DELAWARE JOURNAL.

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CONDITIONS.

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Advertisements inserted on the usual terms—Viz: One dollar for four insertions of sixteen lines, and so in proportion for every number of additional lines and insertions.

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All communications, not of the above character, to be addressed to M. Bradford, Editor of the Delaware Journal, Wilmington.

This arrangement is made for the more regular and prompt execution of business.

NEW BOOKS AGAIN.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

Bickat on Pathology,
Mrs. Heman s* Poems,
American Chesterfield,
Scott's life of Napolean, abridged—price $1, 50.

Together with a handsome assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for every age, from the child of three years, to the Miss and Master in their teens, with splendid engravings colored and plain.

Oct. 19. R. PORTER & SON.

*The Lady who was lately offered $1500 a year to write for a periodical work, in Philadelphia.

Bank of Smryna,

OCTOBER 18, 1827.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this institution are hereby notified, that an instalment of *Five Dollars*, on every share of the capital stock, will be due and payable on Thursday the 8th day of November next, —one half in gold or silver, and the residue in notes of specie paying banks. *By order of the Board.*

S. H. HODSON, *Cash'r*

53—3t.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL

Preparations

For Sale at Joseph Bringhurst's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 87, Market-Street, Wilmington,

Denarcotized Opium and Laudanum Black Drops, these preparations do not sicken the stomach. Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, Extracts of Taraxaci, Stramonium, Belladona, Ciauta, Aconite, Helleb. Nig. Etaterium, Hyosciamus, Quassia, Cinchona &c. Seeds of Tincture of Calchicum, Clarified Calamus, Digitalis, Balm, Peppermint, with a variety of fresh Herbs. Bleaching Salts by which stains may be removed, from white dresses, table cloths, or the finest lace without injury to the article. Salt of Lemon for removing iron mould. Pure Sulphate o Quinine in powder, pills and solutions. Indelible Ink for marking white articles, this cannot be washed out. Genuine Cologne Waters from Paris. Seidlitz' and Soda Powders always fresh. Paper pill Boxes, Cough Drops, Cough Syrup, Syrup Squills, Batemans Drops, British Oil, Harlem. Spike, Peppermint, Lemon, Orange, Bergamot, and Roses, Godfrey's Cordial, Steer's Opodeldoc. Match Lights, Spunk, Osborne's superior water colours, Pink, Blue, Purple, and Lilac Saucers, Indian Ink, Liquid Blue Dye, Canary Seed, &c. Together with a general assortment of Medical and Chemical Articles.

Oct. 53. 53—3m

Clay's Speeches, &c.

CONTENTS—Biographical sketch of Mr. Clay. Speech on Manufactures—Line of the Perdido—Bank charter—Augmentation of the military force—Increase of the Navy—New Army—Emancipation of South America—Internal Improvement—Seminole War—Mission to South America—The Tariff—Spanish treaty—Greek revolution—American industry—Colonization of the negroes—Bank question—Address to Constituents—Speech at Lewisburgh; with a potrait 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.

An Office to Rent.

TO LET the front room of the house, No. 105, Shipley-street, next door to Miller Dunott's Bakery and Confectionary store, (the same in which he formerly carried on.) It is well calculated either for an office, or store, being a place of considerable business. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to David Kirkpatrick next door.

Sep. 13, 1827.

SCOTT'S LIFE OF BONAPARTE,

Just received and for sale by R. PORTER & SON, No. 97, Market-Street.

Commencing with the Peace of Versailles in 1783, and giving a concise history, of the most important events in Europe, as well as a detailed account of the sanguinary battles in which he was engaged in or connected with, down to the time of his death, in 1821—in three closely printed 8 vo vols. A more valuable record, has perhaps seldom been offered to the Public; and the facts are rendered still more interesting by the popular talent of the noble writer.

Fall Goods.

THE Subscriber has lately received a general assortment of Fall Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannells, Blankets, Sattinetts, Worsted, &c. which he will sell at reduced prices.

Any quantity of wool and feathers will be taken in, and Goods given in exchange at a fair market price, at his Store, No. 101, Market-Street.

JOSEPH POGUE.

Wilmington, 1827. 45—4

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Christiana Hundred, near Wilmington, Del. an apprentice boy to the Wheel-wright business, named *Charles Grimes*, aged nineteen years. Whosoever secures and brings home said boy, shall receive the above reward; but no charges. All persons are forwarned harbouring him.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1827. 50—4tp

Charles G. Denny

CURRIER,

No. 17, West Front Street, between Shipley & Orange,

Keeps on hand a general assortment of

LEATHER,

Finished in the best manner suitable for

Shoe, Coach & Harness Makers,

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

Wilmington, September 3d.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 20

	Per Ct. Dis.		
U. S Br. Banks	par	Reading	par
N Hampshire Bks	1 1-2	Farmer's, Bank, Lan'r	par
Vermont	do	Northampton Bank	do
Massachusetts.		Farmers' B Bucks Co.	do
Boston Banks	1	Easton Bank	par
Worcester Bank	1 1-2	Germantown Bank	par
Springfield Bank	do	Montgomery Co.	par
Hampshire Bank	do	Chester County, W. C.	par
Phœnix, of Nant't.	do	Delaware Co. Chester	par
Salem Banks	do	Lancaster Bank	do
Other Mass. Notes	do	Carlisle Bank	1-4
Rhode Island.		York Bank	do
Providence Bank	1 1-2	Chambersburg Bank	do
Burrillville Bank	do	Gettysburg Bank	do
Freeman's Bank	do	Pittsburg Bank	3-4
Faranklin Bank	do	Centre Bank	uncertain
Washing Westerly	do	New Hope	do
Other R. I Notes	do	Columbia Bridge Co.	par
Connecticut.		Greensburg Bank	3 1 2
Hartford Bank	1	Brownsville	do
Phœnixat Hartford	do	Silver Lake	no sale
Eagle Bank, N. H.	no sale	Washington	do
New Haven Bank	1	Meadville	do
Middletown Bank	do	Green Castle	do
Bridgeport Bank	do	Marietta	do
Derby Bank	broken	Bedford	do
Norwich Bank	1	Beaver	no sale
New London Bank	do	Union Bank of Pa.	no sale
New York.		Juniata	do
City Banks of N. York	par	Huntingdon	do
J. Barker's Bank,	no sale	*Delaware.*	
Wash'n and Warren	1 1-2	Bank of Delaware	par
Albany Banks	1	Wilmington and Bran.	par
Troy Bank	do	Farmers' Bank and Br.	par
Mohawk Bank	do	Smyrna Bank	par
Lansingburg Bank	do	*Maryland.*	
Newburg	do	Baltimore Banks	1-4
Do Branch at Ithica	1 1-2	Annapolis	1-4
Catskill Bank	do	Havre-de-Grace	1-4
Middle District Bank	do	Bank of Westminster	1-4
Auburn Bank	do	Elkton Bank	1-4
Utica Bank	do	Hagerstown Bank	1 4
Geneva Bank	do	Fredericktown Bank	1-4
Bank of Col. at Hud.	do	Branch at Easton	1-4
Orange County Bank	do	Bank of Caroline,	5
Ontario Bank at Utica	do	Prince eorge	1 4
Plattsburg Bank	broken	Port Deposit	5
New Jersey.		Conococheague	1-4
Bank of New Brunswick	3-4	Cumberland Bank at Alleghany	no sale
State Bank at N. B.	1-4	Snowhill	no sale
S Bank at Trenton,	broken	Princess Anne	80
Trenton Bank	par	*Virginia.*	
ersey City Bank	broken	Richmond and Branch	1-4
Salem Banking Co.	par	Bank of the Valley	do
Cumberland Bank	par	Branch at Romney	3-4
Farmers' Bank M. H	par	Do at Leesburg	1-4
State Bank at Camden	par	Do. at Charleston	do
Do Elizabethtown	1-2	NW. Bank of V. Wheeling	4
Do. Morristown	1 1-2	*District of Columbia.*	
Do. Patterson	1-2	Banks at Washington	1-4
Franklin Bank, N J.	broken	Franklin B. of Alex.	broken
Pennsylvania.		Merchants' Bank	do
Philadelphia Banks	par	Bank of Columbia	10 a 12 1-2
Harrisburg	par		

From the Massachusetts Journal.

THE JOURNAL OF COLUMBUS.

The translation of this interesting manuscript, has just appeared from the press of Wait & Sons, in this city. The history of the discovery of this manuscript has been already given in an article in the N. A. Review, and the facts are repeated in a preface to this translation. They are briefly these. In 1789, Charles IVth, king of Spain, formed the design of establishing a repository or library for historical or scientific works relating to the Marine, and in prosecution of the plan, an officer of rank in the naval department, Don Martin Fernando de Navarette, was commissioned to explore the collections of manuscripts in the Royal library of Madrid and other collections in the capitol and in the provinces. It was in the course of his researches among the Archives of the Duke del Infandato, that he met with two manuscripts, which proved to be *the narratives of the first and third voyages of Columbus.* The disturbed state of the times, and the official duties of Don Martin, have prevented this discovery from being given to the public till 1825; when these narratives were published by the order of the present king of Spain, with other documents, in two volumes, under the title of "A collection of the voyages and discoveries of the Spaniards by sea, up to the close of the XVth century." Of this collection, the volume before us forms a portion.

The manuscript is the hand writing of Bartolome de las Casas, and is opparently an abridgement of the original journal of Columbus, made by las Casas in the course of his labours in preparing his History of the Indies. The introduction, however, and other extensive passages are preserved in the precise words of Columbus; the other portions, which are easily distinguishable from these, are in the words of the transcriber, and probably consist of a selection of the more interesting particulars of the original diary.

The following extracts will serve as specimens of the manner of the portions of the narration. The first extract immediately follows the introduction, and is in the words of las Casas. The second is from the first passage which occurs in the words of Columbus, and describes the appearance of the natives of one of the Lucayes islands,* on which they had landed the day previous.

"Friday, Aug. 3d, 1492. Set sail from the bar of Saltest† at 8 o'clock, and proceeded with a strong breeze till sunset, sixty-miles‡ or fifteen leagues S. afterwards SW. and S. by W. which is the direction of the Canaries.

Saturday, Aug. 4th. Steered SW. by S.

Sunday, Aug. 5th. Sailed day and night more than forty leagues.

Monday, Aug. 6th. The rudder of the caravel§ Pinta become loose, being broken or unshipped. It was believed that this happened by the contrivance of Gomez Rascon and Christopher Quintero, who were on board the caravel, because they disliked the voyage. The Admiral says he had found them in an unfavourable disposition before setting out. He was in much anxiety at not being able to afford any assistance in this case, but says that it somewhat quieted his apprehensions to know that Martin Alonzo Pinzon, Captain of the Pinta, was a man of courage and capacity. Made a progress, day and night, of twenty nine leagues.

Tuesday, Aug 7th. The Pinta's rudder again broke loose, secured it, and made for the island of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries. Sailed, day and night, twenty-five leagues.

Wednesday, Aug. 8th. There were divers opinions among the pilots of the three vessels, as to their true situation, and it was found that the Admiral was the most correct. His object was to reach the island of Grand Canary, and leave there the Pinta, she being leaky, besides having her rudder out of order, and take another vessel there, if any one could be had.

* * * * *

Saturday, Oct. 13. At day-break great multitudes of men came to the shore, all young and of fine shapes, very handsome; their hair not curled but straight and coarse like horse hair, and all with foreheads and heads much broader than any people I had hitherto seen; their eyes were large and very beautiful; they were not black, but the colour of the inhabitants of the Canaries; which is a very natural circumstance, they being in the same latitude with the island of Ferro in the Canaries. They were straight limbed without exception, and not with prominent bellies, but handsomely shaped. They came to the ship in canoes, made of a single trunk of a tree, wrought in a wonderful manner, considering the country; some of them large enough to contain forty-five men, others of different sizes down to those fitted to hold but a single person. They rowed with an oar like a baker's peel, and wonderfully swift. If they happened to upset, they all jump into the sea and swim till they have righted their canoe and emptied it with the calabashes they carry with them. They came loaded with balls of cotton, parrots, javelins, and other things too numerous to mention; these they exchanged for whatever we chose to give them. I was very attentive to them, and strove to learn if they had any gold. Seeing some of them with little bits of this metal hanging at their noses, I gathered from them by signs that by going southward or steering round the island in that direction, there would be found a king who possessed large vessels of gold, and in great quantities. I endeavoured to procure them to lead the way thither, but found they were unacquainted with the route. I determined to stay here till the evening of the next day, and then sail for the SW. for according to what I could learn from them, there was land at the S. as well as at the SW. and NW. those from the NW. came many times and fought with them and proceeded on to the SW. in search of gold and precious stone. This is a large and level island, with trees extremely flourishing, and streams of water; there is a large lake in the middle of the island, but no mountains: the whole is completely covered with verdure and delightful to behold. The natives are an inoffensive people; and so desirous to possess any thing they saw with us, that they kept swimming off to the ships with whatever they could find, and readily bartered for any article we saw fit to give them in return, even such as broken platters and fragments of glass.

Sunday, Oct. 14th. In the morning, I ordered the boats to be got ready, and coasted along the island towards the NNE to examine that part of it, we having landed first at the eastern part. Presently we discovered two or three villages, and the people all came down to the shore, calling out to us, and giving thanks to God. Some brought us water, and others victuals: others seeing that I was not disposed to land plunged into the sea and swam out to us: and we perceived that they interrogated us if we had come from heaven. An old man came on board my boat; the others; both men and women cried with loud voices—'*Come and see the men who come from heaven. Bring them victuals and drink.* There came many of both sexes, every one bringing something, giving thanks to God, prostrating themselves on the earth, and lifting up their hands to heaven."

*This island, the first land made by Columbus, is satisfactorily proved to have been that which is now called Grand Turk, or Turk's Island.

† Harbour of Palos, a little north of Cadiz.

‡ Italian miles, four to the league.

§ A *Caravel* is long, single decked vessel, with three masts and latine. The Admiral's ship, called the Santa Marria, was square-rigged.

ON THE USE OF CHARCOAL,

As a Cathartic—in cases of obstinate costiveness.

Dr. Daniell has lately published some cases illustrative of the effects of charcoal in cases of obstinate constipation. In the first case which occurred to him, after having employed the usual treatment of bleeding, warm bath, and mercurial purges, aided by jalap, castor oil, with other active medicines of this kind, without success, he conceived that a favorable opportunity had occurred for trying the efficacy of charcoal.

I gave," he has informed us, a table spoonful of it every half hour, and at the expiration of about 17 hours my patient's bowels were freely evacuated. The discharges, which consisted chiefly of a thick mucus, were colored by the charcoal. The medicine was then discontinued, and castor oil substituted; the latter, however, evacuating but partially, I had recourse again to the charcoal, which was continued until the patient recovered. My observations since have convinced me of the necessity of continuing the charcoal until the discharges are no longer marked by the presence of slime or mucus, which I have found to abound in very considerable quantities, in all cases of constipation which have fallen under my care. And I think the existence of this matter in the intestines, may explain the cause of failure, not only of powerful enemata, but of cathartics, to evacuate them. Lining as it most probably does, the chief or whole of the bowels, it protects their surface from the influence of the medicines.

"The charcoal probably exercises a chemical influence upon this matter. The evacuations produced by the charcoal appear to be composed chiefly of this article, and the mucus or slime intimately blended. Since this case, I have used the charcoal in 14 or 15 other instances, and always with complete success. In this disease the sufferings of the patient are usually extremely great, and I have occasionally, since adopting the charcoal, attempted to relieve them by other cathartics which operate more speedily; but I have invariably failed, and was afterwards compelled to have recourse to that remedy; sometimes, however, not until the third and fourth days of this disease, and always with decided advantage. Further experience has convinced me, that the most speedy, as well as the most certain relief, is to be obtained from the free use of charcoal. If it does not wholly relieve, it always very much mitigates the pain, in six or eight hours from the period of its first administration; and within my observation the patient has always been entirely composed before the operation of the medicine upon the bowels.

"To many, the tardy operation of this medicine may appear as a serious objection to its use. It was formerly so to me; but since I have been convinced of its certain efficacy, and that, although it may not act upon the bowels in 24 hours, even after its first exhibition, yet that it will in one-third of the time, very much relieve if not wholly remove the pains, &c. This objection appears comparatively unimportant: for what avails a few hours in the cure of a disease, if we can control the sufferings of our patient, and afterwards certainly relieve him?

"In regard to the dose of this medicine, the rule which I have pursued is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will allow. The quantity required is considerable. It has a happy influence inlulling the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else which I have used would control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself. I usually give from one to three table spoonfuls of the charcoal every half hour; whenever the stomach becomes over-charged with the medicine, the excess is thrown off, and the stomach is again quiet. I give in lime water, milk, or water alone, the vehicle having appeared to me unimportant."—*London Medical Repository.*