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LAW OF THE UNION.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia."

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis."

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

JAMES MONROE.

Selling Off Cheap!

THE Subscriber, being about to relinquish his business in Bridgeton, will now sell his Store Goods at very reduced prices.

DANIEL L. BURT.

NOTICE

A number of Wood Cutters and Carvers wanted, to cut and cart a quantity of pine wood, three miles from Millville.

LEWIS MULFORD, for Joseph and Collin Cooper.

NOTICE

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

EVAN EWAN, Administrator.

Miscellaneous Selections.

The following extract from Armstrong on the art of preserving health, will, we flatter ourselves, be read by every parent, with pleasure and instruction.

INFANCY.

Health is the greatest blessing man receives from bounteous Heaven; by her the smiling hours Are wing'd with transport; she, too, gives the soul Of firmness; without her, the hand of toil Would languid sink; the eye of reason fade.

SUMMARY.

Bermuda papers received at N. Fork state, that Lord Cochrane has been appointed Admiral, and Admiral Blacoe takes a post in the army.

Panama is said to have declared for the independency, owing to the success of Lima.

The kingdom of Quito has shaken off the Spanish yoke.

Experiments, tried at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire.—A pint of boiling water was placed in a quart bowl, and exposed to the air (but sheltered from the wind), the thermometer 17, and 18 below 0.

Another Experiment.—A proof glass filled with water, was, Thursday afternoon, dropped into a cask of 4th proof Spirits, in a store in Market street, and froze solid in 20 minutes.

Joseph F. Smith, of Baltimore, and Adolph Lacost, of N. York, the commanders of two of the stave vessels, captured by the Cyane, and who were tried at Boston, have been sentenced to five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5000 dollars each.

The name fixed on by the Legislature for the permanent seat of government of Indiana, is Indianapolis.

It is stated in the evidence given before the committees of the British parliament, that "not less than eight thousand boys subsist in and about London, by schemes of profligacy and plunder."

It is said, orders have been received at the Navy Yard Boston, to fit the Constitution for sea with all expedition. Her destination is doubtless the Pacific Ocean.

The Auction duties in New York for 12 months, ending 30th Sept. 1820, amounted to \$153,333—returned by 88 Auctioneers. Of this sum, six paid 106,000—seven paid 37,000, and the balance 10,000 by the other twenty five.

The crown worn by Christophe, was stolen during the unsettled state of affairs in that kingdom, and it is said has since been sold to the captain of an American vessel, for \$12—it was manufactured in Philadelphia, and cost \$70,000! A fine spec. for brother Jonathan.

Alabama.—An act of the legislature of Alabama, which closed its session last month, lays a tax of one dollar on every dirk, swordcane, pocket or side pistol, and dirk-knife—also, one dollar, as an additional tax, on the sale of every pack of playing cards.

one fourth part of the provisions, and a few other articles of minor value; A State Bank, located at the seat of government, and removable with it, with a capital of 2,000,000 dollars, to continue till 1835, was incorporated.

Phil. Union.

The deaths in the city of Philadelphia from Jan. 1, 1820, to Jan. 1, 1821 have been 3,374, of which number 1709 were males, and 1501, females.

In New York during the last year, 25 died of Consumption, and in Philadelphia in the same time 446 died of the same fatal disorder!!

The deaths in the city of New York from Jan. 1, 1820, to Jan. 1, 1821, 3315, two of which number were between 100 and 110 years.—1926 were males, and 1589 females.

To preserve Eggs.—Into a tub or other suitable vessel, put a bushel of Quick Lime; 2 pounds of Salt, 1 lb. of Cream of Tartar—mix them in water to bear an egg with its top just above water. They may be kept in this for more than a year, and be good.

Vinegar, Isinglass, and drying Oil, form a plaster insoluble in water, and so adhesive as to be used for cementing wood and iron, and not removable by moisture. Quere, would not this be an excellent plaster for wounds if generally adopted.

The bark of the Willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all Warts, Corns, or excrescences on any part of the human body.

For a bruise, salt and vinegar is said to be an excellent remedy.

It appears by an official statement, that the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, received \$32,000 of counterfeit notes on that Bank as genuine, and not discovering the cheat in season to detect those concerned, this amount is lost to the Bank.

The Tombecke Bank is said to have been robbed of 80,000 dollars on the 12th of last month. It is supposed that the Bank was opened by a false key, 650 dollars of American gold were taken—the residue in Tombecke and their notes. A reward of 2000 dollars has been offered for the recovery of the money, and conviction of the thief.

It was stated in a French paper that a Domain had been purchased for the Queen, near Paris. This is totally unfounded. We are assured that her majesty means to take up her residence for life in England.

FA-FAL ACCIDENT.

Three young ladies in company with a young man, 16 years of age, while crossing Holme's Hole Harbor, on the 20th ult. all fell through the ice.—Mr. Manton, the young man, by extraordinary exertions, succeeded in saving two of them. The other, an amiable girl of 16, Mary M. Daggett, daughter of capt. Samuel Daggett, jun. was swept under the ice and drowned. Her body was afterwards recovered.

Beaver, Jan. 23:

Shocking Accident.—On the 6th of this inst. two brothers, the name of English, near Big Beaver in this county, went in pursuit of a wolf, but not being successful in their search, returned in the evening to the house of one of the brothers, who was in the act of putting up his gun, when she went off, and shocking to relate, killed his brother on the spot, and wounded his wife and two children! The gun, was loaded with five bullets, two of which passed through the head and neck of the deceased—the woman was shot through the body and the ball lodged in the opposite side, and one of her arms broken and shattered in such a manner as to render amputation necessary; it is doubtful whether she will recover.—One of the children had its fingers shot off the hand, and the other wounded in the head, supposed not mortal.

The above is a solemn warning to those who are fond of the chase, the sports of the field, or who are in the habit of using or exercising with fire arms.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.

Singular Occurrence.—On Monday week, a stranger crossing the Niagara from Queenstown to Lewistown, on the ice, leading his horse, when two thirds of the distance across turned his head to see his horse, when behold! he had the bridle only in his hand, being only a short distance below the devil's hole, and persuaded nothing but the arch demon himself could have so suddenly caused him to vanish, he ran with astonishing agility the residue of the distance to the American shore. The fact was, the ice in several places had parted for 3 or 4 feet and caused chasms from 15 to 20 feet deep, down to the water; and those places had been

filled up by the ferrymen sufficiently wide to admit sleighs crossing with safety; this person must have crossed very near the edge of one of them and the bridle being probably slightly placed on the horse's head slipped off when the horse fell and disappeared.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.

I have been waiting several weeks, to see the end of an Oration, "delivered at Fairfield on the 22d Dec. 1820, in commemoration of the landing of first settlers in New England, which completed 200 years on that day: By Ignatius Thomson."

Who Mr. Thomson is, or what is his religious creed, I know not, nor shall I enquire at present. If the oration is correctly printed, there are several sentiments in it very exceptionable, and several statements unsupported by historical testimony.

I shall notice but one passage, against which I enter a solemn protest. It is this—"it appears that Calvin in his zeal had not forgotten how to dance round the burning faggots. The frailty of our nature in time of persecution, and the bias of early education, go far to spread a veil over this scene of his life."

Mr. Thomson has not thought it expedient to tell us when, and how Calvin danced round the burning faggots, nor on what occasion this scene was exhibited. We are left, therefore, to conjecture. It was, as he insinuates, in some time of persecution. But Calvin was not among persecutors, but among the persecuted.

Had the scene of Calvin's dance been specified, and historical testimony produced in proof, I should know to meet Mr. Thomson's charge against him. I take it for granted, however, that he refers to the case of Servetus, who was condemned to the flames, and was actually burnt. This has been charged to Calvin's account, and the charge has been bandied about from one historical device to another, from age to age, and is confidently believed by many, as it has been circulated. But it was at first a malicious slander raised against him, and since circulated on account of his doctrines.

I have nothing to do with the doctrines of Calvin in these remarks, but the charge of his burning Servetus I shall briefly investigate. The charge is utterly unfounded. It is a base calumny upon Mr. Thomson. It was raised before he saw the light of day. But he cannot, on any principle, be justified in his phraseology in relating "this scene of Calvin's life," even if it were true. I did really feel indignant at his introducing Calvin "dancing round the burning faggots." I think it abominable, and out of joint. What had it to do with the emigrants who first landed at Plymouth?

But what is the real history of Servetus's death? What was his character? Mosheim relates, that Servetus "attacked in the most audacious manner, the sentiments adopted by far the greatest part of the Christian church, in relation to the divine nature, and a trinity of persons in the Godhead." He likewise mentions his escape "from the prison in Vienna," but says nothing of the nature of the crime for which he was imprisoned, nor by whom. He says also, that Calvin "caused him to be apprehended, and had an accusation of blasphemy brought against him before the council." But it was the court, and not Calvin, that declared him "an obstinate heretic," and "condemned him to the flames."

Mosheim farther says, that "the laws enacted against heretics, by the Emperor Frederick the second, were then in rigor at Geneva."

Servetus was not only the most outrageous heretic then in existence, but he was one of the most audacious and horrid blasphemers of the Supreme God, that ever lived. God himself

passed a law that blasphemers should be put to death.

But what part did Calvin take in the case of Servetus? Calvin did advise that Servetus should be accused of heresy and blasphemy; and on this advice, one of the Syndicks of Geneva ordered him to be conducted to prison.

Before his trial, Servetus addressed a letter to the Lords, Syndicks and Senators of Geneva, in which he gives his opinion that heretics and blasphemers ought to suffer death. "I am detained," says he, "under a criminal accusation, on account of John Calvin, who has falsely accused me." He then states what Calvin alleged against him, and says, "These are horrible and execrable things; and if I had said that, not only said, but written and published it, to infect the world, I should condemn myself to death.—Therefore, my Lords, I demand that my false accuser be punished *pœna talionis*; and be detained prisoner as I am, until the cause is determined by my death or his. For this I inscribe myself against him, i. e. Calvin, on the said *pœna talionis*; and am contented to die, if he is not convicted as well of this as of other things, which I shall allege against him." It hence appears, that Servetus was of the same opinion with others, that heretics and blasphemers deserved death, and says, in effect, if the charges against him should be proved, he should be contented to die.

After the charges against him were substantiated, the magistrates of Vienna demanded him as their prisoner, who had escaped from their prison.

Before he was tried by the Senate, upon the authenticated charges, they left it to his choice, to abide their decision, or go to Vienna. But he chose to abide their decision, though he knew the laws of the Emperor Frederick the second, were in force in Geneva, and that by these laws the sentence of the Senate would be governed.

After the charges were declared to be proved by the Senate, Servetus appealed to the Swiss churches. Upon this, the Senate forwarded to said churches the charges, proofs, and the copies of Servetus, together with his book. After serious examination, the four Swiss churches of Schaffhausen, Basil, Berne and Zurich, gave it as their opinion, that the charges of heresy and blasphemy were amply proved. But in what manner he should be treated, they left with the Senate. In a long letter now before me, from Zurich, in which they give a full statement of their opinions which were the result of three days' examination, nothing is said about the punishment of death. They left this to the civil court.

Having the opinion, then, of the Swiss churches, that the charges of heresy and blasphemy against Servetus were substantiated, the Senate of Geneva proceeded to pass upon him the sentence of death. They condemned him to be burnt. Let it be distinctly remembered, that John Calvin never sat in judgment upon Servetus. He had no voice in the sentence which condemned him to be burnt. After the charges of heresy and blasphemy were proved, Calvin never opened his lips about his punishment. And after Servetus was condemned to be burnt, Calvin used all his influence to have the kind of death commuted, but in vain.

Calvin did advise his apprehension, and took a part in proving him a heretic and blasphemer. Here he stops. Calvin had received the freedom of the city, and was indispensably bound by law to impeach Servetus, or any other man, if guilty of any crime. As a faithful citizen, he advised the apprehension of Servetus. Had he not done it, he would have been condemned by the citizens, and by the whole protestant church.

It was the opinion of all the great Reformers at that time, nay, of the whole reformed church, that heretics and blasphemers ought to suffer death. Many of them expressly approved of the conduct of Calvin, in the case of Servetus.

I have before me several letters of the most noted reformers, addressed to Calvin upon this subject.

Melancthon was an eminent reformer,

and distinguished highly for his moderation and mildness. And yet in a letter to Calvin he thanks the Son of God for what Calvin did, and says that the church owes gratitude to him, and will owe it to the latest posterity." Says this amiable man to Calvin, "I perfectly assent to your opinion," and "I affirm also that your magistrates did right in punishing, after a regular trial, this blasphemous man."

In a letter to Bullinger, said Melancthon, "I judge that the Genevese Senate did perfectly right, to put an end to this obstinate man, who never ceased from blaspheming and I wonder at those who disapprove of this severity."

It was Calvin's opinion that men of the sentiments and conduct of Servetus ought to suffer death. It was also the opinion of the most distinguished Reformers, and all the Swiss churches. Why then should Calvin be singled out from all the rest, and loaded with slander and reproach? Why not connect him with the rest and condemn them all in the lump?

So far from dancing round burning faggots, Calvin had no hand in the condemnation of Servetus; and after he was condemned by a civil court, Calvin laboured with the Senate, to change the sentence to some other kind of death: He opposed his being burnt with all his influence.

I am one that believes the conduct of Calvin in the case of Servetus perfectly correct. If there is any blame, it attaches to the Genevese senate, and not to Calvin.

With the sentence of the Senate against Servetus I have nothing to do. My object is to refute the foul slander raised against one of the greatest, and best of the Reformers,—a slander that has been bandied about for ages, by men who are ignorant of the true history of that outrageous blasphemer's death.

HISTORICUS.

*Several errors escaped our notice in the first part of the Oration of Mr. Thompson, which we intended to have noticed sooner, but having received the present essay before the last number of our paper was issued, we thought it best to defer them to this time.

In No. 4, of June 23, in the Oration, 2d paragraph from the beginning, 2d line from bottom, for *theirs* read *thus*.—2d par. centre col. 2d l. for *practising* r. *preaching*.—2d l. from bottom, same par. for *Gospel faith* r. *Papal faith*.—Last word in same sentence, for *people* r. *Pope*.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1821.

Subscribers to the Washington Whig who are in arrears to the former proprietor, Mr. Schultz, are respectfully requested to call on the present editors as soon as convenient, and settle their accounts, as they are authorized to receive the same.

Our respected correspondent *Lyrans* is informed, that his valuable communication is unavoidably postponed, but shall appear in our next number. *Pindar* and *Amicus* shall have a place as soon as we can find room in our columns.—The space we allot for original communications is limited,—when they are long, we find ourselves in some degree embarrassed in our desires to accommodate all those of our friends whom we would wish to favor, and at the same time, comply with the demands of the public, who are fond of variety, and whom we are anxious to please.

We have inserted in to-day's paper a communication from *Historicus*, in answer to a certain sentence contained in the Oration which we published some weeks ago.—We have no desire to pass any comments on the points at issue between the *Orator* and *Historicus*, in the way of explanation, as we are aware that it is a subject which has long been disputed, and (unless decided by the present essay,) will continue to be so as long as mankind differ in sentiment on the religious tenets held forth by the great *Divine* alluded to. Mankind too generally take more pains to cherish a favorite mistake, and use more energy to find proofs and arguments to fortify themselves in it, than they do to seek the evidences of its unsoundness, and to discover the fallibility of their own judgments in forming it. On this question, religion is not invalidated by proof on either side of the controversy; and if so, wh

are the public so often amused by censure brought against that great man, when they subscribe no purpose other than to derogate from his high standing as a religious reformer? The Orator has indeed repeated what has been often said; but on what authority it has been said, and how far true, we shall leave *Historicus* to explain.—We are apprehensive that more importance is attached to the truth or falsehood of this circumstance as involving in it the cause of religion, than is in any degree necessary; and much less respects the character of the man against whom it was issued, than should be permitted if not true. We have no proof that we shall not be called to an account at the tribunal of the Almighty, for calumniating a man's fame long after he has ceased to exist, and treated with as much severity for doing it as we would his person if he lived. It is by our motives, we shall be judged.—The wicks have always had a desire to involve religion in the mistakes and errors of its advocates; this however is a gross error of the heart.—Could all be proved against the great reformer that has been said, it would effect nothing.—He was a good and a great man, and his labours for the good of mankind will transmit his name to latest posterity.—If he preached doctrines which we do not believe we on the other hand hold opinions discredited by him. In differences of opinion we should not be uncharitable. Our Lord commanded us to "judge not that we be not judged"—another observation urges us to the same conclusion,—"Love is the fulfilling of the law."

The following letter we have received for publication from a particular friend: How far the public may be pleased with it, we know not. If our brethren, the editors of newspapers, are satisfied, we think our patrons have no right to find fault. The greater part will be admitted as correct and good—thereafter we shall pass over in silence, as our friend has kindly and gently helped us out of the scrape.—He promises in future to communicate for the benefit of our patrons, and from the specimen which we have received, we have reason to anticipate some amusement, if not instruction, for our young readers, from the cabinet of *ROBERTSON*.—*Editors*.

TO JOHN CLARKE & CO.

Gentlemen—

In your *Prospectus*, you stated that it was your design to dedicate a part of your paper to usefulness. Among the many objects which by that address you seemed desirous to embrace, the youth of our country, and particularly the ladies, have been noticed as claiming your attention, and such as you have expressed a wish to benefit. In your undertaking, you will have difficulties to encounter of which you are not perhaps aware, before you can accomplish that object. When you shall commence the work, you will find it necessary not only to instruct, but to convince them that they need your instruction. You may feel it your duty to supply your young readers with hints for the improvement of their minds; but when that is done, you will suffer the mortification of seeing them treated with disrespect, and that, too, by those who are in greatest need of your admonitions. You must be aware that there is a vast portion of mankind, who, by habit, are rendered so indifferent to their own good, as to elude every consideration which would lead them to an improvement of their condition. Such generally guard the door of access to their hearts from the approach of moral instruction with diligence, and indeed very often with great success. Those habits in which they so much indulge and cherish, reduces this to a natural propensity. They are never without ingenious subterfuges wherewith to excuse themselves, when conscience alarms, or eloquence exposes the absurdity of their proceedings. If they are told that to be good, requires only the same care—the same watchfulness—the same anxiety and attention, as to be bad, they reply by an answer as foolish as dangerous, (the sophistry of which they never examine into) that human nature is weak—and they cannot help it! They never take it into consideration, that though human nature is weak, it is, notwithstanding, sufficiently strong to enable them to comply with, and perform all, that God commands, or duty requires. The man who is seriously disposed to become better, has help in his undertaking, which will never fail him. He

is encouraged by the example of the good—he is instructed by the Holy Scriptures, and is supported by the Divine Spirit, which is ready every moment to assist him, if he calls for it in a suitable manner.

But, gentlemen, when I took up my pen to address you, I had another object in view besides moralizing.—You have, doubtless, for a long time been readers, but (as I have been told) have not long been editors of newspapers. In this your professional business, you will find it impossible, by your greatest exertions, to please all your readers. The most you can expect to do, is to please the majority. But in order to produce that effect, you must not appear too wise, or they will first envy, and then traduce you. Neither should you act the fool; for if they discover themselves your superior, they will glory in their triumph, and display their wit and perspicacity at your expense. If you are grave and didactic, the old and experienced only, who know how to properly estimate your performances, will read them. If you encourage mirth and levity, you will soon find, that though you may have an increase of subscribers, you will have a diminution of pay; as the patrons of fun, are those who seldom have any thing to give for its support. If you address yourself to the old, the young are slow to believe that they have any interest in your remarks—if to the young, they will inform you to take your own advice, and never mind them! If you correct vice, and point out the moral duties without discrimination, no person will feel themselves chastised by the severity of your remarks, or improved by the wisdom of your deliberations; and if you give your readers a continued supply, as some do, of a heterogeneous collection of *miraculous escapes! dreadful accidents! wonderful prodigies! awful catastrophes! terrible tempests! mammoth pumpkins! astonishing feats!* and a thousand other objectionable morsels of the like kind, you tire and disgust another, and perhaps not the least respectable part of your subscribers, whose aversion to every thing unlike substantial information is such, that they look upon that as trifling which does not tend to store the mind with useful sentiments, and add dignity to their manners, and respectability to their persons.

In my intercourse with society, I have had frequent opportunities of hearing almost every variety of opinion which can be advanced on the subject of how newspapers should be managed for the public good. These opinions have been as various, and often as misshapen as the heads that furnished them, and much more so. The selections of one, and the suggestions of another, would make the gravest countenance brighten with a smile. From heedless boys, or old bachelors, I should not much wonder if a ste would occasionally be outraged for the gratification of their fancies or their humors; but when men, who are in the prime of life, who have children to instruct, or their own minds to supply with knowledge, in order to give instruction to their children, when they grow old enough to receive it, and who are bound by all the laws of God and nature, to use every effort in their power to guide them to a judicious and prudent use of their understandings on every subject interesting to their happiness in this life, or in that which is to come, are so forward, as they are often found to be, to reject every thing which is intended as food for their intellects, how can we feel surprise at their ignorance? Beings of this class we must pity, for they truly are the most pitiable objects in creation.

I do now believe, as I always did, that publishers of newspapers have it greatly in their power to benefit the public by improving observations and useful selections; and that for the neglect of this duty they will have to give a strict account. To them is chiefly owing the present state of public taste in respect to newspapers. They too frequently study the weak side of human nature, and instead of strengthening, set their engines at work to illustrate every thing which is fortified. They too frequently amuse

the public with the effusions of their own vindictive passions, when their pursuits are frustrated, or their interests impeded by any intervening obstacle. They too frequently, regarding of truth or justice, calumniate and abuse men of unblemished reputation, because they do not believe in the same political creed, or support similar pretensions with themselves. They too frequently are found supporting the most abandoned and profligate, for the sake of trust and profit; and to make way for such, traducing men of education, understanding, honor and respect. But here I shall forbear, lest I offend by my plainness, those whom I respect. I have presumed on your receiving my remarks with good temper, as I have taken it for granted that you are yet guiltless of the offences which I have enumerated. The cause of these interruptions to social and political harmony, depends on the facilities afforded them by the freedom of our laws, and their ready access to the press. These things, which are distinguished blessings, should not be converted into a curse. Editors of newspapers, like ministers of the Gospel, should employ their talents (if they have any) in the support of truth, and the dissemination of virtuous and correct principles. When the public is in error, they should reprove them, when they sink in indolence and apathy, arouse them; and when ignorant, teach them. They should not permit their passions or feelings to prevail on any side, unless on such a cause as will receive the approbation of the good among mankind, and of their own consciences. By them, private character should always be held sacred, and the public good should not be sacrificed for private or personal interests.

But, notwithstanding the difficulties you may meet with, there is a middle course which, if you pursue, you can not fail to please. An extreme on any side, is not agreeable. Those who edit newspapers, are those who want news; but then the choice in selecting it, is a matter of prudence, as a great proportion of the news which is put in circulation is interesting to no one. It includes more valuable matter, and when inserted, only serves the editor to fill his paper with, and the reader to form his excuse for not being better employed. There are too many who have a natural repugnance to intellectual improvement—too many, who, were they to be told that their pursuits were contemptible, and their observations frivolous, instead of a calm enquiry for the purpose of examining whether or not they were justly censured, would substitute anger for a good understanding, and malice for a disposition to improve and amend. Such is the nature of man, that however little he may be disposed to have his faults told to his face, he will see them in print, unless his name accompany them; because, in the case it comes home to him direct, without the possibility of evasion, but in the other, though he may feel compunctious visitings of conscience on reviewing his picture, yet still he imagines that it is only himself can make a discovery, and that the public will not make the application.

Newspapers should, in my opinion, be public monitors. Their extensive publication adapts them to this; more than any other publication. They should contain local and general information in sufficient variety. They should be the advocates of religion—the friends of virtue and social happiness, and the foes of vice and immorality. In them, agriculture should be encouraged—political and domestic economy recommended—learning fostered—public taste corrected and improved, and peace preserved. They should not be made the vehicle of every nonsensical rhapsody, or the depot of every anomalous opinion—the whimsies of freakish scribblers might choose to supply them with, they occasionally cause the sons of *Momus* to make their *Spitzer* *run* become more tensive, *cum* vision the man of sober sense should not be disappointed in his way also. No sentence should be permitted to have place in their columns which would raise a blush on the cheeks of modes

and the fair sex should ever be considered as an object of their particular regard.

When I inform you, gentlemen, that I am an old man, and your friend, that I have seen much of the world, have experienced many of its fluctuations, and have acquired all or a great part of the knowledge I pretend to, by practical observation, you will, I hope, excuse my freedom in this letter. I am no squeamish cynic, or hypercritical remarker; I have the good of my fellow men sincerely at heart, and would willingly dedicate myself to their service the short remainder of my life. If you can forgive my freedom, and appreciate my remarks, I shall, when you publish this, forward to you a collection of letters, written to, and received from, my children many years ago, when they were at school,—learning trades as apprentices,—travelling on business; living at a distance, and in a great many situations in life in which circumstances placed them.—I hear answers I shall send you also. If they contain any remarks to encourage the juvenile part of your readers, whether male or female, to pursue the knowledge of themselves—of the world—of books—and of their Creator; if they inspire one single individual to perform one good act, to possess one noble and dignified sentiment, or to divest themselves of one evil habit, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble, and you will meet your reward in the approbation of your own conscience. The delight I feel in the education of children, by directing them on all occasions, to rectitude of conduct before men, and a proper discharge of their duty to God, transcends my powers of language to describe. I have labored for the good of my own children, and I have not sown in a barren soil; for their past and present conduct gives me assurances of their future usefulness. They love me, and many of them, (now directing their own families) manifest that love, by the practice of those principles in which they have been educated.

Hours truly,

ROBERTSON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, February 6, 1821.

The committee of thirteen, on the subject of the admission of Missouri, have, as yet, made no report.

The House have, for the three last days, been employed on appropriation bills;—The first one acted on, making provision for continuing the Centre building of the Capitol, has passed that branch.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government, (the Civil list) for 1821, has passed through a committee of the whole, and was at the close of this day's sitting, reported to the House. Several items in it excited considerable debate, but none so much as proposition submitted by Mr. Clay, to introduce an allowance an allowance for an outfit and one year's salary for a Minister Plenipotentiary, to whichever of the Republics of South America, the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, might select—nearly the whole of this day was consumed in discussing it. The debate, as might have been anticipated from the subject, was fervid.—The advocates were Messrs. Clay, Floyd, Stevens, Trimble and Culpepper.—The opponents, Messrs. Lowndes, Robertson and Rhea—although no particular government was indicated in the motion of Mr. Clay, get it was evident, that the Republic of Columbia was in the mind's eye—the motion was rejected, 77 to 73; but as the votes given in committee are never recorded, and are not conclusive, I consider it very uncertain how it will be determined in the House, upon a call of Ayes and Noes—to-morrow will probably determine it. It will probably be recollected, that at the last Session, a Resolution declaring it expedient to make the proposed appropriation, was agreed to, 80 to 73; but being near the close of the Session, it was not followed up by any further measure.

The select Committee, appointed some time ago, on the subject, have re-

ported a bill to reduce the salaries of the Heads of Departments, Comptrollers, Auditors, Clerks, &c. at about the rate of 20 per cent.

The Senate have been lately much engaged on the bills for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and for the establishment of a system of Bankruptcy, but have come to nothing conclusive on either.

Washington Feb. 10, 1821.

The Navy.

The naval establishment of the United States has been hitherto no otherwise fixed or restrained by law, than by the amount of appropriations which have been annually voted for that service. The sum thus voted has, I believe always been the full amount of that asked for by the executive department; that in fact, this branch of the government may be said to have had the entire control of the navy, in regard to the amount and species of force; as well as the particular service in which it has been employed.

Mr. Barbour, from the naval committee, on the 29th ult. concluded a long and special report on the subject, by submitting the following—

Resolved, That a naval peace establishment ought to be fixed by law.

In the course of the report, the committee stated that the total number of guns of our ships, built, equipped, and launched, (including the three line of battle ships, Ohio, North Carolina and Delaware, not yet equipped) amounts to 797. They proposed to retain a sufficient number of commissioned and warrant officers to supply all these upon a war establishment, and of some grades a few more, and to reduce the number of seamen; ordinary seamen and boys, from 2932, the number proposed by the navy department, to 2521; and the number of guns to be employed, from 835 to 273. This report was called up, discussed, and decided in the House on Thursday. In the course of the proceedings, the following provision, in motion of Mr. Lowndes, was added to the original resolution: "Provided, That the number of captains, masters, commandants, lieutenants, and midshipmen, shall not be less than that of those non-commissioned in the naval service." This proviso was carried by a vote of 87 to 63. A motion of Mr. Mercer, to prohibit any reduction of the number of seamen, was rejected. By the report above referred to, it appears we have in commission 15 post captains, 20 masters, commandants, 70 lieutenants, and 27 surgeons more than would be required in time of war, to full officer all our vessels, and yet a majority of 24 are found in the House of Representatives opposed to parting with one of them in time of peace; although it is well known, notwithstanding the general excellent character of our naval officers, that there are among them some at least, who, from original incapacity, or the indulgence of irregular habits, who are a weight upon the establishment, that have been denied promotion, although otherwise entitled to it, and who would not be trusted with the charge of the most unimportant service. Among the members of this majority, are recorded some of those who, but a few days before, had aided in discarding a number of the most experienced, useful, and successful officers of the army. I am willing to acknowledge a naval force to be the most efficient, and possibly the cheapest mode of defence, to a certain extent—but am not willing, for my part, to sacrifice every other interest at the shrine of this favorite. The most ardent friends of the navy may regret their pertinacity: nothing would probably have better subserved their great purpose—the preservation and continued popularity of it,—than a little relaxation at this time of great pressure.

South America.

Upon the consideration of the general appropriation bill, in the House yesterday, Mr. Clay renewed his motion, to provide an outfit for a Minister to South America, another long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Tucker, of Va. and Southard advocated, and Messrs. Robertson, Wood, Rhea, Reed, and Lowndes opposed it. It was again lost, ayes 79, noes 86, being the

lowest vote that has been taken in the House for several weeks.

To-day Mr. Clay introduced a resolution, expressive of sympathy for the South American Patriots, and a pledge of support to the executive, whenever they shall deem it prudent to recognize the independence of any of the struggling Patriotic governments here. This proposition brought on another protracted debate, in which several additional gentlemen engaged. A division of the resolution having been ordered, the first member of it was agreed to, with but twelve dissenting voices. The latter was carried by a majority of nineteen.

Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate have recently refused indefinitely to postpone the bankrupt bill by the following vote—ayes 10, noes 32, a pretty certain pledge of its passing that body.

Reduction of Salaries.

M. Culbreth, from a committee appointed for the purpose, has reported a bill to reduce the salaries of the heads of departments from \$6,000 to \$5,000; that of several other principal civil officers to undergo a similar change, and the long list of clerks to be reduced at the rate of 20 per cent.

Pay of Army Officers.

The military committee have brought in a bill to give the officers of the army a gross allowance per month, in lieu of the pay and emoluments which they now receive. This is in accordance with resolutions which have been introduced within the last year or two, on the subject.

The Florida treaty has at length been received in this city. This may be relied on.

William S. Blackledge has been elected to, and taken his seat in, the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, in the place of Mr. Slocumb, deceased.

Liberty, or modern Patriots.—The great asserters of liberty are very often observed to be great tyrants in their own families and little societies, "where Cato listens to his own applause," and his facts to many a cause of wonder. The solution of this phenomenon is easy and obvious. These patriots are so fond of liberty, that they wish to monopolize it all to themselves.—*National Recorder.*

U. States' Senator.—We some time since mentioned our understanding, that Judge SOUTHWARD had declined accepting an appointment to the Senate for the remainder of this session, on account of professional engagements.—We now learn, that he has accepted the appointment, and has actually gone on to take his seat.—*Tren, True American.*

"Religious and virtuous principles are the best legacies which parents can bequeath to their children. Since virtue is the greatest ornament and highest felicity of human nature since it is probably the road to health, reputation and prosperity in this world; since it certainly brings with it the most invaluable blessings, a peaceful conscience, the favor of Almighty God, and the hope of eternal life; how can parents so judiciously manifest their love to their offspring, as by training them up in the way in which they should go? What compensation will the greatest abundance of riches, the highest honors, or even the most extensive learning make them, for the want of those religious principles and virtuous habits which are the true and lasting foundation of happiness?"

"By all the nameless sensations of tenderness which ye whom heaven hath blessed with children feel towards them, be entreated, then, to make their improvement in piety and virtue your chief concern. That you should provide as far as you are able for their comfortable support and happy settlement in life, is undoubtedly your duty. Nor is it less your duty to afford them every opportunity in your power for improving their understandings, and laying up stores of useful and ornamental knowledge in their minds. But let it never be forgotten that the principal part of education, is the education of the heart. Endeavor by every method in your power to inspire them with a reverence for the Supreme Being, with gratitude for his innumerable mercies; with a sense of honour and love of virtue; with sentiments of generosity and compassion towards their fellow-creatures; with regard to truth; and with a consciousness of their dignity & the ex-

cellence of their rational nature. On this foundation assist them in raising the superstructure of a manly, virtuous and useful character."

Honour.—True honour, though it be a different principle, from religion, yet is not contrary to it. Religion embraces virtue, as it is enjoined by the laws of God; honour, as it is graceful and ornamental to human nature. The religious man fears, the man of honour scorns to do an ill action. The latter considers vice as something that is beneath him, the other as something that is inoffensive to the Divine being; the one as what is unbecoming, the other as what is forbidden."

CENSUS OF CAPE MAY—1820.

Taken by Samuel Ogden.

Free White Males.	
Under 10 years of age,	704
Of 10 and under 16,	319
Of 15 and under 18,	79
Of 16 and under 26,	350
Of 26 and under 45,	420
Of 45 and upwards,	217
2129	

Deduct from 16 to 18, not in the aggregate, 79

2040

Free White Females.	
Under 10 years of age,	555
Of 10 and under 16,	310
Of 16 and under 26,	402
Of 26 and under 45,	263
Of 45 and upwards,	190
1720	

Slaves.—Males.

Under 14 years of age,	4
14 to 26,	4
26 to 45,	1
45 and upwards,	4
13	

Females.

Under 14 years of age,	8
14 to 26,	5
26 to 45,	2
45 and upwards,	7
22	

Free Blacks.—Males.

Under 14 years of age,	55
14 to 26,	15
26 to 45,	22
45 and upwards,	23
115	

Females.

Under 14 years of age,	37
14 to 26,	14
26 to 45,	25
45 and upwards,	12
88	

Free white males,	2040
Free white females,	1720
Slaves,	29
Free blacks,	203
3992	

Census in 1810,

Foreigners not naturalized,	14
Engaged in agriculture,	547
Engaged in commerce,	73
Engaged in manufactures,	63

To prevent shoes from taking in water.—One pint of drying Oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire. If new boots or shoes are rubbed with this mixture, either to the sunshine or at some distance from the fire, with a sponge, or soft brush, and the operation is repeated as often as they become dry, till the leather is fully saturated, they will be impervious to wet, and will wear much longer, as well as acquiring a softness and pliability, that will prevent the leather from ever shrivelling.

Note.—Shoes or boots prepared as above, ought not to be worn till perfectly dry and elastic, otherwise their durability would be rather prevented, than increased.—*American Farmer.*

Blacking, which when on Boots, or Shoes, can be rubbed with a Cambric handkerchief without soiling it in the least, and will assume the same lustre after being plunged in water as before.

One-fourth lb. of Ivory black, 1 oz. linseed oil, 1 oz. spirits lavender, 1 oz. oil vitriol, 2 ozs sugar candy, 3 pint best vinegar, and juice of two lemons.

Note.—The Ivory black and linseed oil to be well mixed in a mortar, the sugar candy to be pounded, the vitriol to be put in a glass of water, and let stand till cold. The spirits lavender, and oil vitriol not to be put until all the other ingredients have been well mixed.

Nat. Rec.

The Steam-boat Fulton is to leave New-York to-morrow for New-Orleans and to touch at Charleston and Havana going and returning.

JOHN HOLMES has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, from the state of Maine, for six years from the 3d of March next.

A law has passed the Legislature of Ohio, appropriating ten thousand dollars for the establishment at Cincinnati of "a Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum."

A Clergyman of Norfolk, having a quarrel with a neighboring gentleman, who insulted him, and at last told him, "Doctor, your gown is your protection,"—replied, "Though it may be mine, it shall not be yours;" and immediately pulled it off, and threshed the aggressor.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, SAMUEL SEELEY, Esq. of Bridgeton, W. J. to Mrs. MARY BURGIN, of the former place.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Eidal Cook in the township of Strat Creek.

A Lot of Land.

Said to contain three Acres, more or less, on which is situated a Dwelling House, Fulling Mill and Factory.—Also, two LOTS said to contain seven Acres more or less; joins lands of Edward Keasby and others together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Eidal Cook, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, William N. Jeffers and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff. Br. dgeton Jan. 18.—Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

TO be Rented a FARM and GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, where the Subscriber at present resides, ALSO, a DWELLING and STORE HOUSE at Backshotem, and if required there will be let on Loan to support the Store, two Thousand five Hundred Dollars on approved security.—A SO, a DWELLING HOUSE in Millville, and a possession given the 25th day of March next, ensuing. For particulars apply to

JOHN MATTHEWS. N. B. The Co-partnership of JOHN MATTHEWS & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MATTHEWS, Backshotem, Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2.—Feb. 19, 1821.—4t.

Six Cents Reward.

REANA, AY from the subscriber on the 9th inst. an indentured apprentice girl named CHARLOTTE OGDEN, seventeen years of age, dark complexion, full face, thick set, had on, and took with her, Nine Bucks, and several other Articles; whoever takes up said runaway shall receive the above reward, but no charges. PATRICK CARAWAY, Cedarville, Feb. 19, 1821.—4t.

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 A FARM with a dwelling House, Store House & Warf, joins Dividing Creeks said to contain sixty acres more or less.—A Lot of twenty nine acres joins the above described 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. FITZHAN, Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

THE sale of the property of Major Henderson, is adjourned until Tuesday the 6th of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. Feb. 6.

At the same time and place.

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. FITZHAN, Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITZHAN, Sheriff. Feb. 6.

