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CONDITIONS:

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Six months - - - 1 00

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No Subscription received for a shorter term than six months, nor discontinued, at the instance of a subscriber, until all arrearages are paid—and in all cases, a failure to give a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Exceeding a square, will be conspicuously inserted, THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR; and *twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones, in proportion.

Delaware Almanac.

1824 MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
Saturday,	5 0	7 0
Sunday,	4 52	7 1
Monday,	4 48	7 2
Tuesday,	4 47	7 3
Wednesday,	4 46	7 4
Thursday,	4 45	7 5
Friday,	4 44	7 6

Philadelphia BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

(Corrected Weekly.)

	Per ct. dis.
U. States branch banks	1-4
NEW YORK.	
New York city banks	par
Bank of Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	1-2
Troy bank	1-2
Lansingburg bank	1-2
Utica bank	1-2
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	1-2
NEW JERSEY.	
Jersey bank	1-2
Banks in Newark	1-2
Banks of New Brunswick	1-2
Trenton Insurance Com.	par
Farmers' bk. Mount Holy	par
Bank of Briand bank	par
STATE BANK	
At Camden	par
At Elizabethtown	1-2
At New Brunswick	1-2
At Paterson	1-2
At Morristown	3-4
At Trenton	3-4
Essex	1-1
Salem S. M. Bank Com.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester co. West Chester	par
Brandywine co. Chester	par
Lancaster bank	par
Farmers' bk. of Lancaster	par
Gettysburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia	1-2
Farmers' bk. of Bucks co.	1-2
York bank	1-2
Chambersburg	1-2
Farmers' bk. of Reading	1 1-2
Carlisle bank	1-2
Pittsburg	1
Gettysburg	1-2
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers' bk. of Del. & br.	1-2
Wil. & Brandywine	1-2
Com. bk. of Delaware	1-2
Branch of do. at Milford	3
Laurel Bank	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1-2
do. City bank	1-2
Annapolis	1-2
Branch of do at Easton	1-2
do at Fredericktown	1-2
Eggerstown bank	1-2
Havre de Grace	1-2
Elkton	par
Westminster	1-2
Prince Georges	1-2
Bank de Caroline	12 1-2
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & branches	1-2
Bank of the Valley	1-2
Branch do. Leesburg	1-2
do at Charlestown	1-2
do at Romney	1-2
N. W bk at Wheeling	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Franklin bk Alexandria	no sale
Merchants do	no sale
All other banks	3

GREAT PRIZE OF

$100,000

Is now Floating in the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland, now drawing in Baltimore.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore.*
April 2d, 1824.

☞Besides the above splendid Capital prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are also now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of 50,000—2 of 10,000—5,000—7 of 1,000 Dollars &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings remain to complete the scheme—the whole of the prizes are payable in Cash which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

☞*Orders ought to be sent as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets $20 | Quarters $5 00
Halves 10 | Eighths 2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

☞COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette & Register,*" which is published regularly after each Drawing, will contain the official Lists of the Grand State Lottery, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who may purchase tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to have the same.

☞ORDERS will also be received at the

POST-OFFICE—ELKTON,

where the official list of the drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all Tickets and Shares *gratis.*

April 10 40—5t.

Young Ladies'

BOARDING SCHOOL—*at Newark, Delaware.*

IN addition to the usual branches of female education, ornamental needle work, music and the French language, are now taught in the Seminary, by an accomplished female teacher. The terms are as follows:

Boarding $27 per quarter, or, if paid in advance, $25.

Tuition in the common branches, $5 per quarter; Geography, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, $6 per quarter; Latin and French, with some English studies, each $8; Needle work $3; music, with the use of the piano forte, $10 per quarter.

The healthful and retired situation of Newark, the very moderate price of board & tuition, and the strict attention which is given to the literary improvement, the health and the morals, of the pupils, will, it is hoped, induce parents and guardians to favor this seminary with their patronage. *W. SHERER.*

References to Rev. A. K. Russel & Rev Samuel Bell, Newark: Hon. Kensey Johns and James Booth, Esqrs. New Castle; Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D.D. Philadelphia.

April 17 41—tf

NOTICE.

Henry Tilghman & William H. Barroll

HAVING associated themselves in the PRACTICE OF LAW, inform their friends and the public, that they will attend to any business in their profession which may be entrusted to their care, in Cecil, Kent and Queen Ann's county Courts, the Court of Chancery, and the Court of appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Any communications on business may be addressed to Henry Tilghman, Centreville, Queen Ann's county, or to William H. Barroll, Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland.

HENRY TILGHMAN
WM. H. BARROLL.

March 13 36—3m

FORTUNE'S HOME, BALTIMORE,
March 26, 1824.

☞*Still a chance for Wealth transcendantly great!!!*

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676 a prize of $100
4685 a prize of 50
And 198 prizes of 12 each

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $117,826 contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

1 prize of 100,000 Dollars
1 do. of 20,000 Dollars
2 do. of 10,000 Dollars
1 do. of 5,000 Dollars
7 do. of 1,000 Dollars

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of 155,300 DOLLARS! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

Cohen's

FORTUNE'S HOME,

82 Market-st. near the Market.

Present rate.

Tickets $20 | Quarters $5 00
Halves 10 | Eighths 2 50

TAKE NOTICE that the next drawing takes place on Thursday the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at Cohine's the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal application were made. Address

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Information of the fate of tickets furnished whenever requested.

PEACOCK'S PATENT & OTHER

PLOUGHS,

MADE of the best materials, warranted to run complete, for sale on the most reasonable terms by the subscriber.

Old Ploughs repaired at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM KINKEAD.

Elkton, March 27 38—tf

VALUABLE

Farm & Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers at private sale, a

TRACT OF LAND,

containing 130 acres, situate in Octorara hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, one mile from the Conowingo Bridge, on the river Susquehanna, adjoining lands of Francis Smith, Andrew Dunbar, and others. This tract embraces an excellent seat for water works of any kind on the Conowingo creek, having a good fall and plenty of water at all seasons of the year, and had formerly a mill erected on it, known by the name of "Husband's Mill."

The natural quality of the land is good; about 60 acres of which is cleared and under good fence, with 15 acres of watered meadow, a fine thriving peach orchard, and other fruit thereon, and the remainder is well set with oak, poplar, hickory and locust timber.

This land will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, living near the property.

JOHN CONRAD,
Agent for the heirs of J. Conrad, dec'd.

Feb. 7 31—tf

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has removed to Back Creek, and has just received a large assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he offers very low for *Cash* or *Country Produce.*

B. W. HARRIS.

April 17 41—4t

For Rent,

THE STONE HOUSE and LOT, adjoining the Elkton Bank.

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Elkton, Feb. 27 33—tf.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12, 1824.

Ordered, That the following supplement to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline militia of this state be published once a week for six successive weeks in all the newspapers edited in this state, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

The respective editors will be pleased to transmit to the Executive Department evidence shewing that this order has been strictly complied with, when the same has been done.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

A supplement to an act entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.'

SECTION 1. *'Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each and every commandant of a regiment or extra battalion, is hereby required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every neglect or refusal, in each and every year hereafter, to order two meetings of all the commissioned officers attached to his regiment or extra battalion, at some central place thereof, on such days as are hereafter provided for, by this act, and there drill and instruct, or cause said officers to be drilled and instructed, in all the necessary duties of a soldier, and to adopt the manœuvres and discipline as established for the army of the United States; and any field officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars, (at the discretion of a brigade court martial) for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse: and any company or staff officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and all officers, who by this section are required to attend said meetings, shall appear in uniform and with side arms, under a penalty of five dollars for every neglect or refusal; which fines and forfeitures shall be collected as other fines of a similar nature are directed to be collected by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall be paid over to the respective paymasters of the regiments and extra battallions, to which such delinquents shall belong.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the time of meeting for the commissioned officers of regiments or extra batalions shall be on the second Saturday in April and August, annually, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the battalion musters on the third Saturday in May for the first battalion, and the fourth Saturday in May for the second battallion, annually at ten o'clock, A. M.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every commandant of a company, to cause to be delivered on or before the first day of April annually, to every person in his company district subject to militia duty, a written or printed notice of the time and place of the company meeting, and company courts martial for the ensuing year, and this shall be considered due and sufficient notice; and any private neglecting or refusing to attend such meetings after such due notice given him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, (at the discretion of a company court martial, for every such neglect or refusal.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martial, when collected, shall be applied under the direction of the commanding officer of the respective companies to and for the use of the respective companies in which the same may be collected, and that in no case shall the commandants of companies remit the fines imposed by such court martial.

5. *And be it enacted*, That upon the non-payment of any fine or forfeitures imposed by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, by any person or delinquint, it shall be the duty of the constable of the district or hundred wherein such delinquent resides, after thirty days notice given to such delinquent, which notice shall be given by such constables within thirty days after he shall have received such fine or forfeiture for collection, to collect the same by warrant and judgment from any justice of the peace of the county wherein the parties may reside.

6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of companies of infantry and cavalry, to make out a complete return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state within his district subject to do militia duty, under his command annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, and to deliver the same to the commanders of battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, and on returns of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached or belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their commands within their districts, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state; and on refusal or neglect to do the same as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out & deliver to the brigadier general commanding the district to which they belong, annually on or before the tenth day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjutant general of this state, on or before the first Monday of December, annually.

8. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of this state annually to forward to each of the brigadier generals, colonels and majors of extra battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty ninth section of the militia law, passed at November session, 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136 and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law.

10. *And be it enacted*, That all that part of the forty first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officers of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martials, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act which are repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

11. *And be it enacted*, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the brigadier general's duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council; as soon thereafter as convenient.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant general, by letter, post paid; and all officers who shall not so report themselves shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the rolls; PROVIDED, this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the newspapers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from the rolls as this law directs.

13. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall not be constructed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of duty in any volunteer uniform company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
Governor of Maryland.

Passed Feb. 26, 1824.

Carpenter's Point

FISHERIES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the present season he intends fishing the three Carpenter's Point Fisheries himself, and that he will be enabled to sell

Shad for $5 per hundred, and Herring at 40 cents per barrel.

He has provided a comfortable house expressly for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. He will take any kind of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

at the market price, in exchange for Fish at the above rates.

WILLIAM W. RAMSAY.

Carpenter's Point, April 10 40—tf

Warrants,
Executions,
Blank Constable's Sales, &c.

For sale at this Office.

Elkton Press.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

[illegible]

To the Voters of Kent, Dorchester, Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Worcester and Cecil Counties, P. M.

[illegible] make choice of a man to fill the office in our Republic [illegible] great importance [illegible] Union [illegible] has [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] Jackson [illegible] Adams [illegible] Jackson [illegible] Adams [illegible] Jackson [illegible]

The Parterre.

FOR THE PARTERRE.

FAREWELL TO BOHEMIA.

No more along thy silver stream,
Bohemia! shall I stray,
Beneath the pale moon's gentle gleam,
Or brighter beams of day:
While youth and beauty gracefully shore,
To make thy bosom swe[illegible]
And fondly at thy [illegible] adore,
I breathe my last Farewell!

The willow bending o'er thy tide
Shall oft its branches lave:
The seabird on thy bosom ride,
And grace thy poised wave;
Thy verdant banks with blossoms crown'd
Shall [illegible] their odours still,
And music float in air around
From valley, brake and hill.

The feathered songsters of the wood
Shall on thy margin sing,
Or gently waving o'er thy flood,
Tune all the notes of spring;
While echo from her secret cells
Repeats the sailor's song,
Or answers with her softest swells
To beauty's witching tongue.

Flow lovely stream, forever flow,
Along thy laughing wave,
Where spotless beauty shall throw
Her wild flowers out regale:
And oft of Mary chance to stray
Beside thy lament stream,
Murmur thy softest sweetest lay,
And shed thy modest gleam.

Tho' many a graceful form is seen
To tread thy lovely side,
She moves a modest, peerless queen
Of beauty sent to pride;
And may she never, never know
The hearts' corroding [illegible],
The pangs that oft from memory flow,
The flood that grief distils.

But lo, yon murky clouds obscure
The waning orb of night;
And chilling blasts bid me retire
From all that can delight;
Yet when in foreign climes I roam,
Shall memory fondly tell
Of lovely scenes of Mary's home,
Bohemia! Fare thee Well.

May 5. 1824. EDWIN.

PICTURESQUE STANZAS.

Written by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the loss of her husband.

In melting strains that sweetly flow,
Tun'd to the plaintive notes of woe;
My eyes survey with anguish fraught,
A loss beyond the reach of thought;
While pass away life's fairest years
In heaving sighs and mournful tears.

Did cruel Destiny e'er shed
Such horror on a wretched head?
Did e'er once happy woman know
So sad a scene of heart-felt woe?
For all beyond on yonder bier
Are that my heart and eyes held dear.

Alas! even in my blooming hours,
'Mid opening youth's resplendent flowers,
I'm doom'd each cruel pang to share,
Th' extremest sorrows, Despair
Nor other joy nor bliss can prove
Than grief and disappointed love.

The sweet delights of happier days,
New anguish in my bosom raise,
Of shining day, the purest light
To me is drear and gloomy night;
Nor is there aught so good and fair,
As now to claim my slightest care.

In my full heart and streaming eyes,
Portray'd by woe, an image lies,
Which sable robes must faintly speak,
Or the pale languor of my cheek,
Pale as the violet's faded leaf,
The tint of love's despairing grief.

Perplex'd by this unwanted pain,
No place my steps can long detain,
Yet change of scene no comfort gives,
Where sorrow's form forever lives.
My worst, my happiest state of mind,
In solitude alone, I find.

If chance my listless footsteps leads
Thro' shady groves, or flowery meads,
Whether at dawn or rising day,
Or silent evening's setting ray,
Each grief that absence can impart,
Incessant rends my tortur'd heart.

If to the heavens in rapturous trance,
I haply throw a wistful glance,
His visionary form I see
Pictured in orient clouds; to me
Sudden it flies, and he appears,
Drown'd in a wat'ry tomb of tears.

Awhile, if balmy slumbers spread
Their downy pinions o'er my head,
I touch his hand in shadowy dreams,
His voice to soothe my fancy seems.
When wak'd by toil, or cull'd by rest,
His image ever fills my breast.

No other objects meets my sight,
How'er in robes of beauty dight,
Which to my sad despairing heart,
One transient wish will e'er impart;
Exempt from that unalter'd woe,
Which this sad breast must ever know.

But cease my song—cease to complain!
And close the sadly plaintive strain,
To which, no artificial tears,
But love unfeign'd, the burden bears.
Nor can my sorrows e'er decrease,
For ah! his absence ne'er can cease.

HINTS FOR GENTLEMEN,

OR GENTLEMEN'S RULES TO LIVE BY.

Health to be consulted, by a Dandy in particular.—Though we know that a Dandy is as vicious and dissipated as any other man, yet should he, for complexion sake, and for the success of his private affairs, attend to health more than another. Hard drinking produces fevers, blotches, blueness of nose, shaking hand and a nervous habit, whereas something betwixt salubrity and the reverse preserves the complexion, keeps a man cool when he has an interview with a dun, or an escape to make, and steadies his hand at play. *Score* is the word.

An attention to health, again makes up for a want of beauty, makes the thing last the longer, and gives him an advantage over other men. Physicking occasionally is very dandy like, and is good for the wind and the tide.—If the nose become red or purple, apply leeches: it is a common practice.

Of Starch and its Applications.—Starch should be used in almost every thing, for *consistence*-sake. Indeed, it is the only type of consistence about a dandy. The collar should be well starched and resemble the winkers of a draft horse. Starch should be well used in the cravat, in order to give it its most fashionable appearance. Young Dandies, out to practice, however, the management of the cravat and neck thus half strangulated and exposed in the stocks, lest it be accused of *not touching the quick enough*, like a sulky horse. Starch must be used with moderation in the wristbands.

A fast family should search no other articles but Exquisite and tread paper, or a fast dandy, may have his waistcoat starched, in order to give him bulk and upright stature, from top to toe.

Of Heads, Nails, Hair and Whiskers.—Heads should be top with a natural or artificial wig.—Nails cannot be too long for birds of *prey*, but for *birds of passage*, a shorter nail, resembling a beautiful horse, will do. However, as it is troublesome to keep clean, it is well to fix it up with white wax, which bespeaks the Exquisite, and excludes dust.—Hair cannot be too much brushed, scented, and taken care of and if grey, or fire red, will *naturally* be changed by an Exquisite.—Shade flat whiskers, *prettily dyed*, suit the dandy, shows; too much curiosity deranging the shirt collar.

Mustachios suit only the real militaire and the adventurer who counterfeits him. They are most convenient when loose, and of the finest texture when a razor has never passed over the upper lip. An uncurl youth, by dint of oil, may make a very good appearance.

On the Neckcloth, Sculpture Age.—For the more general detail of these articles, and particularly for the drawings, we refer our readers to Neckclothiana, a late publication. There is, however, a Parisian tie and the independent wingtie, which consists in a vain, a large cravat to meet in front and then to be confined and tied behind. Simple tying behind without the noose is vulgar or obsoleete. It denounces the philosopher or the man of letters, and two much resembles the loose *stock* of our grandfathers. A small bow only suits a shoemaker, but a man may indulge in a dozen fanciful variations upon the Neckcloth tatanian patterns.

Starch or elastic wire are the best stiffeners: the former preferable. Silk fingers are only used by common sailors or workmen—not upon them.

From the Liverpool Kaleidescope.

The following is an instance that proves that incidents in a stage coach, produce or promote salutary impressions.

In the company, in the conveyance alluded to, was a young man of social temper, affable manners, and considerable information; his accent was barely sufficient to discover, that English was not his native tongue; and a very slight peculiarity in pronouncing the *th*, ascertained him a Dutchman. He had early entered the military life; has borne both a Dutch and a French commission; had travelled much; was master of different languages, and evinced by his deportment that he was no stranger to the society of gentlemen. He had however, in a high degree, a fault too common among military men, and too absurd to find an advocate among men of sense—he swore profanely and incessantly! While the horses were changing, a gentleman, who sat on the same seat in the coach with him, took him by the arm, and requested the favor of his company in a short walk. When they were so far retired as not to be overheard, the former observed, "Although I have not the honor of your acquaintance, I know, sir, that your habits of feeling are those of a gentleman, and that nothing can be more repugnant to your wishes than giving unnecessary pain to any of your company." He started, and replied, 'Most certainly sir, I hope I have committed no offence of that sort.' 'You will pardon me for pointing out an instance in which you have not altogether avoided it.' 'Sir,' said the young officer, I shall be much your debtor for so friendly an act; for upon my honor, I cannot conjecture in what I have transgressed.' 'If you, sir,' said the former, 'had a very dear friend to whom you were under unspeakable obligations, should you not be deeply wounded by any disrespect to him, or even hearing his name introduced and used with a frequency of repetition, a levity of air incompatible with the dignity of, or the regard due to his character?' 'Undoubtedly, and I should not permit it; but I know not that I am chargeable with indecorum to any of your friends.' 'Sir, my God is my best friend, to whom I am under unspeakable obligations! I think you must recollect that you have very frequently, since we commenced our journey, *taken his name in vain*. This has given me and others excruciating pain!' 'Sir,' answered the officer, with a very ingenious emphasis, '*I have done wrong*. I confess the impropriety—I am ashamed of a practice which, I am sensible, has no excuse; but I have imprecipitably fallen into it; and I really swear without being conscious that I do so. I will endeavour to abstain from it in future: and as you are next on the seat, I shall thank you to touch my elbow as often as I trespass.' It was agreed upon: the horn sounded, and the travellers resumed their places. In the space of four or five miles, the officer's elbow was jogged every few seconds; it always colored, but bowed and received the hint without the least symptom of displeasure: and, in a few miles more, so mastered his propensity for swearing, that not one oath was heard from his lips during the rest, which was the greater part of the journey.

POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

The president of a college in the western part of New York, had, by a judicious division of study, so occupied the time of the week, that the students found it impossible to have any fun beyond the limits of the college; to this was added two recitations on Sunday, one in the morning and one at noon; these being completed, however, the scholars assembled after church in the yard, to prevent this the president gave notice that he should lecture on scripture subjects in the chapel at 5 o'clock, every Sabbath, and directed the scholars to appear—it was determined by the students that whatever power the President might possess, to call them to the chapel, they were determined they would be independent as it regarded the lecture, and accordingly each was to take a book, and commence reading as soon as the President entered upon the lecture. One informant took a volume of Sterne. When the prayer was finished, the lecture began—the subject was the destruction of Jerusalem, and almost every student opened his book and fixed his eye upon it. This was soon noticed by the President, who instead of a mere detail of facts and dates, began a descant on the horrors of the siege; and brought into immediate exercise the whole force of those attractive powers of eloquence for which he is justly renowned. The attention of the company was soon, but almost insensibly, drawn from their books, and our informant states, that the first intimation which he received of the change in his feelings was a loud noise which his Tristram Shandy made as it fell from his hand upon a vacant seat—for every student had unconsciously rose and was gazing in mute attention upon the orator.

LA FAYETTE.

The following interesting anecdotes, which we copy from the *Essex Register*, will be read with pleasure by every admirer of that early friend to American freedom, LA FAYETTE. They present too the character of JOHN Q. ADAMS, in a light, which is calculated to give it a new lustre in the eyes of his fellow-citizens.

"When this distinguished friend of our country was obliged to fly from France, and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land, where they were without resources, Madame La Fayette audressed a letter to our distinguished countryman, JOHN Q. ADAMS, at that time Minister at the Hague, representing her destitute situation. Mr. Adams immediately supplied her from the funds of the United States then in his hands, and reported the fact to President Washington, who expressed to Mr. Adams his warmest approbation of the appropriation he had made.

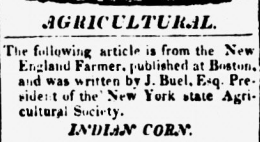
During the campaign of Bonaparte against Russia, Col. de Tracy, whose brother married the daughter of La Fayette, was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia. Mr. Adams, then Minister at St. Petersburg, knowing the connection of Col. de Tracy with the family of La Fayette, made application for the exchange of the Colonel, or permission for him to reside in some other part of the Russian dominions. The Russian Government were so exasperated against the French, that they refused to comply with Mr. Adams' request. But he was not discouraged with a single attempt, but persevered, until he succeeded in procuring permission for Col. de Tracy to reside in St. Petersburg, on Mr. Adams' own guarantee that he should not quit that city. These, and several other circumstances, have secured Mr. Adams the most solid friendship of the family of La Fayette,"

Our Countrymen Eulogised by a British Nobleman!

In the British House of Commons, lately, a long Speech was delivered by Lord Nugent, on the conduct of Ministers towards Spain, and condemning in the strongest terms, their calm submission to the French blockade of Cadiz, and the rude and unprovoked manner of some of the French Boarding officers. He also condemned the withdrawal of Sir William A'Court from his post, and pointed out in glowing colors the degradation to which the English government had been lowered. He concluded in the follwing language:

"Let the House hear the fact, and judge. Mr. Appleton, the American Charge des Affairs at Cadiz, was preparing a protest to the Duke d'Angoleme in the matter of certain American vessels detained at Cadiz. Two English captains of merchant ships, who had entered Cadiz and taken in their cargoes prior to the blockade by the French being declared—who were lying in the harbour to the ruin of their owners, and saw no means of application nor British authorities to apply to—these captains went to Mr. Appleton, the American Minister, and entreated as a favor that he would the goodness to include their names in the protest. Here, then, was the British flag asking protection from the Americans against the French! *For the Americans, they were our brothers in origin, and in feeling. He trusted that he would always think of them as he thought of them now—with the warmest interest and admiration. He hoped at some period to see England and America linked in the bonds of the closest interest and amity, forming a rallying point for the rights and liberties of the world; and he trusted that the time at which he should behold this was not very far distant.*"

The Rebuke. An English parson was bragging in a large company of the success he had in reforming his parishioners, on whom his labours, he said, had produced a wonderful change for the better. Being asked in what respect, he replied, that when he first came among them, they were a set of unmannerly clowns, who paid him no more deference than they did to any other; did not so much as pull off their hats when they spoke to him, but bawled out as roughly and familiarly as though he were their equal; whereas now they never presumed to address him but with cap in hand, and in a submissive voice made him their best bow when they were at ten yards distance, and styled him your reverence at every word. A Quaker, who had heard the whole patiently made answer, "And so friend, the upshot of this reformation, of which thou hast so much carnal glory, is that thou hast taught thy people to worship thy self."



AGRICULTURAL.

The following article is from the New England Farmer, published at Boston, and was written by J. Buel, Esq. President of the New York state Agricultural Society.

INDIAN CORN.

This not only gives more food to man and to beast than any other grain, but it gives more to the soil in the form of manure, where the stocks are fed in a well constructed yard, as they ever should be. It is less exhausting than other grain; first, because of its broad and expansive system of leaves, which draw largely from the atmosphere for food; and second, because under my method of culture, it is cut before the leaves cease to perform this office, and consequently before the grain depends for its nutriment, wholly upon the soil. It is peculiarly adapted to the loose warm soil. Although a profitable crop on such a soil, when well fed and cleaned, it returns little or no profit from one that is poor, wet or stiff. I make it the basis of my course. It answers all purposes of naked summer fallow, in cleaning the ground, and decomposing the soil. Although clay may require to be summer fallowed, for the purpose of pulverizing, a fallow crop, and that a hoed crop, I believe every reflecting man will admit, answers every beneficial purpose on light loams and sands. I spread my manure and plough about the first of May. I prefer this time, because the clover has then acquired a good growth, and turned under with the manure affords an excellent bed for the roots of the grain, with ample room to range and abundance of food to nourish. I then either with a roller or harrow, close the interstices between the furrows, to prevent the escape of the gasses, and to cover the manure from the exhausting influence of the sun & winds. The decay of the manure soon renders the ground permeable, as heat, light, air, and moisture, all contribute to promote vegitation. The seed is then planted in hills at 30 inches distance each way. I pass the harrow at the first dressing both ways and with the hoe do little more than destroy the weeds and grass. At the second, and last dressing I plough shallow, and earth or hill slightly, taking good care not to disturb the roots, or bring the manure to the surface. As soon as the grain is glazed, which has been invariably the first week in September with me, I cut the crop at the face of the ground, with a hemp hook, laying four hills in a bundle, bind above the ears immediately, take it off the fields on sleds, and stack it near my barn—and husk it when convenient.—By this course I save labor, double the value of the fodder, and clear my ground in time for wheat. The stacks will not injure if put up wet, the ears keeping the stalks open to the air. The gypsum is sown before the ground is ploughed. All other things alike, I think the gypsum lay increases the crop from 25 to 50 per cent. and tends to counteract the effects of drought.

Moral Chronicle.

FOR THE MORAL CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors—I suppose mankind to be chargeable with certain vices, and that we may without any breach of charity allege that we live in an evil world. However I hope those who make the complaint will not forget that they themselves are a part of the world, evil as it may be—not the worst part perhaps, nor the best, yet they, with all other men and women, make up this motley species called the world. It is an uncommon thing for men to exclaim upon the wickedness of the world who themselves are no honor to it, and if they would put all personal offence out of the question they would be more likely to make a right estimate of the principles of men.

We judge of people by many adventitious things which certainly are not criterions of their real character. Their dress, their language and especially their religion, may not please us, and viewing them through the medium of that disagreeable idea they will become to us unamiable, perhaps odious. This is called prejudice, and if all prejudice were suddenly expunged from the human mind, the relicks of opinion or judgment that would still remain would hardly be enough to designate a rational nature.

That the world, in our sense of the word, is bad enough there can be no question: but on the other hand it is equally certain that those who rail most at mankind have been previously dissatisfied with their reception, and that we are indebted for their public spiritedness to the accident of a private quarrel. It is a rare thing to find a prosperous man at variance with the world, to find a man who shares the emoluments of place censuring the measures of government; a fat priest in a hurry to quit the miserable life. And among other absurdities which present themselves to the intelligent observer, it is none of the least to see a man railing at the mistress of his affections, hating, despising, detesting the world merely because it is not kind to him.

The truth is, few minds are large enough to comprehend either the merits or demerits of any considerable portion of mankind, whence it is that their love or hatred is either confined to a few individuals, or carried out to an indefinable something that they are pleased to call the world. If, instead of sitting in judgment upon all mankind, they would take the trouble to deserve well of some small part, let it be those with whom they have actual intercourse, they would not only be upon better terms with other people, but have more reason to be pleased with themselves.

If mankind were miserably depraved, and so they are, a good man will be sorry for it; conscious that he himself has not escaped the taint he will have very little stomach for invective. He will find himself principally concerned to set himself at rights, and if the world will go on in its evil courses he has the comfort to know that he shall not answer for them. I do not know whether this habit of indiscriminate censure does not imply ingratitude. I know that it implies discontent and ill temper.