

# STATE JOURNAL.

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Wilmington, Tuesday, July 16, 1833.

**THE DOG LAWS** are to be put in force this day. The owners of dogs may save themselves from the penalties of the law by applying to the City Treasurer for a license, and preserve their dogs by affixing a collar to their necks with the owner's name thereon.

The facetious editor of the United States Gazette makes the most of the *Whistleberry* case. He gives up the argument for the sake of the joke. The serious charge against New Castle county of a fraudulent contrivance to bamboozle our worthy neighbors of Philadelphia, has dwindled into a vague allusion to some misdemeanor committed by one of our steamboats, which the Editor is pleased to call the *Whistleberry*, but which we, in Wilmington, name the *Huckleberry*. There is something in a name, as the editor has discovered in this case. The little *Whistleberry* has furnished him with "the cream" of a joke, which we hope will not sour in the using.

## Brandywine Chalybeate Springs.

This noble establishment, it will be seen by the advertisement on our first page, is to be sold. The reputation which this establishment has already obtained as an agreeable and fashionable resort, renders it almost unnecessary to enlarge upon its various advantages, its beautiful and healthful site, its spacious and elegant buildings, and its easy access to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In all these, it is believed to be equal to any similar establishment in the Union. To capitalists it offers an investment which cannot fail, with proper management, to prove a profitable one.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.** Somebody is scribbling in the Washington Globe against Mr. Clay's land bill, which passed both houses of Congress last session and was unceremoniously pocketed by General Jackson. Mr. Clay's plan is so universally popular, that few papers have copied and none have deemed it necessary to notice or reply to these essays, which have nevertheless reached their ninth number. This writer's plan is the one proposed by General Jackson in his last message and borrowed by him from Colonel Benton, to reduce the price of the public lands to a merely nominal price; and his argument is, that the present one of \$1 25 per acre is a tyrannical restraint upon emigration—that the object, the intention of fixing the price at this sum, is to oppress the West by preventing emigration from the East! And this assertion is made in the hearing of those who have seen empires grow up in the West from nothing, in a single generation! Who have seen the West increase in population, wealth, prosperity, the arts of civilization, and the comforts and luxuries of life, with a rapidity which has excited the astonishment of all the World! Nothing can be more barfaced and at the same time more unfounded than the attempt of this Presidential Champion, in this way, to justify his master in his arbitrary suppression of the wise and excellent plan of Mr. Clay to settle happily and peaceably this long vexed and difficult question. Of all General Jackson's public acts, there is none which, regarding either its manner or substance, he or his advocates will find it more difficult to defend than his arbitrary rejection of Mr. Clay's bill. It passed both houses by large majorities, and if he had done what the Constitution requires him to do, sent it back with his reasons for rejecting it, it would have passed by a Constitutional majority. He had no reasons which he was willing to avow; the only fault he had in his eyes was that Henry Clay was its author and for that sin and no other he kept the bill back in violation of the constitution, and thus deprived the people of the United States of the benefit of its just and liberal provisions.

**VIRGINIA.** We have looked over the 4th of July toasts as they have been published in the Richmond papers, and so far as they may be deemed to indicate the public sentiment of Virginia in relation to the next Presidency, Benjamin Watkins Leigh is the candidate whom Virginia means to bring forward when the proper time arrives for the renewal of the contest. In reference to Mr. Van Buren's prospects, the *Whig*, applying the same test, speaks very explicitly as follows:

**Public Sentiment in Virginia.**—The 4th of July toasts, (which, according to Mr. Jefferson, are the best criterion of public opinion,) breathe a spirit not to be misunderstood. They ring the knell of Vanburenism. The people are flinging off man-worship, and reverting to more old modes of thinking. Never was a more effectual revolution of opinion, than that effected in Eastern Virginia, by the Proclamation of the Alien and Sedition Law of this generation, and its supporters, especially they who style themselves Republicans of '93, who take a long farewell of public confidence. *Jacksonism* can never save them.

From the Pennsylvania, we learn, that the President will probably, in a few days, take another excursion from Washington to enjoy "the cool breezes and bracing airs of the Rip Raps."

## Messrs. Rives and Gilmer.

The Richmond *Whig*, in explanation of the late fracas between Senator Rives and Mr. Gilmer, the particulars of which are given in the *Charlotteville Advocate*, states, that Mr. Gilmer, who is a member of the Virginia Legislature, was the nominator of Mr. Rives for the Senate of the United States, and that it was owing to his exertions, and to his pledges of Mr. Rives' orthodoxy, that his election was wrung from a most re-

luctant legislature. Mr. Rives' support of the proclamation and his speech in favor of the "Force bill," were the causes of the alienation between him and Mr. Gilmer, which has produced the late unpleasant result. Mr. Gilmer was decidedly hostile to both these measures, as subversive of the political principles which Virginia had always upheld. Mr. Rives' course placed him in the unpleasant predicament of having vouched for one who had not redeemed his pledge; of having been the cause of electing a Senator hostile to the very principles believed to be in the utmost peril, and to the maintenance of which he had been pledged by his nominator.

The letter which has been going the rounds, giving an account of the President's reception in New York, and attributed to Fanny Kemble, turns out to be a forgery. Miss Kemble was not in New York at the time.

## Military and Naval Magazine.

We have omitted to notice the July number of this periodical, which is becoming more and more entitled to the patronage of the officers of the army and navy. This number contains a greater portion of original matter than any of its predecessors. The spirited account of the first campaign of an A. D. C., which was begun in a former number, is continued in this.

## CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.—**The Crops.**—A general disappointment prevails among the farmers in the neighborhood of this city in regard to their wheat crops. From appearances in the early part of the season they were led to anticipate an abundant harvest. The heavy rains, however, as it is supposed, from beating off the blossoms before they had performed their functions, produced a disease called the *scab*, which will at least make the crop one third less than was anticipated a month ago.

From the Lancaster Journal.—**Harvest.**—A great portion of the grain in this county is cut, & much of it safely taken in. We apprehend, however, that there will be something of a deficiency, (perhaps nearly a fourth) in the wheat crop this season.

From the Reading Journal of the 13th. **Harvest.**—The husbandmen in this and the adjoining counties are for the most part engaged at present in the grateful task of cutting and carrying home the Wheat and Rye harvest. Not a few of them have already housed and secured the crops to which they have looked for the reward of their vigilance and toil. We learn with satisfaction from every quarter around us that the grain generally will yield above an average crop, and in many places it is more than commonly fine. Another week of the present good weather will enable our farmers to secure the whole, and call upon them to unite in grateful praises to the God of Harvests for the multiplied blessings of harvest home.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a friend in the State of Ohio, under date of the 4th instant, informs us that that part of the country (the Western Reserve) is enjoying excellent health, and that the harvest is so very heavy, that with all the exertion the People can make they will have great difficulty in saving it.

Our friend further informs us, that, in consequence probably of the terrible ravages of the Cholera at Lexington, it is not likely that Mr. Clay will visit the North, this summer; a disappointment to his friends in that quarter, as Mr. Webster's rapid movement homeward has been to the People of all parts of Ohio, who were anxious to see him, and much disappointed that they had not an opportunity.

**Sarah Maria Cornell.**—The existence near Providence, of a female of the above name, is thus confirmed by the Providence city Gazette:

"We understand that there is now living in this vicinity a girl of the name of Sarah Maria Cornell, and it is supposed her name and fame have been blended with the female who, it is said, was murdered by the Rev. E. K. Avery. That such a girl as Sarah Maria Cornell does now exist, we know to be a fact. Her story was before the public a year or two ago, and might be repeated if its grossness did not render it unfit for the public eye. We know the girl well by reputation, and at one time she was daily in the streets."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.—The Downing Club celebrated the glorious fourth at Downingville. We select the following from among the many excellent toasts and sentiments elicited on the occasion:—

The Day! may it be "unshured in," again and again.

Major Downing of Downingville and the President of the United States—"More sinned against than sinning."

Edward Livingston's reply to J. Q. Adams. Qu?

The Charleston edition of the *Canon law* in two volumes bound in one, and dedicated to A. Jackson, L. D.—Contents of Vol. I. Prescott and Putnam's digest—Do. of Vol. 2. Jackson on Pakenham—A pretty considerable hard and dry study.

"Barney, leave the girls alone."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that this musical bagatelle owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney by the beautiful Queen of France on the occasion of his visit to Paris after his gallant exploits at sea in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honor we all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen that it is said the young American became thenceforth an object of envy and dislike to all the beau monde at Court.

The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer who was present when the royal familiarity was exhibited.

From the Alexandria, (D. C.) Gazette, July 12.

The recent introduction of cotton factories into Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, will do more to correct the nullification principle, than all the rhetoric in existence. With this trade improvement—a nation's best wealth—the completion of the Rail Road from Charleston to Augusta, must also excite a spirit of enterprise and industry. The entire work will be finished by the 1st of the ensuing month, and the combined force of enterprise and industry will be felt through every section of the country.

Correspondence of N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

THE HAGUE, 15th May.

**To the Editor.**—The choice of a husband by the Duchess de Berri, has excited as you will readily believe a more lively sensation in this our village capital, than perhaps in any other part of the world. It was in the month of January 1832, that the putative father of this last born scion of legitimacy, arrived at the Hague as the diplomatic representative of the court of the Two Sicilies, and here he remained without a day's intermission until the beginning of the present month, when he left us with all his blushing honors thick upon him to assume the tardy possession of his martial rights and claim the privileges of his pseudo paternity.

Let there should be any question about the completeness of the alibi, it may be as well to be a little more circumstantial as to his Excellency's "whereabout." It was then in Achter de Stall Straat at the house of Myneheer Wouters, a well known lodging house keeper at the Hague, that the gallant count took up his residence towards the beginning of February, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two. In these lodgings he remained until the beginning of November last, without having ever been known to be absent for a single night.

During the nine months in question the house of Myneheer Wouters was also occupied by a lady distinguished in the annals of gaiety as having inspired more than one individual of note with sentiments of the tenderest description, beginning with Savary Duke of Rovigo, then Minister of Police under Napoleon, and the Emperor's Aid-de-camp, and ending—no not ending, with his most Christian Majesty King Louis le Desire, who conferred on her the title of his Tabatiere.

The Neapolitan legation was moved in the month November last, from Achter de Stall Straat to the place or square called the Plein, where the Count immediately took up his residence, and it was remarked that on the same day the Countess du Cayla took also her leave of Myneheer Wouters although several months of her term were still to run, and installed herself very quietly at the house of the Apothecary, next door the Sicilian Legation, where she also remained until the beginning of the present month, when the good people of The Hague had to console themselves as they best could for the loss of two such important personages, by a thousand conjectures on the cause of their disappearance, and now or then a charitable remark on the circumstance of their having set out together in the same post chaise. If he had not in case of need documentary evidence in his *portefeuille* or a willing witness in the person of his *compagnon du voyage* to prove beyond all question that he could not possibly have participated in the political offences for which the Duchesse de Berri is now a prisoner at Blaye, there would have been something like knight errantry in his venturing within the grasp of the French Attorney General. His alibi however is perfect, and if need were the whole population of the Hague, from the Majesty of Holland to the kitchen maid of Myneheer Wouter, may be cited to establish it.

**Cholera in Cuba.**—The mortality in the West India Island is truly appalling. A letter dated Matanzas, June 16, says: "We are standing upon a volcano; eight million would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them even at 200 dollars each. Moreover, who shall calculate the number of orphans left destitute, or nearly so? Where is our guarantee that the disease is not permanently located in the Island? How is confidence utterly lost and ruined to be restored."

**CHOLERA IN THE S. WEST.** The Cholera was at Natchez on the 20th June, but thus far was less fatal than in other places. In Franklin, La., on June 7, Mr. and Mrs. Allouard and two children, all died of the disease in one night. In Vicksburg, on 15th June, Richard Webster, late of this city, was cut off in the prime of youth. In New Orleans, the burials from 1st to 9th June, were 338, the greater portion of quite ceased there, at the last dates. A letter from Alexandria, La., dated June 8, says:—

"My family and myself, thanks to Providence, are well, but the cholera is destroying the blacks to a frightful degree. There are many plantations entirely deserted, and the crops lost. The planters have moved to the pine woods, and have taken their slaves with them. Some of the whites die, but not many."

In Frankfort, Ky., there had been five or six fatal cases (negroes) up to the first July. A letter from Bourbon county, dated 27th June, published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, says the Cholera prevails in that county, to a very great extent. The writer mentions the deaths of 17 persons in one neighborhood, whose deaths he had heard of that morning.

The town of Simpsonville was suffering much, one fourth of the population having been attacked. The town of Paris, with a population of 1500 had lost 74, besides 30 or 40 in the neighborhood. Only 40 whites were left in town. Twelve persons, including six Indians, had died at the Choctaw Academy in Scott county. The village of Georgetown lost 34 inhabitants. In Lexington, the Cholera was still prevailing on the 29th June. The Lunatic Asylum near that place, had lost 35—the city of Lexington between 4 and 35 hundred.

In the West and S. West, the Cholera has pervaded and scourged the country almost as much as the towns. It prevails so extensively as to baffle enumeration and fatigue recording. The grand total we fear will be awful. The negroes in the swamp and flat lands in the S. W. have been swept off by hundreds.

In Pittsburg there had been 23 deaths, of Cholera, down to the 5th inst. **MAYSVILLE, July 4, 1833.**

In Kentucky, almost every county, to a greater or less extent, is being ravaged by the pestilence. Many sections of country, and some the most elevated and healthy situations, have lost a greater proportion of the population than have the towns and villages. This is doubtless owing, in some measure, to the want of medical aid, as well as other necessary attentions. In the *Green River country*,

the disease is represented to be rapidly spreading, and carrying desolation in its course. When and where its ravages will cease, is known only to Him who can control the pestilence as he does the winds of heaven.

From the Boston Post of Monday.

**The Sea Serpent, in verity.**—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city:—

"PORTLAND, July 6.

Dear Sir—I arrived in safety this morning, at 8, having passed an hour or more yesterday afternoon among a shoal of *Sea Serpents*, three of which measured from 80 to 90 to 120 or 130 feet, I distinctly saw with the naked eye, and afterwards carefully examined through a glass. They were lying full length on the water, occasionally lifting their heads four or five feet above the surface, and showing twenty or thirty bunches, or snake-like undulation, at a time. Their heads bore a resemblance to the pickerel's, and the crease of their mouths, marking the division of the jaws, was like that of a common snake. The engine of the boat was stopped, and for three quarters of an hour we had a cool and deliberate view of these monsters. Such ill looking objects I never beheld."

Since the above was received, we have conversed with several people who came up in the Connecticut yesterday, and they state that they saw, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a little below Nahant, three or four of the serpents one of which was certainly 100 feet in length.

**LIBERATION OF THE SAC PRISONERS.**—The Sac Indians who were given up some time since to the magistrates of Warren county, Illinois, have been liberated, as no bill was found against them by the Grand Jury. For once, it seems, the Indians have been the gainers by their confidence in the integrity of whitemen. The prisoners were received, under a presumption that they had been concerned in the murder of Martin; but they were presented only as a voluntary sacrifice, to appease the avengers of his blood.

It is stated by the Jacksonville Banner, that when the agent went to Keokuck to demand the murderers, under instructions from the War Department, he informed the agent that they were out of his reach, but would consult with his tribe what course to take in the premises. He called them together, and having stated to them that their great father would send an armed force into their nation to take the murderers, which would cause strife and bloodshed, which it was his desire to prevent, four young men of the tribe (who were discharged) proffered themselves as voluntary offerings to appease the vengeance of their great father, and consented that they should be given up to the officers. They were accordingly taken by Keokuck to the agent, who had them immediately confined in jail to await their trial. At Court Keokuck and other Indians of his tribe appeared, and the old chief was made a witness on the part of the prosecution; and, before the grand jury, he stated that these young men were not the persons who committed the murder that they were out of his reach, having fled from his tribe; and that he supposed they would be satisfied, if any four of his young men should be delivered up to their pursuers, not doubting, but the same principles governed his white brethren that prevailed among the Indians. The testimony of course, discharged the prisoners. The people were much excited at this termination of the business and the grand jury, in the exercise of their powers, handed to the court a presentment, the object of which was, to request the President to take the necessary measures to procure the murderers, and testifying sufficient to convict them, and presenting the agent for accepting the men, who were discharged. The idea of Keokuck and the young men was, that the judge would sentence them to be hung immediately—

In this view of the case, they showed more devotion to their tribe, and more firmness, than could be found, under similar circumstances, among the most enlightened and civilized portion of the community. It is needless to add, that they manifested great joy at their unexpected deliverance.

**The Cherokees.** We have this morning received a letter from a Cherokee Indian, dated New Echota, June 21st, from which we make the following extract:—

The Cherokees will make a strong effort at the next Congress for a definitive adjustment of the stupendous robbery of our property by the State of Georgia; and it is intended to present to the American people, the manner in which this property has been gambled off by the State. Hitherto words have had but comparatively little effect on the public mind, when we have been detailing upon an offending people."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

By the France, from Havre, we have our files to the 25th May. The Liverpool packet of 1st June anticipated their contents as to news.

A letter from a friend at Havre, of 25th May, says "I am told the American treaty is very soon to come before the Chamber of Deputies. The Greek treaty has kept it back."

N. Y. Amer.

The great land sale in Maine continues to be a subject of mystery and speculation in the papers of that quarter. Five or six entire townships of land belonging to the State of Massachusetts as former proprietor of Maine, were advertised to be sold at auction on a particular day at Bangor. There was a large attendance of speculators and purchasers, some from a distance of hundreds of miles, and the whole were finally struck off to an individual in Boston, at a price amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The minimum price per acre at which the land was limited, was one dollar; a large part brought more than three dollars, and some nearly four. The sale was closed, and the state congratulated

itself on having made a most excellent and profitable bargain. The others who were in attendance with intent to buy at lower prices dispersed; and went home disappointed in their wishes—and with the loss of time and expense. The purchase however, turns out to be, so far as the affair is now traced, a sort of humbugging of all parties. The gentleman in whose name the biddings were made denies all concern with it directly or indirectly and all knowledge of it in any shape, and the Maine papers say that the person who made the bids, is irresponsible and without property. The joke, if it be one, is nearly allied to knavery, and deserves punishment. But there must have been great carelessness on behalf of the State, not to require immediate security for a part at least of the purchase money.

Balt. Amer.

## WHEAT FLOUR.

In looking over a small volume, entitled, "Philosophical Recreations," published by John Badcock, Esq. London, we met with the subjoined method of testing wheat flour. As we knew of no better means whereby the purity of this "Staff of Life," could be ascertained, and supposed that in this respect there were many like us, we concluded it would be well to transfer it to our paper, for the benefit of its readers.—**Mr. Repub.**

"Flour, which is pure and unadulterated, may be known by your seizing a handful briskly, and squeezing it half a minute, it preserves the form of the hand in one piece, although placed rudely on the table. Not so with that which contains foreign substances, its adhesive property is weak, and it falls to pieces immediately. The whiteness of flour is no evidence of its goodness; the different materials used in adulterating flour, have a tendency to whiten it."

**VIRGINIA.**—The pestilence has made a lodgement in Western Virginia, and in view of its threatened approach to the interior and seaboard, of that state, the Richmond *Whig* of Thursday makes the following remarks:

The Cholera is ascending the Kanawha from the Ohio, and may according to all experience, be soon expected to penetrate into the heart of Virginia, as whether contagious or not it always advances along rivers and thoroughfares.

**Cold Weather.**—The cold weather which has been experienced thus far in New England, is attributed to immense bodies of ice from the arctic regions floating in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. The north and east winds have been peculiarly cold and chilling up to a recent period, and it is evident some unusual causes have operated to suspend the natural warmth of the season. Immense icebergs have been seen by ships floating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and some disastrous calamities have occurred among them. Icebergs of any considerable dimensions are rarely met with so far south as Newfoundland at this advanced season of the year.—**Salem Gaz.**

**Cholera.**—The Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light of Thursday mentions that a fatal case of cholera had occurred in that town on the 4th inst.—it was that of a laborer from the canal. No other case had occurred there, and the town continued to enjoy good health. It is also mentioned by the Torch Light that the disease was on the decrease along the line of the canal, in Washington county.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard have commenced the publication of a new work, which is expected to appear in monthly numbers, entitled "The Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery." The first number has been sent us by Carey, Hart & Co. of this city. The editor is Dr. Isaac Hays, assisted by numerous physicians of eminence in their profession. A long catalogue of their names accompanies this number. The whole work is designed to form "a complete Library of Medical Sciences," alphabetically arranged, to be completed in forty parts, forming eight large octavo volumes.—**Balt. pa.**

## MILITIA OUTRAGE.

One of our most respectable citizens, a clerk in one of the Banks, and a member of the Society of Friends, was a few days since suddenly arrested by militia fire collector, for a fine of two dollars, and thrust into Arch Street Prison, to the distress of a large family, and the surprise and indignation of a large number of friends.—**Phil. Inquirer.**

**COFFEE.**—The Philadelphia Sentinel says that the present average value per lb. is about 13 cts. at the free duty—being half a cent per lb. more than in 1829—30, when the duty was 5 cents the pound!

**DANIEL WEBSTER**, passed through New Castle to day on his way to the eastward.

## MARRIED.

On Monday evening the 8th at Harlem Heights, by the Rev. Dr. Bogart, Colonel AARON BURR, to Mrs. ELIZA JUMEL.

## Camp Meeting.

There will be a Camp Meeting for Smyrna Circuit held in the woods of James Crawford, Esq. on the levels, about four miles from Middletown and six from Cantwell's Bridge, Del. to commence on Friday the 19th of July, and end the Thursday following.

The brethren and friends generally are invited to unite, and are informed that Bread from Wilmington will be kept for sale on the ground at the Wilmington prices.

## Drivers Wanted.

On the tow-path of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, to whom good wages will be given by

ROBERT POLK, of Del. City, or ABRM. BENNETT, of Ches. City. July 16—4t.

Just received and for sale at P. B. Porter's Book Store No. 97—Rush's Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London.

## FAIR.

### For Benevolent Purposes.

The Ladies of New Castle design to hold a fair, the avails of which are to be devoted to a benevolent object. It will be commenced on THURSDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, the 15th of the present month. The inhabitants of New Castle and the vicinity, and of the neighboring towns and country are respectfully invited to attend. New Castle, July 9, 1833.

## TO BE SOLD AT.

### PRIVATE SALE.

ALL that lot of land and premises, handsomely situated in the city of Wilmington, bounded by Weststreet, Broad street, Pasture street and the Kennet turnpike, containing about 8 acres of land, be the same more or less. The buildings

are a commodious three story stone dwelling house, fronting on West street, near the corner of Broad street, with kitchen and convenient back buildings, also a large yard and garden, containing a variety of good fruit trees. There is a well and pump in the yard, furnishing plenty of good water at all seasons. A two story stone dwelling house adjoining the above, and two frame tenements at and near the corner of Pasture & Broad streets, also a large frame barn cellared under, the land is arable and in good condition, the situation high and healthy, and in all respects an eligible site for private dwellings. The whole will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. Clear titles will be made and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH DAUPHIN, or LEA PUSEY, near the City Hall. Wilmington, July 15th, 1833. 64t

## Trustees of the Poor.

OF New Castle county, will meet at the Poor House, on Wednesday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Persons having accounts against the Institution, will please present them to THOMAS S. NEWLIN, on or before the Monday next preceding the day of meeting, for settlement.

CHARLES H. HAUGHEY, Clk. E. July 16, 1833.—64t

## A VALUABLE FARM.

### For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his FARM in Kent County, Maryland, situated on Morgan's Creek, a navigable branch of Cheseter River, and two and a half miles distant from Chestertown. It contains 470 acres, of which 330 are arable; 40 in valuable MARSH MEADOW, and the residue in WOOD. The soil is generally a good loam of sufficient tenacity for Wheat, and equally good for Corn. Fuel is abundant, and there is a great quantity of young chestnut, which in a few years will make excellent timber. The Marsh is very productive of grass for grazing or mowing—is firm enough to admit of drawing a loaded cart over it, and will yield fifty to eighty stacks of hay per year. There is a thriving young Apple and Peach Orchard, and 100 acres finely set in clover, seeded this spring.—Plaster acts finely upon this land. The Houses are comfortable and commodious, and the fences in good repair.

No place is more remarkable for salubrity: the prescriptions of a physician having been required for the family residing on it, only twice in three years, in cases of slight indisposition. JAMES ALFRED PIERCE, Chestertown, July 13, 64—3t.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Boyd late of Brandywine, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them for settlement to JAMES PRICE, Ex'r. July 9, 64—1t.

## DIVIDEND.

The President, Managers and Co. of the Wilmington and Great Valley Turnpike road have this day declared a dividend of 75 cents upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 22d inst. upon presentation of their certificates.

By order of the Board, JOHN ELLIOTT, Treas'r. B. Wine, July 8th, 64—1m.

## ONE CENT REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business, named David Riggs. The above reward will be given if brought home, but no other charges paid. JAMES DERRY. July 16—4t.

## Scouring and Dressing.

THE subscriber having spent several years with a gentleman of great celebrity in the above business, is able to assure the public that she can scour and dress Cloth Coats, Pantalons, Ladies riding dresses, and every other woollen article, in a very superior style, taking out grease effectually, and restoring in a great degree the original polish; without taking out the stiffening in the collars, &c. The prices will be moderate. Apply at the North east corner of High and King streets, nearly opposite Readings hotel. MARY B. LOYD. Wilmington, July, 16, 23—6t.

N. B. Numerous references can be given to persons of the first standing, who express themselves astonished at the improvements made in their garments.

## Lucky! Lucky! Lucky!!!

MARK THIS! ALL SOLD IN 4 DAYS. 4, 32, 51, a price of 1000 dollars, 7, 17, 55, " 400 dollars, 28, 43, 60, " 200 do. 1, 5, 60, " 100 do. No mistake, these prizes were all actually sold by the ever Lucky Glazier.

## NEXT LOTTERIES.

July 22d Delaware Lottery (Class 29, capital prize \$150,000; tickets \$4. 23d Capital prize \$5000 tickets only \$1. 24th New York Lottery, capital \$20,000; 100 prizes of 500, tickets \$6. 25th Delaware Lottery, 4 extra, capital 5000, tickets \$2. 27th Union Canal, class 13, capital \$12,500. Ticket 4 dollars. Z. B. GLAZIER, Licensed Lottery Broker, No. 28, Market street, Wil.