

DELAWARE JOURNAL.

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CONDITIONS.

THE DELAWARE JOURNAL is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four dollars per annum; two dollars every six months in advance. No paper to be discontinued, until arrangements are paid. Advertisements inserted on the usual terms—(i.e. One dollar for four insertions of sixteen lines, and so in proportion for every number of additional lines and insertions.

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For Private Sale,

A FARM two and a half miles from Wilmington, near the Kennet Turnpike Road, pleasantly situated containing about seventy-two acres, twenty-five of which are woodland, adjoining lands of Mr. Charles Brambley, Mr. Rogers and others. On the premises are a two storied House, Barn and Orchard.
Apply to

LEA PUSEY,

No. 10, East Queen Street, Wilmington.
If not disposed of previously, the above FARM will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 31 day December next, at the house of John M. Smith, Cooper, at 2 o'clock, P. M. 61—45

64th Dividend.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware, have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Cents per share, equal to five per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

EDWARD WORRELL, Cash'r
Nov 2, 1827. 60

Dividend.

THE Board of Directors of the Delaware Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent for the last six months, on the capital paid, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst. at the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

By order of the Board:

DANIEL BYRNES, Sec'y.
Nov. 3, 1827. 60

The Female School in the MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY

WILL be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Miss ISABELLA ANDERSON.

TERMS: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance.
Geography, arithmetic, and plain needle work, \$3 50 cts. per quarter.

Embroidery and Painting, \$5 per quarter.
Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms. JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, 1827. 59—3in

The papers that have published the Advertisement for the Classical School in this Institution, are requested to insert the above and send their bills to the Secretary.

For Sale,

A First Rate Stand, in Market-Street, occupied as a Dry Good Store, by William B. Tomlinson. The payment to be made to suit the purchaser. Inquire of JOSEPH POGUE, No. 107, Market-Street, Wilmington. 59—4t

*The pamphlet respecting the Kremer affair, and the history of Gen. Jackson's accusations against Mr. Clay, &c. &c. just received and for sale by the Publishers, No. 97, Market-Street.

Magistrates Blanks, of all descriptions for sale at No. 97, Market-Street.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

EXTRACTED FROM NILES' REPORT.

The manufacture of lace is carried on extensively in Rhode Island, and the adjacent states. It employs many females. The quantity imported last year was valued at, \$637,927; in 1825, \$377,807. No doubt, the reduction was partly caused by this beautiful employment of our own worthy and industrious females; who, in the ingenious and delicate operations of this manufacture, will soon rival, if not exceed, all others. Six hundred young ladies are employed in this business at Newport, R. I. only. There are several other large establishments in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, &c.

Leather gloves, for men or women's wear, should all be made at home, as being a neat family employment for females—and our manufacturers of leather would supply the material as well and as cheap, as the British, was there a demand for it.

These three branches of industry might employ 100,000 otherwise helpless and destitute females—glad to make 50 cents or less per day and subsist themselves, in any fitting employment for them. In the midst of their children, or at the fire side of their mothers—widowed and in want, and finding consolation chiefly in the hope that their daughters may earn an honorable subsistence for themselves, when the parent stock is removed to "another and a better world."

A large proportion of the artificial flowers now used, are the work of the hands of our fair countrywomen; and we hope that a proclamation of this fact will not prevent the sale of a y—because they are not imported from France, but subsist widows and orphans at home.

The manufacture of combs in the United States amounts to two or more millions of dollars a year—100,000 dollars worth are annually made at Leominster, Mass. and 40,000 dollars worth at Westbrook, Maine, and together employing 200 persons.

It is supposed that when the Ohio canals are finished the state will export 500,000 barrels of beef and pork and 500,000 barrels of flour, and have 3,000,000 sheep—but what foreign demand is there for these things, and what good will the surplus production render to the people, if a home-market is not created? Nay—it will chiefly tend to distress the farmers of the old states. Ohio will also raise 10,000 hhd. of tobacco. The weight of the beef and pork, flour, iron, wool and tobacco which they will be able to send to market out of the state, in two or three years, if there is a good demand, will exceed 100,000 tons, for the inland trade, by canals and roads or river navigation.

It has been estimated that upwards of 50 million bushels of grain were raised in Ohio last season, or more than 50 bushels for each inhabitant! Ohio forwarded 160 hhd. of tobacco to the Baltimore market last year—chiefly by transportation over the mountains—some by way of the Erie canal and New York!

Two large schooners intended for the West India or coasting trade, are building at Cincinnati, with several steam boats. Orders had been received there from South America for twenty printing presses, and the necessary type.

There were 286 arrivals at the port of Sandusky, on Lake Erie, during the last year. Twelve years ago this place was a part of the original wilderness. In twelve more, it will be a large city.

There are many manufacturing establishments in North Carolina, such as furnaces and forges. There is much water power in this state, and it produces cotton and rice, and has abundance of iron ore; and no part of the union is better fitted for rearing sheep than the "upper country," or rich western part of it. North Carolina will become a great manufacturing and wool growing state, and increase her population and wealth as she advances in these things. She unites, in herself, perhaps, greater natural advantages than any other state. The returns of 1810, gave to her a production in manufactures amounting to \$6,653,152, and in 1820, the imperfect returns showed that 11,844 persons were employed in them, and probably subsisting 60,000 persons.

The whole export of naval stores in 1826, was 46,337 barrels of tar and pitch, and 96,137 of rosin and turpentine—together 142,494 barrels of naval stores are worked up annually in the distilleries of Boston, only, besides the tar and pitch used in the cordage factories and ship yards. The home consumption of these stores is several times greater than the amount of the foreign export.

A late Rutland (Vermont) Herald, says—An extensive bed of manganese of the purest kind, has recently been discovered in Chittenden, in this country, on the farm of Wolcott H. Keeler, esq. We are informed that about 50 tons have already been dug. It is said to be worth about \$50 per ton.

Providence has a considerable share of foreign commerce—From the 1st of January to the 27th Aug. of the present year, there arrived at that port 27 vessels from Havana, 8 from Matanzas, 11 from other West India ports, 1 from Canton, and 12 from different parts of Europe.

The manufacturing town of Reading, Pa. has only 771 dwelling houses, large and small—but the assessed value of property in the borough is \$1,698,885—equal to 2,200 dollars for every head of a family, supposing one to each house. The assessable property is in lots and houses. What other than a manufacturing town can compare with this?

Two hundred and fifty stages, hacks, gigs or wagons passed a certain inn on the road between Albany and Troy in one day of June 1826—and appears not to have been considered more than the average number. These cities are great cities of

internal trade, and the latter, also, of manufactures.

There are about 150 acres planted with the vine in York county, Pennsylvania—some also in Lancaster, Adams, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Chester. The crop has been profitable and the cultivation is extending. In good seasons, the product is equal to about 15 barrels of wine to the acre.

About a million of bushels of salt are annually manufactured on Kenawha, Virginia.

There were in New York in 1825—2,264 grist mills, 5,193 saw mills, 121 oil mills, 76 cotton factories, 189 woollen factories, 28 cotton and woollen factories, 1,884 carding machines, 170 iron works, 104 trip hammers, 1,129 distilleries, 2,105 asheries—and the domestic (household) manufactures of woollen, cotton and linen cloths amounted to nearly 14,500,000 yards in that year. Several large manufacturing villages have been built since 1825, and the cotton and iron manufactures have greatly increased.

We believe that the navy of the United States is entirely supplied with American canvass—as are very many of our merchant vessels. It has been preferred by the navy board, at all times composed of practical and long experienced seamen, as better than the foreign. And such is the extent and excellence of our present factories at Patterson and elsewhere, that, though during the last war canvass was sold for one dollar per yard, it might, in another such crisis, be sold at one third of that price, though possessing much greater durability than the imported article. It is to the public spirit of the navy board that the establishment of this important manufacture is attributed, and especially to its veteran president, Rodgers.

There are between 40 and fifty steam boats that ply between New York and the adjacent places east, north, west or south. Many thousand passengers arrive or depart daily—sometimes as many as four hundred in a single boat!

The village of Dunkirk, on lake Erie, had 36 inhabitants in June, 1826, but in last June 325—The light house at this place is to be lighted with natural gas.

It is proposed to light the city of Pittsburg with *seaca Oil*. It is found in abundance floating on the surface of some of the creeks—and said that it might be furnished at 25 cents per gallon, if a market was opened for use.

New Bedford is described as very flourishing. About 100 vessels & 2,000 seamen, it is thought, are employed in the whole fishery, (supplying oil for the factories)—and the town contains 6,000 inhabitants.

It is stated that 4,000 looms are in daily operation in Philadelphia, weaving the stronger or more difficult stuffs than those made by the power looms; and computed that the whole annual value of labor and profit caused by them is about 1,500,000 dollars a year. The houses occupied and articles consumed by the laborers, make up no small item in the concerns of the property-holders and agriculturalists of that city and its vicinity.

One concern has shipped from the wharves on the Schuylkill (Philadelphia) one hundred cargoes of coal during the present season. Twelve or fifteen sea-vessels are often seen loading or discharging at them at one time.

The quadrant of Godfrey, the cotton gin of Whitney, the application of steam to navigation by Fulton, and the card-making machine of Wittemore are among the most important events in the progress of power, and mastery of science over matter and space.

The canals of New York are happily called "rivers of gold" from the west and the north.

Excess quantities of British woollens have lately been thrown into our market, as to complete the prostration of our manufactures, and sold at very reduced prices.

The Pennsylvania convention of the 27th of June last, in their address to the people of that state, said—"Pennsylvania has well ceased to export to Europe, any thing, the growth of her fruitful soil, her exportations excepting manufactures, are reduced almost to the coasting trade; the manufactures of the eastern states which last year consumed upwards of six hundred thousand barrels of the flour of the middle states being their principal market. In the mean while the citizens of Pennsylvania buy abroad large quantities of woollens, hardwares, silks and cottons, incurring hopeless debts or paying for them at the most ruinous disadvantages. In the midst of natural influence and habitual industry, penury and degradation are inevitable, unless the citizens of Pennsylvania use their own means to procure at home the clothing and commodities they require. The rich and athletic commonwealth must be reduced like a spendthrift to want and wretchedness, unless it ceases to depend on others, for what with proper attention it can do for itself."

"Those alone who never practice frugality, recommend that as a remedy. No doubt it is a virtue without which all the rest are unavailing. But it avails nothing to be frugal when nothing can be sold, for saving is worse than useless when nobody will buy."

"All the farming states are in the same predicament. Excepting some little commerce among themselves, they have hardly any left at all."

The Edinburgh Review, taking deduction from "a careful examination of facts," scruples not to assert "that the health, morals, and intelligence, of the population, have all gained by the establishment of the present manufacturing system."

There is no doubt of this—for however wretched the overworked and underfed manufacturers of Great Britain may be, pauperism and crime is more than one half less in the manufacturing than in the

agricultural districts. This is the best possible evidence of greater morality or intelligence and more abundant means of subsistence, in the former than in the latter.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

From the National Intelligencer.

Prince William County, (Va.) Sept. 26.

GENTLEMEN: Having recently witnessed the powerful effect of a little vegetable, apparently simple, in a case of a formidable pulmonary disease, and wishing to make the facts as public as possible, I have to request you to permit me to do it through the medium of your widely circulating paper.

A very respectable man, Joseph Hains, about 41 years old, formerly Postmaster at Rock Hill, near Middleburg, London county, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus; frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine, as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had myself relinquished any hope of his surviving. In this desperate situation, he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of mulsion, or strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days he derived the most positive benefit, and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished—No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly; and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks, or even months.—He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighbourhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will now endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the North sides of hills and mountains and strong places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger than a dollar—they are green and roundish, but deeply notched, so as to divide the leaf into three lobes, with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but, in addition to this, the leaf is beset with fine, short hair, somewhat stiff. On shewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and acridity, which imparts to the mouth after chewing it some time—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise. Should its general application be attended with the happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the United States, and to the sufferings under a malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life! It was the opinion of Doctor Rush, one of the great luminaries in the Republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I have enclosed a leaf of the Liverwort, hoping that it may be convenient for you to have it represented in the Intelligencer.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't.

THO. P. HEREFORD

[The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica Triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance,) and grows on the shady and moist side of hills.

The following technical account of the *Hepatica Triloba*, taken from Barton's "Flora Philadelphiae," accompanied by a familiar description, also, from the same work, may facilitate the discovery of the article by those who are disposed to make a trial of its virtues!

"Class Polyandria; order Polygynia; genus *Hepatica*; species *triloba*: calyx 4 leaved; petals 6—9; seeds naked; leaves three lobed very entire; lobes round obtuse; scape one flowered.

"Familiar Description.—One of the earliest blooming Spring plants, often flowering before the leaves have come up, and while snow is yet on the ground; flowers purple—rarely white. In woods under fallen and decayed leaves, on rich soil. Common; perennial; March till May."

Barton's *Flora Philadelphiae*, v. 2, p. 23.

YALE COLLEGE.—There are forty-one graduates of this College now living, or supposed to be living, who left the institution sixty years ago and upwards. Including the above, there are ninety-four persons now living, who graduated at this College before the Declaration of American Independence.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Of this venerable Institution, there are now living, a graduate of the class of 1749, (Dr. Holyoke, of Salem) and one of the class of 1759, Mr. Hill, of Boston.

French Navy.—On the first of January next, it is estimated that France will have about 39 ships of the line, 85 frigates, and 184 smaller vessels.