches, and when killed weighed 1082 lbs. and had 180 pounds of tallow. He cost me while fattening 25 cents a day. He had previously cost me \$5. My net gain in fattening these two cattle was more than

all I have cleared before in fattening oxen and cows in 15 years, and this is owing, I think, chiefly to the use of flax-seed. I never fattened cattle that appeared so calm, so hearty, and digested all their fare with so much natural ease and regularity as these. I would therefore recommend the above preparation to the attention of farmers as a good substitute for corn. I kept my cows on it alone in the month of March for one third the expense of hay—It makes rich milk and excellent butter.—Farmers! by a proper attention to economy, one half of your corn may be saved, to produce abundance in the land, and your garners shall overflow with oil and fatness. I shall pursue this method of feeding, and endeavor to improve it, and trust I shall yet be enabled to say, the half has not been told.
Agricultural Almanac.

From the New York Evening Post
Repeal of the Internal Revenue.

When Mr. Jefferson, on his accession to power, proposed this popular measure, the late Gen. Hamilton expressed his decided disapprobation of it, as rash, premature and hazardous; and, among other objections, he thus concluded his second number on the message.

“But admitting the position that there is an excess of income which ought to be relinquished, still the proposal to surrender the internal revenue is impolitic. It ought to be carefully preserved, as not being exposed to the casualties incident to our intercourse with foreign nations and to be preserved most certain. It ought to be preserved, as reaching a description of persons who are not proportionally affected by the impost, and as tending, for this reason, to distribute the public burden more equitably. It ought to be preserved, because, if revenue can really be spread, it is best to do it in such manner as will conduct the relief or advancement of our navigation and commerce. Rather let the tonnage duty on American vessels be abolished, and let the duties be lessened on some particular articles on which they may press with inconvenient weight. Let not the merchant be provoked to attempt to evade the duties, by the sentiment that his case or interest is disregarded, and that his capital alone is to be logged and incumbered by the demands of the treasury.”

Such were the sentiments of one whose memory as a great and wise statesman, America must ever desire to cherish.—Whether applicable to things as they were to that God when they were written, the reader must judge for himself. It is certainly with no un-charitable eye we are disposed to receive the opinions expressed in the message before us, nor are we inclined to speak of it, otherwise, than in the spirit of eulogy, and indeed, marked approbation.

DIED,
At Orwigsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 27th ult. Doct. HENRY BRADFORD.

At Washington, on the morning of the 8th inst, after an illness of about 10 days, Silas Armstrong, aged 23 years, a Chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and one of the deputation of the several tribes which arrived at that city on public business a month ago.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Kennett Turnpike Company, are requested to attend an Election to be held at the House of the widow Thomas in Wilmington, for Directors, on the first Monday in January next. Particular attention is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them for their consideration and decision.
Joshua Wollaston,
Treasurer and Secretary.
Dec. 13—6t

Secretary's Office,

Dover, Dec. 1, 1817.
Notice is hereby given, that all the unsettled accounts, remaining on the books of this Office, will be put into the hands of the Attorney General for collection, unless they are paid before the 1st day of next month.
H. M. Ridgely,
Secretary of the State of Delaware.
Dec. 4.—5t

CANCERS.
D. B. GIDNEY,

Tenders his services to those who may be afflicted with Cancers, Scirrhus and Struvenous complaints. His Vegetable Specific is infallible in all cases of the Cancer, when seasonable application is made.—Cures will be warranted. He calculates to practice in Wilmington three months only. Apply at No. 11, corner of Shipley and High streets.
Dec. 10—4