

TERMS—Semi-weekly, 4 dollars in advance.
Weekly, 2 do. do.

SHORT HORNED DURHAM CATTLE.

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It is creditable to our county to send such representatives abroad, for they will not suffer by comparison with any of the Durham stock we have seen. And although many of our farmers in the upper part of New Castle and Delaware counties regret the removal of this fine animal to a more enlarged field of usefulness, they yet will have the opportunity of breeding from some of his descendants, the finest of which is *Galian*, raised by A. Biddermann, Esq. of Hagley Powder Mills, from a first rate Durham Cow, purchased by him from Mr. Eyre. He has all the prominent points of Grand Bashaw, and at eight months old was supposed would weigh between 3 and 400 pounds. We would urge it upon our farmers to turn more of their attention to the rearing these noble cattle---they command the highest prices and will amply pay for first cost and subsequent trouble.

SENATOR RIVES AND MM. GILMER:
From the *Charlottesville Loudon Advocate*,
of July 5.

Of the correspondence between Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Rives, as it will very soon be in the possession of the public; we even now feel a reluctance to say any thing. It will speak for itself, and the public can decide from its tenor and the facts which it will develop, whether Mr. Gilmer merely complained of Mr. Rives' injustice in mistrusting his friendship, or demanded reparation for the wrong he had done him, charging him with gross duplicity and dishonesty.

him, or rather cut him several times, with the small end of it. They were then separated.

"A good deal of sensation was produced among the people on our last court day, by a very unexpected and violent assault, which was made on the person of our Senator Mr. Rives, by Thomas W. Gilmer, one of the Representatives of our county. It seems that some correspondence has existed between them as to the character of their relations—Mr. Rives having frankly told him of the circumstances, which had induced a reluctant mistrust of his friendly professions, and Mr. Gilmer requiring him to acknowledge

THE WEST

THE WEST

A journey of four thousand miles from London to America, and a study leading from the centre of civilised society to the heart of wilderness of native origins, and back again, opens a book for many an interested reader to be sketched, and the mind which would to relish the works of nature, reap a reward of a much higher order than can be gained from the selfish expectations of pecuniary emoluments. Notwithstanding all that has been written and said, there is scarcely a subject on which so many people are ignorant, and so few are less interested, as the history of the West, than on the character and amusement of the West, by this I mean the far West—the country whose fascinations spread a charm over the mind almost dangerous to civilisation—people even not know the true signification of the term 'West'—and where its location?—phantom like, it flies before us as we travel, and our way is continually gild-

'And where goes that boat laden down the gunnel, the Yellow Stone?' She goes farther to the west—then said I, 'I'll go the west.' Two thousand miles in her

speak English and you may speak American-
 caine.' 'Pardon, pardon, monsieur,' 'Well
 then, we will both speak American.' 'Val,
 sare, je suis bien content, pour for I see dat
 you speaks putty cott Americaniae.' 'What
 Indians are those so splendidly dressed, and
 with such fine horses, encamped on the plain
 yonder?' 'Ils sont Corbeaux, 'Crows, ha!'
 Yes, sarlo, monsieur. 'We are then in a Crow
 country?' 'Non, monsieur, we are in the
 contrée de dom piéds noirs.' 'Blackfeet,
 you mean?' 'Non, monsieur, I mean that
 which we see in the distance yonder; the
 quel Montaigne' cela est a Montaigne' sarlo
 (pardon.) 'Du Rochers, I suppose?' 'Oui,
 monsieur de Rocky Montaigne.' 'You live
 here, I suppose?' 'Don, monsieur, I comes
 fair from de west. Monsieur Pierre Chouteau
 can give you de histoire de ma vie, il
 bien sail que je prendrais tasters.' 'You carry
 goods, I suppose, to trade with the Snake
 Indians beyond the Mountains, and trap
 Beaver, also?' 'Oui, monsieur. 'Do you see
 any thing of the Snake Indians in your country?'
 'Non, monsieur, ils demeurat si loin, si loin
 de de west. 'Well, Baptiste, in'll you my
 course back again, and at some future period,
 endeavor to go to the west.'

THE YOUNG ROBBER—BY IRVING.

As my father kept me in money, I always dressed well, and took all opportunities showing myself to advantage in the eyes of the little beauty. I used to see her at church; and as I could play a little upon the guitar, I gave her a tune sometimes under her window of an evening; and I tried to have interviews with her in her father's vineyard not far from the town, where she sometimes walked. She was evidently pleased with me, but she was young and shy, and her father kept a strict eye upon her, and took alarm at my intentions, for he had a high opinion of me, and looked for a better match for his daughter. I became furious at the difficulties thrown in my way, having been accustomed to easy success among the women, being considered one of the smartest young fellows in the place.

At length we shifted our ground, and terminated to make a descent upon the route between Terracina and Naples. In course of our expedition, we passed a day

It is about three weeks since I persuaded our captain to draw down to the vicinity of Frosinone, in hopes of entrapping some of the inhabitants, and compelling them to ransom us. We were lying in ambush towards evening, not far from the vineyard of Rosetta's father. I stole quietly from my companions, and drew near to reconnoiter the place of frequent walks.

was my pride that I had a previous claim to her; and I mentioned my former attachment to her. He sneered bitterly in reply; observing that brigands had nobusiness with village intrigues and that, according to the laws of the troop all spoils of the kind were determined by lot. Love and jealousy were raging in my heart, but I had to choose between obedience and death. I surrendered her to the captain, and she went to the mountains. She was overcome by affliction, and her steps were so feeble and faltering, that it was necessary to support her. I could not endure the idea that my comrades should touch her, and assuming forced tranquility, begged that she might be confided to me, as one to whom she was more accustomed. The captain regarded me for a moment with a searching look, but I bore it without flinching, and he consented. I took her in my arms; she was almost senseless. Her head rested on my shoulder, her mouth was near to mine. I felt her breath on my face, it seemed to fan the flame which devoured me. Oh God! to have this glowing treasure in my arms and yet to think it was not mine!

I saw at once the peril. To resist with violence was certain death; but to leave her alone in the power of the captain—I spoke out then with a fervor inspired by my passion and my despair. I reminded the captain that I was the first to seize her; that she was my prize, and that my previous attachment for her should make her sacred among my companions. I insisted, therefore, that he should pledge me his word to respect her, or otherwise I should refuse obedience to his orders. His only reply was to cock his carbine; and at that signal my comrades did the rest. They laughed with cruelty at my impotent rage. "That sculldugg!" was the mad madness of resistance. I was menaced on all hands, and my companions obliged me to follow them. She remained alone with the chief: yes, alone, and almost lifeless.

Here the hero paused in his recital overpowered by his emotions. Great drops of sweat stood on his forehead; he panted rather than breathed; his brawny bosom rose and fell like the waves of a troubled sea. When he had become a little calm, he continued his recital.

—I was not long in finding a shepherd, said he—I ran with the rapidity of a deer, even if possible, to get back before my dream could make place. I had left my coat and hat at the door, and I rushed away, so that before they had reached half the distance I had made. I hurried them back to the place where I had left the captain. As we were approached, I beheld him seated by the side of Rosetta. His triumphant look, and the delightful condition of the unfortunate girl left no doubt of her fate. I knew not how to restrain my fury.

strife my wife, I was extremely difficult, and by giving her all I had, with the same mildness, and by giving her all her friends, she was mild, and by tracing out the characters, requesting her father to trace out 300 dollars as her ransom. The letter was then dispatched by the shepherd. When he was gone, the chief turned sternly to me: "You have set an example," he said, "of mutiny and self-will, which, if indulged, would be ruinous to the troop. Had I treated you on our laws require, this bullet would have been driven through your brain. But you are an old friend; I have borne patiently with your fury and your folly: I have even pardoned you, as a foolish passion that would have unmanned me. As for the girl, the laws of the association must have their course." So saying, he gave his command: lots were drawn, and the helpless girl was abandoned to the troop.

Here the robber paused again, panting with fury, and it was some moments before he could resume his story.

Hell, said he, was raging in my heart: I beheld the impossibility of avenging myself, and I felt that, according to the articles which we stood bound to one another, captain was in the right. I rushed in from the place: I threw myself upon earth; tore up the grass with my hands, and gnashed my teeth in agony and rage. Woe! I returned, I beheld the wretched victim pale, dishevelled; her dress torn and disordered.—An emotion of piety subdued fiercer feeling.—I bore her to the foot of a tree, and leaned her gently against it. I

my gourd, which was filled with wine, applying it to her lips, endeavored to make her swallow a little. To what a condition was she recovered! She whom I had once seen the pride of Frosinone; who, but a short time before, I had beheld sporting in her stables vineyard, so fresh, so beautiful, so happy!—Her teeth were clenched; her complexion was green; her form without motion, and in the most absolute insensibility. I hung over her in agony of recollection of that she had been, and of anguish to behold her. I darted round a look of horror at my companions, who seemed so many fiends, exulting at the downfall of an angel, and I felt a throb at myself for being their accomplice.

that instant I felt that I was capable of pardoning him.

occupied with these thoughts, I arrived at the foot of the mountain. The country was solitary and secure; and in a short time I beheld the venerable and short distance crossed the plain. I listened to meet him. He had obtained nothing—He had found the father plunged in the deepest distress. He had read the letter with violent emotion, and then calming himself with a sudden exertion, he had replied coldly, "My daughter has been dishonored by these wretches, let her be returned without ransom or let her die!"

I shuddered at the reply. I knew, according to the laws of the country her death was inevitable. Our oath required it. I felt nevertheless, that not having been able to have her to myself, I could become her executioner!

The robber again paused with agitation. I sat musing upon his last frightful words, which proved to what excess the passion may be carried when it escapes from all moral restraint. There was a horrible verity in this story that reminded me of some of the tragic fictions of Dante.

We now came to a fatal moment, resumed the bandit. After the report of the shepherd, I returned with him, and the chieftain received from his lips the refusal of the father. At a signal, which we all understood, we followed him some distance from the victim. He there pronounced her sentence of death. Every one stood ready to execute the order; but I interfered. I observed that there was something due to pity, as well as to justice.—That I was as ready as any one to approve the implacable law which was to serve as a warning to all those who hesitate to pay the ransoms demanded for our prisoners; but that, though the sacrifice was proper, it ought to be made without cruelty.—The night is approaching, continued I; she will soon be wrapped in sleep; let her then be despatched. All that I now claim on the score of motherly kindness for her is, let me strike the blow. I will do it sincerely, but more tenderly than you would.

More tenderly than another.

Several raised their voices against my proposition, but the captain imposed silence on them. He told me I might conduct her into a thicket at some distance, and be relied upon on my promise.

I hastened to seize my prey. There was a forlorn kind of triumph at having at length become her exclusive possessor. I bore her off into the thickest of the forest. She remained in the same state of insensibility as before. I was thankful that she did not recollect me: for had she once murmured my name, I should have been overcome. She slept at length in the arms of him who was to guard her. I was sure she would never be underbitten before I could bring myself to strike the blow. My heart had become so by the recent conflicts it had undergone, and I dreaded lest by procrastination, some other should become her executioner. While her repose had continued for some time, I separated myself gently from her, that might not disturb her sleep, and seizing suddenly my poniard, plunged it into her bosom. She uttered a confused murmur, but without any conscious movement, and accompanied her last sigh. So perished the unfortunate.

Extract of a letter dated,

LONDON, May, 24, 1833

The great question of negro slavery came before the House on Tuesday last, and was opened by Mr. Stanley, who, whatever may be his opinions and theories in other respects as a statesman, certainly a good "talker." His speech it must be confessed, was an able, considering the many complicated difficulties which surround the settlement of this mighty question, a fair one. The conditions, which form the basis of the bill about to be introduced, appear to be conceived in fairness and humanity, though it should be stated, are very far from being popular with the extreme either party.

The Negrois forever free from the yoke of the whip—from the capriciousness and rage of overseers and drivers, and from all the horrors of arbitrary power. His children, to deliver whom from the condition of Bondsmen, is known to be the first object of the slave in every country, will be emancipated with money and without price—they will be educated at the expense of the state, a honor for a new career of liberty attained—the recompense of the declining days of the injured father. In a period of twelve years, he himself, will be delivered from the last link of the chain of slavery, while an immense, but gradual change is in the interval to be made in his condition.

A few years of compulsory labor, though worked out by the slaves, not a matter so much hardship, when that labour is recompensed with real protection by laws of the land and by a certainty of early delivery from a fate which hitherto never been cheered by one of hope, and from which the Negro seen no rest, but in the grave.

The chief obstacles to the minister's plans will arise from the unwillingness of the People and the Parliament of England to sanction the grant of £15,000, for the proposed loan to the West India Planters, who truth to say, are in this country a very unpopular body. Altogether, the terms are better, perhaps, than the West Indians themselves, expecting though they profess to be dissatisfied with them. But outcry against Colonial slavery, very, through the whole of the British Isles, has been so loud, and deep, and general, that no wise government could longer safely delay its settlement.

PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF MR. McLURE'S TREATY.—English vessels are constantly arriving at this port with cargoes from the West Indies. Here they reload with cargoes of provisions, flour, &c., and clear for John's, or some other near port in the province, discharge, and pay the trifling warehouse duty, and proceed again with their cargoes to the West Indies. By this circuitous route they avoid the duty imposed on American produce, and succeed in securing themselves all the carrying trade to and from the West Indies. Such is the daily loss

The Committee

APPOINTED to settle with the County Treasurer Report, that they have performed that duty, and submit a statement of his accounts, which are as follows, to wit:

STATEMENT marked No. 1, shows the payment under their respective heads made by the Treasurer up to the 28th day of February, 1833, and the receipts by him up to the same date, and the balance remaining in his hands.

STATEMENT marked No. 2, shows the balance due to and from the county to this date.

STATEMENT marked No. 3, shows the amount of tax levied for the year 1832, the Errors and Commissions Amount paid and Balance due from each Collector respectively up to this date.

No. 1.—Payments made by the County Treasurer from the 29th day of February, 1832, to the 28th day of February, 1833.

Bridges and Causeways

Bridge at England's Mill	\$ 873
Manufacturers' Bridge over	
Brandywine	4500
Cantwell's Bridge and causeway	44 45
Brandywine Bridge	152 83
Ford of Red Clay Creek	4 14
Red Lion Bridge and causeway	46 31
Chandler's Bridge over Brandy-	
wine	334 48
Roseville Bridge	4 66
Long Bridge	63 69
Phillips' Bridge	4 60
Drawyer's Bridge	2 00
Meeteer's Bridge	2 00
Christians Bridge	22 44
Bridges and causeways in St.	
Georges Hundred	324 02
Jurat Tickets	6379 66
Witnesses' Fees	1900 80
Road Damages	365 70
Sunday Schools	994 44
Levy Court Commissioners	200 50
Clerks Offices	635 30
Assessors	80 00
Goal and Public Buildings	343 33
Printing and Stationary	423 80
Elections	50 50
Interest	164 22
Public Services	120 00
Commissioners of Public Buildings	210 50
Attorney General	280 00
Clerk of the Peace	299 66
Sheriff Capelle	1387 44
Sheriff Herdman	1633 22
Bailiff	259 30
Coroner	78 10
Clerk Supreme Court	293 50
Recorder	23 10
Prothonotary	10 50
Physician to Gaol	40 00
Treasurer's Commissions on \$16 083 at 4	
per cent	643 3
Balance in Treasurer's hands	2681 8

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Treasurer's hands 29th February, 1832		2346 8
Isaac De Wees, Collector of Real Lion Hundred		250 0
Wm. McClelland, White C. Creek		740 3
Joseph Dauphin, Christiana,		858 3
John Veldon 3d, Appoquinimink		3604 3
John Wilford, New Castle,		616 4
James Crawford, White Clay creek		1301 5
Thomas McCullen, Appoquinimink		141 2
Andrew McMurphy, Appoquinimink		339 2
Matthew Lockard, Mill Creek		259 0
Jacob Hooton, Brandywine		1717 8
Charles Foster, St. Georges		2029 4
Samuel Harker, Christiana		1316 2
Samuel Smith, Red Lion		1939 6
Robert Ogde, White Clay creek		378 9
Nathaniel Wolfe, White Clay creek		99 1
Aaron Justis, Christiana		99 1
Archibald Gordon, Pencader		1954 8
William Hukill, Appoquinimink		58 4

No. 2—Amount due to and from the court, to wit:

Balance in the Treasurer's hands per Statement No. 1.	2681 8
Due from Thomas Naudain	99 5
from Andrew McMurphy	45
from J. Lattimus	162
from Thomas H. Tatlow	232
from Samuel Haiker	1626
from Matthe w Lockard	10
from William Welden & Co	131
Balance due from the different Collectors for 1832	3478

	<i>Due from the County.</i>	\$8466 1
To Treasurer of Wilmington		
Bridge Company		2000
Sundry appropriations unpaid		

No. 3. State rent year and Due from each	Collector
	Jacob Houston
	Joseph Daup
	John Wiley.
	Mathew Lock
	William McC
	Thomas McM
	Isaac De Wee
	Charles Foster
	William Weld

<p>us of is the an has ay has</p>	<p>ment of Tax levied in showing the amount of Collector for the year</p>	<p>are ny phing ard, eland, tudent es, r. don, 3d.</p>	<p><i>Hundred.</i> Brandy wine, Christiana, New Castle, Mill Creek, White C. Creek, Penderdy, Red Lion, Saint Georges, Apoquinimink</p>
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Amount of		Comma- Hiding	
Tax.	1st day.	stages.	deletions
1681 523	659 39	128 97	5 50
5094 11	2971 00	259 59	5 50
1542 77	94 83	86 88	5 50
1758 79	52 63	136 49	5 50
978 51	16 49	73 49	5 50
680 79	10 28	51 32	5 50
1468 14	64 49	112 59	5 50
1287 281	65 24	97 68	5 50

JAMES DELANEY, 691/038 771 \$49 50th
 JOHN ELLIOTT,
 GEORGE PLATT, } Corp.

Amount paid.	Amount due.
1428 70	48
3604 34	933
777 67	577
1566 08	58
838 32	18
2720 10	415
740 35	
978 22	307
	1117 4
10145 783478	

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
I do certify the above to be a true Copy of
Record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of Office at New Castle this day o' July, A. D. 1833.