

# THE WASHINGTON STAR.

VOL. V

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW JERSEY.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

No. 240.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1820.

ANNUAL.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS.

## THE WHIG.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,

### Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

**Advertisements must be paid for at the time they are left of the office, and Job printing on delivery.**

### Sheriff's Sale.

#### In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of May 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 following described:

### Tracts of Land,

situate in townships of Maurice River and Weymouth, in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, lying, being and adjoining the branches called Manamuskun and Tuckahoe, and bounded in the manner following:

No. 1. Beginning at a white oak, on the north early side of a hill, and is a corner to Eli Budd's and Hollinhead's land, thence south eighty-one degrees and fifteen minutes east, fourteen chains and twenty links to a white oak, thence south forty-four degrees and thirty-four minutes east, one hundred and four chains and sixty-six links to a pine, thence north seventy degrees east, one hundred and five chains and sixty links to a maple tree, standing in M'Neal's branch, thence north fifty-three degrees west forty-five chains to a pine, thence south seventy-three degrees west, two hundred chains to the beginning, containing one thousand and eighty-six acres, with allowances for highways.

No. 2. A Tract of Land beginning at a pine, in the edge of the south side of M'Neal's branch in the Society line, where Elizannah Davis's land, thence south three degrees east thirty chains, thence north sixty degrees west, thirty-eight chains, north seventeen degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty-seven chains, and eighty links to said branch, thence bounding on said branch to the beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres and a half of land, with allowances for highways.

No. 3. Beginning at a small pine, corner to Eli Budd's land, standing in the line of the Defiance Mill Tract, near the western side of some high land, and on the easterly side of the Canopic branch, and extends north fifty-five degrees and a half west, twenty-seven chains and thirty links, thence north seventeen degrees east fifty chains, thence north eighteen degrees east twenty-five chains, thence north 66 degrees east thirty-six chains, thence north eighteen chains and a half, thence north sixty-one degrees east, thirteen chains crossing the creek swamp to a stake on the edge of upland on the east side of Manamuskun aforesaid, thence bending on the edge of the fast land, down the creek swamp, to a leaning pine tree, marked J.S. and notches standing on the edge of the hill and near the ripples, thence south, fifty-two and a half degrees east, two hundred and four chains to a white oak tree standing on the east side of Hixon's branch, and near the cedar in Scott's line, marked S.S. and blazes, thence bounding on Scott's line north thirteen degrees east, two hundred and eighty chains to the corner first named, containing three thousand and fifty acres of land and swamp (excluding out of the said bounds one thousand and sixty acres) there will remain one thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, the exceptions are to William Veneman, John Veneman, Samuel Veneman, Thomas Veneman, Luke Veneman, John Hess, David Hess, Richard Shaw, Benjamin Acley, and Charles Worrell. The within described tract of land was purchased of Daniel Maskill, high sheriff of Cumberland county, at public sale, as by reference to a deed from said Daniel Maskill, dated the thirteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may more fully appear: The second tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Millville, beginning at the 4th corner of survey made by Eli Budd, the 15th day of March 1793, eighty acres of land, and is in the closing line of a survey, made to Joseph Jones and Robert Wallace, from thence running south thirty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes west sixty chains, thence south, seventy-five degrees east fifteen chains and twelve links and a half, thence south thirty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east twenty-two chains, to a pine tree, marked for a corner of William Rawson's survey, thence along said Rawson's line, south forty-eight degrees east twenty-two chains to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north forty-two degrees east, fifteen minutes east twenty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing ninety-one acres of land, with allowances for highways.

No. 4. Beginning at a pine stump, anciently marked, being a supposed corner of Scott's tract of land, and now a corner of Eli Budd's land, thence along Scott's line, south sixty-three degrees west, one hundred and twenty-four chains to a stake, nearly opposite Defiance Mill, thence north seventy-five degrees west, forty-nine chains to a corner standing in the right line of the Society's survey, about thirty-seven chains from the ninth, being a beginning corner of a survey of Eli Budd, thence north thirty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifty-four chains to a pine tree, marked for a corner of William Rawson's survey, thence along said Rawson's line, south forty-eight degrees east twenty-two chains to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north forty-two degrees east, fifteen minutes east twenty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing ninety-one acres of land, with allowances for highways.

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WILL BE SOLD  
At Public Vendue.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, in the county of Cumberland, on the twenty-first day of April next, at the Inn of Charles Davis, in the township of Greenwich, all the real estate of John Gibson, dec'd, lying in Bacon's Neck, township aforesaid, containing about 56 acres more or less, the greater part of which is good plough land. There are on the premises a good two story brick house and kitchen, with a good cellar under the house, two frame barns, one of which is new, wagon house and cribs, with other out buildings generally in good repair. This farm is laid off in proper proportions, and fenced principally with cedar; there are also on the premises about 50 apple trees in full bearing. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. at which time and place attendance will be given and conditions made known by

Abel Bacon,  
Administrator.

Feb. 27, 1820.—A.

John Sibley.

Feb. 28, 1820.—A.

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## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For the provisions, four hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick, including the marine corps thirty six thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, four hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

For store rent, freight, transportation, subsistence of seamen, and all other contingent expenses, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves, pay of superintendents, store keepers, clerks, and laborers, one hundred thousand dollars;

For payment of contracts made for shells and shot, and for military stores, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For clothing, the same, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For contingent expences of the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For military stores, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriation herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

March 17, 1820—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act regulating the Post Office establishment."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the present and every subsequent session of Congress, all letters and packets to, and from the President of the Senate pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be received and conveyed by mail, free of postage, under the same restrictions as are provided by law with respect to letters and packets to and from the Vice President of the United States.

March 13, 1820—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

## Disturbance at the State Prison.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1820.

The following are some of the most important particulars of the disturbance that took place yesterday at the Walnut street prison, and which created such a universal sensation among our citizens.

On Monday afternoon, a quarrel took place in the prison yard between two black convicts, which continued for a considerable length of time, and became so extensive as to involve in the greater part of the prisoners, who were with difficulty induced after some time, to return to their rooms. In the evening, the inspectors had a meeting, and, instead of seizing the ring-leaders in this affray, and confining them in the cells, determined to meet next morning at the usual time of turning the prisoners into the yard, for the purpose of selecting the ringleaders and confining them, and admonishing the rest.

They entered the rooms where the blacks were confined, and carried their resolution into effect so far as respected them. A circumstance occurred at this juncture, which shows that there was a general understanding and concert among them. One of the blacks, when retiring to his cell, called out to his comrades, "Remember me."

The inspectors then proceeded to the whites. Upon opening the door where M'Ilhenny and 29 others were confined, the prisoners immediately forced their way past the inspectors, and took with them the bar of the door. They then gave three cheers, which was answered by an equal number from the prisoners confined in the other rooms. With this bar they forced the bolts and locks of the other doors, and liberated the prisoners, to the number of 400.

Some person began to ring the bell, in order to alarm the citizens, whereupon the prisoners immediately cut away the rope.

They then proceeded to the yard, and with the saw poles, made a ladder with which they attempted to scale the walls. Having been failed in this attempt by the alacrity and resolution of a number of citizens who had by this time collected—they next forced their way through the two gates that lead into sixth street. The outer gate resisted their efforts. A detachment of volunteers was stationed outside of this, prepared to fire on them in case they succeeded in forcing it.

A detachment had also been marched into the prison for the purpose of quelling the revolt. Some persons began to ring the bell, in order to alarm the citizens, whereupon the prisoners immediately cut away the rope. They then proceeded to the yard, and with the saw poles, made a ladder with which they attempted to scale the walls. Having been failed in this attempt by the alacrity and resolution of a number of citizens who had by this time collected—they next forced their way through the two gates that lead into sixth street. The outer gate resisted their efforts. A detachment of volunteers was stationed outside of this, prepared to fire on them in case they succeeded in forcing it.

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One of the prisoners named Runner, was killed in the affray, and two wounded. Runner had been confined in the solitary cells, from which he was released by the rioters. Several gentlemen were somewhat injured by the stones which were thrown at them from the prison yard.

Am. Cent.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Important News from Spain.

From the New-York Evening Post, March 25.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Henry, capt. Devitt, in 45 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the U. S. frigate Guerriere, capt. C. B. Thompson, and Peacock, capt. Thomas Brown, had arrived in the Bay of Cadiz, and the Franklin 74, and the remainder of the squadron, was expected daily. The last mentioned ship, it was said, would soon sail for America. To Mr. Bourne, belonging to the navy, who came passenger in the Henry, we are indebted for the following account of the progress of the revolution in Spain.

Enclosed are the 4 leading proclamations of Quiroga, commanding the constitutionalists, and a note from an intelligent friend of mine at Gibraltar, communicating the principal facts of the revolution's success.

We left in the morning of the 6th ult. The constitutionalists, had possession at that time of Algesiras and St. Roque, and were advancing on Malaga. They shed no blood, and had used no violence. They were welcomed every where by the people and expected impatiently at the large cities along the coast. I saw O'Donnell in Gibraltar the afternoon of the 5th. Instead of retiring upon Madrid, or into the interior, he had established his head quarters about half way between St. Roque and the Rock. He had few troops, and they were dwindling fast by desertion. It was whispered even that this butcher of Valencia was coveting at the success of the constitutionalists by way of saving his own head. A letter from a gentleman who had just arrived on the frontier of France, after travelling through Spain from Gibraltar, represents the whole people as constitutional.

The revolutionary troops were in fine order, well clad, and well fed, and well paid, and every thing they received was paid for. Not a soldier has been billeted on an individual without his consent."

The following is the letter spoken of above, addressed to Mr. Bourne, while at Gibraltar.

"Mr. Bourne—The four proclamations of general Quiroga herewith sent, will give a pretty accurate history of the revolution which has broken out in Andalusia, and threatens to extend through the whole kingdom of Spain.

The revolt was at Arcos, on the 2d inst. by the army under the command of Count Cauldon, who was to command it against Buenos Ayres.—The count was arrested and imprisoned—the army placed under the command of Quiroga, who immediately without opposition, march through Port St. Marys to Chiclana, and thence to the Isle of Leon, proclaiming the constitution in all places in which he has heartily joined by the people.

In Leon, he possessed himself of the town of San Fernando and Isla, where he captured all the stores collected there for the grand expedition; he then captured the naval arsenal of Caravaca and a ship of the line and other vessels stationed there, with a number of navy officers, who were imprisoned. Thus commanding all the strong holds around, and completely master of the bay of Cadiz, he was to go against that city with all his force, at night, on the 28th inst. and it was believed there would be no opposition.—He was supplied with every thing, and computed on the 28th, our latest accounts, to have 21,000 men."

We have only been able to procure translated in time for this day's paper, one of the four proclamations enclosed in the above letter.

### PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers—Placed at your head by the election of the officers of the army, I will speak to you with the frankness that ought to reign among companions in arms.

Our Spain was about to be destroyed: with your ruin that of the country was about to be completed. You were doomed to death, not for the purpose of affecting the now impossible conquest of America, but to relieve the government from the terror which it had conceived of your valour.

In the mean time your families, remained in the most frightful slavery, under an arbitrary and tyrannical government,

which disposes, at its pleasure of the lives, properties and the liberties of the unfortunate Spaniards.

Soldiers—This government would necessarily have destroyed itself and the nation. It is not possible for us longer to endure it. Violent on the one hand, feeble on the other, it could only inspire indignation or contempt; but that the country may be happy, the government should inspire confidence, should be loved and respected.

Soldiers, we are about to employ, for the benefit of ourselves and our brethren, the arms that secured your independence against the whole power of a Bonaparte. The enterprise is easy and glorious. Will there be a single Spanish soldier who will oppose us? No. In the very ranks of those whom the government may assemble, you will find your brother who will join you, and should there be any so vile as to carry arms against you, exterminate them; they are satellites of tyranny, unworthy the name of Spaniards.

Soldiers, I rely upon you. Be the deserving sons of your country; prove yourselves to be so. Union and discipline are what I recommend to you. I shall take the greatest pleasure in distributing rewards to those who may distinguish themselves. But, should any one of you fail in his duty, I will let him see that the authority which has just been confided me, was not confined in vain; and that the energy of a servant whose object is good, is far superior to that of despots.

Soldiers, victory awaits us and likewise glory, and the rewards which the country will bestow upon us abundantly.

Head quarters of San Fernando, the 5th of January, 1820. The general in chief of the national army.

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 23.

### Late News from France.

The intelligence of principal importance contained in the Paris papers to Feb. 19, relates to the projects of several laws for increasing the power of the government presented to the Chamber of Deputies, of which we have made the following abstract:

Project of the Law of Elections presented to the House of Deputies at the sitting, Feb. 15.

Title 1st. Number of Deputies to be chosen, and formation of the electoral colleges.

Art. 1. The Chambers of Deputies is composed of 430 members.

2. Two hundred and fifty-eight deputies are appointed by the colleges of electoral circles (*arrondissements*), 172 by the Colleges of the departments, agreeably to the table annexed to the present law.

3. The departments are divided into Electoral circles, agreeably to the same table. Each electoral circle has a college composed of all electors who are, politically, inhabitants of the circle.

4. The colleges of the department are composed of 690 electors, at most, and 100 at least, named by the colleges of the circles. The number of members of the college of each department is decided by the table, hereto annexed.

5. To form the departmental college, each electoral college of the circle chooses a equal number of electors from the members of the department, who pay 1000 francs direct tax.

6. When the list of electors paying 1000 francs direct tax, not exceed a quarter, at least of the whole number of the members of the departmental college, the list may be augmented in this proportion, adding to it the electors paying the highest tax, taken in an equal number from each electoral circle.

7. If the number of members of the departmental college, or of the required number of those paying the highest tax, cannot be exactly divided between the electoral circles, the fractional numbers shall be given to the most populous circle.

8. [Not important.]

9. The Departmental college is renewed every time that the department is to nominate its whole delegation.

10. In the department where the number of electors does not exceed 150, there is only one college which proceeds directly to the election of all the deputies assigned to the department.

Title II. Prescribes particularly the qualifications of electors and of persons entitled to be elected. The amount of tax paid constituting the qualification is in each case ascertained by the oath of the party.

Title III. Relates to the formation of the Bureau or officers to preside at the elections.

Title IV. Prescribes the mode of proceeding at the elections. Each elector is required before giving this vote to take an oath of fidelity to the king and the charter. The persons voted for are named on a general ticket, which the voter is obliged to sign, or in case he is unable to write, it must be certified by one of the officers receiving it.

Title V. Contains general regulations. A deputy cannot be elected in a department in which he has not his residence, unless he pays it in half the quota of taxes necessary to render him eligible; and half the deputies chosen for each department must be qualified by residence in the department.

Title VI. Contains provisions for commencing the operation of the law. It provides generally that the 172 new members and the fifth of the present house of deputies who are to be reviewed at the next session, shall be elected according to this law.

On the same day the following project was also presented.

Louis, &c.—Article 1st. Any individual accused of plots or conspiracies against the person of the King, the safety of the state and the persons of any of the royal family, may be arrested and detained by virtue of an order determined on in the cabinet council, and signed by three ministers, at least, without the necessity of bringing the accused before the tribunals.

Art. 2. In the before mentioned case, all gaolers and keepers of houses of arrest or detention shall be bound to transmit, within twenty four hours from the arrival of the person detained, a copy of the order of arrest, to the Attorney of the King, who shall immediately examine the prisoner, draw up a memorial of his answers, receive from him any documents respecting the case, and transmit the whole by means of the Attorney General, to the Minister of Justice, to be reported to the King's council, who shall give judgment.

The enterprise is easy and glorious. Will there be a single Spanish soldier who will oppose us? No. In the very ranks of those whom the government may assemble, you will find your brother who will join you, and should there be any so vile as to carry arms against you, exterminate them; they are satellites of tyranny, unworthy the name of Spaniards.

Art. 3. If the present law is not renewed the next sitting of the Chambers, it will cease entirely to take effect.

LOUIS.

and below—Count DECAZES.

On the 15th February also, the king presented to the Chamber of Deputies, a project of a new law for the regulation of the journals and periodical works. The free publications of journals or periodical writings devoted entirely or in part to news or politics, appearing on fixed days or irregularly and in numbers, is temporary suspended, the period to be hereafter fixed. No journal of this character can be

published without license from the king. This license is to be granted only to those who shall prove that they have conformed to the conditions prescribed by the first article of the law passed June 9, 1819.

Before the publication of any paper or number, the manuscript must be submitted by the proprietor or responsible editor to a previous censorship. The censors are to be appointed by a commission composed of three peers and three deputies, to be appointed by the king from a double number of candidates chosen by the chambers. The proprietor or responsible editor, who shall publish and distribute a paper or number of a journal without having communicated it to the censor, or who shall have inserted in one of the said papers or numbers an article not communicated or not approved, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one to six months, and a fine of from 100 to 1200 francs, without exempting him from the prosecutions to which he may have become liable by the contents of his paper or article. In such case, the commission may suspend his paper till judgment is pronounced.—And if this judgment is against the journal, the commission may prolong the suspension for a term not exceeding six months. For a repetition of the offence, the journal may be suppressed. The law is limited to the first Jan. 1825.

Ostend, Jan. 20.

For some time past we have seen in our port the most intrepid mariner perhaps that ever existed. He is an Englishman, who gave that additional lustre to the star-spangled banner, which has made it shine so gloriously. It was under his command the second naval victory over England was achieved, which gave confirmation to the determination to beat the British "man for man, and gun for gun." Commodore Barron has not been so fortunate; but we do not believe, that had the same opportunities offered, he would have been less worthy. The surprise and indecision which he evinced when the attack was made on the Chesapeake, and which left him in doubt how to act on the occasion, has never, we believe, by his worst enemies been imputed to cowardice; and we do not hesitate to say, that in the whole business he has been a wronged and injured man. The whole navy admits him to be a first rate seaman, an intelligent and accomplished gentleman—why then has his restoration to his former honors been so long delayed? There seems a disposition in our country to crush the unfortunate, whatever may be their talents or their merit.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Frigate Macedonian to a gentleman in Burlington county, from which we make the following extracts:

"U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

Bay of Panama, 26th Dec. 1819.

Previous to our departure from Valparaiso, a report was in circulation, relative to Lord Cochrane, commander of the Chilean Squadron in the Pacific Ocean. That officer having threatened to sink the Macedonian, should she attempt to enter the harbor of Callao, (the sea port of Lima,) which port his Lordship was then blockading with a large force. Captain Downes having previously determined on entering the port, and from a knowledge of his Lordship's character, we expected to meet with some difficulty. On our way to this place, we touched at Callao; and on seeing the squadron, we beat to quarters, with matches lit, fully determined to avenge any insult that might be offered to our flag. He, however, thought better of his threat, and permitted us to pass quietly to our intended anchorage. Believe me, sir had he attempted to put his threat into execution, I verily think that there would not be many left on board his Lordship's ship to tell the tale.

His depredations on the unprotected inhabitants along the coast are numerous, and of so mean a nature as to excite their indignation and disgust. Indeed, the Spaniards at Lima hold him in utter contempt.

"In October last his Lordship made the long talked of, and second, attack on the batteries and shipping at Galloa. The fire ship he sent in exploded against the Boarding Booms without effect. The concave rockets (to a great number) done no injury whatever.

"Amid the plenitude of his power, he has not even spared our own merchantmen. With our present force, we are, as it were with our hands tied, being a neutral nation. Nothing will justify Lord Cochrane's unwarrantable conduct towards our flag. Complaints against him and the commanders of the vessels of his squadron, are numerous, for which he or his government must answer. But enough of so despicable a character.

"The city of Lima is about ten miles in circumference, containing 60 to 80,000 inhabitants. The churches are numerous and beautiful in the internal appearance, and rich beyond description, the altars being formed of solid gold and silver. To give you an idea—a gentleman and myself visited the cathedral, 12 candlesticks that were exhibited to our view, weighed 40,000 dollars besides the w<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup>nship.

"The climate is very fine, the inhabitants enjoying, in the temperature of the air, a happy mean between the heat of the day and the

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, APRIL 3, 1820.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, March 25, 1820.

### The Bankrupt Bill.

The Bankrupt bill is still the principal subject of consideration in the Senate. There always has been a difference of sentiment in Congress as to the application of a Bankrupt law—many insisting that actual merchants alone ought to be subjected to its operation, whilst others have zealously insisted that agriculturist, manufacturers and all others should equally participate, whether such a system is calculated to benefit debtor or creditor or both—with a view of compromising this diversity of opinion, Mr. Van Dyke on the 21st offered the following amendment to the bill:

*And it is further enacted, That any person residing within the United States, being imprisoned by virtue of legal process, issued by any court of record, without his own procurement or consent, in any civil suit instituted for the recovery of money due on contract, to any one creditor in the sum of one thousand dollars, or to two or more creditors whose debts together shall amount to fifteen hundred dollars, may become a voluntary bankrupt, by presenting a petition to either of the judges aforesaid, within the district within which he is imprisoned, or within which he has resided for 6 months next preceding, setting forth that he is desirous of taking the benefit of this act, acknowledging himself a bankrupt if the said judge shall be satisfied that the petitioner is imprisoned, or is indebted in the manner above mentioned, then the said judge shall adjudge the petitioner to be a bankrupt, and shall thereupon appoint commissioners in the case of such bankrupt in the same manner and form as is by this act directed where a commission of bankruptcy has been issued; and the like further proceedings shall be had in relation to such voluntary bankrupt and his estate in all respects as are by this act provided in relation to a person against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been adversely prosecuted under this act—and such voluntary bankrupt, complying with the several provisions of this act, shall be entitled to and receive a certificate of discharge from either of said judges, upon the same terms, and in the same form, as certificates are granted to involuntary bankrupts under this act; and such certificates granted to other persons by virtue of this act.*

This amendment which you will observe others than merchants voluntary to be declared bankrupt was consequently adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Dickerson, Eaton, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson of Lou, King of Alab, Leake, Lloyd, Macom, Morrill, Noble, Palmer, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alab, Wilson.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burill, Dana, Edwards, King of N. Y., Linnan, L'vire, Mellen, Ows, Parrott, Sanford, Tichenor, Trumble, Williams of Miss.—13.

Whether the adoption of this principle will have gained votes on the final passage of the bill remains to be seen. I believe the general impression continues that it will pass the Senate by a small majority.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Burrill has been adopted by the Senate.

*Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate copies of the correspondence between the ministers or other agents of the United States, and the ministers or government of Sweden, relative to seizures, sequestrations, or confiscations of the ships or other property of citizens of the U. S. States, under the authority of Sweden or France, while the French were in possession of Pomerania or other territories of Sweden; or of so much of said correspondence as may, in the opinion of the President, be communicated without injury to the public interest.*

DEATH OF COM. DECATUR.

On Thursday the following proceedings took place in the House in relation to the death of Commodore Decatur as soon as the sitting opened.

Mr. Randolph rose, and after some feeling remarks expressive of the grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence, of the death of that distinguished Naval officer, Commodore Decatur, which he rather alluded to than announced, called the attention of the house to sundry resolutions the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday that it will attend the Funeral of the late Com. Decatur to-morrow; and that its members will, in respect to the memory of the deceased, wear Crapo on the left arm, for the remainder of this session.

Mr. Taylor of New-York required a division of the question on these resolutions, to be voted separately on each.

Mr. Randolph intimated that, if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved, he should withdraw them.

Mr. Taylor of New-York said that, in proposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he wished to no member of this house—not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say, that, he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House, in common with the Nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honors proposed by these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph then withdrew the resolutions he had offered, and moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, by 83 votes to 50.

Yesterday morning Mr. Randolph moved after a speech of considerable length,

"That the Speaker, Officers, and Members of the House will attend the funeral of the late Stephen Decatur, Esq. of the United States' Navy—from his late residence, &c." Before any further debate respecting it was had, Mr. Holmes moved an adjournment which prevailed.

The house very properly set their faces against the adoption of any measures in relation to the funeral. Such a course would have been construed into a disposition to countenance if not approve the practice of duelling.

There was immense concourse of people at the funeral yesterday at 4 o'clock, more by some thousands than perhaps were ever collected on a similar occasion in this city. By the plate on the coffin, I observed that he was 41 years of age. He has left a widow—but no children.

Washington, March 28.

On Saturday Lemuel Sawyer, one of the Representatives from N. Carolina, appeared was qualified and took his seat. Indisposition prevented his doing it sooner.

On motion of Mr. S. Uthard, it was

*Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing the trading houses established by the United States, for carrying on trade with the Indian tribes, with articles of American manufacture.*

Also, on motion of Mr. Tracy,

*Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House a statement shewing the amount and costs (including transporting to each factor) of the goods furnished since the peace of 1815; specifying also the kind and quantity of furs, peltries, or other property annually received since that period at each factory, also the amount of the sales of such furs, peltries, or other property, and the balance (if any) now due, from such sales, to the Government.*

A bill has passed the Senate, authorizing a subscription to the 11th and 12th vol of Writings states papers, was, after passing through a committee of the whole indefinitely postponed—131 to 12.

*Our Relations with Spain.—The following important Message was yesterday transmitted to both houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:*

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg, of the 1st of November last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and the strong interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of this friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has been given directly to this government by the Minister of Russia residing here.

This amendment which you will observe others than merchants voluntary to be declared bankrupt was consequently adopted by the following vote:

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Washington, March 27, 1820.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. The recommendation contained in this message will no doubt be followed and it probably will have the effect of shortening the session.

A bill reported some time since by a select committee, yesterday after considerable debate passed the House 79 to 78 to reduce the number of News-paper printers of the laws of the United States to 26—at present 3 are employed in each state.

The house have to day adopted a regulation moved by Mr. Taylor in regard to the order in

which the business on the files of the House shall be taken up, which arrangement it is thought will expedite the business and secure to private claimants whose cases have been favorably reported a decision in some way inasmuch as they are to have the preference of other business, excepting that referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

New Tariff.

A Bill has been reported from the committee on Manufactures to regulate the duties on Imports, &c. which contains a complete revision of the tariff. I have not had an opportunity of contrasting it throughout with that now in force, but observe that the duties on several articles are proposed to be raised—for instance Cotton and Woolen goods are advanced from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem; silk goods from 26 to 30.

The House have to day been principally employed in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on several propositions to amend the constitution of the United States.

The committee agreed to that proposed by Mr. Cobb, "That no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office," with an amendment embracing one year after the expiration of it.

The Resolution from the Senate relative to distinguishing the states for the choice of Representatives and Electors was also agreed to by the committee and reported to the House; both were ordered to be printed—it is altogether uncertain whether either will pass by the requisite majority of two-thirds.

March 29.

The greater part of this day has been spent in considering and deciding on a resolution of Mr. Randolph to exclude from the House as stenographers Messrs. Gales & Seaton, on account of an omission of one or two particulars in the sketch of the proceedings given by them of what took place on the 23d on the motion of his in relation to the funeral of Com. Decatur—the proposition was decided by ayes and noes—ayes 8.

FOR THE WHIG.

From a Father to a Son.

Letter VIII.

DEAR EDWARD,

The remarks in my preceding letters having been principally retrospective, those which follow will be chiefly advisory. They will mainly consist of directions (if you will permit the term) for your future observance. On your efforts under Providence will depend your success in business—on your own conduct your reputation.

It is the lot of comparatively few young men in our quarter of the country, where the wealth of the people is moderate, to have much capital to commence with. A large proportion of the few exceptions which I have witnessed, have terminated so unfortunately that I hardly know whether it is desirable that those exceptions should be multiplied. When I look around on my neighbors and friends I find several among them in easy circumstances as regards property when I carry my mind back to the period of their first entering on the stage of active life, I recollect that many of them were like myself in possession of but little. On the other hand several of the most beggarly and miserable I know, had at that time, what would be termed a handsome beginning. All experience goes to prove that much less depends on the funds in hand at the start, than industry and application to business afterwards. This consideration ought to be a consoling one, and stimulate you to emulate those who have been honestly successful. He therefore who induces a fixed habit of industry in his posterity, leaves them a legacy, subject to fewer vicissitudes than any other species of resource. That person who is able and willing to work with his own hand, having ordinary skill, ought never to be out of money or destitute of the real necessities of life—if prudent he never will be. It is almost inconceivable what obstacles may be overcome, or objects accomplished by persevering industry. If being the principal purpose of this letter to recommend it to your favorable notice, I shall descend somewhat into particular. Mankind are too apt to esteem labor a hardship, and the necessity of it a curse; these ideas are wholly incorrect, least it is only so when excessive, and of a servile and degrading character. A freeman surely should never feel ashamed of an active honest employment, although it may consist in what is usually termed manual labor. Our first parents in their primeval state were not exempt from this wholesome discipline, and it would be ungracious in us to seek to avoid it. Labor is the only sure and legitimate producer of competence and wealth, it is the primary source of production and accumulation—all our pecuniary acquisitions, and I might with very little qualification add merit, are the effects of labor, if not by ourselves, of others, the fruits of whose industry we are reaping. We are all sufficiently fond of gathering the harvest, and equity and justice seems to require that we should personally contribute towards making it. Is it reasonable that we should gather what another has sown?—No sir, it is your duty to provide by your individual exertion things needed, honestly in the sight of all men, for you know that he who neglects to provide for his own household (himself being one of the number) is worse than an infidel. Industry is not only a duty required at our hands, but is moreover of infinite service in many respects—it is the natural mean as before intimated of procuring the necessary comforts and conveniences of life, it is also of great service to the constitution and health of the body, if gives consistency and firmness to the muscles, invigorates the strength, improves the digestion, and consequently promotes the appetite, and accelerates the healthful distribution of the fluids of the body; induces cheerfulness founded on rational considerations, and in a great measure insures, the agreeable visits of that kind restorer sleep. "The sleep of a laboring man being sweet" he rises in the morning wonderfully refreshed thereby, and with a light heart, and buoyant & animated feeling enters afresh on the du-

ties of the day. As he walks to his field or workshop, he steps gaily along, nor hamming, a cheerful air, and inhaling the fragrant breezes. How enviable the real condition of such a one compared with the indolent, lounging, tired, of himself, and every body tired of him. Moderate labor also has a surprising good effect on the mind, and moral sense it unquestionably the best, the very best preservative against the too fashionable vices of the day, its legitimate province is to shut out intemperance of every kind, lewdness, a busying with other men's matters. It is a great promoter of honesty, all the social, relative and domestic virtues, and above all is favorable to a devotional spirit. If all these advantages are to be purchased so cheaply—truly you will not neglect it.

Yours, &c.

October 18, 1819.

Raltimore, March 25.

Another Mail Robbery.

The great Eastern Mail due at the Post Office in this city, not having arrived at the appointed time, four o'clock this morning, apprehensions were general that a robbery had been committed. Early this morning information was received at the office of the mail contractors, Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, that two horses were

seen tied in the woods on the Philadelphia road, within five miles to the city, near Herring Run—the description of them answered to those employed on the route. Nothing has been heard of the mail, the driver, or the mail cart. Upon the receipt of this information, several parties proceeded on horseback for the purpose of scouring the adjacent country in pursuit of the robbers. Other prudential measures have likewise been adopted, for the purpose of their apprehension.

An express has been despatched to the Postmaster general, with the intelligence, by the Postmaster here, Mr. Skinner, who has, with great alacrity, employed all means in his power for the recovery of the Mail, and the apprehension of the culprits concerned in this high-handed offence. A boat has also been despatched to Rockhall, under the presumption that the mail might have been sent by the villains, to the Eastern Shore, as the distance from the supposed place of the robbery to tide-water is very small.

We have just conversed with the person who brought the horses to town. He states that the driver changed horses last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at House's 18 miles distant, and proceeded on for Baltimore. Between this place and Herring Run, the robbery must have been committed. It is now 12 o'clock noon, and we anxiously wait for further particulars.

Quarter Past 12 o'clock.—Several persons have just come in from the pursuit, and state, that the Mail Carriage and driver were found eight and a half miles from hence, about 100 yards from the road. The mail had been opened; the letters rifled and strewn about the ground and the driver was found dead, tied to a tree, with two bullet holes through his breast!!!

Four suspicious looking fellows were seen on foot on the road last evening on their way from town, and it is more than probable these are the robbers.

Two o'clock, P. M.—Our paper is just going to press, and we have no additional particulars.

P. S.—The mail and the dead body of the driver have just been brought to town by Mr. Stokes and companions. Pat.

Chestnut Wood.—It has recently been discovered that chestnut wood is an admirable substitute for Logwood and Oak bark for dyeing and tanning, and its affinity to wool, is said to be even greater than that of gall or sumac.

Snow Storms.—It is estimated,

says the Boston Sentinel, that there have already been but few short of forty snow falls this season. They are said to indicate a prolific autumn.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, W. J. April 1st, 1820.

A.—Joel S. Ayars, Elisha Ayars, Lewis Ayars, Daniel Ackley.

B.—James Burch, Levi Bond, James Bacon, Enoch Bacon, Jonathan Brooks, 2, Enoch Bonn, 4, Mary H. Bacon, Nancy Bedell, Ann Barratt.

C.—David Claypool, capt. Benjamin Cozens, 2.

D.—John Dorton, John W. Davis, William Davidson, Rachel Dare, Freeloore Dunham.

E.—William B. Ewing.

F.—George Fiacre, James Fuller, Catharine Flatt, Sarah Ann Flemings.

G.—Henry Ginkins, William Gentry, Lo. Garrison, Abraham Garrison, Thomas Gellston.

H.—Richard Hand, John L. Howel, Cornelius Hulc, Capt. Hamam, Philip Harris, Joseph Hampton.

J.—Azariah Jarman, Elizabeth Johnson.

K.—Elizabeth Keen.

**Bank Note Exchange.**  
Published Weekly from the American  
Continent.  
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Perfected, *etc.*

United States Branch,

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Banks

VERMONT

Burlington

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Banks

Springfield Bank

Hampshire Bank at Northampton

Salem Banks

Worcester Banks

Other Massachusetts Notes

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Banks

Washington Bank at Westerly

Dutch Rhode Island Notes

CONNECTICUT

Middleton Bank

Phoenix Bank at Hartford

Derby Bank

Eagle Bank at New-Haven

Hartford Bank

NEW YORK

New York City Banks

Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank

Albany Banks

Troy Bank

Mohawk Bank in Schenectady

Lansingburgh Bank

Washington and Warren Bank

Newburgh Bank

Newburgh Branch-Bank at Ithaca

Orange County Bank

Catskill Bank

Bank of Columbia at Hudson

Middle District Bank

Auburn Bank

Geneva Bank

Columbia receivables

Utica Bank

Plattsburgh Bank

Bank of Montreal

Canada Bank

NEW JERSEY

Jersey Bank

Banks in Newark

Bank of New-Brunswick

Trenton Insurance Company

Farmers Bank at Mount Holly

Cumberland Bank

STATE BANK

At Camden

At Elizabethtown

At N. Brunswick

At Pateson

At Trenton

At Morristown

Sussex Bank

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Banks

Boston

Germantown

Montgomery County

Chester County at West Chester

Delaware County at Cester

Lancaster Bank

Farmers Bank at Lancaster

Harrisburg

Northampton

Newhope Bridge Company

Columbia do

Farmers Bank of Bucks County

York Bank

Chambersburg

Farmers Bank of Reading

Gettysburg

Carlisle Bank

Swartha at Harrisburgh

Pittsburgh

Centres

Silver Lake

Washington

New-Hamberg, Union, and Colum-

bia Bank at Milton

Greensburg

Brownsville

Huntingdon

Meadville

Penn. Agric. and Manuf. Compa-

ny at Carlisle

Green Castle

Marietta

Bedford

Beaver

Parsons and Mechan. Bank of Pitts-

burgh

Union Bank of Pennsylvania

Juniata

DELAWARE

Bank of Delaware at Wilmington

Farmers Bank of Del. and branches

Wilmington and Brandywine

Commercial Bank of Delaware

Branch of do at Milford

Laurel bank

MARYLAND

Baltimore Banks

Do "City Bank"

Annapolis

Br. do. at Eastern

Do "Fredericktown

Hagerstown bank

Concordia Bank at Williams-

burg

Westmin

Hagerstown Face

Elkton

Bank of Caroline

Cumberland Bank of Allegheny

Snowhill

Branch of do at Somerset and Wor-

cester

Princetown D. C. at Princess Anne

no sales

VIRGINIA

Richmond and branches

Bank of the Valley

Branch or do at Leesburgh

Branch at Charleston

Branch at Romney

N. W. bank "Va. at Wheeling

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mechanics bank of Alexandria

Franklin do

All others

NORTH CAROLINA

State Bank at Raleigh & branches

Cape Fear

Newbern

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Banks generally

GEORGIA

State Banks generally

Augusta bridge Company

50

KENTUCKY

Bank of Kentucky and branches

15

OHIO

Marie

Most others

Dollars, prem.

**Cape-May Orphans' Court.**

FRIDAY TERM, 1820.

Present—Cressie Townsend, Ephraim

Hildreth, Isaac Smith, and others Es-

quires, Judges.

Estates of Joseph Hildreth, and Jeju El-

drake, deceased.

ON application of Josiah Hildreth, esq. ad-

ministrator, &c. &c. of Joseph Hildreth, deceased,

and of the estate of John Eldridge, deceased,

to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape

May, in pursuance of the statute in such case

made and provided.

IT IS ORDERED by the court, that the said

administrators give notice to the creditors of

the estates of the said decedents, to bring in

their demands and claims against the same by

the first Tuesday of February 1821, or that the

same be barred by giving notice by setting

in copies of this rule in five of the most public

places in the county aforesaid, and advertising

the same in the paper printed in Bridgeton, for

the space of two months.

WHEREUPON,

On application to the court, that the said

Administrators give notice to the creditors of

the estates of the said decedents, to bring in

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