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Clay's Speeches, &c.

CONTENTS.—Biographical sketch of Mr. Clay. Speech on Manufacturers—Line of the Perilous Bank charter—Augmentation of the military force—Increase of the Navy—New Army—Emancipation of South America—Internal Improvement—Seminoles War—Mission to South America—The Tariff—Spanish treaty—Greek revolution—American industry—Colonization of the negroes—Bank questions—Address to Constituents—Speech at Lewisburgh; with a portrait in front—Price \$2 25.—The above work to be had of the publishers of this paper, at their Book Store, No. 97, Market-Street.

RECOLLECTION OF EGYPT.

FROM THE "RECOLLECTION" OF THE BARONESS VON MINUTOLO.

"When at Cairo, I had been several times solicited to visit the harem of the Pacha, a favor which is generally not granted to strangers. It is customary in the East to make reciprocal presents in such interviews. Not being able to procure in this city any productions of Europe, worthy of being offered to these fair odalisques of such high rank, I was for a long time obliged to restrain my curiosity, and renounce this visit.

At Dumietta, however, where a fresh occasion presented itself of visiting the harem of the Aga, Governor of the Provinces, and where I should not be obliged to present such magnificent gifts, I resolved to make myself acquainted with an abode which contained so many things contrary to the taste, the ideas, and manners, of Europe. The harem of the Aga was situated nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. Fakar, on the other bank of the Nile, in a garden, in the Turkish stile, that is to say a piece of ground without trees. I was accompanied by the lady of the Portuguese physician, who understood a little Italian and Arabic, and who was to act as interpreter. When we arrived at the building we were received by a black eunuch, richly dressed, who invited us to go into a very cool apartment, with latticed windows, and no furniture except a very broad and low divan. He left us to announce us to his mistress: we soon after saw the two wives of the Aga, accompanied by two of his daughters, one of whom was yet a child, and the other married to one of the superior officers in the army, and about twenty young slaves. The two ladies, as well as the daughters of the Aga, seated themselves next to me while the slaves ranged themselves in a half circle before us, with their arms crossed on their breast, and preserving a respectful silence. As all these women spoke only Turkish, we needed a second interpreter, who, in her turn, understood only Turkish and Arabic, so that what I said in Italian had to be translated into Arabic, and the Arabic into Turkish; thus, to understand each other, we had need of three languages and two interpreters.

It may readily be supposed that the conversation could not go on fluently, as we depended on the good will and talents of our interpreters: in fact, *qui proque* resulting from the bad translations of our questions and answers, were truly comic, and created so much gaiety, that loud and repeated bursts of laughter soon established a good understanding between us. The oldest of the consorts of the Aga, however, maintained a dignified gravity, while the other, who was much younger, and of an animated and interesting countenance, repeated, with extreme volubility, the most insignificant questions, and did not fail to examine the whole arrangement of my toilette. They asked me many questions respecting the women in my country; as for Europe, I believe they entertained very vague notions of it; and when I told them that our husbands had but one wife, and no slaves, they looked at one another, undetermined whether to applaud or to laugh at this custom.

The eldest daughter of the Aga was a young person of the most beautiful and pleasing countenance. She did not enjoy good health. Her extreme paleness rendered her really interesting in my eyes; she resembled a lily languishing, and withered by the burning wind of the desert. She appeared to cherish life, from the idea that I, perhaps, possessed the skill to cure her, and earnestly entreated me to prescribe some remedy. There is something singular in the conviction generally entertained by the Orientals, that all Europeans, without distinction, have a knowledge of medicine and necromancy, arts commonly confounded with one another. It several times happened to us in Upper Egypt, to be called to the assistance of persons actually dying, or in so desperate state, that nothing less than a conjurer would have been required to preserve their lives. Without being a distinguished disciple of Hippocrates, it is easy to acquire the reputation of an able physician; and the really skilful medical man who accompanied us during our tour in Upper Egypt, was accustomed, on such occasions, that is, when the case was not desperate, in imitation of the celebrated Sangrada, of happy memory, to administer only the most simple remedies, which never failed to produce a prompt and marvellous effect. So much influence has the imagination of these children of nature on their cure. But to return to my fair odalisques.

They were nearly all natives of Syria, Circassia, and Georgia, and I had thus leisure to survey these beauties who enjoy so much celebrity. They undoubtedly merit their reputation. I can, however, tell my fair country-women, to comfort them, and to do justice to truth, that Europe certainly can boast of beauties equal to those of the East. Those whom I had now the pleasure of seeing, had the most agreeable countenances, and delicate and regular features; but what most attracted my admiration, was their hair, which fell in wavy and natural curls down to their waist. They had each preserved their national costume, which agreeably varied this pretty parterre; nor had they adopted the tresses of the Egyptian women, which rather disfigure than improve the figure. They had exquisitely beautiful teeth; but the clearness and bloom of youth were banished from their complexion; they all had a languid air, and I did not find among them that *emboupoint* which I had expected to meet. Perhaps their sedentary mode of life, and the destructive climate of Egypt, have contributed to tarnish the lustre of their charms. The climate of Egypt, otherwise so salubrious, exercises a malignant influence

upon female beauty, and on the children of European parents. It is rare to see foreign families preserve theirs; they generally die at an early age; and this, too, is one of the causes why the Mamelukes of Egypt never have any posterity, but are always recruited by the purchase of young boys, generally brought from Circassia, and the provinces bordering on the black Sea, and the Ural Mountains.

The mortality of children in Egypt is excessive; it is chiefly caused by that unhappy fatalism which prevents the natives from providing against the disease to which that age is subject. The smallpox alone carries off one-third of the children. The Pacha, notwithstanding all his endeavors to introduce vaccination, has been able to attain his object but imperfectly; and, if we add to the ravages of the small pox, those of the plague and malignant fevers, we shall see reason to wonder that this fertile country is not entirely changed into a desert. Cairo, in the times of the Caliphs, still had a population of nearly one million, which is now reduced to about one-third.

It is melancholy to see how all the measures of an enlightened Government are constantly counteracted in Egypt, by the religious and fanatic ideas of the inhabitants. However, the Pacha has already made gigantic strides; and, if his successors should be wise enough to proceed in the same course, this fertile land would, doubtless afford in future ages the appearance of a new creation.

Refreshments were brought in on a small table of cedar, very low, ornamented with a pretty mosaic of ivory and mother-of-pearl. The collation consisted of confectionary, cakes made of honey and fruits, and sherbet. Meantime, some slaves burnt incense in silver censers, and frequently sprinkled us with rosewater. Two others placed themselves at my side; and every time that I either ate or drank any thing, were ready to hold under my lips a napkin of a coarse quality, yet embroidered with gold. Others, provided with fans, drove away the swarms of insects which the pastry and fruit had attracted around us. In short, each seemed to have a particular function to perform. When the repast was ended, they wished me to pass the night with them, and to take the bath; but having already acquainted myself with this kind of amusement at Cairo, I declined their polite invitation.

The present Pacha, Mahomet Ali, has two legitimate wives, one of whom resides at Cairo, and the other at Alexandria. The number of his concubines is immense; there are above 200 in his harem at Alexandria.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF AUGUST 5, 1827.
At the present assizes for Worcester, certain parties were indicted for stealing two ducks; but as it came out in evidence that they killed the two ducks before they stole them, Mr. Justice Littledale charged the jury to find them not guilty, on the ground that in legal construction the words "two ducks" must be taken to mean "two live ducks;" whereas, it was proved that these ducks were dead; and the parties were found not guilty accordingly. Query: Is not a duck a duck? And if not, what is it? Would the thieves who stole the ducks have been not guilty of stealing the ducks, supposing they had only half killed the ducks before they stole them?

A notorious gang of robbers, on the Windor road, escaped at the Quarter sessions, because the drawing up of the indictment had described a gown and petticoat as the property of a woman instead of a man; this said woman happening to be married, the learned chairman held that it legally belonged to the husband, and on this plea the whole gang were acquitted, much to the annoyance of a worthy magistrate, who declared that he had heard of a wife wearing the breeches, but never before of a husband wearing the petticoat. At the same sessions, an individual, tried on an indictment for sheep stealing, seemed in a fair way to escape, by his legal defender proving that the animal was not legally a sheep, in consequence of not being *come of age*, and the matter was put aside to be gravely argued at a future period. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the master. The next sheep stolen from him, he vowed he would call a pig, and try what the effect of that would be.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Judge Best's charge in favor of pugilism, will be found under that head in another place. At the same point of time Judge Garrow was making the following charge against it at Bedford. He said if a quarrel is treasured up, and time be taken to arrange the meeting, and one of the party fails, the offence amounts to murder, and principal seconds, and by standers were all guilty. He called on the Grand Jury to put a stop to the practice of prize fights, which he regretted to say, had been patronized by men of rank, who sported their sovereigns on the life or death of a fellow creature.

John Maule, the prisoner tried at Salisbury, was indicted for having, on the 18th of June last, killed one Thomas Strange, by upsetting a coach on which the said T. Strange was a passenger. The second count described the coach as having been drawn by two geldings and two mares. One objection to the indictment, namely, that it did not state the accident to have occurred on the King's highway, or in a public road, and all the precedents showed that such an averment was necessary, was over-ruled by the chief Justice, who observed, that he had little doubt "the precedents would furnish instances of nonsense of all sorts." But it was then objected—it was alleged that the coach was drawn by two mares and two geldings, which allegation had not been supported by proof. This was a thumping objection—two mares and two geldings stated in the indictment, and no one to prove the averment! The

Chief Justice then said, "he feared that the objections were fatal."

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sparks, of Boston, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "The Works of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with Historical Notes and Illustrations." This work will be comprised in no less than eight, nor more than twelve large octavo volumes. A specimen of the manner in which it is to be executed, as it regards type and paper, accompanies the proposals. It is extremely elegant, highly creditable to the press from which it proceeds, and worthy of the work preparing for publication.

It is stated, that "the most valuable parts of the entire collection left by Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, both of a public and private nature are to be prepared and published according to the following method.

Part I. Letters and other Papers relating to Washington's early military career in the French War and as commander of the Virginia Forces.

Part II. Letters and other Papers relating to the American Revolution.

Part III. Private Correspondence on Public Affairs.

Part IV. Messages and Addresses.

Part V. Miscellaneous Private Papers.

Part VI. Agricultural Papers."

It is very apparent from this statement, that this work will contain a general, and indeed a very extensive view of the life, actions, principles, and character of the illustrious author. This alone would secure it a degree of popularity, which can scarcely be expected to meet with a rival publication in this respect.

George Washington passed through a life full of incidents: a life of activity, of responsibility, of unceasing industry, of unbounded anxiety, and often of fearful dangers, without a stain. History scarcely furnishes an instance of purer morals, of more disinterested and elevated patriotism, or of more unblemished conduct in the most trying scenes of life, than his. As a military Chief, he has rarely been surpassed; as a statesman, few have been more distinguished; none more useful or virtuous. We consider it of great importance to his memory, as well as to the country, and the world, that he should be thoroughly and perfectly known; because we are satisfied that he was as great at home, in the secluded retirement and pursuits of private and domestic life, as he was in the field and in the cabinet. General Washington was made a great man—he was an honor to his name, to his country, and to the world.—Very few such men have passed over the stage of life. A crown and a throne would have added nothing to the splendor of his character; and it is fit that the foundation of his greatness should be fairly exhibited to the view of mankind; in order that the envy and ill-nature—the meanness and depravity of party spirit, which once vainly endeavored to detract from his character, and undervalue his services, may be more thoroughly exposed, and more correctly estimated.

We have no doubt this work will meet with the most liberal encouragement. Every man that truly reveres the AUTHOR, and feels as grateful as he ought for the benefits he has conferred on his country, will avail himself of the opportunity to procure the present publication.

AGRICULTURE. A valuable and handsome octavo volume, entitled "Hints for American Husbandmen," has just been issued by order of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It consists chiefly of communications, of a practical nature, to that society; and its worth is enhanced by some very neat and appropriate engravings. We scarcely need to mention that a considerable and estimable portion of its contents is from the pen of John Hart Powel, Esq. of our city, who we presume, has edited the work, and to whom American agriculture, in the most comprehensive sense, is so largely indebted. His intelligence, zeal and success in the various departments of husbandry, must secure for him the regard and gratitude, not only of actual farmers, but of all patriotic citizens who understand the public usefulness of agricultural pursuits. The main topics treated of in this volume are—Neat Cattle; Sheep; Crops and Manures; Substitutes for Hay; Grass Lands; Art of Breeding, and Root Crops. We have marked a few of the papers, for the purpose of copying them hereafter into our first page, if we should find the opportunity of so doing; if we should be interesting to our general readers. The whole will no doubt, be very long in the hands of most of the American country gentlemen. Some of the original communications are from England; others from different States of our Union. [National Gazette.]

American Lace.—The attempts to manufacture Lace in this country to any extent, although of the most recent origin, have nevertheless been crowned with a success which promises to render us, at no distant period, entirely independent of foreign countries for the supply of this costly article of dress. Several lace factories have lately sprung upon Rhode Island, the principal of which is at Newport. It employs 600 persons, principally females, who manufacture veils, caps, peleries, and indeed laces of all descriptions. The taste and ingenuity displayed in the fabrication of these articles are highly spoken of.

Inoculation for the measles, which has been already practised with success by Home and Hurst, was repeated by Professor Speranza, during an epidemic at Mantua, in 1822. In each of seven cases, the measles appeared in a mild and regular form.