

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

No. 128.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, on the twelfth day of July last, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the three powers: And whereas the said Convention has been by them duly ratified, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the tenth day of the present month, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the United States, the Right Honorable FREDERICK CANNING, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Charge d'Affaires of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their several Governments: which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity:

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having agreed, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Convention concluded at London on the 20th day of October, 1814, to refer the differences which had arisen between the two governments, upon the true construction and meaning of the first article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, to the friendly arbitration of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually engaging to consider his decision as final and conclusive. And His said Imperial Majesty having after due consideration, given his decision upon these differences in the following terms, to wit:

"That the United States of America are entitled to claim from Great Britain a just indemnification for all private property, which the British forces might have carried away; and as the question relates to slaves more especially, for all the slaves that the British forces may have carried away from places and territories of which the Treaty stipulates the restitution, in quitting these same places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transferred from the above mentioned territories to British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason may not have been restored."

"But that if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the United States are not entitled to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into effect this award of His Imperial Majesty, as arbitrator, his good offices have been farther invoked to assist in framing such Convention on Articles of Agreement between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, as shall provide the mode of ascertaining and determining the value of slaves and of other private property, which may have been carried away in contravention of the Treaty of Ghent, and for which indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States, in virtue of His Imperial Majesty's said award, and shall secure compensation to the sufferers for their losses, so ascertained and determined. And His Imperial Majesty has consented to lend his mediation for the above purpose, and has constituted and appointed CHARLES ROBERT COCHRAN NESSELMODE, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs, Chamberlain, Knight of the order of Saint Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of Saint Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the announcement of Sardinia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wirttemberg, of Fidelity of Baden, of St. Constantine of Parma, and of Guelph of Hanover; and JOHN COURSE CARONISTRUAS, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and Secretary of State, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus of Sardinia, of the Elephant of Denmark, of Fidelity of the Lion of Zahringen of Baden, Burgher of the Canton of Vaud, and also of the Canton and of the Republic of Geneva, as his Plenipotentiaries to treat, adjust, and conclude such Articles of Agreement as may tend to the attainment of the above mentioned end, with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty; that is to say: on the part of the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of the said United States, & their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and on the part of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, one of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Counsellors, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of His Imperial Majesty, two Commissioners and two Arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner following: That is to say, one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be nominated and appointed by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty. And the two commissioners and two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall meet and hold their sittings as a Board in the city of Washington. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and before proceeding to the other business of the commission, they shall, respectively, take the following oath (or affirmation) in the presence of each other. Which oath or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings; that is to say: "I, A. B., one of the commissioners (or arbitrators, as the case may be,) appointed in pursuance of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the United States of America, and His Britannic Majesty, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and, to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all matters submitted to me as commissioner (or arbitrator, as the case may be,) under the said convention."

All vacancies occurring by death or otherwise shall be filled up in the manner of the original appointment, and the new commissioners or arbitrators shall take the same oath or affirmation, and perform the same duties.

ARTICLE II.

If, at the first meeting of this board, the governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall not have agreed upon an average value, to be allowed as compensation for each slave for whom indemnification may be due; then, and in that case, the commissioners and arbitrators shall conjointly proceed to examine the testimony which shall be produced under the authority of the President of the United States, together with such other competent testimony as they may see cause to require or allow, going to prove the true value of slaves at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Ghent; and upon the evidence so obtained, they shall agree upon and fix the average value. But in case that a majority of the board of commissioners and arbitrators should not be able to agree respecting such average value, then and in that case, recourse shall be had to the arbitration of the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States. A statement of the evidence produced, and of the proceedings of the board thereupon, shall be communicated to the said minister or agent, and his decision, founded upon such evidence and proceedings, shall be final and conclusive. And the said average value, when fixed and determined by either of the three before mentioned methods, shall in all cases serve as a rule for the compensation to be awarded for each and every slave, for whom it may afterwards be found that indemnification is due.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that His Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And His Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his Majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Commissioners are hereby empowered and required to go into an examination of all the claims submitted, through the above mentioned list, by the owners of slaves and other property, or by their lawful attorneys or representatives, and to determine the same, respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, under the rule of the Imperial decision herein above recited, and having reference, if need there be, to the explanatory documents herewith annexed, marked A and B.—And in considering such claims, the Commissioners are empowered, and required, to examine, on oath, or affirmation, all such persons as shall come before them, touching the real number of the slaves, or value of other property, for which indemnification is claimed: & also, to receive in evidence, according as they may think consistent with equity and justice, written depositions or papers, such depositions or papers being duly authenticated, either according to existing legal forms, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of the two commissioners not

agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any question which may result from the stipulations of this convention, then and in that case they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators, who, after having given due consideration to the matter contested, shall consult with the commissioners, and a final decision shall be given, conformably to the opinion of the majority of the two commissioners, and of the arbitrator so drawn by lot. And the arbitrator, when so acting with the two commissioners, shall be bound in all respects by the rules of proceeding enjoined by the fourth article of this convention upon the commissioners, and shall be vested with the same powers, and be deemed, for that case, a commissioner.

ARTICLE VI.

The decision of the two commissioners, or of the majority of the board, as constituted by the preceding article, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, whether as to number, the value, or the ownership of the slaves, or other property, for which indemnification is to be made. And His Britannic Majesty engages to cause the sum awarded to each and every owner in lieu of his slave or slaves, or other property, to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given, as they shall direct: provided that no such payments shall be fixed to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the commissioners and arbitrators shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be settled between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And all other expenses attending the execution of the commission, shall be defrayed jointly by the United States and His Britannic Majesty, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

A certified copy of this convention, when duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered by each of the contracting parties, respectively, to the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States, as soon as may be after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, which shall be effected at Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, drawn up in two languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, at St. Petersburg, this 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

(L. S.) NESSELMODE,
(L. S.) COCHRAN, NASS,
(L. S.) HENRY MIDDLETON,
(L. S.) CHARLES BAGOT.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and of the Independence of the United States the forty-seventh.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Hydrophobia.—The New York Medical Journal contains an interesting letter from Dr. Charles Davis, of Elizabeth-Town, upon the treatment of several persons who had been bitten by a rabid animal. One of the subjects was badly bitten in the hand. Dr. D. was called forty-eight hours after the infliction of the wound; he completely excised the wounded parts, and then canterized the wound, and applied digestives; these were continued three or four weeks, producing suppuration and a consequent discharge of serum and pus. On the same day, the patient (a boy) commenced taking Scutellaria, which was alternately with sulphur every third day: at least twenty-four ounces of a strong infusion were taken in a day. This course of digestives, scutellap and sulphur, with a proper regimen was continued between 40 and 50 days, and no symptoms of disease have ever been exhibited. The three other persons bitten were rather differently treated. Salted pork was applied to their wounds, and continued for 15 or 20 days, till a very considerable destruction of the parts was effected. Two days after being bitten, they commenced with the scutellap and sulphur, following the prescription for their use in avoiding the wet, abstaining from animal food, spirituous liquors, &c. The health of these persons continues unimpaired. Several animals were bitten, and were soon affected with violent spasms, and became rabid to a very violent degree.

Penburton Binns, son of John Binns, esq. editor of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, was lost last winter, by falling through the ice on the Delaware river while skating. His body was found on the 26th inst. floating on the river near the navy yard, and restored to his parents.

The insecurity of property transmitted by mail, has of late become a serious evil. The daring outrages of highwaymen, and the more frequent depredations of official agents, have materially affected the utility of the post-office establishment. We have recently been informed of the following circumstances:—A letter enclosed a \$100 bank note, was a few weeks since left at the post-office in Philadelphia, directed to a gentleman in this town: neither the letter nor money have since been heard from. A letter for another gentleman of this town, containing a draft for several hundred dollars, was placed in the office at Ithica, N. Y. a short time since: the gentleman to whom it was directed has not received it. We are informed by the postmaster that on Tuesday morning last, there was no southern mail for the office in this place—that on Wednesday there were two mails—and that in the packages due on Tuesday the seals of three of the letters have been broken. The letters opened happily contained no money, but from the appearance might rationally have been supposed to contain it. It is evident that there is base misconduct in office somewhere. It becomes all good citizens, and especially post-masters, to use the utmost vigilance in detecting the unprincipled offenders.

(Elix. Gaz.)

Sunday School Union.—The annual meeting of this useful society, was held on Tuesday evening the 22d ult. in the German church in Race street, on which occasion an interesting report was read by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, and several eloquent addresses delivered by the Rev. Doctors Greene, Staughton, and Hodge.

Since the last anniversary, 79 new schools have been formed, containing 812 teachers, and 5,400 scholars—making the whole number of schools now in connexion with the Union, 498, with 4,891 teachers, and 37,200 scholars. During the past year, the society has published 188,500 books, besides 10,000 alphabetical cards.

The report of the managers embraced a view of what is now doing, by means of Sunday schools in foreign countries. In Great Britain there were, according to the last accounts, 5,637 schools, 50,375 teachers, and 656,542 scholars. In Ireland, 1,558 schools, 173,384 scholars, and 10,370 gratuitous teachers. In the West Indies about 10,000 scholars. In New Foundland, 17 schools, containing 1080 scholars. In West Africa, 4,000 scholars. In South Africa, several Sunday schools. In Huahine, one of the islands of the South Sea, there is a Sunday school, containing 230 boys, & 120 girls, taught by thirteen native teachers. In Ceylon, the Wesleyan Missionary Society reports 86 schools, 120 teachers, and 5,116 scholars. In India, the Rev. Mr. Ward calculates that 20,000 heathen children receive instruction, but as the Sabbath is not there generally observed, these schools cannot be called Sunday schools. In France there are still great impediments to the extension of Sunday schools. Some new ones, however, have been formed. From Holland the accounts are very pleasing. The king, nobles, and principal citizens, patronize the Sunday schools. —*Amer. Sent.*

It is more than ten years since an eminent mineralogist, after having made a hasty tour through the northern section of our state, gave it as his opinion, that New Jersey was the richest country in the world, in metallic substances. The survey to be made this summer, will test the truth of this opinion, and we are happy to state, that the researches hitherto made, confirm our most sanguine expectations. Iron, zinc, black lead, copperas, manganese, are found in profusion, to which copper may be added, and lime and marbles of various colors, and susceptible of the highest polish. These treasures lay dormant, and will continue so until called forth by facility of water conveyance, and a supply of fuel. Give us but a canal, and our land will in a few years pour forth treasures superior to those of Mexico and Peru. Mines of gold and silver have uniformly introduced a false riches, commencing by sloth and luxury, and terminating in poverty and slavery; while such as we possess stimulate industry in every class of the community, they create independence and foster liberty. We persist, therefore, that to refuse making a canal on account of its expense, is as absurd as if a man refused to till his cornfield for fear of the cost of a plough. —*Palladium.*

NEW YORK, May 29.

Last night about 9 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, of New Jersey, arrived here in the steam boat from New Brunswick, to attend the yearly meeting of the Friends. They stopped at the steam boat hotel, and Mr. Fox went out to engage a porter to carry his trunk—since which, he has not been heard of. Being 70 years of age, and the night very dark, fears are entertained that he fell from the wharf into the river.

To preserve bacon in all seasons, & in all places, and from all animals.—Put it down in a tierce or box, putting charcoal on the top. The charcoal should be reduced to small pieces, but not to dust. Cover every piece of bacon with a stout brown paper, sewed closely, to keep out dust. —*N. E. Far.*

When cabbages are given to milch cows, the decayed leaves must be taken off, or they will impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. —*N. E. Far.*

To make fat and white veal.—Shut calves in a dark, warm, small pen. In a manger, breast high, give them Indian corn meal daily, a small bundle of fine hay tied up, and a lump of chalk for them to lick, which will prevent acidity in the stomach. Keep their pen very dry and clean. Bleed them in the neck every third day during the third or fourth week. Feed the cows upon good hay and pumpkins, and boiled or stewed potatoes. A handful of ground linseed cake may occasionally be added. —*Id.*

Discounting a legacy.—Mr Taylor, the stock jobber, who died worth one hundred thousand pounds, consols, was so penurious, that he scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life. A few days before his decease, the officers of the parish in which he resided, waited upon him at his request; they found the old man on a wretched bed in a garret, making his dinner on a thin rasher of bacon and potatoes, of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer; upon this the miser desired his cook to boil him another, but finding the larder was totally empty, he hastily rebuked her for not having it well supplied with a quarter of a pound, to cut out in rashers whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the overseers of the poor, that he had left by his will 1000l. sterling for their relief, and eagerly enquired if they would not allow him a discount for prompt payment; this being assented to, he immediately gave them a check on his banker for 950l. and soon after breathed his last.

Politeness.—A young man in this city was sent by his master, a merchant, to demand payment of an account amounting to three or four pounds. Although his calls were frequent, they were fruitless; the person declined payment of the demand; while the lad, at each call, desired him with the greatest politeness, to pay him some part of the amount, as he should be grateful for the smallest sum. The debtor at length, one morning when the usual request had been made, nettled at the perseverance of his tormentor, gave him a pony, saying that as he had asserted that he would be grateful for the smallest sum, he presumed he would at present be satisfied with that. Thank you sir, said the lad, uncovering and bowing profoundly—thank you, sir: had you favored me with a similar sum at each call I have made upon you for the bill, the whole debt would have been discharged long since. —*Montreal paper.*

Battle, is a word consisting only of six letters, and very easily pronounced, but the meaning of such a word is large and extensive. It is a question of no ordinary moment, whether two or three hundred thousand men shall be allowed to die peaceably in their beds, or be butchered and mangled by piece-meal. When we speak of war, we rarely think of any thing more than cannon roaring, colours flying, glory crowning, and the millions shouting panegyrics. The word battle does indeed mean this; but it comprehends a great deal more. It means wives made widows, and children orphans; poverty, beggary, mutilated limbs, and church yards extended. We have a modest phraseology by which we endeavor to rob even death of his terror, when we speak of battle. We promise the youthful hero, whether he falls, or survives, immortal existence in the gratitude of his countrymen. We have said this and much more of the gallant, patriotic, but unfortunate Lawrence; but when this eternal gratitude of his countrymen was put to the proof, when a small pittance of our prodigal expenditure was requested for his widow, it was found that gratitude was too expensive an article.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The stone.—M. Regnault, an able physician at Grenoble, well known for his success in many difficult cases, has just invented an instrument by which the operation for the stone may be performed in two minutes. Several experiments have confirmed this astonishing fact. —*U. S. Gaz.*

Steam boats have been introduced into Italy by the American consul at Trieste.

FOREIGN.

From the London Sun of April 14.
THE GREEKS.

Letter from Mr. Hobhouse to the Greek Committee.
London, April 10, 1823.

Gentlemen—Having been honoured by your request to make some reply to the statements of Sir William Gell, relative to the character and condition of the Greeks, I have returned to prepare for entering the lists against that very accurate draughtsman. It seems that Sir William, who could find so many traces of the exploits of that people at the siege of Troy, is altogether sceptical as to the alleged efforts of their descendants in his own time. He disputes the very topography of their pretended actions—he believes their battles and sieges to have been fabricated in Germany—he pronounces their regeneration neither more nor less than a "joke." A discourteous adversary, and one not acquainted with the personal merits of Sir William Gell, might have been tempted to reply to him in the same tone of sovereign contempt with which he has treated this unhappy nation. The retort discourteous might be easily resisted, and the charge of vanity, presumption and pretended learning; but I had applied with more reason to an individual, than to a whole people; resolved to deal with his credulity only by enumerating the towns and districts which the Greeks had wrested from the Turks, and of which they are in actual possession. For this detail had made some preparation, when I was favored with the sight of a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to submit for your perusal. It is written from Greece, by an individual with whom I was acquainted when in that country, whose character is, I think, a guarantee for his authenticity, and whose simple, though affecting statement must be much more acceptable to the committee than anything which I could offer on my own authority.

Wishing you, Gentlemen, all the success deserved by your sympathy for the noblest of all human exertions, a struggle for liberty, I have the honor to remain,
Your faithful humble servant,
JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

"You ask me many things with respect to Greece; for you are in the midst of a nation well educated, abounding in wealth, populous, and independent, not for years, but for ages; whereas the unfortunate Greeks are not only ignorant, but comparatively few in number, poor, without arms, and depressed by the bondage of 22 centuries; but at length, they have begun to assert their independence. During the last two years they have vindicated their rights though they commenced their struggles only, as it were, with two or three rounds of cartridges and a few merchant vessels. Is it not wonderful that they have done what they have done? In this short space of time they have emancipated all the Peloponnesus, with the exception of four fortresses, viz. Modon, Coron, Patrass, and Corinth—the two last will surrender in a few days. Napoli, the principal fortress of the Morea, surrendered on the 30th November, Saint Andrew's Day, on which account the Greeks have agreed to call it the fortress of Saint Andrew. Crete is entirely free, with the exception of a single fortress still in the hands of the enemy. All Ionia is free, so are the districts of Peccis, Sauris, Etolia, and Achaïa. In Etecia only one fortress remained by the Turks, and that is at present besieged by the Greeks. All the islands composing the ancient Cyclades, except Cyprus and Rhodes, are free, and the flag of our nation floats triumphantly in all the Turkish seas. The vessels of the Speziots, Hydriots, Cassiots, Psariots, and Samians, though carrying only from 10 to 24 guns, had cast terror into the great fleet of the Sultan, and have driven it from the Mediterranean.—The Turkish flag fears to show itself beyond the Dardanelles. Twice the fleet ventured beyond them, and twice it returned with great damage and disgrace, and without throwing any succours into the besieged fortresses; such is the state of our naval affairs. As to our successes by land, the Commandant of Romelia, Chourschid Pacha, last August sent forward several Pachas, by way of Thermopylæ, with not less than 33,000 men; but what have they done?—Nearly all of them have been destroyed by the Greeks under their new Leonidas, Neetas. Six thousand alone have escaped of this great army, and these are now blockaded and perishing with hunger in the citadel of Corinth. They also are on the point of surrendering. Attica is entirely free and the Greek banners float upon her Acropolis. On one side of Albania, four Pachas marched with 12,000 troops, the most select corps of Albania Turkey, provided with field artillery and a battering train of mortars. They arrived before the ramparts of Messolonghi, and on the 25th December advanced to the assault, with scaling ladders. For three hours they obstinately maintained the fire of our Greeks, but were at last forced to retreat to their camp with the loss of 500 men killed and as many wounded.—On the 31st of the same month they fled from their camp in the middle of the night, leaving behind them all their baggage, 13 pieces of field-artillery and mortars, an immense quantity of cannon-balls and gunpowder; 60 tents, two of which belonged to the Viziers, were magnificent—the whole of their provisions, and also many of their sick and wounded. The Greeks headed by their hero, the Prince Maurocordato, brought their spoil the next morning in triumph into Messolonghi, and then set out in pursuit of the enemy, many of whom, being closely pursued, were drowned in the Acræus, at that time swollen; so that in fact nearly the whole of this body of Turks is either completely destroyed, or is so beset by the Greeks as to have little hope of escape. All these details are authentic, and you may communicate them to your friends without fear of their being exaggerated. Indeed, they have been rather said less than I might have done.

"But I feared entering into a detailed account of the actions of the Greeks, lest they should appear almost incredible, considering that they began all their exploits, as I before said, with only a few rounds of cartridges.—Now, however, they have artillery and mortars, which they found in the enemy's camps and fortresses; and they have organized a regular corps of 800 men. These are but few; but where is the money to organize more?—With a regularly disciplined army of 10,000 men, the Greeks would have been

now in Thrace, and would have done great things indeed. They would have shown the Sultan, with all his pretended power, what he really is.

"The Greek fleet consists in all of 150 vessels, the largest of these carry 24 guns.—The land forces amount to 50,000; the Generals are skilful, and the troops are brave; but they are not disciplined for regular warfare. Colocotron and his nephews Nicetas, Raines, London, and others, command in the Peloponnesus, which, according to the new division, is called Southern Greece.

"Odyseus, Garas, Dubinnates, Metzos, Contogiannos, Caratosos, Sealtzodemias, and others, are at the head of our troops in the Eastern Greece, from Athens to Zeitum.—Marcus, Coraides, and others, are our Generals in Etolia and Acarnania, as far as Arta.

"The Greeks have begun, at least, to regenerate; they conduct themselves daily with more discretion, and they acquire the true spirit of heroism. What they want is pecuniary means. If they could find friends to assist them with money enough to pay a disciplined corps by a regular salary, they would at once acquire power and stability. They would want this not only for a year; for in that time, and by means of this corps, they would be enabled to discipline troops of their own. They have well organized their internal government—creating a legislative representation, a police in every district, councils, courts of justice, and garrisons in the captured fortresses. The utmost harmony and union have prevailed amongst them since their Senate has been presided, and their affairs conducted by Prince Maurocordatos.

"And I must add this, that if neutral flags had not given assistance to the besieged Turks, it is certain that no fortress would now be in the hands of the enemy. Also, that if sailors of neutral nations had not been found to man the Turkish fleet, that fleet would never have sailed from the Dardanelles. In the Captain Pacha's ship alone, which was burnt by the Greeks a short time ago, there were found to be no less than five hundred foreigners of neutral nations. I now hear that the Christian Ambassadors at Constantinople have prohibited this proceeding to the future.

"Almighty God is for us—He has confounded the Council of the Sultan, who has destroyed, one after the other, all the principal protectors of his empire. He first made away with Ali Pacha, the pillar of Turkey; next with the great Chourschid Pacha; then Selim Pacha; Ismael Pacha; seven other Pachas, and the Grand Vizier himself. At last he slew all his own Ministers, and amongst them the celebrated Haleb Effendi. So that the high offices of State are now filled with common Janissaries and his Vaziers are given to the inexperienced slaves of the Seraglio. To add to the perplexities of our enemy, oriental Turkey is at war with Persia, and the Pacha of Asia has revolted, and defeated three Pachas sent against him. I should mention that the Sultan also beleaguers all the Commanders of the fleet who escaped into the Dardanelles, because they failed to disperse our fleets, and to relieve Napoli and the other besieged fortresses. With the next courier I will write to you more particularly, having now got to the end of my paper.

Corfu, Jan. 31, 1823, C. S."

We publish the following extract, translated from a Spanish paper, as indicative of the feeling that prevades at least a portion of the Spanish nation, and perhaps, also, of the result which is to crown the philanthropic views of the allied sovereigns:

N. Y. American.

Translated from the Madrid Espectador of the 28th February, 1823.

When we find those servile wretches—those base slanderers of our country already predict the ruin of our sacred cause, and predom to destruction the glorious constitution we have cemented with our blood, we know not really whether we should give way to laughter or indignation. To hear them launch forth, one would almost take it for granted that the invaders are so many cannibals, who devour both horse and man, and that we Iberians are the meekest and most offensive of all the human race. They would actually make us believe that were a handful of these Cyclopes but to show themselves on the peaks of our Pyrenees, the very sight of them would of itself be sufficient to strike terror into the breasts of whole hosts of Spaniards, and would induce the heroic struck soldiers of Spain to seek for safety in their heels. They, moreover, would make us suppose that wisdom, science and valor are entirely on the side of the French, and that this wonderful nation has monopolized all the talents, heroism and bravery that we ever possessed. It is in vain that we recall to their Frenchified brains the glorious days of St. Quintin and Pavin, the campaign of 1808, or the battles of later years—with them all these noble feats pass for a dream, and are looked upon in the light of national bragaducias. According to these sage and high minded gentlemen, the French are as much superior to their neighbors as the brilliant sun is to the pale-faced moon; and so much our superiors, that if one of these *Sacre Dieu* were but to condescend to fog one of our miserable race, the Spaniard so favoured would be in duty bound, in all humility, to present the scourge to his executioner. What exalted conceptions, what sublime notions these vile partisans of the Inquisitions have of Spanish valour!

But in the mean time, while these stupid animals and superstitious fanatics proceed building castles in the air, and are consulting their Egyptian oracles, all true Spaniards will call to mind the noble blood that flows in their veins, and will hasten to defend that beloved country which will never bend to any foreign power whatsoever, and still less to that of France.

In the year 1808, the chief of the French nation took it into his head that we ought to be governed according to the Paris fashion.

"Your monarch is an old man," said he to us; "my visit to your country is to give you a young King. You must have a Napoleon such as the French have, you must have a constitution such as my people possess; and you must fight for my aggrandizement as the French have done—all this I will, because it is my imperial pleasure, and moreover, because I have one million of French bayonets at my nod."

Now comes Louis XVIII telling us, "I dont relish your mode of governing yourselves; you must be governed as we are—Your king must be at full liberty in the midst of one hundred thousand French bay-

onets, to give you such a constitution as he may judge most proper for you; such a one, for instance, as I was pleased to present to my subjects from the mouth of cannon. All this I will, because it is my sovereign pleasure, and moreover, because I have one hundred thousand or more soldiers at my wink."

How paternally careful—how wonderfully watchful both their French Majesties have been of the prosperity of Spain, and how provident in furnishing us with such kinds of government as were best fitted us to receive, and then to present!!! In 1808, our forlorn land had no Constitution, and Bonaparte undertook to give us one; and in 1823, when we have one, the French by St. Louis' command, are marching to take it away: and we verily believe, that if by some extraordinary casualty, the Grand Signior himself were to become king of the French, we should be obliged to embrace the Mahomedan faith, and to adopt the Mussulmen system of government, to please his Majesty of France!

However, as the answer we gave them in 1808, is not long since given, we shall reply in the same style in 1823.—The Generals commanding our armies are the same, the soldiers the same, the nation the same, the cause it defends the same, and we now answer you in the same terms we did then— "We will be dictated to by no nation on the face of the earth; and above all, never by the French."

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland continued.—The Dublin and Londonderry mail had recently been robbed and the guard shot.—Twelve persons charged with being concerned in this outrage were arrested.

The last Cork paper mentions the following depredateions. The house of E. Walsh, near Six Mile water, set on fire; and two horses and three cows burned. A house of Adam New man, Esq. of Drogheda, was set on fire and destroyed. A bath owned by Mr. Sherlock; and farm house of Mr. Sullivan, a house near Two-pot-house, and a stable of Garret Neagle, were also set on fire the same night and destroyed.

A notice signed by order of John Rock, was posted on the Chapel of Colaratta, threatening John Clifford with death on the 1st of May, and that his house should be burned.

The Westmeath Journal, describes a number of similar occurrences in that neighbourhood.

The last Limerick Chronicle states, that Riverstown House, near Croon the property of Samuel Benne Esq. was set fire to, and totally consumed on Monday night, by the insurgents.

Yesterday morning, a party of insurgents turned up some ground near this City.

John Cronin, charged on oath with the murder of Thomas Hoskins, E. q. has been committed to Limerick Jail.

Early in the morning of Friday last, several armed ruffians attacked and broke into the lodge belonging to Sandes, about three miles from Askeaton, where his son, Wm. Sandes, Esq. slept, and who had the day previous received some rents out of his father's property, in that county; three of the party rushed into the room, and being armed with a blunderbuss, pistol and bayonets, assaulted and compelled Mr. Sandes to delivered up, in bank notes and money, 110*l.* and a case of valuable pocket pistols, with which, after violent threats, they absconded.

On Sunday night, the house of Casterion, in the county of Cork, was attacked, the windows and doors demolished, and a large stack of hay consumed in the field.

On Monday night, a large field on the lands of Glanster, was turned up by the Whiteboys.

Yesterday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a party of ten Whiteboys, attacked two houses, in the neighbourhood of Ballytem, and destroyed all the furniture, cutting the feather beds, and scattering them about. At Ballylogford, a notice was posted on Sunday, threatening with fire and sword any person who presumed to purchase at a sale of goods distrained for rent.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris April 7.—The game that M. Villelee has been playing for some time back is of the most complicated and seemingly contradictory nature, for whilst he was employing all possible underhand means to retard the breaking out of the war, such as leaving an army without money, forage, and other necessities, he spared no sacrifices or efforts to excite revolts in various parts of Spain. Fifteen days ago he announced to his confidants the events that have taken place at Valencia—events important enough to require Valencia being declared in a state of siege. He seems to be well served by his agents, but the budget must pay for all. One of his friends was heard to say a few days back that there is scarcely a district in Spain in which he has not one or two of the clergy in pay. These persons are the more liable to corruption, since the abolition of the *dimes* or tithes has reduced them almost to mendicancy. M. Villelee was not a little alarmed by the attack made upon him a few days ago by MM. de La Bourdonnaye and Delatol. If La Bourdonnaye had possessed more energy and oratorical talent, he might have pushed the minister from his stool; at least he seemed to dread this, for though there were but about twenty days of the session to run, (it closes the 25th,) he made La Bourdonnaye and Delatol offers of either places or money to neutralize their dreaded opposition.

On Friday, Pozzo di Borgo received a despatch from the emperor Alexander, and immediately after called on M Chateaubriand, to whom he spoke in rather peremptory terms, and required to know positively when the first cannon should be fired in Spain. After an hour's deliberation, the answer was, that hostilities should commence on the 15th April. "Well in that case," replied Pozzo di Borgo, "you will oblige me by inserting in your Journal des Debats, that they will take place on the 7th; a mistake of eight days in a non-official journal can be of little consequence. This was acceded to and performed accordingly. It is confidently reported that Alexander is deeply touched in the brain. The only book he reads at present is the *Apocalypse*, in which he thinks he has discovered that he is destined to be the conqueror of Spain and the destroyer of the hydra of liberalism in Europe; after which a *millemium* is to commence, during which his family is to reign undisturbed in all the plenitude of despotism for a thousand years; and he talks confidently of living to the age of a hundred himself. It appears almost ridiculous to write down seriously such ab-

surditities; but he assured that they come from Pozzo di Borgo's hotel, who is so convinced of the crack in his master's brain, that he would willingly quit the Russian service for any thing approaching to an equivalent in a more civilized and secure quarter of Europe. He is a French subject, being born in Corsica. It is said that the Russian troops will set out for the Rhine before a month.— Colmar is in the most extraordinary and alarming state; it is just like a besieged town, the inhabitants of which are known to be favorable to the besiegers. It is said that a very wide, extended conspiracy has been discovered here. Brest, too, excites no little fear and suspicion. Marshal Belluno is expected in town to-day; he met with a most unwelcome reception from the Duke d'Angouleme, who told him, "If you remain with the army, I shall instantly write to my uncle to say that I resign the command. I do not wish for any one to replace General Guillemot—him I will keep near me, or else I return to Paris." The Duke, though not a man of shining qualities, has yet good sense enough to be conscious of his own deficiencies, and to appreciate the talents of Guillemot. The Duke certainly excels all his countrymen in one quality, that of modesty. M. Lostende, the Aid of Gen. Guillemot, who has been brought to Paris in the custody of a gend'arme, is an ultra, whom Gen. Guillemot very prudently selected, as he said himself, to serve as a kind of *paravent* to his personal staff—he will be set at liberty in a few days. It is said that the fourth regiment has gone over to Colonel Fabvier, leaving behind but seven officers and seventeen soldiers.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 20.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Dublin evening mail of the 25th ult. brought by the Robert Burns, contains the London news of the 23d and Paris advices of the 21st.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, April 20, announces as follows:

The major general to the minister of war.

We found 31 pieces of cannon at Pancorbo, with bombs and shot.

The head quarters are at Victoria, where his royal highness the duke of Angouleme, was received with enthusiasm.

A bulletin was issued from Carlton palace, on the 23d ult. announcing that the king was visited the night previous with an attack of the gout, and unable to see company.

In the house of commons on the 22d, Mr Canning moved an address, which was carried, for additional papers respecting the foreign negotiations. Mr Warre asked whether the five allied powers agreed to a treaty at Verona, for assisting France in the attack on Spain. Mr C. had never heard of such an undertaking, and did not believe that any such instrument was signed at Verona.

Sir F Burdett brought forward a motion that it was incumbent on the house to enter into a full and strict examination of the conduct of the sheriff of Dublin at the trial of the men concerned in the attack on the marquis of Wellesley, in the Dublin theatre. After some discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of 34.

In the house of lords, on the 22d lord Holland moved for copies of all communications made to the government since September, 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against invading armies. He understood that a paper of this description was in existence.

The earl of Liverpool could not at the present moment, produce the document alluded to. The case stood with Portugal: If she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to interpose, but if it were with provocation, Great Britain was not bound to interfere. He wished the motion to be withdrawn, at least for a short time.

The minister being further interrogated as to the truth of the French government having supplied the insurgents of Spain with money, said that the British minister at Madrid had received information as amounting to a belief of the fact; but there was no actual proof.

The marquis of Lansdowne wished for further papers relative to the negotiations with respect to the slave trade. He was also anxious for information with regard to the Austrian loan.

The earl of Liverpool said, that as the negotiations respecting the slave trade had taken place at Verona, the documents would be produced. Negotiations for a composition with respect to the Austrian loan were still pending, and he had no doubt, but that speedily such an arrangement would be made as would prove satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Holland remarked that he had not seen the emperor of Austria gazetted, but it was well known that he had been declared a bankrupt, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The citizens of Bridgeton are requested to meet at Mr. Bowen's Hotel on TUESDAY evening next at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We are unable to present our readers this week with any thing of great importance from Europe. The details found in our columns will however be read with interest.—Every day we look to that quarter with increasing anxiety, as the cause of Spain and Portugal, as well as Greece, is dear to us, in common with all the lovers of liberty throughout the world. But we should not let our partiality for this cause mislead us, or induce us, when we have no reasonable calculation to help us out, to suppose that the cause of freedom throughout Europe is not in imminent danger. We are ready to rail against Great Britain for not joining in support of the Spanish cause, when their own is in so much danger. Will not the success of the tyrants of Europe equally operate against ourselves? It will, and in our opinion we should use every means, consistent with our neutral situation, to contribute to the success of Spain.

We cannot believe that the present aspect of Europe will long continue as it now does. A short very short period will bring it to a crisis and determine whether liberty or despotism will be triumphant. The cause of Spain is not more inauspicious than was that of the Greeks when they began their struggle against the Turks—and we cannot but look at the armies of France as marching into the heart of Spain to certain destruction. As yet we have had only French accounts of the invasion of Spain—their reception—and their successes. We know what dependence can be placed on them, and until we have them confirmed by the Spaniards themselves, shall not place any confidence in them whatever.

We are far from believing that the neutrality of England will long continue. They must soon see that all they hold dear, will be sacrificed by their forbearance—that they will be provoked to a war when they have no friends to aid them—when their commerce will be destroyed and when the aid which freemen could now give cannot be afforded. That the cause of Spain is in eminent danger there is every reason to apprehend. The hope is that France will not remain united—that her liberating armies will remember the days of their glory, and again enlist themselves under the banners of Freedom. Should they, however, remain united, and Russia pour her legions forth to second her cause, and the British preserve themselves in a strict neutrality, the Spanish cause may be despaired of. The English acknowledge themselves to be pledged to Portugal should that nation maintain its ground and not provoke a quarrel with the holy alliance. If Spain is conquered, will not Portugal be the next victim?—and if she is attacked what effectual resistance can Great Britain present to repel, or enable them to repel their enemies? The time shall then have ceased when she could do so—her impotence will only be manifested by an opposition—her enemies will sneer at her and subdue the nation she cannot save; and in addition to this the British dominions on the continent (Hanover) will be sacrificed.

But, we repeat it, we think it impossible that England will long remain inactive. She must engage in the contest—not perhaps so much on account of aiding Spain—tho' that will doubtless be made the pretext—as on her own behalf. She now remains passive, allowing herself to be scolded and driven as it were into it by the nation, that she may for once in the annals of her history, have to record, that she commenced a war with the consent of all her people.

To conquer Spain Napoleon sent 200,000 men, and his best generals. They were defeated and nearly all killed. The numbers lost in the general engagements in which the British took a part, were small in comparison to those destroyed by the Guerillas.—They were the greatest foes of the French, and were most dreaded by them. The Duke d'Angouleme will find no difficulty to march his army into that country. He will astonish the nations with his imaginary victories, until he has possession of Madrid itself. Madrid is not Paris. Always when the latter city was taken France was subdued—when the former is taken its captors are undone. It is only then that they will begin to pay for their victories—it is then they will find themselves in an enemy's country—they will find themselves in a *purgatory* from which their gold and their priests will not be able to extricate them—or perhaps it may be the Moscow of the French army, from which they may be compelled to retreat until the capital of their own nation cannot be a sanctuary for them if they should be so fortunate as to escape to it—and where

their legitimate king may meet the fate of his legitimate predecessor, and France itself be restored to liberty by the very efforts made to destroy it. The word "Napoleon" has not yet lost all its magic influence, and his remembrance may be able to accomplish what his person if alive could not effect.

The editors of the National Intelligencer seem to be ever ready to embrace any cause by which philanthropy, benevolence, or the interests of religion can be injuriously affected. Their zeal in opposing the cause of liberty when the affairs of Greece were discussed at a public meeting in the city of Washington in October last; their exertions to destroy the influence of the Rev. Mr. Frey, and render nugatory his benevolent efforts to promote the cause of Christianity among his countrymen; and their readiness on a late occasion to throw as much censure as possible on the conduct of the pastor and rulers of the brick Presbyterian church in the city of New York, for having expelled Mrs. Townsend from its communion and membership, are all strong evidences that there is something about them radically wrong—something which they permit, deformed as it is, occasionally to show itself, when they can seize on the most frivolous pretext to help them out, or to ward off the merited rebukes of every man of common sense in the nation.

We have said on a former occasion, and we reiterate it again, that private personal antipathies, church quarrels, and religious controversies, should be excluded from newspapers. When they find a place in the columns of public journals it is unfortunate for their readers, who have thus obtruded upon them only the froth and effervescence of heated disputants who are generally more eager to defend themselves, and pass censure upon their opponents, than to instruct the public on the merits of the subject about which they contend. It is also unfortunate for society, as they are disturbed with concerns which neither tend to improve, enlighten, nor instruct them; besides, in the midst of the rancorous spleen and interchange of obloquy which they so often throw upon each other, the public seldom can expect to be made acquainted with the unadulterated truth of the circumstances which so much agitate them; as few are willing to forego the indulgence of their feelings in their moments of excitement for the sake of a dispassionate and unvarnished statement, where they would, perhaps, be often compelled to pass an unfavorable judgment on some of their own conduct. We say few are willing to do this, yet for the honor of human nature, we believe that there are exceptions—that there are those who so far overcome that ungentlemanly and illiberal feeling—that contemptible spirit—that littleness of soul—that destitution of principle—that uncharitableness, unforgettingness and baseness of character, as magnanimously to discard from their hearts and their public effusions, every thing which would have a bearing on it, and be ready at all times to give evidence that their minds are composed, as it were, of the more precious metals—of those which shine the brighter the more they are used, until their lustre will completely obscure that by which it obtained its brightness.

But to return to the subject of Mrs. Townsend which we slightly introduced, we think, as far as relates to the conduct of the officers of the church from which she was ejected, we can, after an impartial perusal of the circumstances attending it, see nothing in the smallest degree improper—the opinions of our brethren of the National Intelligencer to the contrary notwithstanding. We believe it is a standing rule in all churches governed by proper discipline, for their officers to admit members, after examination, according to their own laws; and upon such members violating the laws by which the church is governed, to cause them to undergo, for the sake of public justice as in all other cases, a public trial. This is proper; any other method would be detrimental to both parties, to the peace of society, and to the interests of religion. When a public trial is expected, the traversing party prepares themselves for all contingencies; and if they are defeated, their consolation is, that they have made their best defence. If they desire to plead guilty to the charges brought them, a public record prevents, at a future period, any mistakes, misjudgments or calumny. By this means the remaining members are enabled to confide in their spiritual rulers; they are at once directed to the offender and offended to enable them to guard against the delusions to which the concealment of the one might lead, and that which the discipline of the other cannot recognize. This also braces up the faculties of the mind, and forces it to break off from the enchantments by which the artful and insinuating through the medium of friendship often allure it to error.

Nor can we see any reasonable objection that can be urged by the offending party to a public trial. Certainly modesty is no solid one. If, (as in the case of Mrs. Townsend,) a complete revolution had been wrought in her mind with respect to matters of faith, and she had introduced among her fellow members those opinions which she had em-

braced—had endeavored to shake their belief in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, and had not signified in the first instance, her change of mind and willingness to depart from the communion of the church before having done so, she could not certainly expect her pastor and the rulers of the church, to permit her to eat out contrary to their discipline, without compelling her to expiate her offence by a public expulsion, that all the members of the congregation might know that she was no longer of their society, and that the fundamental laws of the church were impartially administered. We do not here contend for the principles of any particular church; we have reference to every organized society and association. We will go so far as to say that such a rule should be observed among every separate combination of men, from the best to the vilest—that if, in a society of infidels, any of their members should believe in Christianity, they should be expelled, and that in every society—the rules of which are not subversive of the constitution and laws of our country—its restraining regulations should be adhered to, while its members acknowledge it, and that the peace of the whole may be preserved. It requires no deep knowledge of human nature to discover the cause of Mrs. Townsend's anxiety to be dismissed from the church privately; and the editors of the Intelligencer cannot by their partial and *ex parte* statements persuade us that injustice has been done, unless they will prove that Mrs. T. demanded a dismissal from the church before she publicly, and while a member of that church, avowed and distributed her new formed doctrines and opinions among its members. Her judges were themselves responsible and could not do otherwise, and if her new faith did not impair her sense of justice, and encourage her to depart from truth and honor, she must have felt it a duty she owed to society, and to the church of which she had been a member, to conform to those laws which, until her dismissal or excommunication, had still a binding influence upon her.

PORT ELIZABETH, 2d June, 1823.
MR. CLARKE,

I have just been informed, that on the 29th ult. an inquest was held by Samuel Peterson, Esq. on the beach between Morris river and West creek, on the body of a man exhibiting appearances of having been murdered. The following description will, perhaps, lead to a discovery of his name and the manner of his death.

He was about five feet two or three inches high, small hands and feet; the color of his hair could not be ascertained, owing to his having lain so long in the water; the shirt had been ruffled; it was tied round his feet, and appeared to have had weights attached to it for the purpose of sinking him. He had on two pair of pantaloons; one of fine black or dark blue, the other of a lighter color, fine, and made with welts at the seams; on his breast was a wound about four inches in diameter, which appeared to have been occasioned by shot; it was bandaged up with one of his stockings, the other was on his foot.

The above particulars I learned from Mr. D. Jones, the constable who attended the inquest.—Yours,
JAMES B. LANE.

The baron de Tuylle has been presented to, and acknowledged by the President of the United States as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Russia.

It would appear that from an accurate calculation made in England, the practice of boring for water is becoming general, which costs only one-third the expense for the same depth, and is as certainly successful.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have promoted, either directly or indirectly, the printing or distribution of the Bible into 140 languages. The last of which is a new translation in the modern Greek.

A chap at Bellows Falls, being a little groggy, fell into a ditch, and not being able to extricate himself, cried *fire!* lustily: the inhabitants came running with their buckets, and discovering that the fire was in the head of the noisy fellow, very deliberately poured a few dozen buckets of water on his pate, which completely cured him.

Major Long, who lately entertained the literary world with an account of his journey to the Council Bluffs, and a mineralogical and topographical history of the country up the Missouri, has again gone on an expedition to the west. He goes up the Mississippi to St. Peter's river, and up that to its source. He takes the same scientific gentlemen with him who accompanied him on his former tour.

Willard Hall, lately a representative in congress, has been appointed District Judge for the district of Delaware, in the place of John Fisher, deceased.

Gen. Vives has recently been appointed governor of Cuba. He has published an eloquent address to the inhabitants of that island, expressive of his good wishes towards them.

Obituary Register.

DIED,

In Fairfield township, on the — inst HOSKA HUSTED, in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Husted served in the artillery, during the war of the revolution, was in the battle of Trenton, &c. Through life he maintained the reputation of an honest, discreet man, and good citizen—he has left nine surviving children, also a considerable number of grand children.

On the evening of the 5d instant, in Greenwich, Mrs. LETITIA SHEPPARD, wife of Mr. Thomas R. Sheppard, merchant of that place.

On the 11th ult. at Mr. Reuben Clark's in Albany, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, a stranger, aged about 30 years.—Said he had relations in New Jersey.

At Scarsdale, Westchester co. N. Y. on Thursday morning week, in the 87th year of his age, JONATHAN G. TOMPKINS, esq. father of the Vice President of the United States.

On the 8th ult. in the state of Mississippi, in the 40th year of his age WILLIAM B. SHIELDS United States Judge for the Mississippi District.

Also in April Mrs. LEAKE wife of Walter Leake Governor of Mississippi, and lately a Senator in Congress.

At New Orleans on the 21st of April after an illness of six days, in the 47th year of his age Dr. WILLIAM FLOOD. Dr. Flood had practised medicine in that city 24 years with eminent success, and was the most popular, and perhaps the most skillful physician of the place. It is added, "probably no man ever died in New Orleans whose loss is so severely felt."

For Sale at a low price,

Twenty-seven numbers, of the Holy Bible, with notes and commentary explanatory and critical, by ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. with the right of subscription to the few numbers yet to be published. Enquire at this office. The remainder of the work it is said will soon be issued from the press.

Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and the public in general, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by William Morris as a watch maker's shop, where he intends manufacturing men's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, and also, and principally, Ladies fancy Shoes of the most fashionable kind and finest quality.—He will keep a large assortment of Ladies Shoes, &c. on hand, and all measured work will be done at the shortest notice.

Edmund Bacon.

June 7. 128 4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 15th day of July next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot, situate in the township of Maurice River, and vicinity of Port Elizabeth. The Lot contains half an acre, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Meglaughlin Jones, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fidler, Lorenzo Fidler and Samuel Fidler, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

May 9—June 7. 128

At the same time and place, A lot of Marsh, situate in the township of Downe, and near the bridge that leads across Oronoke creek said to contain twenty-five acres, more or less. One acre of Up-land near Newport, joins Ebenezer Westcott.

Seized as the property of Joseph Clark, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Nathan Stratton and Thomas Woodruff, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

May 9—June 7. 128

MERINO SHEEP.

100 Full blooded Merino Ewes form the best importations, for sale.

Enquire of JOHN SHEPPARD, Greenwich, 6 mo. 6th—7 128.

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

THOMAS SPRINGER,
SAMUEL PENN,
ANDREW HECKS, Colored.

June, 6—7 128 4t.

Adjournment.

The land of Clark Henderson, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the tenth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
May 13.

A Cargo of first quality 2 & 3 feet

SUFFOLK

CEDAR SHINGLES,

Just received and for sale by
Thos. & Charles Sheppard.
Greenwich, 5th mo. 51st. 127 6tq

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of June 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

The moiety or half part of a tract of Land, situate in the township of Downe, joins land of Thomas Akeley, Edward Baily and others, contains two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Daniel Vanaman, taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
April 21—May 31, 127

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Inferior court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of June next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A lot of Marsh, situate in the township of Downe, joins the fast landing on Nantucket creek and lands of Smith Bowen, contains one acre and twenty perches, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant, or sufficient to satisfy my demand against the said defendant.

Seized as the property of Benjamin Williams, taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
April 21—May 31. 127

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A house and lot of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands now or late of James Demont, jun. and others, containing one acre and a half acre, now occupied as a tavern.—Also, a tract of Wood land, same township, adjoining lands of John Ogden, John Robbins and others, containing

One hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Seized as the property of Charles Bateman, taken in execution at the suit of Jedediah Davis and John Ogden, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
April 29—May 31 127

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the high court of chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A tract of land, situate in the township of Millville, bounding on the Union tract and road leading from Corey's tavern to Mahgo, and lands of David C. Wood and others, containing

2855 ACRES,

more or less.

Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell, John More White and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G. Shipper, compt. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
April 29—May 31 127

By Virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, of the county of Cumberland, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Wednesday, the 2d day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of David Rudin, in Millville.

A Farm, situate in the township, of Millville, adjoining lands of Charles Garrison, Joel Davis and others, containing fifty acres of land more or less.

Seized as the property of John Gilliland, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Nordike, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
April 29—May 31 127

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, on

Tuesday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a tract or lot of Bush Land, situate in the county of Cumberland and township of Deerfield, adjoining land of Adam Rocap and others, said to contain two acres more or less, late the property of Jacob Rocap, deceased.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

Nancy Rocap,
Administratrix.
April 7—May 17, 125 4t.

Three feet Cedar Shingles,

AND

White Pine Boards,
Likewise a handsome assortment of Nova Scotia

GRINDSTONES,

For sale by
THO. & CHARLES SHEPPARD
Greenwich, May 2.—3 123 6tq.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WINTZEL, late of Upper Alloway's Creek, and formerly of the county of Cumberland, dec'd. on vendue or other accounts, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a justice for collection.—Also, those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present them properly attested for examination, to

William Maires, Adm'r.
May 24. 126 4t

Classical School.

The inhabitants of Bridgeton, are informed, that the subscriber intends opening a School for instruction in the

Latin and Greek Languages.

As this School will be confined to the Languages, he trusts he will be able to discharge its duties in such manner as to receive the approbation of all who commit their children to his charge.—He also assures his friends that his utmost exertions will be directed to the advancement of his pupils.—His abilities as a teacher are known to the public.

DAVID SHUTE, Preceptor.
May 24. 126 3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

New Monthly Magazine,
Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,
Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts,
By professor Silliman. Quarterly.

Christian Advocate,
Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Wesleyan Repository,
Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

North American Review.
Quarterly, price five dollars a year. This is a valuable and highly interesting work. We would earnestly recommend it.

The Principles of the Government UNITED STATES,
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

The following Books are received and For Sale at this office.

Dr. Green's Discourses in the college of Princeton, N. J. with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

Cobbett's Cottage economy.
Cobbett's sermons.
Henry Kirk White's remains.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.
Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel, \$1 75 to 1 50
Rye, do 75 to 87
Corn, do 60 to 70
Oats, do 35 to 40
Onions, do 45
Potatoes, do 40 to 50
Dry Apples do scarce, 1
do Peaches do pared 1 75 to 2 00
do do unpared 1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do 1 00
Flax seed do 87 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 60 to 4 50
Rye do. do. 2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound, 12 1/2
Lard, do 10
Hams, do 10
Pork, per hundred 5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound, 35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do 50
Candles, do 12 1/2
Tallow, do 10
Apple Jack, per gallon, 40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do 5 00
do green, do 2 50 to 2 75

