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CONDITIONS.

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Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements at the same rate.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

THERE are moments in life which are never forgot,
Which brighten and brighten, as time steals away;

They give a new charm to the happiest lot,
And they shine on the gloom of the loveliest day.

These moments are hallow'd by smiles and by tears,
The first look of love, and the last parting given;

As the sun in the dawn of his glory appears,
And the cloud weeps and glows with the rainbow in heaven.

There are hours—there are minutes which memory brings,
Like blossoms of Eden to twine round the heart;

And as Time rushes on, by the might of his wings,
They may darken awhile, but they never depart.

O! these hallowed remembrances cannot decay,
But they come on the soul with a magical thrill;

And in days that are darkest they kindly will stay,
And the heart, in its last throbb, will beat with them still.

They come, like the dawn in its loveliness, now,
The same look of beauty that shot to my soul;

The snows of the mountain are bleach'd on her brow,
And her eyes in the blue of the firmament roll;

The roses are dim by her cheek's living bloom,
And her coral lips part, like the opening of flowers;

She moves through the air in a cloud of perfume,
Like the wind from the blossoms of jessamine bowers.

From her eye's melting azure there sparkles a flame,
That kindled my young blood to ecstasy's glow;

We speak—and the tones of her voice are the same,
As would once, like the wind-harp, in melody flow;

That touch, as her hand meets and mingles with mine,
Shoots along to my heart, with electrical thrill;

'Twas a moment, for earth too supremely divine,
And while life lasts its sweetness shall cling to me still.

We met—and we drank from the crystalline well,
That flows from the fountain of science above;

On the beauties of thought we would silently dwell,
Till we look'd—though we never were talking of love;

We parted—the tear glisten'd bright in her eye,
And her melting hand shook, as I drop'd it—forever.

O! that moment will always be hovering by,
Life may frown—but its light shall abandon me—never.

What news, (said a Quindunc to Paddy McShane.)

Of our foreign relations? and what about Spain?
"Our foreign relations," cried Pat, with a tear,

"Och! they're hanging them up by the dozen, my dear!"

Miscellaneous Selections.

ANECDOTES.

Cats. An extravagant young fellow was reduced to his last sixpence in Charleston, S. C. He was a creature of infinite whim, and full of expedients, but was on the very brink of starvation.

A thought struck him. He went to a printer—stipulated with him to print some play bills, (there was no theatre in Charleston at that time;)—promised to take the whole business upon his own shoulders—bring him off harmless—and go snacks in the profit.

The bill were printed. This night will be performed at—&c.—A farce in one act, called, **THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG, &c. &c.** in the usual manner of such things.

The house was crowded, nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a Jew harp, then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally, a plain dressed, awkward looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag thrown over his shoulders. The audience rose—all a tip toe with expectation. He seated himself, with the bag between his legs began to untie it, held the top with his hands, the audience gathered nearer and nearer and nearer—Now! he cried—clapping his hands: Scat?—and lo!—sprung a furious, Tom Cat pell mell among the hats and bonnets. Such a scene of confusion!—some aimed for the windows, some for the doors, some screamed—some cursed and swore, and more laughed.

At length they were calmed by an epilogue was spoken:—"Ladies and gentleman," said the manager, "the farce is over, we thank you, &c.—and"—He was interrupted by huzzas an' hisses, "Why what do you complain of?" said he with the most impudent composure, "is't not this a farce—is't not it in one act—waskit Me eat let out of the bag."

The whole room was in an uproar: many angry but more were delighted with the fellows impudence and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swearers were for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous, and carried the day.

Irish bulls—out bull'd.

A yankee newspaper, one side of which had not been printed, apologized to its readers by stating, that "being filed with advertisements, that side was left blank." We have now an account from the Philadelphia Union, of a letter from Lord Erskine to Gen. Washington, being found on a blank leaf of paper. If this is not a match for the *Hibernian's* "Empty keg of whiskey," we know not what is this bull making propensity seems to be fast overspreading the land, even the grave legislators of Ohio are not wholly exempt from it; they passed a law, at their last session, regulating proceedings against banks, in which they made it the duty of the sheriff, in case there is no bank, to return his writ to the county where such bank is!

[Perhaps a more genuine brill than any of the above, was made by a gentleman of Philadelphia, who, expressing his dislike to *Terrapins*, said he never could eat any thing that lived so long after it was dead.] Eds.

Two Ministers.—The elder Pitt's plan, when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room but to load himself with bed clothes. At his house at Hayes, he slept in a long room, at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other. His way was, when he thought the duke of Newcastle had fallen into any mistake, to send for him, and read him a lecture. The duke was sent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined in bed by the gout. There was, as usual, no fire in the room: the day was very chilly, and the duke, as usual, afraid of catching cold. The duke first sat on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmest place; then drew up his legs into it as he got colder.—The lecture, unfortunately, continuing a considerable time, the duke at length lodged himself under Mrs. Pitt's bedclothes. A person, from whom I had the story, suddenly going in, saw the two ministers in bed, at the two ends of the room: while Pitt's long nose, and black beard, unshaved for some days; added to the grotesque of the scene. [Walspole.]

Agricultural Pun.—A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, (Eng.) was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus:—"John, I intend to raise your rent;" to which John replied, "Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

A witness at one of the late trials in Ireland, being asked whether he had been seen by those against whom he testified, said not, "as he had disguised himself with a stone wall."

Jeu d'Esprit.—Two Jew Brokers in London, talking lately of the relative situation of Great Britain and France, one observed that a change of Ministers in England would be an excellent thing in a commercial point of view.—How so? inquired the other. "Because," said he, "the Exchange would be in favour of this country."

A Clerical Anecdote.—It is related of an incumbent in the county of York, that he had precisely twelve written sermons, for the edification and comfort of his parishioners, which were pretty generally delivered in orderly rotation, in the course of the year.—On being remonstrated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, "or having preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text, on the preceding Sunday he vindicated himself, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring that he was sure he had laid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them."

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

We learn that orders have been received at the Navy Yard, near Boston, to fit out the Macedonian frigate as soon as practicable.—It is understood (says the Boston Daily Evening Gazette, of Saturday last) that she is destined for the West India seas, to afford further protection to our commerce; and that Com. Rodgers will probably go out in her for his health, which is much impaired.

The students of South Carolina College have determined to wear a collegiate uniform of American manufacture. One object, among others, is stated to be, "to lessen the difficulty of those in moderate circumstances, acquiring a college education, by diminishing extravagance, in articles of clothing."

It is rumoured in Washington, that the Pennsylvania delegation have appointed two of their body one from the House of Representatives, to proceed to Harrisburg. The object of the mission is said to be political and important. [Since contradicted.]

Animal instinct.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Fascombe, in the parish of Ashelworth, in this county, on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this the horse had been shod, all-fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstance transpired:—The animal, as may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by unfastening the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the foot; the farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully on which the horse immediately turned about and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture. Whilst they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home again;" which on their return they found to be actually the case. [Cheltenham Chronicle.]

A Barefaced Robbery.—An old woman, walking thro' St. Giles's, a few days ago, had the spectacles snatched off her nose! Lond. pap.

Capital Punishment in Spain.

The present species of capital punishment which the proposed penal code now recognizes, is the *garrote*, by means of which the extinction of life seems the affair of an instant. The victim occupies a seat which is attached to an upright post, an iron collar is placed around his neck, and strangulation is produced by turning half round a multiplied screw, which brings the collar close to the post. There is observed no convulsion, no movement of agony. The *garrot* is as expeditious as the *guillotine*, and it sheds no blood.

A cargo of canvass-back ducks was recently shipped at Baltimore, consigned to the epicures of Roxbury. A Boston paper observes, that they went down so well, that it is supposed an application will be made to the Legislature for an act, entitled "The Boston and Roxbury Canvass-Back Corporation"—N. Y. Gaz.

Ice.—Those who have ice-cellars, and wish to preserve the greatest possible quantity of their ice, would do well to bear in mind that, when first taken from the water, ice is at a temperature very little below freezing point. If, however, it be afterwards exposed, in severely cold weather, it sinks to the some degree of cold as the surrounding atmosphere. Let ice be removed from the water, and remain exposed over night when the mercury stands at zero, and then be secured: it will have thirty degrees of cold (it will begin to melt: while that taken from the water, and immediately housed, will begin to melt with the first increase of temperature which it experiences. [Massachusetts Spy.]

A thief taken in a Rat Trap.—Yesterday morning the maid servant of Mr. Hassey, stock-broker, in Noble street, Goswell street, being absent from the kitchen, attending on her master and mistress, a boy sneaked down stairs with a bundle of fire wood in his hand, and finding the cupboard door open, he commenced his work of plunder, but in his hurry he overlooked a large rat-trap that was set on one of the shelves, and his hand caught in it; the pain he underwent caused him to scream out aloud, and in endeavouring to extricate his hand, he threw down several plates, &c. The noise caused his apprehension, and he was committed for trial.

BONAPARTE.

When the late Emperor of the French was in Egypt, he had a Mameluke attendant, who was particularly attached to him, seldom leaving his side. One evening, Napoleon, after the fatigues of a scorching day, retired to his tent, and was for some time employed in writing. Sleep at length overcame him; and while sleeping, the plume that he wore in his hat nodded over the light that was on the table, & was instantly in a blaze. The Mameluke, who stood sentinel at the entrance, rushed in to extinguish the fire. The Emperor, suddenly awakened by the noise, and unable, in the confusion, to distinguish between friend and foe, snatched his pistol from the table, and that heart which so faithfully beat for him, received the fatal contents! He fell, and Napoleon never forgave himself for this rashness.

Duelling Extraordinary.—The late English papers furnish the following article, from which it would appear that Darby, in the farce, was not so very ridiculous as he has been thought to appear, when he asks his friend Bagatelle if he cannot make him his third or fourth, instead of his second in a duel:

"A duel was fought between two gentlemen, on Bagshot Heath, which proved fatal to one of the seconds. He stood too near his man, and he being a random shooter, wounded him in the left side, of which he died in two hours."

From the Middlebury (Vermont) Standard.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, one of the American Missionaries to Jerusalem, to a gentleman in this village, dated

SMYRNA, Sept. 16, 1821.

"I sometimes find it useful to institute in my mind a comparison between the institutions and people of this country and America. I can scarcely fancy myself in the same world or among the same race of beings. Think of a government in which every office is sold to the highest bidder, and in which a criminal may almost uniformly obtain his freedom by the payment of money. Think of schools, in most of which the only thing taught is to pronounce the words of a language which neither pupils nor teacher understand. Think of places of public worship, in which nearly all the exercises are performed in an unknown tongue.—Think of one half the females in the country prohibited from going out without concealing their faces, while both the laws and the religions of the country allow polygamy and

concubinage. Think of a country, in which scarce one woman in a hundred can read, and where perhaps not half the men are more fortunate. Think of a country, in which a governor has liberty to behead seven men a day, without assigning any reason whatever for so doing, where a criminal is condemned without jury, and I had almost said without trial or witnesses, and after being condemned, is immediately beheaded, strangled or hung at the first convenient place in the street, and left hanging two or three days.—Think of a country, in which, in case of public disturbance, one half the community can murder whomsoever they please of the other half with impunity. Think of a country, in which an armed man will meet a respectable inoffensive citizen in the street of a populous city at mid-day, and shoot him dead on the spot, and then sit down quietly and smoke his pipe in sight of the corpse, while even the guards of the city are passing by. Think of a country, in which the name of Christianity exists but only as a name for that superstition and idolatry, which belong to Paganism; and in which the delusions of the false prophet exist with all their abominations. Such a country, or rather much worse than even this description, is Turkey. How different from that country in which it is your happiness to live, and in which it was my happiness to commence my existence! Americans are generally proud of those privileges, which distinguish them from other nations. Would to God they were all equally zealous to improve as they ought, those privileges. I think a short residence in this country would prepare an American to appreciate more justly the privileges enjoyed in his native land. It seems to me as though if I were permitted to live in America again, every privilege would be doubly valuable.

"Just before closing this letter, I heard a pistol fired at the door of the house in which I live. On inquiry, I learned that a Turk had shot a Greek. I went to the window, and saw the blood on the stones about 5 feet from the door, at which I had entered not 10 minutes before. The Greek expired soon after. Such events happen almost daily since the revolt of the Greeks, in other parts of the empire, and scarcely any notice is taken of them by the authorities of the town."

ANECDOTE.

The Lawyer outwitted.

A gentleman of the bar, in easy circumstances, and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation.—A maiden, rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant, hearing of this lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, & his life tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient. She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attended. By her will she divided 10,000*l.* in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins, some thousands, in bonds and notes, to a niece—and vast landed estate to a favourite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him, for some pretended purpose—thus precluding him from an inquiry into her circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be restored to health.—The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—begged permission to visit her, which was granted. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded and ratified. The lawyer's whole estate, by his wife, consisted of an annuity of sixty-five dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG—DATED

Washington, February 12, 1822.

Mr. Mitchell of S. C. and Mr. Phillips of Pa. delivered their sentiments to-day in opposition to the Bankrupt bill. Mr. Archer is entitled to the floor to-morrow, who, it is understood, is also opposed to it.

The judiciary committee of the Senate, to which the bill from the House apportioning the representation under the fourth census, have reported in favor of amending the bill, by substituting 42,000 as the ratio, instead of 40,000, as agreed to by the House. The Senate have not yet acted on the report.

FEBRUARY 16.
The Navy.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the committee of naval affairs have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the naval establishment of the United States.—Mr. Cocke preface his resolution by some remarks—(which, for want of room, are omitted this week, but will appear in our next, as also the remarks of Mr. McLane, in reply.)

On motion also of Mr. Cocke, the following resolution has been adopted—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House the number and location of the naval stations now occupied by the United States, the number and grade of the officers at each, and how employed; what each receives per month as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments of extra compensation; whether any have received their full monthly pay, who were not in actual service during the period for which they were paid; how many are on furlough; whether any naval officer is employed in the merchant service, if so, whether he receives any pay from the government."

Florida.

A bill for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida, has passed the House of Representatives. It is understood that lawless persons are now employed in felling and carrying off the most valuable of the live-oak growing there; that large contracts have been made with Englishmen, &c. The bill authorizes the President of the United States, if necessary, to employ the armed force of the nation to put a stop to it.

Columbia River, &c.

Mr. Floyd, the other clay, remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the United States, he begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, whether any foreign government have made claims to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic; and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia river."

This resolution was subsequently adopted.

The Post-Office Establishment.

On motion of Mr. Sanders of N. Carolina, a select committee has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post-Office department, with power to send for persons and papers.—Messrs. Sanders, Archer, Russ, Mallary, Butler, Buchanan, and Neale, compose the committee. Injurious reports are, and have been for years in circulation relative to the administration of this department, particularly in regard to contracts for carrying the mail. Charges have been made which, if proved to be true, would necessarily lessen public confidence in the head of that establishment. It is due, therefore, both to that officer and the public, that a full and fair investigation be had of the transactions of the department for several years past. The committee is a very competent one, and no doubt will do its duty.

Vaccination.

The resolution in relation to vac-

ination, submitted some time ago by Mr. Burton, has been taken up and committed to Messrs. Floyd, Kent, Hall, Whipple, and Bateman, all of whom are physicians. The panic on this subject appears to have in a measure subsided, and I have no doubt but that the result will be as I intimated in a former letter.

Harbor & New York.

The bill proposing to re-convey to the corporation of the city of New York Castle Clinton, &c. and which was the subject of considerable discussion some time ago, (as before noticed) has been passed with a modification, authorising the President to make the re-conveyance whenever he shall be of the opinion that the fortification is no longer necessary for the defence of the city, and to dispose of the materials in such manner as he shall deem proper.

Captain Shain's case—Outrages at Havana.

The committee of foreign relations, to which was referred the communication from the President, in relation to this transaction, have reported that in their opinion there has not been a case presented to them in the statement and documents referred, which requires the interference of the government, and have asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The committee acknowledge that lawless outrages were committed on Capt. Shain and his crew by a mob; but inasmuch as this outrage does not appear to have been authorized or sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the place, and as Capt. Shain ought first to have applied to competent tribunals there for redress, they did not think him authorized now to call upon his government for it.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Since my last, Messrs. Archer, and Barbour (speaker) have each delivered long speeches in favor of striking out the first section of this bill, and of course against the bill in any shape, and Mr. Sawyer has spoken at length on the other side. Mr. Gorham is considered entitled to the floor on Monday. I do not think it probable that a decision of the pending question will be had before the latter end of next week.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has for some time been in session here. Many of the most distinguished lawyers in the nation are in attendance on it.—Mr. Pinckney of Baltimore, Webster of Boston, and Hunter of Rhode Island, are among those whose oratorical powers attract most attention.

The Board of Commissioners under the Spanish Treaty being also in session, has occasioned a further afflux of strangers here. The city is at this time very full.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of February 17.

Latest from the Continent of Europe.

The ship Frederick, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Havre on the 6th of January. We have received from our correspondent, Paris papers to the 4th of that month inclusive, being three days later than the accounts through the last London papers. They contain St. Petersburg dates to the 9th December, Vienna to the 24th, and Madrid to the 25th, but nothing authentic later from Constantinople than before received. The intelligence is not decisive, but goes to confirm the prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey. The last advices from St. Petersburg say that since the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Persia, the interchange of Couriers between the latter power and Russia has become more frequent, and but little doubt remains as to what will be the final result.

Extract of a letter from Havre, 6th Jan. 1822.

"The present political state of all the powers of Europe, and their colonies, must have a great influence on commerce in general, and to venture an opinion as to higher or lower prices, is not seasonable. The consequences of the war, which is now almost certain to break out between Russia and Turkey, are incalculable.

There was a failure of some consequence at Paris, on the 5th inst.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1822.

We have received the prospectus of a new work about to make its appearance in Morristown, N. J. to be called "The Farmers' Magazine." Such a work, if properly conducted, and we entertain very favorable anticipations of this, cannot fail to be of the highest importance to the community. We have published a few paragraphs for the information of our readers, and when we have room, may publish the remainder. We wish it success, and will receive and forward to the editor the names of such of our fellow-citizens as are desirous to subscribe for it.

Treasurer's Accounts.—Some time ago we published a statement of the investigation of the treasurer's accounts of this state by the joint-committee of both houses of the legislature, by which he was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of 16,000 dollars. Subsequently to that notice we re-published a letter from Mr. Gordon to the Editor of the True American, informing the public that his accounts had been examined by gentlemen of that place who were excellent accountants, and that it was discovered he was not a debtor but a creditor of the state. We are now informed by the Editor of the True American that other discoveries have been made—that the accurate examination of his accounts turned out to be nothing more than a mere balance of the receipts and disbursements, copied from his book of original entries, and that subsequently to that examination, and the publication of Mr. Gordon's letter, these gentlemen, in looking over the ledger, into which the accounts were posted, found there "one sum of upwards of 11,000 dollars, and another of upwards of 4,000, with which he had charged himself in his ledger, and which were never entered in his day book." This formed the difference between the investigation of the joint-committee and the one above alluded to. We hope the committee appointed by the legislature, which is soon to meet at Trenton to examine these accounts, may produce a more favorable result to the late treasurer than we anticipate, as we fear there is more to be discovered than has yet made its appearance.—Had Mr. Gordon remained silent until the committee authorized by the state had sanctioned his publication, it would have been much to his advantage—it would, at least, have prevented nippy surmises which we understand are now indulged in, that may be unjust, & have screened some of his connections from imputations injurious to their credit, and which may not be so easily forgotten as if they only related to himself, inasmuch as the public sympathy will be less in their favor.

Much has been said by our brother editors in various parts of the Union, on the subject of, who shall be our next President, and who has the most substantial claims to that dignified and important office. As yet we have said nothing relative to it, and we have just said as much as all others should have done. We frilly concur with some of the more considerate in the opinion, that to call the attention of the public at present to this topic is altogether premature. Our fellow citizens are sufficiently enlightened to make a proper choice without employing three years to make up their minds. This subject has, it appears, originated among the members of the present Congress. If that body, which is supposed to be the congregated wisdom of the Union, so grossly mistake the true interests of the people, we need not be surprised if such unwise proceedings should convulse the whole nation and rend it into factions and parties. When honest republicans are permitted to think and act for themselves, they will seldom be found much in error—but when they permit the demagogues of faction to inflame their minds on popular subjects, they will soon be unwarily led from the path of political rectitude and when once they are in error, it is the fewest possible number that will discover their delusion, or acknowledge their fallibility of judgment. It is all-important, then, that the people should do as much of their own business as the nature of our institutions will admit. The less they submit to the direction of others, their business will be the better done, and they should be ready, on all occasions, to spurn and oppose the usurpation of their rights. For Congress, or states, or parties, to dictate to us who shall be our rulers, is an outrage on the right of suffrage—it is making a mockery of that greatest of blessings which is guaranteed to us by our constitution. It is, therefore, our duty to guard our privileges with

attention. Such readers, however, will not find in it so much to recommend as to deprecate. It is important, when dishonorable men are appointed to a seat in our national councils, that the public should know it. By this they will be enabled not only to spurn them, but also the pernicious doctrines they inculcate.—The gentleman who wrote this letter (we presume a member of congress) has doubtless made his constituents believe he was a genuine patriot—and to carry his views into full effect he has attempted, perhaps completely succeeded, in moulding some of the southern editors, and the editor of the Augusta Chronicle among the rest, into his own lovely likeness, as a bear is said to lick its mis-shapen young into its own form. This method of pursuing his object, through right and wrong, may be successful where corruption predominates, and virtue is extinguished among politicians; but if there is any left in Georgia, as we trust there is, the writer will be discovered, and permitted to enjoy his *otium sine dignitate*, his leisure with contempt, for the time to come. It was of such men the poet spoke, when he said:

"Power is their godhead, policy their creed, The height of human virtue, to succeed; They, worse than traitors, public guardians stand, Adroit in all things but to guard the land; They leave one scheme another to begin, And drop a plot as serpents cast a skin."

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Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Washington City, to the Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, dated "Washington City, January 1st, 1822."

"I perceive some resolutions of Mr. Upson in the Georgia Legislature, relative to our acceptance of that part of East Florida not included in the Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature. I trust that your views on this subject are similar to my own, and that you will exercise the influence of your press in discouraging every thing of the kind.—In the present struggle for sectional preponderance, it is highly important that we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to add to our Southern influence and the addition of two new Senators would be sensibly and beneficially felt. It is therefore our policy to contribute as much as possible to the erection of Florida into a State, and you must not suffer our good citizens to have their judgment blinded by the dazzling influence of territorial acquisition. Besides (setting aside this Federal reason) what can we gain by the accession of this territory? What sacrifices may not follow our appropriation of it? Its extent of sea coast exposes it to an enemy in a time of war, and its miserable harbors afford us no remuneration in a time of peace. Its climate is bad, and its proportion of good land small. Its population will consequently be scarce. The present State will therefore have to incur the inconvenience and responsibility of its defence, and that too without gaining one single earthly advantage.—Yours very truly."

Since the above was in type, we have observed in the papers the following extract of a letter from the Hon. S. H. Womson, a representative in Congress from Kentucky.—We insert it, as confirming our own sentiments on the subject to which it relates:—

"The next President has, for some time past, occupied the attention of every body in the metropolis, and many horrid spectacles have been conjured up by this premature discussion. Should the people supinely look on, and permit their high prerogative of choosing their own Chief Magistrate to be wrested from them, we may tremble for the liberties of the country."

PIRACIES.

We have been politely furnished with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who arrived at Philadelphia on the 13th inst. from Havana, (via New York,) to his friend in Bridgeton:

"I fortunately saw none of the pirates who are swarming on the coast of Cuba, and daily committing depredations—even a number of lives have been taken. Several crews arrived at Havana, who had been plundered and their vessels burnt. One captain was first hanged and then shot! The crew of another vessel were driven overboard and then fired at with muskets as they swam in the water—they were then ordered on board, and the brig was set on fire; but the hell-hounds, not content with what they had done, kept the crew on board until the vessel was in a solid blaze of fire to her very trucks, when they were permitted to go into one of their boats, and arrived at Havana. Scarce a vessel gets in without being boarded by them—the day after I got in a schooner was taken and plundered within a few miles of the Moro Castle. Our government sends our men of war pleasuring—and why not send some to protect our West India trade? One or two small vessels have been sent there, and they have taken some of their

