

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1819.

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

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.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

REFLECTIONS.

We do not find by the late arrivals any article peculiarly worthy of selection, and without going into details, it is sufficient to remark that there is in Europe every reason for the present advance of the season, to anticipate a plentiful crop. It is almost impossible in a case like the present, to avoid the reflections, what a wonderful disparity there is between the works of God and the works of man. While stock is rising and falling at every hour, while alternately joy and despondency occupy the human mind, in the contemplation of these vicissitudes, the great and harmonious order of Divine Providence moves silently on; unaffected by human hopes or by human fears, the bosom of the earth is presented to the fostering influences of the sun—verdure clothes the fields; the trees decorated in all the hues of the rainbow, resound with the songs of nature's musicians; life, hilarity, joy and transport abound every where; but in the habitations of men. Here we are compelled to witness the reverse of this brilliant spectacle; man formed in his Maker's image, seems in some measure an outlaw from the harmony of his works—he stands amidst green fields and smiling firmaments surrounded by beauty, by fragrance and by song, silent, sullen and dejected—the slave of ten thousand fears, real or imaginary, he beholds all the abundance of Divine Providence, and folds his hands in despair.

In the midst of such striking testimony, we do not need even the evidence of divine revelation, to prove that paradise is no longer the abode of man; a paradisiacal home around him now he is environed by beauty, and by fragrance, and his cheek is clouded with despair. Eden has no longer any charms for that being who was originally appointed its Lord. And from whence arises all this gloom and all this dependency? Has a merciful Creator denied to his representative on earth, that capacity of enjoying his bounties, that he has imparted with such munificence to plants and to birds? Has he spread such a table of dainties in the presence of man, and denied to him, and to him only, the powers of enjoyment? No—He only, of all the living works of Heaven, has been ungrateful—he has turned his back on the paradise of God—he has become a voluntary exile from Eden's bowers. He is now the victim of cares and anxieties, that beauty cannot soothe, song cannot alleviate, and fragrance steep in the dews of oblivion. Such is the testimony that nature holds independent of all revelation, that man is indeed in a fallen state—that he no longer inhabits the paradise of God. How often in this perverted state of mind, does he seem to indulge a fiendlike joy in disturbing the harmony of Divine Providence! How often is the field of battle watered with human blood, instead of Heaven's refreshing dews! We will suppose for a moment, that the same zeal, and industry, and courage, and science had been exerted for the preservation that there has been for the destruction of the human species—What advances would have been made to soothe the pains of sickness, and to have blunted the arrows of death? These however, are mere poetic visions—forms of ideal beauty that present themselves to the imagination, to sign their loveliness, to tantalize and to dash. Man since his departure from Eden, cannot bear these glimpses of paradise. He makes the earth that he inhabits, the counterpart of his own heart, the spectacle of fierce, bloody and inexorable passions, only to be gratified by pains unlimited, as the blessings of his Creator.

In fact, it may be remarked, that all the influence of manners, all the terrors of criminal justice, all the temporal and eternal rewards of virtue and punishments of sin, can but impose very feeble restraints on the wickedness of man; so deep is the principle of evil fixed in the human heart, so much has it corroded even our actions and motives. In short, if we view the depravity of our species, it leads to this conclusion, that man is placed by Deity in this external paradise, and that he has at the same time denied him the capacity of enjoyment, that he has departed to a swallow, and to a butterfly.

The Woods on Fire.—For several days the woods in Jersey, east of Philadelphia, about 20 miles, have been on fire. The accounts reports the flames as extending to the barrens ten miles by five. Dem. Press.

Health of Philadelphia.

From the N. York Evening Post, July 12. Board of Health, July 12, 1819.

His honor, the mayor, laid before the board, a letter from Dr. Dyckman, of the 10th of July, accompanied with a communication from the Board of Health of Philadelphia, of same date. Whereupon, it was resolved, that the same be published in the several papers of this city.

J. MORTON, Secretary Board of Health.

Philadelphia, July 10.

SIR—I arrived in this place yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M. in 18 hours from New York, and agreeable to instruction, immediately waited on Mr. Wharton, the Mayor, and presented your letter, stating, at the same time, that considerable alarm had been produced in our city in consequence of intelligence received by our board of health of the existence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, and that the object of my visit here was to procure official information on this subject. The mayor is not a member of the board of health, but he assured me that he did not think there was sufficient cause for our being alarmed at present, and that he would write to you by the first mail. He very politely offered to render me every assistance in his power, and accordingly accompanied me this morning to the health office, to meet the committee of the board of health, with whom I had an interview, and have obtained from them several very important and substantial facts, the following facts: Griffiths and On the 2d of July Drs. Griffiths and Parish, reported to the board of health, that three persons living in a tenement on Market street wharf, next to the ware, ill of a Malignant Fever, of which one soon died. On the 5th, another case occurred in the house adjoining, which also proved fatal. Four other cases are mentioned to have taken place either in the adjacent houses or the immediate vicinity, making in all eight, of which number five have actually died, and a sixth is despaired of. The board have made prompt exertions to prevent the extension or renewal of the disease by causing the sick to be immediately moved from the city, and their apartments to be cleansed and ventilated. No new cases have been reported since the 7th of the month, and the committee are not aware of a single instance of the disease now existing in the city. They have also assured me that none of the persons affected were sailors, but actually residents, and that they have not been able to trace the fever to any vessel or to any stranger. The place in which the cases occurred is said to have been in highly filthy and offensive state. I have received no positive opinions as to the specific nature of the fever; but that it is of a suspicious character is evident both from its fatality and the prompt measures taken by the board of health to have the sick immediately removed from the city, and the houses cleansed and aired. What will be the final result it is impossible to say. At present, however, there appears to be no public alarm, and the general health of the city is said to be very favorable.

The board of health will meet at three o'clock this afternoon, when I shall address a note to them, requesting to be favored with an official report on the probable origin, extent and character of the malignant fever, said to exist or to have recently existed in this city. I will only add that from all the facts which I have been able to obtain, you need not be under any immediate apprehension, as respects the security of New York against contagion from this place. I shall leave here tomorrow or on Monday morning at the farthest and hope on my arrival in New York, to be able to give you more full and satisfactory information. Your obedient and humble servant, JACOB DYCKMAN, Cadwallader D. Colden, mayor, &c. Health Office, Philadelphia, July 10, 1819.

SIR—In reply to the communication received from you this afternoon, on behalf of the board of health of New York, the following statement of the circumstances which have given rise to the report of the existence of yellow fever in this city, is made exactly as they come to the knowledge of this board: On the 2d of July a report was made to this board, by Doctors Griffiths and Parish, of three cases of malignant fever, in a house on the upper side of Market street wharf; the persons reported, were Clement Reeves and wife, (heads of the family) and their daughter, Susan. They were immediately removed into the country, where Mr. Reeves soon died; the wife and daughter are now convalescent. On the 5th of July, a young man was reported ill of a malignant fever, by two other physicians, doctors Knight and Uhler, who was employed in a store adjoining the house north of that occupied by the patients before mentioned. This young man died; those who were in attendance upon him, have been sent into the country, and the house was cleansed and whitewashed. On the 7th of July two cases of the same form of disease were reported by doctors Duffield and Hewson, in a house or store adjoining the same building in which the sick were first reported, but in a direction westward. These persons were

soon after removed out of the city, and one of them is since dead. All the sick mentioned were residents of the city, and the disease has not been traced to any vessel, or any stranger arriving from abroad in this place.

Since the last mentioned cases, viz. on the 7th of July, no report of a similar disease has been made to the board, nor have they any knowledge of a single case now within the city. The buildings, in which the before mentioned cases occurred, have been carefully cleansed, whitewashed, and ventilated.—The inhabitants throughout Philadelphia are generally healthy; and it is hoped that the prompt exertions which have been taken to remove the causes of the late alarm, and to counteract any renewal or the disease, will ensure to us the remainder of the season passed in the enjoyment of that state of general health, with which an over-ruling Providence has been pleased to bless our city for many years.

Signed by order of the Board, JOHN CLAXTON, President.

SAMUEL EMLEN, Jr. Sec'y.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

N. B. The weekly reports of deaths in this city and its liberties, made by the Board, may be implicitly relied on as accurate.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1819.

Dear sir—Since my arrival here, which was on Friday evening, I have been constantly engaged in endeavoring to obtain every information with regard to the existence of yellow fever in this city, and have been very politely assisted by your friend Dr. Griffiths. I have not time to give you a detailed account of the malignant fever said to have existed here; but have sent on a statement of facts to Mr. Colden.—Eight cases of the disease have occurred, five of which have proved fatal. The sick were all removed from the city immediately by the board of health, and the apartments have been cleansed and ventilated. I have had an interview with the health committee, who appeared disposed to give me a candid and liberal statement of all the information they possessed, and the board have made an official report to me, which I have forwarded to Mr. Colden. I do not see any immediate cause of alarm as respects any danger to New York from this city.

In haste, your sincere friend and humble servant, JACOB DYCKMAN.

Dr. David Hosack.

New York, July 10.

Rose Butler, the colored woman, convicted of arson, was executed yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at Potter's Field, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people. She was conveyed to the fatal spot in a carriage, attended by two female members of the Methodist Society, a Clergyman and a Physician; followed by other carriages filled with commiserating friends. Her ascent to the gallows was firm, but tremulous. Mr. Bell, the Sheriff, performed his duty in person, in his official full dress. His manner was firm and dignified. Just before she reached the gallows, the unfortunate Rose asked for a drink of water, which was handed to her. She has made no disclosure of accomplices, which, by her respite, was calculated. We hope she has repented, and went into eternity in a pardon asking mood. Her last words were, "I am satisfied as to the justness of my fate—it is all right."

Ever since her confinement her health had gradually declined, she having been reduced one fourth in weight. Her mind had been seriously exercised, and she was, at times extremely peevish. There is no foundation for the numerous reports of her outrageous conduct. She was about 20 years of age, was never married, and never had a child as has been reported. Some memorandums of her conversation during her confinement have been made, which, we understand, will be published. We are happy to learn, that the colored people of this city, being convinced of the enormity of the crime, are generally reconciled to the fate of Rose Butler, and it is hoped that no offense of a similar nature will ever again occur.—Gaz.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman, from Buenos Ayres, dated April 20, 1819.

The Frigate Macedonian arrived at Valparaiso on the 28th of January, and on the 14th of March sailed to Coquimbo. She intended not to sail for Lima till more of Lord Cochrane's operations might be known. Lord Cochrane, by the last advices, was before Callao, and it is supposed that he will attack, and succeed in destroying that part of its fortifications, and take the royal fleet.

On the 2d March, a duel was fought at Valparaiso, between Mr. Landon, and Mr. Abercrombie, of New York, midshipmen of the Macedonian, in which the latter was shot dead, having received two balls of his antagonist in the lungs.

In this city were shot about two weeks ago, Chevalier Robert, and Mon. Lagrais, two Frenchmen, convicted of a conspiracy against the government, in a plot with Carrera.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 17, 1819.

I have the satisfaction to send you a

file of the 'Corren del Orinoco,' in Spanish, from which you may extract much novel information relative Venezuela. In three of the numbers you will find the famous speech delivered at the installation of the second congress. It is worthy of perusal. I sincerely wish I had time to translate it. You will also find an article in number —, entitled North America, which is a well written invective against President Monroe, with respect to the conquest of Amelia Island. Its author is Mr. Herman Roscio, a member of the congress. He resided many years in the United States, and is a man of eminent talents, and a profound politician.

I have also the pleasure to transmit to you a file of our miserable inland gazettes. The actual state of political affairs and military movements, is as follows: The second congress has been recently installed at Augustura as you will see by the papers. The Patriot army, under the command of General Bolivar, is on the left bank of the river Apurito, and near the enemy. The vanguards of the two armies have recently had several skirmishes, in which the Patriots were successful. The independent Gen. Paez has under his command a well disciplined cavalry; we wait with impatience for favorable intelligence from that quarter. All the English forces, who have lately arrived from England to aid the Patriot cause, have concentrated at the island of Margaritta, in number 2000, under the command of Colonel English and Major Ursler, and were to have landed near Languirra, in order to make a descent upon the Carracas, which is left unprotected, by the absence of Morillo's army. This expedition has already sailed from Margaritta; and we are in daily expectation of receiving the glorious news of the fall of Carracas.

While on another quarter, the city of Cumana is besieged both by land and sea, by the military and naval forces by Gen. Bermudas and Admiral Brion. Cumana must fall. Barcelona is unprotected, and will therefore meet the same fate with Cumana. Quiria, Malhurin, Cumanaco, and the extensive plains of the interior, are in possession of the Patriots. Every thing has a very flattering appearance. The arms of freedom and independence must triumph. The New World must be free and independent from north to south. The news from New Grenada is also very flattering.

Privateer Arrow.—John L. Graham, Esq. 43, Chamber-street, New York, and Judah Runtz, 91, Water-street, have advertised; that on application to them; the widows and children of the late Officers and crew of the private armed brig Arrow, will receive information much to their interest.

ALBANY, July 2. Banks.—It may perhaps not be generally known to our readers, that all the incorporated banks in this state, are by law, required to pay an interest of ten per cent. to the holders of their bills or notes, if they, at any time, refuse to pay their amount, on demand, in current money of the United States; and that a summary mode of proceeding against them is also authorized and provided for by law. That the public may be in possession of these facts, we copy from the law relative to banks, the following section on this subject, and insert it in our paper for more general information. And be it further enacted, That in case any incorporated bank shall refuse to pay any of its bills or notes, hereafter to be issued, in lawful money of the United States, on demand, the holder of such bills or notes shall be entitled to recover the amount thereof, in an action on the case, for money lent, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time of such refusal, with costs. Gaz.

New York, July 5. Marine Hospital.—On Saturday the new Marine Hospital at Staten Island, was opened for the reception of patients. On this occasion a number of citizens were present, and a very appropriate address was delivered by Doctor Dewitt, resident physician. The ceremony concluded by prayer, after which, the visitors partook of an elegant collation, as also the persons employed in the building.

This hospital has a very pleasant and airy situation, the rooms are arranged judiciously, so as to separate patients laboring under different diseases; it is solid and durable, and is probably the cheapest building of the kind in America—and what is more creditable to the health commissioners, it has been completed out of the fund obtained, from passengers and other sources, and has cost nothing to the state. Its appearance is a great ornament to Staten Island, which now is becoming a general, as it always has been, a most healthy resort. An excellent hotel and a superior steam-boat, continues to attract crowds of visitors, who feel the good effects of a change of air and an excursion on the water.—Columbian.

From the Easton Gazette. A fair offer, or a Cure for Hard Times. Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce them to note. As fast as you collect pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect reduce your notes every year and get the best security you can. Go to your business diligently and be industrious—lose no time—waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend church, and meeting regularly every Sunday, and do to all men as you would they should do unto you? If you are too needy in your own circumstances; to give to the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course of life diligently and sincerely for several years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts. FRANKLIN.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent. THOSE who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to us either on Bonds, Notes or Book account, to make immediate payment to either of us: Alexander Bowie, John Shannon. Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819—4f

TAKE NOTICE

The partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent. THOSE who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to us either on Bonds, Notes or Book account, to make immediate payment to either of us: Alexander Bowie, John Shannon. Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819—4f

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, N. J. July 1st, 1819.

- A.—Mr. Agley, Ezekiel Abrams. B.—Enoch Boon, 2. Samuel F. Brown, Mr. E. Bunnell, Cyrus Butler, Henry Bitter, Wm. Brooks, John Bedwell, Jas. Bamford, Henry Brewster, Mark Bowen, Aaron Broad, Amelia Boon, Sarah Bacon, Tenby Bradford, Martin Brookfield, Harriet Blanchard. C.—Charity Coles, John Conier, James Candler, Henry Charles, John Creamer, Joseph Cook, Alfred Copeland. D.—David Dare, Philip Dare, Azariah D. Davis, Abel Davis. E.—Elizabeth Elwell, Israel Ewing, Timothy Elmer, 2. F.—Hannah Fithian. G.—Pierce Gould. H.—William Hand, 2. Jedidiah Hall, 3. John H. Harris, James Harker, Samuel Hann, John Van Horne, Isaac Hanthorn, Sarah High, Eliza H. Heacock. I.—Peter Johnson, Daniel Johnson, Azariah Jarman. L.—Wm. Lanning, Hannah Lanning, Hester Lanning. M.—Elam V. Mayhew, Morris Mundy, Isaac Moore, Catherine B. Moore, Fanny D. Marsh, Margaret Miller, James McGilliard. N.—William Newkirk, Abraham Newkirk. O.—James Ogden, John F. Ogden. P.—Thomas Pitts, Josiah Parvin. R.—John F. Randolph, Jacob F. Randolph, Zachues Ray, 2. Phebe Reed, Anna Reeves, Ruth Reeves. S.—John Shannon, Abraham Sayre, Daniel Souder, Ichabod Simpkins, Jacob Sickler, Josiah Sheppard, John Sayre, Moses H. Staples, Abraham Stull, Samuel Smalley, Charles Stratton, Aley Smith. T.—Aaron Tucker, Stephen Thacker, Keen & Tagart, Wm. Thomas, William Tindal. V.—David Veal. W.—William Wainwright, 4. John Wainwright, William Westcott, Henry Wilson, Charles White, Amos Woodruff, William Wilson, Yarnley Wells, Hannah Wood, Phebe Whiting, Mary Ware, Ann L. Wilson. CURTIS' OGDEN, P. M. Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819—4f

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Millville, June 30th, 1819.

- A.—William Armstrong. B.—Thomas Banks, 2. C.—Andrew Corson, John Claypoole, John Cain. D.—Isiah Dunlap, 3. Matthew Dunkin. E.—Nathaniel Foster, James Ferrill. G.—John Grin, 4. H.—Joseph L. Hollinshead, Doc. Henry Johnston, John Hanna, Jacob Hunter, Richard Harkins. I.—Dayton Ireland, William Jones. L.—Nathan Leake, Andrew Layton. M.—George Matthews, Richard Miller. P.—Elijah Poreh, Thomas Parsons, 2. Uziel Prickett. R.—Daniel Richman, Josiah Ray. S.—Abraham Stull, Robert Shannon, Jos. Stewart. V.—Henry Veal, John Veneman. W.—James Woodworth. Y.—John Young. DAVID G. PARRIS, P. M. Millville, N. J. July 12th, 1819—3f

WAS FOUND

ON the river Delaware, a few weeks since, a BATTEAUX, about seventeen feet long, with a sliding keel and four row locks, plated with iron. The owner can have her again by applying to Moses Mulford. Bridgeton, July 12th, 1819—3f

NOTICE

THE Partnerships of ELMER & BATEMAN, of ELMER and BATEMAN and JOHN JEFFERS, and of BATEMAN and JEFFERS, are severally dissolved. The books of each of the above firms are in the hands of the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive monies due and settle the accounts. The business at the Factory will be continued without interruption. Ephraim Bateman. July 15, 1819—3f

SHINGLES

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles. STRATTON & BUCK February 2d, 1819.

From the Boston Palladium, July 9.  
Late from Gibraltar.

Capt. Covill, of the brig Adamant, who arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 31 of June, and informs that Spain had ratified the Treaty with the United States, ceding the Floridas, and providing for certain American claims—and presumes that the Hornet had sailed from Cadiz for New-York with the ratification.

Capt. C. also informs, that about the 25th of May, a Patriot privateer being in chase of a Spanish vessel, ran off the rocks two or three miles to the westward of Tarifa, and bilged. The crew attempted to escape in their boats, but were pursued by Spanish launches, and all made prisoners, except the commander, who rather than be taken, threw himself overboard and was drowned. He had much specie in his possession, and there was said to be a large sum on board the privateer.

A merchant at Malaga, in a letter to his correspondent in this town, May 8, writes, "Our markets do by no means give encouragement to the importation of American produce. But prospects, thus far, for the ensuing vintage, are good and fruit will be better and cheaper than last year."

A letter from Malaga, May 14, says, "our market is very dull, without any prospect of its growing better at present. It is overstocked with Sicily wheat, which is selling at great sacrifices.—There is not the least demand for any article whatever of foreign produce."

A letter from Spain, dated May 15, says, "The expedition, consisting of 50,000 troops, is expected to sail from Cadiz in the course of a month.—Its object is to make a final attempt for the reduction of the rebellion by striking a blow upon every one of the revolted provinces at once, and thus endeavor to terminate the contest. The command is to be given to Marquis d'Yrujo.—Anxiety is seen in the countenance of every Spaniard, who wishes for the end of the civil war, while he secretly breathes a prayer for the success of the Patriots."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, July 13.  
FROM LIMA.

The brig Boxer, Skiddy, one of the vessels ordered off from Lima by Lord Cochrane, arrived here yesterday, last, from Valdivia, in a short passage of 70 days. Capt Skiddy has furnished the following from his journal.

"Jan. 16th, arrived at Lima, the Spanish squadron of two frigates of 36 guns each; 3 sloops of war, 2 brigs, and about twenty gun boats, which were moored in line for the protection of the harbor, the patriot squadron under the command of Lord Cochrane being daily expected.

"Feb. 20.—The Br. frigate Andromache sailed with a convoy of merchant vessels for Valparaiso; also the Br. sloop of war Blossom, bound to Rio Jaeneria, with treasure.

"Feb. 26.—Thick foggy weather; at 3 P. M. saw two frigates standing in for the harbour under the U. States colors, also one 64, and a sloop of war. The forts commenced firing, which was returned, and the action became general, all foreign merchant vessels having been previously ordered outside of the line of battle, which placed them between two fires; they however made sail, and were soon out of reach of the guns, without receiving much damage. At 8 the firing on both sides ceased; Lord Cochrane anchored about four miles from the forts. The loss sustained by the Spaniards was 5 killed, and several wounded; the loss of the patriots could not be ascertained. The captain of the Lautary, 44, and several other officers were severely wounded. The Patriot squadron have captured a schooner from Callimoro, about 5 miles from the harbour, manned her and sent her on a cruise to leeward.

"March 25.—At day light the Spanish gun boats made an attack on the Patriot squadron; the action continued about two and a half hours, but no material injury on either side.

"April 19.—The Boxer arrived at Valdivia, where the remainder of the Spanish army, under the command of Sanchez, amounting to 800 men, had just encamped after marching from Concepcion.

"April 30.—The armed schooner formerly the Shelby, of N. York, arrived from Lima with despatches, and money for the troops. The capt. states that Lord Cochrane had landed 500 men at Pancho, a small village to the leeward of Lima.—The vice-king, had despatched troops to assist the inhabitants. The army at Lima are well disciplined, clothed and armed, and amount to about 8000."

Capt. Skiddy has also favored us with Lima Gazettes to the 23d March.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received at New York, from a gentleman of that city, under date of April 20, gives us the following views of the state of Buenos Ayres, the delineation of which, it is feared, is but too true. This is nearly the latest account we have from that quarter; and the name of the writer being mentioned, it is presumed may be entirely relied on, as far as facts are concerned.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gilbert H. Rogers, of New-York, dated  
BUENOS AYRES, April 20, 1819.

"It might naturally be concluded, that a people living in so fine a climate, and enjoying so many advantages, required nothing but their independence, to make them completely happy. I fear, however, that the time is far distant when they will acquire this great and invaluable blessing. There is as yet no regular code of laws; all disputes are settled by an Alcali (or judge.) Owing partly to this, but much to the propensities of the natives; the most atrocious crimes are daily committed.—

Assassination is so frequent that it is scarcely taken notice of. Two or three persons are often found lying dead in the market place, where it is common to bring them to be recognized by their friends.—The lower class of people are the most abject set of wretches in the creation: there is no crime that they are not base enough to commit; and, although they possess so fine a soil, they are too lazy to cultivate it.

"I shall say but little concerning their politics, as nothing of any importance has lately occurred. There are three distinct parties, which occasion frequent and sudden changes in their administration. It is reported that General Artigas has made peace with the government, which, if true, will almost ensure the independence of the provinces of La Plata and Peru. This man was once a general in the service of Buenos Ayres, and afterwards at the head of three administrations. Having refused to assist him in a war against the Portuguese, he withdrew with his army into the interior, where, without money or revenue of any description, he maintained a successful war against them, subsisting his troops principally on the wild cattle and horses with which his country abounds, while the skins of the sheep served them for clothing. He has 20,000 cavalry of this description.

"A few days ago two Frenchmen were shot in the Circus. It appears they were generals under Bonaparte, and came here for the purpose of affecting a counter revolution. They were detected in an attempt to poison some of the chief officers. This desperate plot was discovered in time to save, perhaps, much human slaughter. They met death like noble Frenchmen; they were cheerful to the last, and, after seating themselves on a bench, firmly received in their breasts the quick messenger of death."

### Criminal Calendar.

TUAM, (Ireland) April 20.

A short time ago, a man who resides near Portumna, in the upper part of this county, experienced the awful visitation of Providence in the following manner: It seems that a poor widow woman and himself were in partnership for a profitable tract of land, the annual rent of which amounted to about 60*l.* of which sum each paid 30*l.* Previous to this unfortunate man's going to pay his March rent, he called on his partner, to know if she was ready to accompany him, and take up their receipts, according to custom. The poor woman said she was not then prepared, having only 20*l.* at the time; but if he took it to the landlord, he might give her time for another week! He accordingly took the money, and went off; but judge to the astonishment of the poor woman, when about 12 days after, the landlord came to demand his rent. She instantly related to him the circumstance, at the conclusion of which the man was sent for: On his being questioned by the landlord on the subject, he totally denied it, and seemed to have no knowledge of the affair. At length the poor widow, in a seeming half distracted rage, exclaimed in a loud voice—"My God! My God! will you allow such conduct to go unpunished—you, who was our only witness?" To which the hardened wretch replied, "If you call your God as a witness, he must be blind at that time, for indeed there was no such thing." Scarcely had these last words escaped his lips, when he fell senseless on the floor, in which dreadful situation he still continues, and with but very little hopes of recovery! A short time previous to his being removed to his own house, the Parish Priest and Doctor arrived, but neither of them could afford him the least relief. At the request of the poor widow they examined his person, at which to the utter horror and astonishment of all present, even his afflicted wife, who was in the house at the time, they found the money and in the very same way as she handed it to him!

In this instance of divine wrath, we see a poor fellow mortal struck down to the floor, with a lie on his tongue! A solemn warning is this, to all who are base enough to defraud the widow of her "milk," for the purpose of enriching themselves; and recalls to our minds the fate of "Ananias" who was struck dead for lying against the Holy Ghost. It is the just judgment of an offended God, and will lead one to exclaim—"O! the depths of the riches, of the knowledge of God, how unsearchable are His ways and His judgments past finding out."

### PERPETUAL MOTION.—AGAIN.

Charles Redheffer, has called public attention "once more to his discovery in mechanics of a power generating another within itself, without any exterior aid."—It will be recollected, that the discovery of "perpetual motion" was claimed by Mr. Redheffer several years since, but that on a critical examination of the machine, when in operation, by several scientific gentlemen, it was pronounced chieciptive. Mr. R. complains of prejudice and injustice—asserts that "the whole amount of the exceptions taken to the machine and its power, was, that those who expected it did not understand it—that they did not believe it, though they saw it." &c.

Bath. Pat.

Black Emigration.—Under this head, a paper printed at Maysville, Ky. states, that a few weeks ago, about 270 free blacks, lately the property of Mr. Gess, landed at Ripley, in Ohio, and proceeded to the centre of Brown county, where they are to be located on land provided for them agreeable to the will of their late master. It is said they are ignorant and depraved, and that their arrival has produced much agitation and regret among the inhabitants of that county.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 19, 1819.

None Poetica, or the Transient Murmurs of a Solitary Lyre, will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days.—persons holding subscription papers, are requested to return them to this office without delay.

Deaths.—The city inspector of New-York, reports the death of 40 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 10th inst.—In Baltimore the number is stated to be 42, during the week ending on Monday, the 12th inst.

President's Tour.—The following extract of a letter, while it gives the latest intelligence of the President, shows the state of feeling towards him in that section of the country:

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) June 23.

"The President and his suite arrived here this evening, in good health. The advanced period of the season has prevented him from extending his route to St. Louis; He passed from Nashville, through the southern part of Kentucky, to Corydon, the seat of government of Indiana, and thence to this place. He will probably remain, two days. We are preparing to give him every demonstration, not only of respect, but of attachment, which is due to a most popular man and distinguished Chief Magistrate.

"I do not think he can reach Washington before the 20th of July. Gen. Jackson and his military family have accompanied him."

"The Book."—There has been a great deal of buzzing about a certain book, said to have been found last week in the office of the Bank of the United States, in Baltimore. The "vulgar eye hath not yet seen it, and little is known of its contents, except by half-whispered facts and strange insinuations. It appears to have been sufficiently important to have caused an instant mission to the mother at Philadelphia. The book is said to contain memorandums of some extra proceedings until now unsuspected, and which will affect the funds of the bank to an enormous amount.

"We have fallen on evil times."—*Niles' Reg.*

Emigration to the Canadas.—Five thousand nine hundred and forty-seven emigrants had arrived at Quebec, from the month of May to the 5th of July.

The Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of any master of a vessel who shall land any sick person in the city of New York.

At a meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Tuesday, July 13, 1819, a letter was received from Dr. Philip Syng Physick, lately elected Professor of Anatomy, resigning his Professorship of Surgery; whereupon, it was ordered, that the board will, on Tuesday, the 2d day of August next, receive nominations for a Professor of Surgery in this University. Extract from the minutes.  
EDWARD FOX, Sec'y.

Saving Bank.—The saving Bank in the city of New York, received in deposit on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. nearly 6,000 dollars, from 142 individuals, and on the 12th inst. about 4,000 dollars.

Lightning.—On Friday, the 9th inst. between 11 and 12 A. M. the house of Mr. Jacob Barrell, Jamaica, (L. I.) was struck with lightning. The stream, on touching the roof, separated into three parts, one descended the back part of the roof, another ran down the front, tearing the shingles from the gable rafters, and the last fell partly into the room, where interposition of Providence, no person was injured.—*N. Adv.*

\*—  
COUNT-HOLLY, July 12.

For about two weeks past a most tremendous fire has been raging in the Pines, from fifteen to twenty miles southward of this place. We have not been particularly informed as to the extent of the damage done, but we understand that Hampton lower Forge and a Barn, have been consumed—that great quantities of Cedar Timber have been burnt—that wood and rails to a very considerable amount have been destroyed, and that large quantities of grass in the meadows and some fields of rye, have been burnt. We are further informed, that a man by the name of Mline, who was assisting to prevent the progress of the flames, was surrounded by the fire and so burnt that he died in a few hours.

It is impossible to predict what will be the consequence of the fire, for it still continues extremely dry, and vegetation is on the verge of death. We had a light shower of rain on Sunday evening last, but the blazing hot sun which succeeded it, seemed, in a great measure, to destroy the good effects it promised.

We have heard, says the National Intelligencer of Saturday, as our readers will have seen, of the arrival of Judge Prevost, an agent of the United States, at Valparaiso, on his return from the mouth of Columbia river. It is said that our government has received from him a highly interesting report of that part of his mission. We do not know whether it is intended to be published; but, if it were, we are persuaded it would be very generally acceptable. We want such a document to

make us acquainted with that most important though remote scion of the republic. We even hope that Mr. Prevost will bring with him materials to furnish a volume on the subject, instead of a letter of a few pages, and that he will not withhold from our countrymen the fruits of his enquiries at observations. It will not be in the power, if it were the wish of the Atlantic state, to prevent the growth of a powerful commercial state at the mouth and on the banks of the Columbia. All the information respecting the country which he can obtain, is therefore desirable.

From the Elizabeth-Town Gazette.

### CELEBRATION.

The 43d anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town yesterday, by the citizens of the town and its vicinity, and also by the Cincinnati of the state, with suitable demonstrations of joy. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. At about 11 o'clock a procession was formed in front of Capt. Rivers's, and moved to the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were performed, as follows:—

1. Singing—the 100th Psalm: tune, Denmark.
2. Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. McDowell.
3. Singing—an Anthem, by Handel.
4. Reading the Declaration of Independence by George C. Barber, Esq.
5. Oration, by Oliver S. Halsted, Esq.
6. Singing—an Ode composed for the occasion: tune, Miriam's Song.

The appearance of the military was fine, and the concourse of people great. The exercises throughout were admirably performed. The oration, by Mr. Halsted, was excellent, and we venture to say, that however high the expectations of that gentleman's friends might have been raised as to the anticipated performance, they were fully realized. The singing was performed in a manner that reflected high honor on the choir.

After the exercises at the Church were closed, the procession returned to Capt. Rivers's where the Cincinnati partook of a dinner provided for them. The Rifle Corps and Governor's Guards dined at Mr. Dow's and the citizens at Mr. Clark's.

The following Toasts were drunk:—

BY THE CINCINNATI.

1. The Day—May it always be hailed with joy as the birth-day of our Independence.
2. The President of the United States—May his wise administration brighten the chain of the Union.
3. The memory of Washington—While American Freedom continues to exist, he has a living monument, more durable, far, than marble or brass.
4. The memory of the deceased Brethren of our Society—Each returning anniversary revives the mournful yet pleasing remembrance of their departed worth.
5. The American Eagle, the commencement of whose flight we this day commemorate.—With the arrows of War in one talon, and the olive-branch of Peace in the other, may he continue to soar with steady and majestic wing towards the sun of prosperity and glory.
6. The advocates of genuine and rational Liberty—To all such we offer our example for their encouragement, and our prayers for their success.
7. The advancement of Agriculture—Let us open the bosom of the soil and receive with gladness the rich treasures which it offers to the hand of the industrious.
8. Public Instruction—The strongest security of our liberties.
9. The State of New Jersey—Her sons have been renowned in battle and distinguished in the councils of the nation.
10. The American People—May they be as firm in resisting domestic usurpation as foreign invasion.
11. The Navy and Army of the United States.—They will obtain fresh laurels when again called to combat with the enemies of their country.
12. Industry and Economy—The real and never-failing sources of independence and comfort.
13. The Wives and Daughters of our country—Their smiles the sure reward of the virtuous.

BY THE CITIZENS.

1. The Day—May the people of America ever breathe the spirit of the worthies whose wisdom and firmness have rendered this anniversary memorable.
2. The Memory of Washington—"What a piece of work was this man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties in form and moving! how express and admirable! in action how like an angel!"
3. The Constitution—The palladium of our rights! the safe-guard of our liberties! the bond of our union! we will maintain it.
4. The President of the United States—He who so ably imitates the example of our first President, merits and will receive the approbation, the respect and support of every good citizen. 3 cheers.
5. The Governor of New Jersey—Amiable in manners, firm in principle, distinguished for ability—we love, esteem, and revere in him, our friend, our neighbor, and our chief magistrate. 3 cheers.
6. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
7. The Judiciary—Who that hears the decisions of our Courts, but rejoices at the independence of our Judges.
8. The Army—May our Generals never forget, that the military should always be subject to the civil authority.
9. The Navy—the jealousy of its foreign enemies, and the approbation of its former opponents have proved its worth. 3 cheers.
10. Our former Presidents—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.
11. The State of New Jersey.
12. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—Children of one family, they need no other support than the fostering care of their parents, prudence and industry.
13. The Patriots of South America—May they prove themselves worthy of, and enjoy the blessings of civil liberty.
14. Our Colleges and Schools—The nurseries of science and virtue.
15. The memory of Hamilton.
16. The Union of the States—May it last till time shall be no more.
17. The Cincinnati Society. 3 cheers.
18. The memory of Gen. Pike.
19. The Militia of New Jersey.
20. Civil, Religious and Political Liberty.
21. Our fair Country Women—They double the joys, divide the cares, and smooth the rugged path of life. 3 cheers.

VOYAGEURS.

By Col. Brittin—The Orator of the Day. 3 cheers.  
By Major Kean, officer of the day—The Father of the Senate, the honourable and venerable Rufus King.  
By Capt. Dod—The officer of the day.  
By C. S. Winans—The Clergy.  
A committee from the honourable the Cincinnati Society, consisting of the Hon. Judge Peabody and Gen. Gates, waited on the citizens and requested them to join in drinking the following toast:  
May America ever venerate the services and intrepidity of the militia, and patriotism of the citizens of our country in the revolutionary war, and particularly those of the county of Essex.

Hydrophobia.—It is stated in the Post of last evening, that "James Cann, carpenter, 108 Henry-street, who was in the early part of the present month, bitten by a dog, unquestionably mad, and who showed unequivocal symptoms that hydrophobia had actually begun, is now, by taking increased doses of a strong decoction of the Scull Cap, so far recovered that all those symptoms have disappeared, and he is considered out of danger."

Norfolk, July 2.

Twenty of the crew of the armed brig Irresistible, who were apprehended and committed to jail in this Borough, upon information establishing the charge of piracy against them, took their departure yesterday in the steam boat for Richmond, well manacled and guarded, to appear before a special session of the Circuit Court of the U. States, to take their trial.

Directions for the use of the Scull Cap, in case of Hydrophobia.

Make a decoction of the plant, and drink a half pint three times a day, for two days; then miss a day, and take a dose of flour of sulphur, sufficient to produce an evacuation of the bowels; then renew the tea as before, for two days; the third day again take the sulphur. The wound must be kept constantly covered with a small quantity of the plant, bruised.—This process is to be continued three weeks, abstaining in the mean time from rich food and all spirituous liquors.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

From the National Intelligencer, July 13.

We have various reports, by arrivals from Gibraltar, &c. at divers ports, respecting the ratification by Spain of the treaty for the cession of the Floridas. One story is, that on the 28th of May the treaty was not ratified; which is quite likely, as Mr. Forsyth, the bearer of it, had scarcely been in Madrid long enough for the king to have read it over after its reception. Another report is, that it not only was not, but would not be ratified. This matter we take to be beyond the precedence of either captain or supercargo; and therefore we shall believe it when we see it, and put our faith in no one's second sight. The third report, that at a given day the treaty was ratified, we apprehend is less to be believed than either of the others; as by a comparison of dates, it appears doubtful whether our Minister had then reached Madrid.

In good time, we shall have information which may be relied on, and it shall be given to our readers. We have very little doubt of being able within ten or fifteen days, to announce the ratification of the treaty by the government of Spain.

We have a report, in the Louisiana Herald of the 5th ult. said to be derived from a gentleman just returned from the province of Texas, that Gen. Mina, the patriot chieftain, is yet in the land of the living; nay, more, that he is, or was not long ago, in the vicinity of the town of Monte ray, (or Montelrey) at the head of an army of three thousand men, well armed and supplied, and had been successful in several engagements with the Spaniards. The story is told with as much particularity as if it were true. But, after the concurrent accounts and solemn attestations of his execution which we have had, we cannot however disposed to do so, yield our belief to the report of his resurrection, after an interval of about two years. We should as soon expect to witness the return of the gallant Macaulay from "that barren whence no traveller returns," as of Gen. Mina. Their deaths were alike too well attested, to admit of a reasonable doubt.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 12.  
DRAWN BATTLE.

A few hours before the schr. Mary cap. Driver, left St. Thomas, the following statement, in manuscript, was handed to Mr. Leigh, a passenger on board, with a request that he would have it published on his arrival in the United States:—"Argued at the Five-Islands, the patriot sch. La Constantia, capt. Henry P. Fleischman, after a cruise of three months and half. In the commencement of the cruise a mutiny took place, in which two of the ringleaders were shot, one wounded and several severely punished. On the 23d of May, the Constantia fell in with a Spanish ship of 22 guns, in the Old Straits, and after an action of one hour and 30 minutes made a drawn battle; very much cut up in spars and rigging, and one man wounded. On the 30th, fell in with a Spanish 2 top sail schr. supposed to be a guineamar, but when alongside found her to be a cruise of 14 long brass guns. In the action which took place with her, the Constantia's gun unfortunately got dismounted, which gave the Spaniard the advantage, & after a dreadful conflict of nearly two hours, capt. was obliged to haul off and repair damages. The Constantia lost her 2d lieut. Charles Mackey, killed; lieut. Leopold was wounded with a grape shot; hal man killed and seven badly wounded. The Constantia was literally cut to pieces, having 500 cannon and grape shot hull, rigging and sails.

Valuable Request.—The London Morning Herald of the 25th May mentions, that "the late William Adams, who died in the East India October last, has left property amounting nearly half a million of money to a cousin, whose name is Nater, who having proved unsuccess in business in England some time ago, for U. State



