

THE DELAWARE REGISTER:

OR,
FARMERS', MANUFACTURERS' & MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.

Our Public Journals as they ought to be—"The vehicles of Intelligence, not the common sewers of Scandal."

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FOR THE DELAWARE REGISTER.

On receiving a ringlet from a Lady.

'Twas not the fear that Time would fade
The light that gilds her memory now,
That made me ask the auburn braid
That lightly waved o'er Mary's brow;
No, dearest, no—this heart I feel
Needs no memorial to remind it
Of charms like thine, of hopes that steal
As ties wherewith love's hand entwined it;
I asked the lock, and 'twill be dear
When years are flown and joys are faded,
Because the smile love treasures here
Beamed from that brow, this ringlet shaded;
Thus, when the desert wanderer finds
Some favored spot where Nature's care
Bids all her choicest sweets combine
And strews her loveliest roses there,
Fain would he make that spot his home
And knows his heart will not forget it;
Feels, that though far his steps may roam,
His bosom's sigh will still regret it.
Yet forced, perchance, awhile to stray,
He cuts one flower—through joy and pain
'Twill bless the wanderer's lonely way
Till that loved spot, he hails again.

THEODORE.

FOR THE DELAWARE REGISTER.

TO A THRUSH,

That was warbling in a sequestered spot.
Sing on, sweet bird! thy lowly strain
Is meet to soothe a wounded breast;
Oh! that thou couldst dispel the pain
That robs my tortur'd heart of rest.
I love to hear thy gentle lay,
It speaks thy little heart so free,
It draws me from myself away,
And calls my every thought to thee.
Dear songster! in this lonely dell,
Where no unhallo'd feet intrude,
My spirit would contended dwell,
If thou would'st cheer my solitude.
I love, as morning's cheering ray
(Cheering to all, dear bird, but me,)
Dispels the gloom of night away,
To early rise and list to thee;
And then at evening's gentle close,
While yet its pensive shades prolong,
Ere nature bids thee to repose,
To hear again thy soothing song.
This world and I can never more
Unite as we were wont to do;
'Tis treacherous! and the charm is o'er:
That bound me to its joys untrue.
I would not, for the wealth of kings,
Return unto its wiles again;
And join with those unmeaning things
Of promised bliss, but secret pain.
Oh! no—the gayest scenes of earth
Are often apt to prove a snare;

Its pleasures perish in the birth
And leave the heart a prey to care.
Then, warbler sing—each pensive note
Is welcome—to a soul like mine;
And oft within this dell remote
I'll list to that sweet voice of thine.
Clintonville, June 20th, 1829.

ORLANDO.

FOR THE DELAWARE REGISTER.

HOCKESSIN.

This interesting section of country, rich with the varied gifts of Nature, is admired by all whom business or pleasure attracts within its borders: the transient visitor is delighted with the mellow scenery which surrounds him, the enthusiast lingers with enraptured feelings beneath its romantic shades, and the favored son of Science may there be amply rewarded for his research among the munificent gifts of Flora; for there, the Botanist may culminate a rare and beautiful blossom.

Those who are fond of hill and dale, wood-crowned height, or smiling valley, should immediately avail themselves of our vicinity to this pleasant region, and ride through a district that must please the most fastidious.

The charming variety afforded to the traveller, of cultivated fields, enclosed with neatly trimmed hedges; meadows, with cattle grazing on the deep verdure, and copses made vocal by numerous warblers, all unite to fill up many a rich landscape within the precincts of Hockessin. The writer of this article has enjoyed its beauties, in the early flush of spring, when the rising sun has gladdened with his smile the thick clustering blossoms, whose fragrance perfumed the air, giving an earnest of a profusion of fruit, and found it no less beautiful, in the bright luxuriance of Summer, when the declining orb of day illumined the fair prospect with its golden tints, and shed a peculiar lustre on the numerous beauties of Hockessin. GELFORD.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS—JULY 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which con-

strains them to alter their former systems of government.—The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:—

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:—

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:—

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:—

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:—

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.