

From the London Courier.

MY DAUGHTER.

How was my aching bosom torn,
With doubts and fears upon that morn.
When thou, first pledge of love, wast born—
My Daughter!

But oh! how sweetly was I blest,
When soft thy Mother's hand I prest
And saw thee sleeping on her breast—
My Daughter!

Each day I held thee in my arms,
The thought e'en now my bosom warms,
To gaze upon thy infant charms—
My Daughter!

And when baptismal rites to share
Thy careful nurse her charge did bear,
How ardent was thy Father's prayer—
My Daughter!

Full well remember'd is that day,
When in thy pretty prattling way,
Mama thou first didst seem to say,
My Daughter!

Oft too, in infant playfulness,
Thy little hand my face did press;
Oh! then how fondly would I bless
My Daughter!

If sickness made thee droop thy head—
How oft I stole, with cautious tread,
To watch thy slumbers and thy bed—
My Daughter!

Well pleas'd I trac'd thy growth of thought,
And mark'd with joy, how quick was caught
Each lesson that thy mother taught—
My Daughter!

If e'er—as it would sometimes be—
My face look'd grave, thou'dst climb my
knee,
And strive to make me share thy glee—
My Daughter!

And when thy voice I heard thee raise,
In singing simple sacred lays,
Thou seem'dst an angel hymning praise—
My Daughter!

Thy beauties thus I saw increase
In tranquil innocence and peace;
And may such blessing never cease,
My Daughter!

But now, the days of childhood fled—
Sweet happy days! I view, with dread,
The dangers that are round the spread,
My Daughter!

More fatal than the Siren's song,
The crafty Flatterer's wily tongue
Will strive to make thy youth go wrong,
My Daughter!

Pleasure will hold her charms to view,
And fashion tempt thee to pursue
Her dangerous follies, ever new—
My Daughter!

But oh! let Virtue be prefer'd,
Hold firm the lessons you have heard,
And ever love God's holy word,
My Daughter!

These precepts in remembrance bear,
And Heaven will have thee in its care,
And shield thee from each worldly snare,
My Daughter!

Then I, with all a Father's pride,
May see thee happy as a Bride,
With blooming Children by thy side,
My Daughter!

And when this dear delight is mine,
Oh! let me Earth for Heaven resign,
And there expect in Bliss Divine,
My Daughter!

Extracts from an address delivered
at a public meeting of the cit-
izens of Washington county, at
the court house, on the waters
of the Mobile, on the Fourth of
July last.

The speaker having taken a
view of the causes, principles and
consequences of the American
Revolution, concluded in the fol-
lowing manner:

"The consequence of this re-
volution has been the establish-
ment of a form of government, bet-
ter calculated to operate upon an
extensive territory, and at the
same time to preserve the liberties
of the people, than any form of
government, perhaps, that ever
before fell to the lot of any nation.
Fellow citizens, it becomes you
to prize and to support it. You
have been happy under it; and
now, at a moment when you pec-
uliarly need its aid, there can be
no reason to doubt but that its

wisdom and its energy will be ex-
erted in your favor. Our situa-
tion needs it, and no one who is
acquainted with the character of
the government, will indulge any
apprehensions that we shall not
receive it. The situation of this
part of the American territory,
bears, indeed, too near a resem-
blance to that state of things in
which the colonies were stimula-
ted to resistance against the mo-
ther country, not to call into ac-
tion some of the spirit of seventy
six. Did G. Britain impose a tax
on tea and other articles of conve-
nience and comfort? Spain, as
to us, has done the same,—has
done more. She has imposed a
duty of 12 per centum on all our
exports and on all our imports.—
Did G. Britain pass a Boston port
bill? Spain has done the same,
and has absolutely interdicted the
approach to all vessels to a port
which has been formally establish-
ed as a port of entry and delivery,
by the government of the United
States? Did Great Britain make
an arbitrary seizure of your prop-
erty? Spain has done the same.
She has seized and confiscated the
goods of one man, because the
goods of another man were con-
veyed from Fort Stoddard to New-
Orleans, without being carried 10
miles out of their course to pay
duties to her—and you may now
see rotting on the banks of this ri-
ver at Mobile, a vessel licensed
under the authority of the United
States to carry on the coasting
trade between those two ports,—
because she passed without stop-
ping at Mobile, though she was
really and bona fide the property
of a man, who at the time had no
controul over her nor any knowl-
edge of the transaction. Did G.
Britain pass an act for trying in
England offences committed with-
in the colonies? Spain has done
as much. She has imprisoned in
a dungeon one of our citizens, not
for any offence committed against
her, but on account of a civil
transaction between our own peo-
ple, and within what was en-
then our own territory, and after
putting him in irons, confined him
on board one of her own vessels,
destined to transport him for trial
to the Havana.

And do you believe that the
nation which when in a state of
infancy, resented with such man-
ly perseverance the encroachments
of G. Britain thirty years ago, will
now be inattentive to your situa-
tion, or careless to afford you am-
ple redress? It is impossible.—
Let no such apprehensions drive
you into the arms of a despotism
which has thus harassed you.—
Many of you have already lived
under that government. You
know that it did not protect either
your persons or your property.
They were both at the mercy of
the savages: and if an avaricious
viceroy took a fancy to your house
or your mill, you knew that he
could compel you to give it up to
him:—or if a petty commandant
wished to extort a present or to
gratify the resentment of a favor-
ite, though one of your own do-
mestics; he felt no scruple to be-
come a second time the slave of
such a despotism? Do not say
that your government will not ex-
tend its hand or protection to you,—
that you are shut out from all the
world, and dare not carry your

produce to market, without being
robbed by the agents of a foreign
monarchy. You suffered long be-
fore your grievances were known
to your fellow citizens of the U.
States.—But your case has now
become an affair of notoriety—it
has excited attention, I can say
with confidence that your peti-
tions, your resolutions and appeals
have called forth the serious con-
cern of the government. Mea-
sures have been taken which there
is every reason to believe will ter-
minate in opening your prison
doors. We may have been im-
patient—we may have looked for
more prompt and vigorous mea-
sures than were compatible with
the general interests of a widely
extended population. But we
certainly, of all the people of A-
merica, should have suffered most
by a war: and notwithstanding
your indignation against the offi-
cers of Spain, notwithstanding
your thirst for revenge, notwith-
standing your prospect for finally
benefiting by the struggle—yet
such would have been your per-
sonal hardships, such the de-
struction of your property, such
the afflictions, the desolation of
your families, that long ere its
termination you would have been
ready to exclaim—"Oh War!
thou art brilliant in history, but
frightful when viewed with all
thy attending horrors, naked and
undisguised."

Other means more favorable
to the general interests, and cer-
tainly infinitely more consistent
with our security and welfare,
have been tried by the general go-
vernment, and with very flatter-
ing prospects of success. Wait
the issue of these, before you a-
bandon your country, and throw
yourselves into the arms of a go-
vernment infinitely more stern and
oppressive than that from which
your fathers and brethren fought to
deliver you.

When our government does re-
instate us in the possession of
our rights, let it not have the mor-
tification to find that the country
which they have rendered valu-
able, has, whilst they have exer-
ted themselves in its favor, be-
come depopulated, and that the
people whose gratitude they have
been bespeaking, have in the
mean time expatriated themselves.

But another source of discoura-
gement, it seems, presents itself, &
gives rise to that despotism which
has become so prevalent, of seek-
ing landed property and freedom
of trade within the Spanish terri-
tories. There is a report, it
seems, that the treaty with the
Choctaws has not been confirmed,
and every one knows that this set-
tlement never can become flourish-
ing and respectable within its pre-
sent circumscribed limits, and
that the addition of Florida would
be an affair of no moment, as it
would add to our settlement but a
small portion of land worth the la-
bor of cultivation. But let it be
remembered, on the other hand,
that we have never heard that
this most interesting and important
Indian treaty has been rejected—
that it probably lies over for con-
sideration at another session, and
that when the government is a-
ware how much valuable land it
includes, and fully considers how
essential the encouragement of
settlements on the waters of the

Mobile, is to the prosperity of
the western states, and to the se-
curity of the most detached and
vulnerable part of the whole Ame-
rican territory; it will most assu-
redly ratify a treaty so importa-
nt to the general interests.

At all events it should be with
the utmost deliberation, that we
should venture on an act which
gives the lie to all our demonstra-
tions of joy on the present day.—
Let us remember, fellow citizens,
that the principles of Liberty and
Republicanism are realities—and
that if some temporary privations
of the rights of nature should drive
us into the toils of monarchy, we
will not deserve an alliance with
those patriots who struggled thro'
a seven years' war to establish our
Independence.

The United States are using
pacific means to ensure redress.
The same was done with G. Bri-
tain before arms were taken up.
Should these fail, be assured that
steps will instantly be taken to en-
force justice. Be ready, there-
fore, to obey the summons of your
government, whenever it may be
issued, and let your motto, like
that of the men of seventy-six be,
"LIBERTY or DEATH."

The Buonaparte Family.

Carlo Buonaparte, the father
of the emperor—dead we believe.

Lactitia Buonaparte, the mo-
ther, at Paris.

Cardinal Fesch, the uncle.

Joseph Buonaparte, the eldest
brother, king of Naples. His
queen.

Napoleon Buonaparte, the em-
peror, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Madame Napoleon (Josephine)
Buonaparte the empress.

Eugenius de Beauharnois, vice-
king of Italy, her son.

Lucien Buonaparte, the empe-
ror's second brother—in retreat
in Italy.

Louis Buonaparte, king of Hol-
land, the emperor's third brother.

Jerome Buonaparte, captain of
the navy, the emperor's fourth
brother.

Madame Bacchioni, the empe-
ror's eldest sister.

Prince Murat, brother-in-law
to the emperor.

Princess Murat, the emperor's
3d sister.

The princes of Piombino, ci-
devant princess Borghese, ci-
devast Le Clerc, the emperor's
youngest sister.

Madame Louis Buonaparte,
now queen of Holland.

Madame Jerome Buonaparte,
at Baltimore.

Salem Paper.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from
Front-Street to the house of Capt.
Hobbs, a few doors East of the Court-
House, in Market-Street, where he carries
on the business of Tailoring as usual.—
He takes this public method of returning
thanks to his customers in Wilmington,
and its vicinity, for their very liberal en-
couragement to him, and hopes he has
merited a continuance of their favors.

John M'Coll.

Wilmington, Sept. 16.

WATCH.

ON Wednesday morning last I left in
the Rock Spring privy, a small gold
Watch, the maker's name on the face
"Julien le Roy." A reward of ten dol-
lars will be paid if returned to me by the
innocent finder and forty dollars if fraudu-
lently proved.

Henry Pelham.

Aug. 19.