

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1821.

No. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

MR. BROUGHAN.

In the list of extraordinary men, whose names occasionally occupy the page of history, may be placed the queen's councillor, Mr. Henry Broughan, F. R. S. Ere he was sixteen years of age, he became known to the public by a series of papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, written with such purity of style, and manifesting so much acute and diligent investigation, that he was immediately elected a member of that society, probably the most learned institution of Europe. He shortly after engaged in the study of the law, and was admitted to the Scotch bar. Here he displayed the immense powers of his eloquence with such force and judgment as to be still vividly recollected by every hearer. He was born 1780—F. R. S. 1796—published his volumes, entitled, "The Colonial Policy of the European Powers," in 1803; a work which was better received in Europe than any since "Smith's Wealth of Nations." He was for years the principal author of the articles on moral and political subjects, in that celebrated work the "Edinburgh Review." In 1806, he removed from Edinburgh to London, as a theatre more auspicious to the exercise of his superior talents; since which time, the gleaner of these facts can recollect his well known pamphlet, "On the State of the Nation," and his famous speech at the bar of the house of commons, upon the "Orders in Council."
Charleston Times.

CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. & R. B. Potter,

HAVE just opened, a new and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Quensware, Medicines, &c.

Which they will sell for CASH, at a small advance from Philadelphia Auction prices or in exchange for Lumber, and country produce, for which the market price will be given.
December 25, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downes, the first is the first landing property of a FARM with a Wharf Store house and two dwelling Houses said to contain fifty acres of land, more or less—A Lot of land near Newport said to contain one and a quarter of an acre, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Henderson and taken in execution at the suit of Clark Henderson and Joshua Brick, Esq. and others and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described lands situate in the township of Downes, the first A FARM with a dwelling House, Store House and Wharf, joins Dividing Creeks said to contain sixty acres more or less—A Lot of twenty five acres joins the above describe lands—A Lot of Woodland said to contain thirteen acres more or less, A Lot of Meadow land and joins lands of Samuel Laycock and others said to contain nine acres, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Major Henderson and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clement, Edmund I. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
January 1st 1821.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the creek, near the Free Landing, owned by S. C. Hazewell. This property will be sold low; if not sold it will be rented and possession given the 25th of March next.

Enquire of
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.
Bridgeton, Jan. 8, 1821.

ALSO, for sale, two NEW WAGONS, well made and ironed; one of them adapted for one or two horses.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, a complete finished & substantial LIGHT WAGON and HARNESS.
H. R. MERSELLES.
Bridgeton, Dec. 9th 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, the undivided half part of the following described lands: the first tract joins lands of Bowie and Shannon said to contain one hundred and ninety-six acres—2d joins lands of Josiah Sayre said to contain twenty one acres—3d joins lands of John Maul said to contain forty five acres—4th joins lands of Walter Robinson said to contain four and a half acres—5th A Tract joins George Adcock said to contain one hundred and thirty acres—6th joins lands of Abijah Harris said to contain thirteen acres—7th A House and Lot in Bridgeton—8th A House and Lot in Port Elizabeth—9th Two Houses and Lots in Port Elizabeth, together with sufficient Land to satisfy my demands and a better description at the sale.—Seized as the property of John Newkirk, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas & Kelley & Patterson and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of John Newkirk, is adjourned to Tuesday the ninth day of January next, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

December 26—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the thirtieth day of November next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downes; lot contains fourteen acres more or less; joins lands of John Whitaker and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Jenkins, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin & others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Samuel Jenkins, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28, 1820.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Millville, containing sixty-six acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Dallas. A house and lot in Millville, the lot contains one acre more or less, situate near the Glass Works. Also, two ninths of one hundred and seventy acres, near Millville. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey & others and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Nathaniel Foster, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28.

At the same time and place,

A house and Lot,

situate in the township of Maurice River; the lot contains one acre more or less; joins the Eagle glass works, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Maglaughlin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fisher, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Maglaughlin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of three Writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice river: the first

A Lot of Meadow Land,

joins lands of Thomas Henderson and others, said to contain ten acres more or less.

A Small Farm,

joins lands of Wm. Clark and others, said to contain fourteen acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Tomlin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Townsend, & to be sold by

WM. 12. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 11.—Dec. 18.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 1st, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

AT PORT ELIZABETH.

1. Half of a House and Lot, well situated, in Port Elizabeth.
2. Half of a Lot of Good Meadow, containing about four acres, within two miles of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county.

A more particular description of the above Property is deemed unnecessary, as it is piln— will purchase without viewing the premises. Conditions made known at the Sale by

JOHN RAMBO

Assignee of Marmadake Wood

Dec. 11—

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, the following described lands: the first

A tract of Land and Meadow,

joins lands of Daniel Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less; together with the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, William Bevan jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property of Daniel Moore, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 6th day of February next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 9.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1820.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. Adm'r of John Newkirk, dec. having exhibited to this Court duly attested, an account by which it appears that personal estate of said dec. is insufficient to pay the just debts & expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real Estate, situate in the county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid David Shull, guardian of Jonathan Shull, and Ephraim Padgett, guardian of David Padgett and Aaron Padgett praying a decree of this Court for sale of the real estate of said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real Estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton on the first day of FEBRUARY Term next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why so much of the real Estates of said decedents situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, shall not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, and why the real Estates of said minors should not be sold for their support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, CLK.

Bridgeton Dec. 11, 1820.—6w.

CUMBERLAND ORPHAN'S COURT.

Nov. Term 1820.

UPON application of Hannah Lanning and Joseph Golden Administrators of James Lanning dec. and Rineer Dare Adm'r of Daniel Dare dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts claims and demands or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County for the space of two months and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state for the like space of time—and any creditor, neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited such public notice being given shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, CLK.

Dec. 11.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 do.
51 to 55 range 29 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east of 43 and 44, in range 7 east

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line
33 range 4, east do.
29, 30 & 31 5 do.
31, 32 & 33 5 do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
11 to 13 10 & 11 do.
6 to 13 12 & 13 do.
8 to 12 10 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line:
7 to 10 2
8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6
1, 3, 9 & 10 range 7, east
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 8

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11 east of 3d principal meridian line
5 to 10 range 14 west of the 3d principal meridian line.

8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east,
8 and 9
7, 8 and 9

Except such lands as, have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of St. Louis, this 19th day of September 1820.

JAMES MONROE

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.

Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—1st My.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland; and they have appointed the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Wesley Budd,

William Davis,

Jeremiah Casto,

Eli Robinson,

John F. Bennett,

Jesse Marshall.

December 4, 1820.

Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationery punctually attended to.

George Helmbold,

Printer.

CARTERS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ teams to cart from ten to fifteen hundred cords of wood, for which cash will be paid when required. Apply to William or John Spence, at Bricksborough, or to the subscriber at Maurice Town.

ICHABOD COMPTON.

Dec. 4.

New Apothecary Store.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick building between the store of Stratton & Buck and the Post Office, respectfully informs his friends & the public that he has opened a general assortment of good and fresh

Drugs & Medicines.

ALSO, PAINT OIL, and PAINTS, ground and dry, best winter strained SPERMATIC Lamp Oil, and Lamps—Logwood, Red-wood, Fustic, Nicaragua wool, all kinds of Spice, &c.
Likewise, Pooks and Stationary, Penknives and Pocket knives, Scissors &c. and a few articles of

DRY GOODS.

He intends to supply Physicians, Factories and Stores with articles in the Drug line at very low prices.

F. G. BREWSTER

Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

CUMBERLAND BANK.

The Directors have voted, Jan. 4, 1821, A dividend for the last six months of one dollar on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders on the legal representation after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to decree of a the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Wednesday the 21st day of February next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

TWO ACRES OF LAND,

or as much as will be necessary to pay the remaining debts of John Ware, jr. dec. The aforesaid property is part of the Farm whereon Jonathan Brown now lives, and is bounded by Topping's tract, Deathe's, and the late property of said John Ware jr. deceased.

JAMES SHEPPARD,

Administrator.

December 18 1820.

LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. January 1st, 1821.

A. Lewis Ayres.

B. Michael Brown, John Bennett, William D. Barrett, Earl Bosworth, George Bacon, Ephraim Bishop, Henry Bitters, Jonathan Brooks, James H. Biddle, 2, John Bright, Samuel Bowen, Rebecca Bacon.

C. Lewis Collins, Charles F. Cobb, David W. Carns, Peter Camblos, Isaac Clark, Elizabeth Cate.

D. John U. Davis, Hugh Dunn, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Davis.

E. Capt. Aaron H. Foxman, 2, Doct. Enoch or Philip Fithian, J. Fithian, Mr. Freeman.

F. Robert Harris, Josiah Harris, Moses Harris, Samuel Barker, Andrew Hann, Joseph B. Hughes, 2, Messrs. Hobster, & Co. George Harris.

G. Mary Kirby.

H. Abraham Loper, Evan Loper, Amos Little

I. Nathaniel Moore, William Maul, David Murry, Andrew Marsh, Benjamin Marsh, Henry Mulford, Isaac Moore, J. Mulford, Esq. Mark Murry, Mary Mitchell.

J. Jonathan Nicholson, Ruth Newkirk.

K. John Ogden, Jun.

L. Holmes Parvin, 2, Daniel Parvin, Martin Pearson.

M. Dayton Riley, Thomas Ramsey.

N. Josiah Sayre, George Souder, Hoshell Shull, Enoch Sheppard, Edmund Sheppard, Sarah Sheppard, Secretary of the Medical Society.

O. William Tomlinson, 4, Lewis Tomlinson, Rachel Tomlinson, William Thompson.

P. John Wood, Ezekiel Westcott, Elijah Winslow, Catharine Watson.

Q. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

January 1st, 1821.

SNOW.

Every farmer is well acquainted with the fertilizing effects of snow, but they are not all equally familiar with the cause by which those effects are produced. When snow falls on the surface of the earth, it serves as a covering to protect it from the severity of the season, when the temperature of the atmosphere descends below the freezing point. This covering prevents the escape of caloric from the surface of the earth, as that is necessary for the preservation of the vegetable kingdom. It also confines a portion of atmospheric air beneath it, to unite with the ascending chloric; and thus raises the temperature of the earth to a proper standard.—Snow has a great affinity for oxygen; and when it melts, this oxygen is diffused into the earth to combine with the carbon thereof, and form carbonic acid. It is this acid which prepares soils and manures for the purposes of vegetation, by dissolving calcareous substances in the earth, and giving them solubility. The great quantity of oxygen which is given out by the snow, is more necessary at that than at any other time of the year, as seeds and roots in the ground are chilled by reason of the cold and freezing. But the action of the oxygen of the snow, uniting with the carbon of the earth, produces a stimulus or excitement in the dormant powers of vegetation, and while it acts in the hands of nature, by vivifying and giving impulse to vegetable life, and by promoting the germination of seeds, it is seized and appropriated by them as their permanent and substantial food.—Thus by a wise disposition of Providence, those things which, to an unobserver, appears at first sight to be an inconvenience, is rendered a blessing to man.

Organic forms with chemie changes strive, Live but to die, and die but to revive; Immortal matter, braves the transient storm, Mounts from the wreck, unchanging but in form. DAWSON.

In our last paper we made a few remarks on the Queen of England's trial. In this we will proceed to give a summary of the debates which took place in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Bill.—The abandonment, or as they called it, postponement, of the bill of pains and penalties for six months, is considered by her friends, and indeed justly, as a complete triumph. Had her enemies been able to have calculated on any success in the House of Commons, they would not have relinquished a proceeding which cost them so much to bring forward, and which they were so anxious to succeed in.—We believe that that acquittal is the precursor of important events to that nation. It can not for a moment be supposed, that a woman who has been so often and so monstrously abused, as she has, and who possesses such uncommon firmness and energy as has been evinced by her conduct, will sit down in rest and quiet, and permit her implacable and determined enemies to enjoy tranquility or power, while she can find means to interrupt it. Our knowledge of her character is sufficient to convince us that she will not. Her duty may be different, but her active and enterprising spirit will make her forget both her interest and duty for the accomplishment of purposes which she will never lose sight of. She will make her enemies expiate their crimes, or like Sampson she will pull down the house, and be buried in the ruins with them.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

Trial of the Queen.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

Earl Grosvenor spoke warmly against the bill. He severely reprobated the exclusion of the queen's name from the charge. "It was said that the king had desired the archbishop of Canterbury to attend him with the

book of common prayer and then commanded the erasure of her majesty's name; but if he had been the archbishop, sooner than comply with such a request, he would have thrown the book in the king's face." &c. He referred to different parts of the testimony against her—the witnesses had stated absurdities and were undeserving of credit. The earl of Harwood thought that much of the evidence had been satisfactorily contradicted, but that some parts remained on a firmer footing. On the whole, he believed it was calculated to excite some suspicion on the subject; still he thought the bill inexpedient and impolitic. He alluded to the excitement among the people, and said, "Give the people the fair opportunity of judging without irritation, and he would say, in their behalf, that their judgment, in the long run, would always be found correct." He should vote against the bill; but there were circumstances which might justify the conduct of ministers respecting it, &c. The earl of Donoughmore spoke in favor of the second reading of the bill. Earl Grey took a very extensive view of the case, and reviewed the testimony—the chief of which was that of "discarded servants." He regretted the sudden elevation of Bergami, as unworthy the dignity of the queen; but he thought the circumstances of her case palliated it—"this country was at this moment in alliance with a sovereign [Bonaparte, king of Sweden] whose extraction was equally obscure." For a long time the discarded servants did not even whisper about the queen's misconduct—it was at the "Milen commission" that they first implicated her. He called the witnesses "perjured and abandoned," and said that some of the things stated by them were "incredible and impossible." He regretted many things that had been done—among them the answers of the queen to the addresses presented to her, alluded to the feeling that prevailed throughout the country, but denied that that feeling was caused by these answers—it was not the good, the rabble, that sided with the queens but the "farmers, artificers, tradesmen—all wise & honest men in the country." He spoke of the difficulty which kind been experienced in preserving order in the house, and asked what might then be expected in the house of commons, if this bill went before it? "Misery and danger were impending over the country," and he beseeched the house to reject the bill at once. On this subject, he was prejudiced against the queen; but as things now stood, "he never should be able to lay down his head in tranquility in future, if he did not do his utmost to resist its progress;" and "fearlessly, before God, he must pronounce not guilty." Lord Liverpool followed—he stated that if all the facts which had appeared on the trial had been known to him before the bill was introduced he would still have introduced it—but he asked no one to vote for it who did not believe that the adultery was proved beyond a doubt. He also reviewed the testimony—perhaps, there was not judicial proof, but there might be evidence amounting to a moral conviction of adultery, &c.

November 4. Lord Liverpool continued his speech, and pointedly discarded on some parts of the evidence, especially relating to the "tent scene," and said it was clearly proved by lieutenant Howman that Bergami had slept under it, when it was occupied by the queen, &c. He had no doubt that adultery had been committed. He hoped the popular clamor would not be regarded, and that every member would vote "regardless of those treasonable incendiaries, who would seize upon this or any other occasion, to suit their own bad and evil designs." He wished the queen had kept herself clear of such a party and their opinions; but her answers must shock the mind of every man who wished for the safety and domestic tranquillity of the country, &c. Lord Arden wished the bill withdrawn—"as a peer, and from the duty which he owed the king, he felt bound to vote against it." Lord Falkmouth said, if the bill could not be passed without the divorce clause, he should vote against it. The earl of Harrowby said if the divorce clause was persisted in, he should also vote against it. Lord Lauderdale was also opposed to that clause. Lord Ellenborough had voted for the first reading of the bill, and he now thought it was inexpedient and detrimental to the public interest to proceed any further. He expected that the proof against the queen would have been clear and irresistible, so that even the nation might have been called upon to pass the bill but now he could not declare the queen innocent, but he was unwilling to pronounce her guilty. There were many of the most material allegations not proved—he was unwilling to vote for a measure if it rested on suspicious testimony. Lord Ashburton had heard nothing in defence of the bill that satisfied his mind as to its justice and expediency. It was, besides, an *ex post facto* bill, and as such ought to be thrown out. Lord Erskine, who appeared to have recovered his usual state of health, again opposed the bill, but a sketch of his speech is not before

us. Lords De Dinwiddie and Ashurst supported the second reading of the bill. The duke of New Castle said he had been unable to be present during the defence, but he had read over the testimony,—that the queen was indisputably guilty, and that he should vote for the bill, with the infliction of the full penalties. The marquis of Lansdown, amidst the cheers of the house, inadvertently on this declaration of the duke of New Castle, and asked "if the course pursued had any thing in it like even-handed justice?" Was the intelligence thus obtained sufficient to enable the duke to answer at an impartial verdict? "Did such conduct become one of the judges on this great and solemn trial?" &c. He then spoke to the question generally, and declared that the evidence was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. November 6. The marquis of Lansdown continued his speech, and reviewed the evidence. He said the advocates for the bill were content to give up the evidence of Dumort, Majocchi, Rastelli, and Sacchi, but the house ought not to give them up, for they fired the character of the whole transaction. The queen's counsel had been prevented by "technicalities" from proving a conspiracy. But enough had been stated to show "that infamous means" had been resorted to for the collection of evidence, &c. He so leniently protested against any further proceedings. The duke of Northumberland considered the allegations as satisfactory and substantially proved. Lord Enniskillen thought the mass of testimony to be contradictory, that he should oppose the bill, as did the marquis of Stafford. Lord Calthorpe believed that a very gross and degrading conduct, had been proved against the queen. Lords De Clifford, Grantham, and Bleisinton opposed the bill. Lord Gosford, thought he could say *guilty*, to the charges, but that to pursue the measure was inexpedient. The duke of Athol believed that the case was proved. The duke of Somerset was opposed to the bill. Lord Grenville expressed the pain with which he was forced to express his conviction that the case had been established. At 5 o'clock strangers were ordered to withdraw on calls for "the question." At twenty-five minutes before 4, the vote was taken and stood thus—for the second reading of the bill 123, against it 95—majority in favor of the bill 28; and then the house adjourned.

November 7. Lord Dacre rose, and after some preliminary remarks, presented the following protest from the queen:

Caroline Regina: to the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled:

The queen has learnt the decision of the lords upon the bill now before them. In the face of parliament, of her family, and of her country, she does solemnly protest against it. Those who avowed themselves her prosecutors, have presumed to sit in judgment on the question between the queen and herself. Peers have given their voices against her, who had heard the whole evidence for the charge, and assented themselves during her defence. Others have come to the discussion from the secret committee with minds biased by a mass of slander, which her enemies have not dared to bring forward in the light.

The queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the committee; for to her the details of the measure must be a matter of indifference, and, unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the bill before the other branch of the legislature, she will make no reference whatever to the treatment experienced by her during the last twenty-five years.

She now most deliberately, and before God asserts, that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge; and she awaits, with unabated confidence, the final result of this unparalleled investigation.

(Signed) CAROLINE REGINA. The lord Chancellor said, that in all matters of accusation, the person placed in that situation had a right to be heard after the second reading of the bill, and this paper might be entered as the address of the individual sending it, but it could not be entered as a protest, in which opinion Lord Liverpool concurred.

After a good deal of debate, the earl of Lauderdale protested against the members of the secret committee being considered as biased and incapacitated from exercising their privileges as peers of parliament. The lord Chancellor repeated, that the document now presented might be received as an address, but in order to guard against its being drawn into a dangerous precedent, he thought it might be right to come to some such resolution following: "Notwithstanding the exceptions which the house might take to some parts of the paper now presented, the house does nevertheless, under all the circumstances of the case, consent to receive the same as the representation of what her majesty has further to state in the house in the present stage of these proceedings."

Lord Lauderdale proposed as an amendment that the word *justly* should be added after the word *might*, and that it should read thus: "Notwithstanding the exceptions which the house might justly make to some parts of the paper," &c. With this amendment the resolution passed, and the paper was entered accordingly.

The earl of Liverpool then moved, "that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the bill, entitled 'an act to deprive her majesty.' &c. Lord Darnley protested against every part of the unfortunate proceeding. As to the division that had yesterday been come to, an estimate might be found of its real character, when it was stated that ten junior barons had said "non content," and eighteen senior barons had said "non content," and a large portion of the majority was composed of the accusers themselves.

The house then went into committee. The archbishop of York opposed the divorce clause—he deemed marriage a sacred ordinance; but if he was required to act judiciously, he should say guilty. The bishop of Exeter objected to the same clause, but thought the charge had been proved—he would temper justice with mercy. The archbishop of Canterbury thought the case of adultery established, and saw no objection to the bill proceeding. The bishop of Worcester argued against the clause; the bishops of Landaff and London in support of it; these prelates were opposed by the earls Lauderdale and Darnley. Lord Donoughmore regretted that there had not been a concurred feeling on the reverend bench on this subject. He thought this a state measure which ought to pass entire, and that they should not reject the divorce any more than any part of the bill. Lord Harrowby and lord Fitzwilliam opposed the divorce clause. Lord Liverpool stated that when there was no state necessity to demand a contrary proceeding, he thought the public voice ought to be attended to. On that principle he now acted, and as this clause was not called for by state necessity, he should vote against it. The lord Chancellor wished to hear the opinion of others before he expressed his own. Lord Dunca considered these proceedings as founded in a base conspiracy, and supported by perjured evidence, and that the queen was not guilty.

November 8. The archbishop of Tuam observed that their lordships might find many texts in scripture which denounced severe punishments and divine wrath upon the man who should put away his wife. The right reverend prelate then proceeded to argue strongly against the divorce clause, and to declare, that if this clause was retained he could not vote for the third reading of the bill. The bishop of Chester and lord Redesdale opposed the divorce clause. The lord chancellor said, his opinion was in favor of this clause; but for the religious prejudices of others, he was content to give it up. Lord Lansdown protested against the doctrine that there could be a woman existing in this country, the wife of the king, and yet not be the queen consort. Lord Ellenborough could not agree to reject this clause; by doing so they would do no less than declare, that though the queen was too bad for the state, she was still good enough for the king. To pass such a bill would be a gross and seditious libel. Lord King said there had been confusion among the prelates. He ridiculed the whole proceeding—said that the queen had been guilty of great indecorum with lord Liverpool at Blackheath—that she had played at blind-man's buff with the chancellor of the exchequer! &c. (and there was great laughter.) The earl of Liverpool—"They never took place." (Hear.) Lord King—"I cannot, I assure your lordships, refer to the exact time, but it must have been, I think, when the noble earl was out of place, and looking for means to get into office, before the new regency." (Laughter.) Earl of Liverpool—"Never, upon my honor." (Hear, hear.) Lord King said, it was then an instance to the noble earl how much reliance was to be placed upon reports. (Much laughter.) Earl Grey said that four of the bishops were on one side, and four on the other, as to the divorce clause, and thought it would be best to reject the bill altogether. Lord Ellenborough repeated his objection to the bill without the divorce clause. He entered of their lordships to consider what they were in effect declaring to the country, by enacting that a person unfit for being the queen of this country, must remain the wife of the king. It was, in fact, passing a seditious libel against the king. (Hear, hear.) Lord Somers and the earl of Limerick would vote for the divorce clause. The earl of Essex was against the bill altogether. "He considered it a measure arising out of a foul conspiracy." (Cheers.) "Said that he himself had waited upon her in 1819, and witnessed the conduct of Bergami, which was respectful; and that her conduct towards him was most dignified and proper." (Loud cheers.) Lord Anson and the earl of Caernarvon would support the divorce clause, in order to give the greatest possible chance of throwing out the bill. The marquis of Buckingham, lord

Ross, earl Mansfield, and lord Harrowden, would support all the enactments of the bill, the facts alleged in which they considered as established. Lord Darnley could not vote, directly or indirectly, for any part of this unprincipled, unjust, and cruel bill.

The committee then divided, when there appeared, Contents for retaining the clause 127 Non-contents against it, 61

Majority for retaining the clause. Strangers were not re-admitted, but lord King, alluding to her majesty's claim to the succession to the crown, moved that the following clause should form part of the bill:—"And he it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in case the crown of these realms shall at any time descend to her said majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then, and in such case, this present act, and all the matters and things contained therein, shall become utterly void and of no effect, and the whole of the preamble thereof shall be deemed and taken to be false, calumnious, and scandalous upon the same evidence on which it hath now been held to be sufficiently proved." (Loud cheering, with some cries of order.) (To be continued.)

Law Intelligence.

By an act of the Legislature of this State, passed last June, it is enacted, that every deed or conveyance of lands made after the first day of January, 1821, shall be void against a subsequent judgment creditor or bona fide purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, not having notice thereof, unless such deed or conveyance shall be acknowledged or proved and recorded in the county where the lands are situate, within fifteen days after the time of executing the same.

That every mortgage, made after the said first of January, 1821, shall be void against a subsequent judgment creditor or bona fide purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, not having notice thereof, unless the mortgage is acknowledged or proved and recorded at or before the entering such judgment, or recording such subsequent mortgage or conveyance.

Mortgages hereafter given, should therefore be recorded immediately as the mortgage or judgment first recorded will have the preference.

It is also enacted, that after the said first of January, 1821, the officer who takes an acknowledgment of any deed or conveyance, shall first make known the contents thereof to the person making such acknowledgment; and shall also be satisfied that such person is the grantor mentioned in said deed, of all which said officer shall make his certificate.

The following has been obligingly furnished us by a legal friend as a suitable form for an acknowledgment to be endorsed on a deed or other conveyance.

Form of Acknowledgement, CUMBERLAND, SS.

Be it remembered that on the — day of — A. D. — personally appeared before me one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, A. B. and C. his wife who being well known to me, I am satisfied are the grantors within mentioned; and I having first made known to them the contents of the within conveyance they did acknowledge that they signed, sealed, and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed, and the said C. wife of the said A. B. being privately examined apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she signed, sealed, and delivered the same as a voluntary act and deed free without any fear threats or compulsion of her husband.

Those parts in italics will course be varied according to circumstances.

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Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, Jan. 9, 1821.

The circumstance of four members of the National Legislature, having died at the seat of government, within the short period of three weeks, and the fact of many others being sick, has excited no inconsiderable alarm here. The physicians here do not admit the existence of any marked epidemic, yet I am assured that many of the late fevers have been characterized by an early tendency to typhus. The three first members who died, viz: Messrs. Hazard and Stocumb of the house, and Mr. Burrill of the Senate, were previously in a declining state of health, not so however with Mr. Linn, until the fatal disease made its attack, which he survived about two weeks, no person appeared in better health. Mr. Linn was in the 57th year of his age, and has left a widow and a numerous family of children to deplore his loss. He was remarkable for a faithful attention to the duties of his station; and whether viewed as a politician or christian, he has left an example worthy of imitation. These afflictive dispensations have materially interrupted the proceedings of Congress, and have thrown upon the last half of the session, most of the important business which will be considered by it. Within the last two or three weeks, during which my regular communications have been interrupted, several resolutions calling for information on various subjects; and proposing specific legislation in relation to others, have been submitted and adopted, but as none of them have as yet issued in any thing definitive, I shall take no further notice of them.

The present subject of discussion is a bill introduced by the committee of military affairs, "To reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," a bill much at variance with the views of the Secretary at war, who is decidedly opposed to any material reduction of the staff, or other officers of the army, whilst the bill proposes to discharge both of the major generals and three of the brigadier generals now in service, and placing the command of the army, after reducing it to 6000 men, under the command of a single Brigadier. It is proposed of course, to reduce the subordinate officers, in the proportion of the rank and file. At the opening of the debate yesterday, Mr. Simpkins delivered an animated speech in opposition to the bill; he was followed by Mr. Williams, of N. C. who, after speaking for near an hour, gave way for a motion to adjourn. To-day he resumed his argument, and in the course of it, went largely into detail, animadverting freely on the report of the Secretary of War; and insisting with great earnestness on the general duty of retrenchment, and particularly in relation to the army. I think it is probable this discussion will be of several days' continuance.

Daniel Udree, &c. have been returned, and taken his seat as one of the Representatives from the state of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph Hiester, resigned.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter was received and read from Mr. Wilson, announcing his resignation as a Senator from the state of New Jersey. The Governor being empowered, will probably supply his place for the residue of the term.

January 10.

"The bill to establish the military peace establishment has been further argued to-day—Mr Fisher in favor and Messrs. Cuthbert and Baldwin against it."

Mr. A. Symth yesterday introduced a substitute to the bill now under discussion, by which he proposes to retain three brigadier generals, and otherwise is a kind of middle course between the Secretary at War and bill. This has not yet been considered. I think it highly probable that the rank and file of the army will be reduced to somewhere about 6000 men; whether a corresponding reduction of the officers will be consented to, is more doubtful."

The following Hymns were sung on the 22d of December, at Fairfield, in Cumberland co. N. J. commemorating the Second Centennial Anniversary of the first landing of the Puritans in New England.

HYMN.

Part First.

God of our fathers—Zion's king! With eye propitious now behold, While in thy house, thy praise we sing, And celebrate thy works of old. When Israel 'scap'd from Pharaoh's hand, Through seas and deserts bent their way, God was their guide to Canaan's land, Their five by night, their cloud by day. When sixteen centuries had roll'd round, Since Jesus bore the sinners load, A new, and western world was found, A refuge for the church of God. Like Israel too, New-England's sires, By cruel persecution driven, Through dearths and deserts, seas and fires, Follow'd the guiding hand of Heaven. Religion bore their spirits up, And smooth'd the roughness of the road; Faith was their shield, their anchor hope, Their wealth—the Bible and their God. To heaven their home, their prayer ascends, For pilgrims were they on the earth; Exil'd from country, kindred, friends, They sought the country of their birth. For this they plow'd the wintry wave, And brav'd the dangers of the deep, Cheerful and patient under pain, For Christ was with them in the ship.

Part Second.

Now on Columbia's savage waste, Escap'd from ship wreck and from storm, Behold the feeble shivering host, Their pious hearts alone were warm. Heroic souls! New-England's pride! For us who could all dangers brave; They toil'd, they pray'd, they bled, they died; For found their rest but in the grave. But thou, O God, wast with them still, Their toils and patience to improve; Their faithful promise to fulfil, And pour the blessings of thy love. This little vine thou didst defend, And water with rich showers of grace; Its clustering branches wide extend— The pilgrims numerous happy race. With grateful hearts and joyful eyes, We hail the standard they unfurl'd; O bid the church's seed to rise, And fill with fruit the astonish'd world.

Look down, O Lord, and grant that we Beloved for our Father's sake, Through Christ may thy salvation see, And of thy covenant love partake.

May we their sons thy praise acclaim, The God our father's loved adore; Our children's children fear thy name, Till sons shall rise and set no more.

The Oration, delivered on the above occasion, will appear in our next.

From the National Gazette. The following dialogue is said to have taken place at a masquerade at Brighton, between the present King of England whilst Regent, and a Masque supposed to be Hannah More. It is quite creditable to her head and heart; as an endeavor to arrest the attention of the Regent, and reclaim him from his profligate course of life.

"During the rima tic Prince was there, a Masque made its appearance in a black domino, with a jewel of considerable value more than half concealed, pendant on the left side of the breast. This Masque, from the time of entering the room, kept watching for an opportunity of speaking to his Royal Highness; at length seizing upon a momentary interval between the wit & folly of the passing throng? just twitched his sleeve to make him look round, then taking him familiarly under the right arm, and walking forward, addressed him in the following pointed manner, though in gentle accents,

"A youth amongst the foolish youths I spied, "Who took not sacred wisdom for his guide; "From virtue's path how far he went astray "Will be recorded in some future day "In British annals."

The Prince, with a side glance viewed the stranger, and with an inquisitive look, saying, Pray and who the &—I are you?"

Masque. No matter who. Although I am the proffered advocate of sacred wisdom and virtue, but grown weary with pleading an unsuccessful cause, I act at present in the capacity of chamber counsel and give the best advice as often as it is asked

Prince. Then you act like a

gentleman of understanding, or rather I should say (in a kind of half whisper) like a gentleman, for upon my soul I take you to be of that sex. Will you favor me with your address?"

Masque. That is altogether unnecessary; for whenever your Royal Highness finds leisure and inclination for a consultation of that nature, you will find the counterpart of my jewel here, (it is supposed it was the figure of Minerva) in the secret recesses of your own good heart, take but the trouble to search so far.

The Masque instantly disappeared, and was no more seen, but the Prince was observed to fold his arms for a few moments before his attention could be roused by the extravagance of a buffoon, who had been some time endeavoring to attract his attention.

From the Christian Spectator. Character of the Rev. Mr. Larned, Who died of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans, August 31, 1820.

His intellect was unusually bold and vigorous, and fitted to grasp a mighty subject with the greatest advantage. The operations of his mind were also exceedingly rapid, and the facility with which he investigated a difficult subject, or acquired knowledge of any kind, would seem almost incredible. But the most prominent feature of his mind, and that which so often threw an air of magic around his public performances, was an eloquent and powerful imagination. Hardly any subject could be introduced but he would gather about it at pleasure a throng of the most brilliant and fascinating images. We are willing to admit that this was one secret of the prodigious effect which was produced by his preaching. His mind was so fertile in beautiful images, that almost every subject which he touched, received a deep tinge from his imagination.

The style of Mr. Larned's eloquence was strikingly bold, and yet was happily conformed to the most refined and elegant models. It partook more of the French than of the English manner; and if it was faulty in any respect we believe it was this; that there might sometimes be danger of its making a stronger impression on the imagination than the heart. His sentences were unusually majestic and harmonious, his gestures and attitudes pertinent and commanding, and his voice susceptible of all the variations from the most awful tone of severity or majesty, down to the most gentle note of persuasion. Though we do not think it safe for most persons to aim at this kind of oratory which Mr. L. exemplified, we have no hesitation in saying, that so far as our knowledge extends, he was in this style of eloquence, without a rival. We do not however decide whether this kind of speaking is, on the whole, the best, when we say that no other man, of whom we have any knowledge, has the same power which Mr. L. possessed, of rousing and melting his congregation at pleasure. The eagerness with which he was inquired for when he visited our cities, the crowds which followed in all directions to listen to his eloquence, the solemn stillness and intense feeling which uniformly pervaded his audience, all bear testimony to his talents, which cannot be mistaken.

Mr. Larned's christian and

ministerial character was strongly marked by an affectionate and persevering zeal in the cause of his Master. The superior energies of his mind, the uncommon ardour of his feelings, and his native resolution and perseverance, were all brought into the service of religion. His success in meeting the obstacles which existed to the erection of his church, is a good proof of his uncommon address, and of the energy of his resolution. His public performances, and particularly his prayers, seemed to be the effusion of a soul that was enraptured in the service, and panting for the glory of Christ. We remember more than once to have heard him, when unexpectedly called to make an occasional prayer, address the throne of grace with a pertinence, solemnity and majesty, which has melted and overwhelmed the congregation. His extemporaneous powers, we believe, have rarely been equalled. We have seen him rise on the impulse of the moment to speak on a subject of importance, and as he became warm with his subject, carry an assembly composed of his daily associates, wherever he pleased.

It would gratify our feelings, if it would not protract this article too far, to dwell on many other traits of Mr. L's character, and particularly to embody some of our recollections of what he was in the more retired walks of private and social life. We shall never forget the vivacity that kindled in his eyes, the smile of cheerfulness and affection that played over his countenance, the cordial and grateful welcome with which he always met his friends, and the sprightliness and brilliancy which shed a charm over his conversation. When we think of the uncommon qualities which he possessed, and the rank to which he had already risen in public opinion, we are to remember that the day on which his death occurred, only completed his 24th year. Had he lived—but we dare not trust ourselves to think of what he might have been, or how much he might have done, lest it should lead us to indulge sentiments of complaint against the righteous providence of God. Though we cannot but consider his death as one of the most unpropitious events to the church which have for a long time occurred, it should not abate our confidence in Him who we know orders all things well, even when we cannot discern the kindness of his dispensations. But his death should be improved, and especially by those of us who are engaged in the same sacred employment which he has left, to check the ardour of our attachment to the world, to make us more diligent in our holy calling, and more desirous to finish our course with joy. The church may indeed rock amidst the billows of adversity, the tempests may beat around her, and seem to threaten her final destruction, but she has nothing to fear. Though our brightest hopes of her prosperity may prematurely set in disappointment and gloom, though her ministers to whom our weakness and short-sightedness had assigned an illustrious part, may be taken away while they are yet entering on their career, the God who controls her destinies, will cause light to shine out of darkness. The church then is safe, notwithstanding these dark dispensations; but it cannot be safe for us, to neglect to improve them.

Larned is gone, as we confidently believe, to join the assembly of the just: while he lives in our fond and affectionate recollections, let us remember that the best tribute which we can pay his memory is to be attracted by the lustre of his example, to a more faithful discharge of our duty.

From the National Recorder. On Water-Proof Lime.

Dear Sir—On my return from the Falls of Niagara, I descended the Great Canal, from Auburn to Utica, and had frequent opportunities of examining the aqueducts and locks in the construction of which the "water-proof lime" is found to subserve so valuable a purpose. Several gentlemen of intelligence, employed in superintending those works, assured me, that masonry where this lime was used, could not be taken down without blasting, and the singular hardness of these portions of the mortar which I examined, under water, induced me to credit what I heard with regard to its importance in hydraulic architecture. The property of hardening under water is that which constitutes the great value of this species of lime; but Judge Wright and Dr. Barton (to whom we are indebted for the application of it to the construction of locks and aqueducts) think that as it will adhere to shingles and boards as firmly as to stone, it may constitute a covering for houses, which will be impermeable to rain, and will diminish the risk of fire. The intelligent members of the Agricultural Society will readily perceive how useful it will prove in forming floors for dairies, cellars, kitchens, &c. and in the construction of cisterns for holding water. It is probable, too, that granaries might be made with it, which would secure grain from weevil and from rats; for, if I am not mistaken, the plaster performed by it would prove as hard for rats to penetrate.

The stone from which this lime is made will probably be found in many parts of the United States. It abounds in the country adjacent to the route of the Great Canal. Large quantities of it at Vienna in Ontario county, lying between strata of blue limestone where it constituted a stratum of about two feet in thickness. The specimen I gave you was obtained at Syracuse in Salina. It is burnt in the ordinary way, until a mass takes front the fire and broken into bits an uniform whitish coloured appearance throughout. It cannot be made slack without great difficulty. It is therefore prepared for use by grinding it like plaster Paris. To two parts of the one of clean coarse sand is added, with as much water as will give it the consistency of mortar. It is then used either in building or in plastering inside of cisterns, and hardens both in the air and under water in a very short time. The following analysis was handed me by Mr. Hudson of Genesee, but I know not by whom made, nor can I vouch for its accuracy.

Table with 2 columns: Substance and Quantity. Includes Carbonic acid (85 parts), Lime (25), Silica (15), Alumina (16), Water (2), Oxide of iron (1), and a note about settlements of great regularity.

Deposited in the collection of the Agricultural Society.

Miscellaneous Selections.

POETRY.

The Day of Judgment is a subject that has exercised the genius of the greatest orators and poets that have ever transmitted their labours to posterity. On that topic, the imagination has freely indulged itself. Every variety of description has been tried—every effort to surpass has been made—the most daring flights of fancy, clothed in the most sublime strains of eloquence have been resorted to, and still new trials, and new descriptions are added to the former list. Among the numerous attempts which we have seen, descriptive of the general conflagration, and the end of time, we do not recollect to have met with any thing so strikingly sublime as the following, extracted from Ocarvitz's "Day of Judgment." We flatter ourselves it will be acceptable to our readers, as many of them may not have an opportunity of perusing that work.

The Day of Judgment.

But now the mantling flames in concourse join,
And, deep descending, seize the burning mine;
Its richest treasures and a mounting blaze,
'Twas all confusion, tumult, and amaze.
Which, lo! a cloud just opening on the view,
Illum'd with dazzling light the ætherial blue!
On its broad breast a Mighty Angel came,
His eyes were lightning, and his robes of flame,
O'er all his form the circling glories run,
And his face lighten'd as the blazing sun;
His limbs with heav'n's aerial vesture glow,
And o'er his head was hung the sweepy bow.
As shines the bright'ning steel's refulgent gleam,
When the smooth blade reflects the spark'ling beam,
Its light with quicken'd glance the eye surveys,
Green, gold, and vermeil trembling as it plays;
So flash'd his wings along the ætherial road,
And earth's long shores resounded as he trod,
Sublime the tower'd keen terror arm'd his eyes,
And grasp'd the redd'ning bolt that rends the skies;
One foot stood firmly on the extended plain,
Secure, and one repell'd the bounding main;
He shook his arm—the lightning's burst away,
Through Heav'n's dark concave gleam'd the paly ray,
Roar'd the loud bolt tremendous through the gloom,
And peals on peals prepare th' impending doom.
Then to a mighty trump apply'd,
The flames were ceas'd, the muttering thunders dy'd,
While all the involving firmament rebound,
He rais'd his voice, and labour'd in the sound:
These dreadful words he spoke:—
"Be dark, thou Sun, in one eternal night!
And cease, thou Moon, to rule with paly light;
Ye planets, drop from these dissolving skies;
Rend, all ye tombs, and, all ye dead, arise!
Ye winds, be still! ye tempests rave no more!
And roll, thou, deep, thy millions to the shore!
Earth, be dissolved, with all these worlds on high!
And be lost in vast eternity!
Now by creation's dread tremendous Sire,
Who sweeps these stars, as atoms, in his ire;
By heav'n's omnipotent unconquer'd king;
By him, who rides the rapid whirlwind's wing,
Who reigns supreme in his august abode,
Forms or confounds with one commanding nod;
Who wraps in black'ning clouds his awful brow,
Whose glance, like light'ning, looks all nature through;
By him I swear," (he paus'd, and bow'd the head,
Then rais'd aloft his flaming hand and said)
"Attend, ye saints, who, in seraphic lays,
Exalt his name, but tremble while ye praise;
Ye hosts that bow to your almighty Lord,
Hear, all his works, th' irrevocable word!
Thy reign, O Man! and Earth, thy days are o'er!
I swear by him, that time shall be no more!"
He spoke: all nature groan'd a loud reply,
Then took the sun, and tore him from the sky.

FROM BOGE'S WINTER EVENING TALES. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

(Continued from our last.)
After leaving Dewar, he again wandered about for a few weeks; and it ap-

pears that his youth, beauty, and peculiarly desolate situation, together with his friendship for his faithful Oscar, had interested the most part of the country people in his behalf. For he was generally treated with kindness. He knew his father's name, and the name of his house; but as none of the people he visited had ever before heard of either the one or the other, they gave themselves no trouble about the matter.

He staid nearly two years in a place he called Cowhaur, till a wretch with whom he slept struck, and abased him one day, Duncan, in a rage, flew to the loft, and cut his Sunday hat, shoes, and coat in pieces: and not daring to abide the consequences, decamped that night.

He wandered about for some time longer, among the farmers of Tweed and Yarrow. Out his life was now become exceedingly disagreeable to him. He durst not sleep by himself, and the servants did not always choose that a vagrant boy and his great dog should sleep with them.

It was on a rainy night, at the close of harvest, that Duncan came to my father's house. I remember all the circumstances as well as the transactions of yesterday. The whole of his clothing consisted only of one black coat, which, having been made for a full grown man, hung fairly to his heels; was rough, curled, and weather-beaten; but his face was ruddy and beautiful, bespeaking a healthy body, and a sensible feeling heart. Oscar was still nearly as large as himself, had the colour of a fox, with a white stripe down his face, and a ring of the same colour around his neck, and was the most beautiful colley I have ever seen. My heart was knit to Duncan at the first sight, and I wept for joy when I saw my parents so kind to him. My mother, in particular, could scarcely do any thing else than converse with Duncan for several days. I was always of the party, and listened with wonder and admiration; but often have these adventures been repeated to me. My parents, who soon seemed to feel the same concern for him as if he had been their own son, clothed him in blue druggel, and bought him a smart little Highland bonnet; in which dress he looked so charming, that I would not let them have peace until I got one of the same. Indeed, all that Duncan said or did was to me a pattern. For I loved him as my own life. I was, at my own request, which he persuaded me to urge, permitted to be his bed-fellow, and many a bappy night and day did I spend with Duncan and Oscar.

As far as I remember, we felt no privation (of any kind, and would have been completely happy, if it had not been for the fear of spirits. When the conversation descended to turn upon the Piper of Dewar, the maid of Flora, or the Pedlar of Thirlestane Mill, often have we lain with the bed-clothes drawn over our heads until nearly suffocated. We loved the fairies and brownies, and even felt a little partiality for the mermaids, on account of their beauty and charming songs; we were a little jealous of the water-kelpies, and always kept aloof from the frightsome pools. We hated the devil most heartily; but we were not much afraid of him; but a ghost! oh, dread full—the names ghost, spirit, or apparition, sounded in our ears like the knell of destruction, and our hearts sunk within us as if pierced by the cold icy shaft of death. Duncan herded my father's cows all the summer—so did I—we could not live assunder. We grew fishers so expert, that the speckled trout, with all his art, could not elude our machinations; we forced him from his watery cove, admired the beautiful shades and purple drops that were painted on his sleek sides, and forthwith added him to our number without reluctance. We assailed the habitation of the wild bee, and rifled all her accumulated sweets, though not without encountering the most determined resistance. My father's meadows abounded with hives; they were almost in every swath—in every hillock. When the swarm was large they would bent us off, day after day. In all these desperate engagements, Oscar came to our assistance, and provided that none of the enemy made a lodgment in his lower defiles, he was always the last combatant of our party on the field. I do not remember of ever being so much diverted by any scene I ever witnessed, or laughing as immoderately as I have done, at seeing Oscar involved in a moving cloud of wild bees, wheeling, snapping on all sides, and shaking his ears incessantly.

The sagacity which this animal possessed is almost incredible, while his undaunted spirit and generosity, it would do honor to every servant of our own species to copy. Twice did he save his master's life: at one time when attacked by a furious bull; and at another time when he fell from behind my father off a horse into a flooded river. Oscar had just swum across, but instantly plunged in a second time to his master's rescue. He first got hold of his bonnet, but that coming off, he quit it, and again catching him by the seat, brought him to the side, where my father reached him. He waked

Duncan at a certain hour every morning, and would frequently turn the cows, of his own will, when he observed them wrong. If Duncan dropped his knife, or any other small article, he would fetch it along in his mouth; and if sent back for a lost thing, would infallibly find it. When sixteen years of age, after being unwell for several days he died one night below his master's bed. On the evening before, when Duncan came in from the plough, he came from his hiding-place, wagged his tail, licked Duncan hand, and returned to his death-bed. Duncan and I lamented him with unfeigned sorrow, buried him below the old rowan tree at the back of my father's garden, placing a square stone at his head, which was still standing the last time I was there. With great labour, we composed an epitaph between us, which was once carved on that stone; the metre was good, but the stone was so hard, and the engraving so faint, that the characters, like those of our early joys, are defaced and extinct.

Often have I heard my mother relate with enthusiasm, the manner in which she and my father first discovered the dawnings of goodness and facility of conception in Duncan's mind, though I confess; dearly as I loved him, these circumstances escaped my observation. It was my father's invariable custom to pray with the family ever) night before they retired to rest, to thank the Almighty for his kindness to them during the bygone day, and to beg his protection through the dark and silent watches of the night. I need not inform any of my readers, that that amiable (and not too much neglected and despised) duty, consisted in singing a few stanzas of a psalm, in which all the family joined their voices with my father's, so that the double octaves of the various ages and sexes swelled the simple concert. He then read a chapter from the Bible, going straight on from beginning to end of the Scriptures. The prayer concluded the devotions of each evening, in which the downfall of Antichrist was always strenuously urged; the ministers of the Gospel remembered, nor was any friend or neighbour in distress forgotten.

The servants of a family have, in general, liberty either to wait the evening prayers, or retire to bed as they incline, but no consideration whatever could induce Duncan to go one night to rest without the prayers, even though both wet and weary, and untreated by my parents to retire, for fear of catching cold. It seems that I had been of a more complaisant disposition; for I was never very hard to prevail with in this respect; nay, my mother used to say, that I was extremely apt to take a pain about my heart at that time of the night, and was, of course, frequently obliged to betake me to the bed before the worship commenced.

It might be owing to this that Duncan's emotions on these occasions escaped my notice. He sung a table to the old church tunes most sweetly, for he had a melodious voice; and when my father read the chapter, if it was in any of the historical parts of Scripture, he would lean upon the table, and look him in the face, swallowing every sentence with the utmost avidity. At one time, as my father read the 45th chapter of Genesis, he wept so bitterly, that at the end my father paused, and asked what ailed him? Duncan told him that he did not know.

At another time the year following, my father, in the course of his evening devotions, had reached the 19th chapter of the book of Judges; when he began reading it, Duncan was seated on the other side of the house, but ere it was half done, he had stolen up close to my father's elbow.—"Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds," said my father, and closed the book. "Go on, go on if you please, Sir," said Duncan—"go on, and let us hear what they said about it." My father looked sternly in Duncan's face, but seeing him abashed on account of his hasty breach of decency, without uttering a word, he again opened the Bible, and read the 20th chapter throughout, notwithstanding of its great length. Next day Duncan was walking about with the Bible below his arm, begging of every body to read it to him again and again. This incident produced a conversation between my parents, on the expenses and utility of education; the consequence of which was, that the week following, Duncan and I were sent to the parish school, and began at the same instant to the study of that most important and fundamental branch of literature, the A, B, C; but my sister Mary, who was older than I, was already an accurate and elegant reader.

This reminds me of another anecdote of Duncan, with regard to family worship, which I have often heard related and which myself may well remember. My father happening to be absent over night at a fair, when the usual time of worship arrived, my mother desired a lad, one of the servants, to act as chaplain for that night; the lad declined it, and slunk away to his bed. My mother testified her regret that we should all be obliged to go prayer-

less in our beds for that night, observing, that she did not remember the time when it had so happened before. Duncan said, he thought we might contrive to manage it among us, and instantly proposed to sing the psalm and pray, if Mary would read the chapter. To this my mother with some hesitation agreed, remarking, that if he prayed as he could, with a pure heart, his prayer had as good a chance of being accepted as some others that were better worded. Duncan could not then read, but having learned several psalms from Mary by rote, he caused her to seek out the place, and sing the 23d Psalm from end to end, with great sweetness and decency. Mary read a chapter in the New Testament, and then (my mother having a child on her knee) we three kneeled in a row, while Duncan prayed thus:—"O Lord, be thou our God, our guide, and our guard unto death, and through death," that was a sentence my father often used in his prayer; Duncan had laid hold of it, and my mother began to think that he had often prayed previous to that time.—"O Lord, thou"—continued Duncan, but his matter was exhausted; a long pause ensued, which I at length broke, by bursting into a loud fit of laughter. Duncan rose hastily, and, without once lifting up his head, went crying to his bed; and as I continued to indulge in laughter, my mother, for my irreverent behaviour, struck me across the shoulder with the tongs; our evening devotions terminated exceedingly ill; I went crying to my bed after Duncan, even louder than he, and abusing him for his useless prayer for which I had been nearly killed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

REAL FRIENDSHIP.

Real Friendship is rarely to be found. Antiquity furnisheth but few instances of it; the present age scarce one. The example I shall produce of this generous, disinterested, and virtuous passion, is not from our own country, but from the history of Poland.

Octavius and Leobellus, two young gentlemen of Wilna in Lithuania, were bred up together; and were inseparable companions; they seemed to have but one will; or two bodies actuated by one soul: So that reason and justice always regulated their sentiments when they differed.

While they were at the university, Octavius fell in love with Paulina, a lady of superior rank, both as to birth and fortune, and moreover destined, by her relations, for Gelasius, a young nobleman, whose haughtiness, in his addresses to the young lady gave her such a disgust towards his person, that she preferred the gentleman, Octavius, in her heart to the nobleman. Gelasius, supposing that the lady's aversion to him was occasioned by his rival Octavius, threatened him with his resentment. Octavius only answered, that inclination was free, and if he could engage that of Paulina, it was not his resentment that should make him desist. The consequence of which answer was, that they were thoroughly displeased with each other.

Gelasius prevailed with Paulina's relations to forbid all intercourse and correspondence between her and Octavius, and to oblige her to look upon Gelasius as one designed to be her husband; which increased her avers on to Octavius. Gelasius saw its effects, and resolved to remove his rival. Being informed by spies, hired on purpose, that Octavius frequently entertained Paulina at her window, he took with him a friend named Megasius, and a servant, and formed an ambush, near Paulina's house to intercept the lover. At the time expected, Octavius advanced with his friend Leobellus, who, at the appearance of Paulina, by a signal given, retreated to give the lovers an opportunity to converse; but immediately the servant fell upon Leobellus, while Gelasius and Megasius took the task of dispatching Oc-

tavius. Leobellus soon disabled the servant, and, flying with speed to the assistance of Octavius, found him with his back to a wall, maintaining a very unequal fight; and, at the first thrust, he laid Gelasius dead; and then, turning upon Megasius, wounded him and made him fly; he himself having received no hurt, but Octavius was desperately wounded.

This affair was represented, by Megasius, to the friends of Gelasius, to be a treachery contrived by the two friends who had assaulted them in the dark; which being deposed before the Magistrates, Octavius was taken, but Leobellus made his escape. Concealing himself, with hopes to find an opportunity, to prove his own and his friend's innocence. However, Octavius was tried, and, upon the sole evidence of Megasius, was sentenced to lose his head; and he was already brought upon the scaffold to be executed, when Leobellus, rushing through the crowd, called to the executioner to stop his hand, for he himself was the only person guilty; and, mounting the scaffold, declared the truth of the matter to the magistrates, cleared his friend, and offered his own life to satisfy the law. The whole multitude cried pardon, and the magistrates carried back the two friends to the Hall, to rehear the cause. When, in the presence of the Palatine of Wilna, the two friends generously contesting which should die to save the other, he patiently heard every circumstance of this dark affair; and having heard, with pleasure and surprise, Leobellus plead for his friend's discharge, said, "so far am I from judging you guilty, or condemning you to death, that I cannot but look upon what you have done, to be a glorious action. I therefore acquit you both, and adjudge Megasius to lose his head for his treachery and perjury; and request, as a favor, to be admitted the third into your friendship." He also procured Octavius the happiness of his Paulina; married Leobellus to a relation of his own, and recommended them both to advantageous posts in the Court of Poland.

A letter from a commercial gentleman in Boston to a Representative in Congress, assigns the following cogent argument, in addition to the many already urged, in favor of the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy:

"By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prince vs Bartlett, vol. 8. Cranch's Reports, fol. 431, it will be perceived, that, in cases of insolvency, the United States have, in practice, no preference over other debts; and this, for the want of a Bankruptcy Law. The last annual Treasury Report shows the great losses to which the Treasury is thereby subjected."

Canton, (Ohio) Dec. 14.

Distressing Accident.—On Wednesday night last, the 27th inst. a young man named Joseph Augustine, son of Mr. Baltzer Augustine, of Ozzburgh township, whilst creeping under the bellows in Congress Furnace, in search of a bottle, was caught by the stirrup, which instantly tore his head from his body.

EPIGRAM.

Damon's in love, I plainly see,
Without a rival proves;
Alas! who would his rival be
For 'tis Mene's the love!