

which the worms are fed, and to the general care taken of them during their short existence. The society beg leave to refer for ample instructions as to their management, to the pamphlet which they published last year, which may be had of Carey, Lea & Carey, corner of Fourth and Chestnut-st. and also of E. Lattell, No. 48 Chestnut-st.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,  
President.

M. CAREY, Secretary.

### THE STEAM ENGINE.

"Against the breeze, against the tide  
She studies with upright keel."

The following eloquent passage is from the western Souvenir.

"The noblest inhabitant of our forests—the man whose mind is the least of all imbued with a relish for the picturesque—who would gaze with vacant stare at the finest painting—listen with apathy to the sweetest melody, and turn with indifference from a mere display of ingenious mechanism, is struck with the sublime power and self-possessed majesty of a steam-belt—blends in the short space of a few moments with the rapid and almost magic course with silent admiration. The steam engine in five years has enabled us to anticipate the state of things in the ordinary course which would have required a century to have produced. The art of printing scarcely surpassed in its beneficial consequences. In the old world, the places of the greatest interest to the philosopher were ruins, and monuments, that speak a faded splendor and departed glory. The broken columns of the Pyramids are the only remains of a civilization which is now a matter for the most endless speculation. Far different is the case in the western regions of America. The stranger views here, with wonder, the modern cities, and the forests in retreat before the approach of art and civilization. The reflection possessing the most interesting interest is not what has been done, but what is to be done, and what shall be her future destiny."

### CANINE SAGACITY.

At the commencement of the French revolution, a dog went daily to the military parade in the middle of the Tuilleries, placed himself among the musicians of the band, with whom he went through every evolution, and after parade, withdrew till next day, when he re-appeared at the same hour. The pleasant whim would have evidently took in the music of the band, and the regularity of his attendance, soon excited the interest of the men, who frequently gave him part of their dinner, and he would frequently spend the evening either at the French or Italian opera, where he entered without ceremony, took his place in the orchestra, and remained there till the performance was over. (New York Herald.)

### CHINESE GEOGRAPHY.

Till very lately the Chinese, in their maps of the earth, set down the Celestial Empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted round it the other kingdoms of the world, according to No. 72 in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these, for example was Siao-quin, or the Kingdom of Bricks, whose inhabitants were supposed to be as small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being blown away by the wind. (New York Herald.)

### W London Newspapers.

To give an idea of the immense patronage and circulation of the London Morning Chronicle, it is stated, that Mr. Clement, the proprietor, has ordered for the three thousand five hundred pounds sterling, for stamps and excise duties for the Chronicle and his three weekly papers. For every paper and his four penny additions, the weekly paper, besides 10s. excise duty on each item of paper thus used. Every advertisement pays 2s. 6d. excise duty.

Class.—The origin of this game—if it be lawful to call it a game—is long in remote antiquity. The Philosopher Xerxes, the Grecian Prince Palamedes, and the brothers Lylo and Tyrhenos, have each in turn been the champions of the game; and the inventors; others ascribe the honor to the Egyptians, and others to the Chinese. In the first book of the Odyssey, supposed to be written a thousand years before the Christian era, there is a game mentioned, which was probably chess. In China, the game is somewhat different from ours. A river separates the two contending parties, and the king's army is in a fort, where only he can move. The mandarin (our Bishop) is unable through age to cross the river, and instead of a Queen there are two Princes to support him. The king's army is peculiarly in a rock-hole, (still used in the Indian army, who is stationed between the lines, and vaults, rocket-like, over intervening obstacles, till he strikes off his man at the other end of the board.

Judge Hall, in his "Letters from the West," thus describes the passage of emigrants to our back country.

"Each rail (on the Ohio) was eighty or ninety feet long, with a small house on it, and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, and the children, pigs, chickens, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence than of a caravan of adventurers seeking a home in a distant country." (New York Herald.)

The following anecdote of Mr. Randolph is given in the New York Morning Courier, on the authority of a correspondent at Washington.

While he was at a boarding school in Virginia, he was as well as the other scholars had frequent recourse to complain of the butter, which they were supplied, and as it customary in such establishments, the complaints received but little attention. Finding, with remonstrance, that the butter, but to beamer the walk of the study and corridor with it. Among the conspirators Randolph was prominent, and succeeded

in destroying more of the butter than his fellow students. The dominion soon observed the cause of the butter, and he, with a look of triumph, and hoping from his youth to discover the sinners, he called up to the desk Master John, when the following dialogue ensued.

Master John: Know you the walk, fell me?  
J. R. I see no reason why I should be singled out.  
Master: Of whom then shall I enquire?  
J. R. Why, I think you should ask the butter—know it is old enough to answer for itself, and you see it has got a pretty long beard.

A good summer—One day last week, Major C. of this town, went down to Old Orchard beach to dig clams. Taking his horse out of the hills, he left him tied to the sleigh, but the animal getting uneasy, broke away his fastenings, and being pursued by a boy, ran for the water. He "plunged in," and "then did buffet it with lusty sinews," till the boy lost sight of him and supposed he was drowned. And so thought the owner of the horse. But the next day he was heard of, harnessed again, at Front's neck, where he had landed, safely, after swimming about five or six miles.

A contemporary print has the following version of the above—

"The Saco Palladium gives an account of a man who swam five or six miles, to rescue a horse and sleigh."

The annual pass at a Massachusetts legislative session, given by a correspondent of the Boston Herald.

"Speaker, sir, I insist, sir, that every body, sir, is never always right no how, sir; and that catching herrings, sir, in the town of Fremboke, sir, is an honest occupation, sir, and protected by law, sir. I agree, sir, that pickled air, is another thing, sir—pickled air, are not on the same footing, sir, as herrings, sir. I maintain are herring, sir, though some call herro, sir. I can explain the difference, sir—herring in going to ponds, sir, are herring, sir; but having spawned, sir, and returning to the 'ocean deep,' sir, they are herring, sir, which means they are sick, sir, and therefore are called 'ocean air,' wherefore the bill, sir, should not pass, sir, it is against the constitution, sir, which I can prove by Fillet's Arithmetic, sir—and now, sir, as I have proved all about it, sir, which is very apparent, sir, I beg leave, sir, to—to—sit down, sir, as I am fatigued."

The opinion of Mr. Giddens Smith of Baltimore, noticed by the writer, that Silk Worms will thrive in any temperature, or even at that of 90° in fact, do mischief. My own experience is decidedly in favour of moderate temperature in all stages of the worm, and I agree with that of others, who have attended to them upon a large scale. Even when the worms are hatching, the heat of the apartment in which they are kept, ought not to exceed 81°, and should commence at 64° and gradually increased. The reasons for this are given at length in the Silk Manual, published by Congress. Cultivators of Silk should be per-

### DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men."—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1829.

Owing to the hurry attendant upon putting our paper to press last week, we omitted to correct an error which was made by the compositor in the resolutions of the Legislature of this State for the encouragement of the growth of White Mulberry trees. We now republish the resolutions correctly, as furnished by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That all lands within the limits of this State, which are now or shall be occupied by White Mulberry trees, within the space of five years from the first day of May next, there shall be given by the State, a Silver Medal of the value of Five Dollars.

Attest,  
WILLIAM HUFFINGTON,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware.

We publish to-day the inaugural Address of President Jackson. Had justice been done by the Post Office department we should have laid this document before our readers last week, but better late than never. Our readers will perceive that the General has given us something truly original. He speaks of reform. This alone has for the past two years been the hobby of his party. They professed to do great things for the people when they should come into power. The late session of Congress in which his partisans had a decided majority, has expired, and what has been done? Compensatory nothing. Time, talents and money all squandered. There has not been one fourth of the business done this winter, that there was last. The attention of members was too much taken up with schemes and plans, and caucusing, for their own personal aggrandizement—Office, office, was the cry, and he was the best fellow who was most successful in getting near to the ear of "my dear General," that he might recount the many derelicts he had rendered to the President elect. Disinterestedness? None of them wanted office until the present moment. All the fire and real display during the late canvassing, for the success of the "victorious" his country," was for no other purpose than to reward him for the great services in field and council, and prove to the world that Republicans are not always ungrateful.

Jackson and his minions may talk about reform, but promises will not satisfy the people. We must have the acts of the executive and his "ministers," and these acts must be superior in every thing that is excellent to those of the late administration, before they can be acceptable.

The Democratic Caucus at Harrisburg, Pa., which assembled on the 6th instant for the purpose of nominating a "John Quincy Democratic candidate" for the office of Governor, has, after fifteen ballottings, chosen, by a small majority, George Wolfe, of Northampton county.

The Harrisburg Argus gives the following statement of the proceedings.

At half past 9 o'clock the Convention was called to order, a quorum of the members being present, they proceeded to the 13th ballot.

13th ballot. 14th ballot. 15th ballot.

Wolfe, 57 65 70  
Bernard, 57 62 62  
Stevenson, 17 5 5

George Wolfe, of Northampton County, having a majority of all the votes given, was declared to be duly elected as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Nicholson,

that the members of the Delegation should themselves support the nomination of Mr. Wolf, which was adopted with but two or three dissenting votes.

John B. Sotherland, Samuel Dugless, Samuel Burns, Henry Peabody, James Nicholson, William Powell and John Y. Barclay, were appointed a committee to address the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania.

The bill authorizing a further subscription, by Congress, of \$150,000 to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, has become a law. This sum is believed, will be amply sufficient for that important work, which is expected to be completed the ensuing summer.

Mr. Adams has retired with his family to the seat of Commodore Porter, on the outskirts of the City of Washington, which he has rented, and which it is probable he will occupy until the warm season commences.

Mr. Clay has disposed of his household furniture, and is about to leave Washington for his residence in Kentucky.

The National Journal of Monday, states that a dinner was given on Saturday by a number of gentlemen, to Mr. Clay. Upwards of one hundred persons are said to have sat down, and well provided table, among whom were many members of Congress. On the behalf of Mr. C. being proposed by the Chairman, Gen. Walter Jones, he made an eloquent reply, which was received with enthusiasm.

### For the Delaware Advertiser.

### SILK CULTURE.

To the Editor.

A few days since, I had the pleasure to see in the "New England Farmer," of February 12, the piece taken from your paper, signed "An Agriculturist," on the subject of the proper temperature in which Silk Worms ought to be kept, and on other subjects. This paper gave me great satisfaction, because it will promote the cause of the Silk culture, which I deem highly important to the Farmers, and because the sentiments contained in it, agree with my own experience.

The opinion of Mr. Giddens Smith of Baltimore, noticed by the writer, that Silk Worms will thrive in any temperature, or even at that of 90° in fact, do mischief. My own experience is decidedly in favour of moderate temperature in all stages of the worm, and I agree with that of others, who have attended to them upon a large scale. Even when the worms are hatching, the heat of the apartment in which they are kept, ought not to exceed 81°, and should commence at 64° and gradually increased. The reasons for this are given at length in the Silk Manual, published by Congress. Cultivators of Silk should be per-

AN ACT to regulate the use of Gill Nets or Gill Seine, in the River Delaware, to impose a Tax thereon, and to provide for the payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, that from and after the 1st of March next, no person or persons whatsoever, shall place or use in the River Delaware, within the limits and jurisdiction of this State, any gill net or gill seine for the purpose of taking Shad or other Fish, without having first applied for, and obtained from the Clerk of the Peace of the County within which such net or gill seine is to be used, a license for using the same, which license shall be granted for the term of one year, upon the payment of the tax or duty hereinafter mentioned, and laid, and shall be renewed annually, upon the payment of the like sum.

Sec. 2nd. And be it enacted that if any person or persons shall, after the said first day of March, place or use in the River Delaware any gill net or gill seine for the purpose aforesaid without having first obtained a license therefor, such person or persons shall in addition to payment of the said tax or duty forfeit and pay the sum of Fifty dollars with all costs of prosecution to be recovered by indictment in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the County in which the same shall be placed, or used, and such license shall not authorize or entitle the person or persons obtaining it to use more than one gill net or gill seine which shall be of the dimensions specified therein; and any person or persons, who shall use such license, shall use or employ more than one gill net or gill seine or employ a gill net or gill seine of larger dimensions than are specified in said license, shall in each case be deemed to be without license, and shall also in each case forfeit and pay a like sum of Fifty dollars, to be recovered as herein before directed.

Sec. 3rd. And be it further enacted that a tax or duty of five dollars shall be imposed on a license for the use of every gill net or gill seine in the river Delaware, and on each such license to consist of six feet; and for the use of every gill net or gill seine which shall exceed the length of sixty five fathoms there shall be paid an additional tax or duty of one dollar for each and every fathom of such excess, and before the granting of such license, the person or persons applying for the same shall make and file with the Clerk of the Peace or before some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the County, in which shall be stated the true length of the gill net or gill seine for the use of which such license is to be granted, and also the place of residence of the juror or affirmant, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the said clerk of the peace.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted that the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed in proper form, a license for the use of gill nets or gill seines as aforesaid which shall be sealed with the seal of his office, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State and by him distributed in such proportions as he may deem proper, to the Clerks of the Peace in the respective counties, and to the Clerks, respectively, shall account for and pay over all monies arising

from such licenses, quarterly, to the Secretary of State who shall pay for the same to the Trustee of the School Fund for the use and benefit of that Fund: And if any Clerk of the Peace shall neglect so to do, for the space of sixty days after he shall have made such quarterly payment, he shall ipso facto forfeit his office and be immediately liable to an action for the recovery of said money.

Passed at Dover, February 12th, 1829.

WILLIAM W. MORRIS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. SPRAGUE, JR.  
Speaker of the Senate.

New York, Feb. 27, 1829.

To the Judge of the Peace.

Yesterday afternoon a new pupil told me that he wished me to buy a new hat for him, and he handed a bill to me, and got it from him I presumed it was good, and therefore put it into my pocket—I had got it before I left home. As I was going somewhere to distribute several notices to the directors for the support of the indigent deaf and dumb, I thought quickly that I would be glad to converse with my aunt who lives at No. 34 Clark street—for I was a very little distance from her house. So I went to visit her, and I spent a few minutes with her—While I was conversing towards Canal street I recollected quickly that I must buy the hat for this pupil—Accordingly I went into the store to get it, and I took ten dollars out of my pocket and gave them to a hatter, who received them—but he did not understand this bill that was of a broken bank, and he carried it to the other gentleman who took it. He said it was bad—and I was sorry. Then the hatter, who had given me the money, came to me, and he suspected that I was a rogue, and therefore he brought me to tell Mr. Hays about me. He showed me some questions. I gave some answers to them. I told Mr. Hays that I had not lived at school for years and five months has expired at school. I lived with Mr. Loofoorner. I was born in Red Hook, Dutchess, N. Y., and my parents live in Saugerties, Ulster Co. N. Y. I told Mr. Hays, that I did not know whether the bill was good or not. I suppose that Mr. Harrison knew that I was ignorant of this bill, but he endeavoured to bring me to Mr. Hays' house for the purpose of giving him a reward. If I had known that it was bad, I would have told the pupil it was broken—but I know that Mr. Harrison is not reasonable but ignorant; for he did not give some questions to me. I have endeavoured to write this for I wish you to know about these circumstances; and my character I do not wish to be injured; and I know that some rogues are brought to the bar.

DAVID H. COLE.

Fatal effects of Intemperance.—An Inquest was held on the 19th, at Weston in the town of Minsk, over the body of a stranger that had been found in a field, with a bottle in his pocket, containing the poisonous liquid. The deceased was a shoemaker—had worked in a plant a short time—had been married to Miss B. Winna;—she was a native of Morris County, N. J. and had a wife and two children living in Newark, in that State. The verdict of the Jury was, "that he had perished in a cold under the influence of ardent spirits."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. WILLIAM CLEVER of Port Penn, to Miss MARY C. STILLEY of Wilmington.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, the 27th ultimo, HANNAH EVANS, wife of Jonathan Evans, in the 64th year of her age.

In notice the death of this beloved Friend, we can feelingly say, that we have lost a "member" from our "sister." An approved minister in our religious Society, she was a skillful divider of the word and doctrine, and peculiarly gifted in the exercise of the discipline of the church. Her daily walk in life afforded a bright example of Christian meekness, patience and fortitude. For a series of years, she had been afflicted with an acute rheumatic disease, which was borne with that temper and frame of spirit, which experienced by the deeply pious and disciple of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Though her life had been passed in unusual conformity to the precepts and spirit of the gospel, yet our dear friend was too thoroughly grounded in ritual Christianity, to place her hopes on any works of righteousness which she had done. She was preserved in a remarkably calm, reverent, composed mind, until her last sickness; but, as she expressed a few hours before her death, her whole hope and reliance were placed upon the merits, intercession, and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and that it was a source of unspeakable consolation to her at this awful hour, that she had been favored to retain a faith in him, sure and steadfast.—Philadelphia paper.

### Prices of Country Produce.

DRANDYWINE MILLS, MARCH, 12, 1829.

Superfine Flour, per barrel..... \$7 75  
Middle..... 3 50  
Rye..... 60  
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs..... 1 53  
Do. red, do do..... 1 50  
Rye per 200..... 60  
Corn, old per bushel or 56 lbs..... 45  
Do. new do do..... 0 45  
Corn Meal per 100..... 12 00  
Do. do per 100..... 2 57

WILMINGTON MARKET.

POPK, per 100 lbs..... 4 00 a 4 50  
Potatoes 80 cents. Eggs 18. Butter 25.

An Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Wheelwrighting business, a sober and industrious BOY about 16 or 17 years of age. Apply to the Subscriber, in French Street, above Broad, Wilmington, Del.

ANTHONY MERYNOUS, March 5, 1829. 25-4t.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 16 years of age, who can read well, will be taken at the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, as an apprentice, to learn the Printing business. Liberal terms will be offered. March 3, 1829.

A Stud Horse for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, his noted Stud Horse, DOLAND.

DOLAND is well known to be a first rate Horse, perfectly sound and in the best order. He is a beautiful black, seven years old, his spring is 16 1/2 hands high, and well proportioned. He is out of a Stargazer dam and Brown Messenger sire, and his grand sire was Amos Cooper's Messenger. A lengthy description of this valuable horse is deemed unnecessary.

ELLIS SAUNDERS, Jr. Pike Creek, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Del. March 12. 26-4t.

### Horse Bills

NEATLY PRINTED

At the Office of the Delaware Advertiser, ALSO, HANDBILLS, &c.