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PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the 30th number of a writer in the Commercial Advertiser, under the signature of The Amphigast:

Thus they are introduced: "I am now writing in the still and beautiful repose of a summer's night. The moon is riding in and a solemn majesty upon her undisturbed course; calm, pale and saintlike, she moves upon the dark blue sky; like the christian, mourning with the semblance of mortality, but directing to a better world his fleeting footsteps. A few wild notes of a long neglected lute may harmonize with the tranquil and soothing scene; I insert them for your amusement."

THE SUMMER MIDNIGHT.

The breeze of night has sunk to rest, Upon the river's tranquil breast; And every bird has sought her nest, Where silent is her minstrelsy; The queen of heaven is sailing high, A pale bark on the azure sky, Where not a breath is heard to sigh— So deep the soft tranquility.

Forgotten now the heat of day That on the burning waters lay, The noon of night her mantle gray Spreads from the sun's high blazonry; But glittering in that gentle night There gleams a line of silvery light, As tremulous on the shores of white It hovers sweet and playfully.

At peace the distant shallop rides; Not as when dashing o'er her sides The roaring bay's unruly tides Where beating round her gloriously; But every sail is furled and still, Silent the seaman's whistle still, While dreamy slumbers seem to thrill With parted hours of ecstasy.

Stars of the many spangled heaven! Faintly this night your beams are given, Tho' proudly where your boats are driven Ye rear your dazzling galaxy; Since far and wide a soft blue Is spread across the plains of blue, Where in bright chorus ever true Forever swells your harmony.

Oh for some sadly dying note Upon this silent hour to float, Where from the bustling world remote, The lyre might wake its melody; One feeble strain is all can swell From mine almost deserted shell, In mournful accents yet to tell That slumbers not its minstrelsy.

There is an hour of deep repose; That yet upon my heart shall close, When all that nature dreads and knows Shall burst upon me wondrously; O may I then awake forever My harp to rapture's high endeavor, And as from earth's vain scene I sever, Be lost in immortality!

From Hogg's Forest Minstrel.

MY NATIVE ISLE.

TUNE—Sir Alexander Macdonald Lechar's Strathpey.

And must I leave my native Isle, Fair friendship's eye, affection's smile, The mountain sport, the angler's wile, The birch and weeping willow, O! The Highland glen, the healthy gale, The gleaming glee, the evening tale, And must I leave my native vale, And brave the boisterous billow, O!

How sweet to climb the mountain high, While dawning gilds the evening sky, Or in the shade at noon to lie, Upon the fell so airy, O! And when the sun is sinking low, Through woodland walks to wander slow, O kindly in my plaid to rove My gently rosy Mary, O!

My native Isle! I love thee well; I love thee more than I can tell; Accept my last, my sad farewell, In thee I may not tarry, O! What makes my bosom heave so high? What makes the dew-drop gild mine eye? Alas! that dew would quickly dry, If 'twere not for my Mary, O!

O youth! thou season light and gay, How soon thy pleasures melt away! Like dream dispell'd by dawning day, Of waking wild vagary, O! The thrush shall quit the woodland dale, The cock cease the dawn to hail, Ere I forget my native vale, O my sweet lovely Mary, O!

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has lately been published "Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. No. 1." It is a delightful little volume. We would have pleasure in letting our pen run riot in its praise. That, however, would be selfish, it would be indulging ourselves at the expense of our readers, who may be so much better employed in reading the following tale extracted from the Sketch Book. Those, who do not feel it in every fibre of their hearts, would throw away their money by purchasing the Sketch Book—but those, who acknowledge its truth of coloring and felicity of expression, will be greatly gratified in reading the works of "Geoffrey Crayon.—Dem. Press.

THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious. As are the concealed comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air Of blessings, when I come but near the house What a delicious breath marriage sends forth— The violet bed's not sweeter. MIDDLTOWN.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex; and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will when the hardy plant is rified by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs: so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children—if you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you." And, indeed I have observed that married men falling into misfortune, are more apt to retrieve their situation in the world than single men; partly because they are more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved being who depend upon them for subsistence; but chiefly because their spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and their self-respect kept alive by finding, that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which they are monarchs. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

These observations call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend, Leslie, had married a beautiful and accomplished girl, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life. She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to those delicate tastes and fancies, that spread a kind of witchery about the sex. "Her life," said he, "shall be like a fairy tale!"

The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination: he was of a romantic, and somewhat serious cast; she was all life and gladness. I have often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company, of which her sprightly powers make her the delight, and how in the midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and acceptance. When leaning on his arm, her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. The fond confiding air with which she looked up to him, seemed to call forth a flash of triumphant pride and cherishing tenderness, as if he doated on his lovely burdened for its helplessness. Never did a couple set forward on the flowery path of early and well-sauited marriage with a fairer prospect of felicity.

It was the mishap of my friend, however, to have embarked his fortune in large speculations, and he had not been married many months, when by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced almost to penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance, and breaking heart. His life was but a protracted agony; and what rendered it more insupportable, was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife; for he could not

bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw, however, with the quick eyes of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and stifled sighs, and was not to be deceived by his sickly and rapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness; but she only drove the arrow deeper into his soul. The more he saw cause to love her, the more torturing was the thought that he was soon to make her wretched. A little while, thought he, and the smile will vanish from that cheek—the song will die away from those lips—the lustre of those eyes will be quenched with sorrows; and the happy heart which now beats lightly in that bosom, will be weighed down, like mine, by the cares and miseries of the world.

At length he came to me one day, and related his whole situation in a tone of the deepest despair. When I had heard him through, I inquired, "Does your wife know all this?" "At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "For God's sake," cried he, "if you have any pity on me, don't mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness!"

"And why not?" said I. "She must know it sooner or later; you cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner, than if imparted by yourself; for the accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. Besides, you are depriving yourself of the comforts of her sympathy; and not merely that, but also endangering the only bond that can keep hearts together—an unreserved community of thought and feeling. She will soon perceive that something is secretly preying upon your mind; and true love will not brook reserve, but feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it.

"Oh! but, my friend! to think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects—how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar! that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to shrink with me into indigence and obscurity! To tell her that I have dragged her down from the sphere in which she might have continued to move in constant brightness—the light of every eye—the admiration of every heart! How can she bear poverty? she has been brought up in all the refinements of opulence. How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. Oh, it will break her heart, it will break her heart!"

I saw his grief was eloquent, and I let it have its flow; for sorrow relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently and urged him to break his situation at once to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but positively.

"But how are you to keep it from her? It is necessary she should know it, that you may take the steps proper to the alteration of your circumstances—You must change your style of living—nay, observing a pang to pass across his countenance, "don't let that afflict you. I am sure you have never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends, warm friends, who will not think the worse of you for being less splendidly lodged; and surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary!"

"I could be happy with her," cried he convulsively, in a hoell—I could go down with her into poverty and the dust—I could—I could—God bless her!—God bless her!" cried he, bursting into a transport of grief and tenderness.

"And believe me, my friend," said I, stepping up, and grasping him warmly by the hand, "believe me, she can be the same with you. Aye more: it will be a source of pride and triumph to her—it will call forth all the latent energies and several sympathies of her nature; for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself. There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad day-light of prosperity; but which kindles up, and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trial of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of manner, and the figurative style of language, that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with; and following up the impression I had made, I finished by persuading him to go home and unburden his sad heart to his wife.

I must confess, notwithstanding all I had said, I felt some solicitude for the result. Who can calculate on the fortitude of one whose life has been a round of pleasure? Her gay spirits might revolt at the dark, downward path of low humility, suddenly pointed out before her; and might cling to the sunny regions in which they had hitherto revelled. Besides, run in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications, to which in other ranks, it is a stranger.—In short, I could not meet Leslie, the next morning, without trepidation. He had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?" "Like an angel! It seemed rather to be

a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck, and asked if this was all that had lately made me unhappy—but, poor girl, added he, she cannot realise the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation: she experiences no want of accustomed conveniences or elegancies. When we come practically to experience its sor did cares, its paltry wants, its petty humiliations—then will be the real trial."

"But," said I, "now that you have got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. The disclosure may be mortifying; but then it is a single misery, and soon over; whereas you otherwise suffer it, in anticipation, every hour of the day. It is not poverty, so much as pretence, that harrasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting." On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared. He had no false pride, and as to his wife, she was only anxious to conform to their altered fortunes.

Some days afterwards he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling house, and taken a small cottage in the country, a few miles from town. He had been busied all day in sending out furniture. The new establishment required few articles, and those of the simplest kind. All the splendid furniture of his late residence had been sold, excepting his wife's harp. That he said, was too closely associated with the idea of herself; it belonged to the little story of their loves, for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship were those when he had leaned over that instrument, and listened to the melting tones of her voice. I could not but smile at this instance of romantic gallantry in a doating husband.

He was now going out to the cottage, where his wife had been all day, superintending its arrangement. My feelings had become strongly interested in the progress of his family story, and as it was evening, I offered to accompany him.

He was wearied with the fatigues of the day, and as we walked out, fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke, with a heavy sigh, from his lips.

"And what of her," asked I, "has anything happened to her?"

"What," said he, darting an impatient glance, "is it nothing to be reduced to this paltry situation—to be caged in a miserable cottage—to be obliged to toil almost in the menial concerns of her wretched habitation?"

"Has she then repined at the change?"

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good humour. Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have ever known her; she has been to me all love, and tenderness, and comfort!"

"Admirable girl!" exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend; you never were so rich—you never knew the boundless treasures of excellence you possessed in that woman."

"Oh, but my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage were over, I think I could then be comfortable. But this is her first day of real experience. She has been introduced into a humble dwelling—she has been employed all day arranging its miserable equipments—she has for the first time known the fatigues of domestic employment—she has for the first time looked around her on a home destitute of every thing elegant; and almost convenient; and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty."

There was a degree of probability in this picture that I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road, up a narrow lane, so thickly shaded by forest trees, as to give it a complete air of seclusion, we came in sight of the cottage. It was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poets; and yet it had a pleasing rural look. A wild vine had over-run one end with a profusion of foliage; few trees threw their branches gracefully over it; and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass plot in front. A small wicket gate opened upon a footpath that wound through some shrubbery to the door. Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music—Leslie grasped my arm; we paused and listened. It was Mary's voice, in a style of the most touching simplicity singing a little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand tremble on my arm. He stepped forward, to hear more distinctly. His step made a noise on the gravel walk. A bright beautiful face glanced out of the window, and vanished—a light footstep was heard—and Mary came tripping forth to meet us. She was in a pretty rural dress of white; a few wild flowers were twisted in her fine hair; a fresh bloom was on her cheek; her whole countenance beamed with smiles—I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad you are come; I've been watching and watching for you; and running down the lane, and looking out for you. I've

set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage; and I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them—and we have such excellent cream—and every thing is so sweet and still here—Oh," said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face, "Oh, we shall be so snug!"

Poor Leslie was overcome.—He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arm around her—he kissed her again and again—he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes. And he has often assured me, that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of such unutterable felicity.

Extraordinary Longevity.—There now lives near Lake Champlain, a man of the age of 135. He is a German by birth—was one of the life guard when Queen Anne was crowned in 1702, and was then 18 years old.—He remained a soldier until the close of the French war, and was then in this country. He is perfectly straight, walks spry, has a full head of hair, only in part gray, can see and hear pretty well, and is as little childish as most men at 80. He has quite a military appearance, and is proud of his temperate mode of living, having always abstained from the fell destroyer, ardent spirits.—What is the most remarkable of all, he has had several wives, and his youngest child is only 28 years old, making 107 when she was born.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-seven acres—Also A LOT OF BUSH LAND, eighteen acres; joins John Johnston, twenty-five acres joins Daniel Riley, twenty-four acres of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, five acres of Bush Land near the Jantrey place, four acres joins Dayton Riley, fifteen acres Cedar Swamp on Lebanon Branch, joins Joel Smith, six acres Cedar Swamp joins David Dare, a moiety of 15 acres of Cedar Swamp joins Smith and Wood, Jos. ua Reeve and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Meadow Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; joins lands of Nathaniel Lore; No. 2, eight acres of Bears Swamp, joins Nathan Newcomb; No. 3, twenty-one acres of Salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Dividing Creek, joins Nathaniel Lore jun. No. 4, thirty acres of marsh in Nantuxet, joins Edward Moore; No. 5, nine acres of Bush Land, on the easterly side of Narrow Lane road; joins Joshua L. Howell; No. 6, twelve hundred and fifty-two acres of salt Marsh, on the westerly side of 67th & Deon Creeks; joins Jerediah Shaw, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Dickinson Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Deborah Moore and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on a Vendue account, and otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN DUFFIELD, Administrator of John Duffield, dec'd. July 19, 1819—31

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 5, 1819—11

WAS FOUND

IN the river Delaware, a few weeks since, a BATTEAUX, about seventeen feet long, with a sliding keel and four row locks, painted with iron. The owner can have her again by applying to

Moses Mulford.

Bridgeton, July 12th, 1819—31

FOR SALE,

The Timber on 200 acres of LAND.

OF good quality, Oak and Pine, in the township of Maurice river, distance about two and a half miles from the village of Dorchester. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near Port Elizabeth.

Jonathan Lore.

N. B. The soil will be sold if required. May 31, 1819—3w

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the Baltimore American, July 18.

Summary Statement of Latest Intelligence from Venezuela, received by the brig Mary Ann, from St. Thomas.

In consequence of the detention of the expedition at Margarita, and the determination of Bolivar to hazard a general action with a part of his troops, scarcely any thing but skirmishes took place in the Apure and Arauca, until the season was too far advanced to admit of farther operations there.

Meanwhile despatches received from brigadier general St. Andler, in Cassanere, gave interesting views of events in that quarter. The prospect was flattering, especially after news arrived at M. Gregor's capture of Porto Bello—(they had not yet heard of his supineness and destruction.)

Determined not to be too far anticipated by M. Gregor, or for other reasons, Gen. Bolivar now formed the design of joining St. Andler, with his infantry and the principal part of Paez's cavalry. He has left general Torres to command the Apure, where a small division of infantry, some cavalry and artillery remain. Our readers are aware that from the beginning of June an army cannot operate on the inundated plains, adjacent to that river and branches, at their intersection with the Oranoco, and at several other points.—They continue impracticable until December or January.

Mucillo had divided his army into three divisions; one of them observe gen. Bolivar; one remains in San Fernando, and the other was sent against Angostura, in Guayana, by the way of Calabozo. This corps had marched as far as the village of Pao, which they burnt on the 14th of June, and continued their march towards San Diego, where general Merino and Sedano were encamped. On the 17th the Congress were extremely alarmed, debated with closed doors, and had issued several orders to the military, when a courier brought the glad tidings on the morning of the 11th, that the Royalist division under Aranjá had been totally defeated, by the Independent forces just mentioned (Marino and Sedano) after an obstinate well fought battle. Upwards of 1000 were killed, and some prisoners, &c. fell into the hands of the victors.

On the arrival of general Urdaneta at Margarita, gen. Arismendi (the governor of the island) would not support him heartily in fitting out the expedition, but even plotted against him, endeavoring to withhold volunteers from the standard; he (A.) being piqued at not having the chief command. At the same time, Jolly and others had spread discontent through the squadron, and occasioned much delay.—This difference was compromised, and Jolly was to retain the second rank under Admiral Brion. Arismendi and his particular adherents, to the number of 18, had been taken and sent to Angostura, to be confined by the council of war.

If Urdaneta disembark his army on the coast, and if General Merino, and Bermudez, who is before Cumana, should co-operate with him, they may enter Caracas and liberate Venezuela at a single blow. Without prompt and cheerful co-operation they cannot succeed. Indeed, orders had been dispatched to Urdaneta to return to Angostura, with his forces.—A thing absolutely impracticable, at this season, in his circumstances. Things appear in an odd situation; the sudden march of Bolivar for New Grenada, and the want of arrangement, with respect to others, would seem to create perplexity and put much at hazard:—for they are positively forbidden (tis said) to undertake the march to the capital—as they style Carraccas. Let us hope for the best. If the patriots be as pious or grateful as they ought to be under such disjoined measures, they will give special thanks, that fate has assigned them only Spaniards, degenerate Spaniards for enemies! Gen. Bolivar is expected to return to Venezuela by the month of December after having liberated Santa Fe. He will bring with him 10,000 infantry, if necessary, and then enter Carraccas. There is certainly the strongest probability that he will have complete success in New Grenada; as some important advantages have been gained already, and Santander has an army of 2500 men in Casanare and arms and ammunition to supply the Patriots who join his standard. It is said there was much disaffection among the royalist forces in that quarter, many of whom deserted the Independents.

Many persons at Angostura admired this movement of Bolivar as a chief d'œuvre of military policy and enterprise, from which the happiest fruits are to be gathered.

We learn with deep regret the death of Dr. Manuel Palacio, a member of the congress of Venezuela. He died on the 8th of May, after a fever of three days duration, but of an aneurism of the aorta. This distinguished, worthy man, was a zealous friend of freedom, and one of the few who understood something of the principles of liberty. He was a native of Barinas, but had graduated in the university of Santa Fe, as doctor of the civil law, &c.—he possessed much physical knowledge, was a thorough chemist and a physician; and in his visits to North America, Paris and London, had greatly increased his stock of information. He is the author of the *Outline of the Revolution* published in London, &c. republished in New York. Since his return he had been chosen a deputy in the congress of Margarita and was appointed secretary of state and of the treasury. When we recollect that half a dozen of firm, intelligent patriots might have saved Venezuela in the most critical times from all the evils of dictatorship, by

trenuous maintaining the representative system, we feel inexpressible concern at the loss of a Palacio, whilst the constituent congress were engaged in framing a constitution of civil government.

Possibly his death is the principal cause of the absurd or wicked resolution of a majority of that congress to sanction the provision of a senate for life. It was but a short time previous that a decided majority was against it. Messrs. Zed, Mendez, Bricens, and Penalver had vindicated a hereditary senate, as well as the duration of the senatorial office for life; Messrs. Alzuru and Marciano opposed it—the former protesting against the admission of senate for life. Was Roscio absent, or could he be silent on the occasion?

As the congress of Venezuela scarcely represent 30,000 souls, though its formation is justifiable from necessity, we trust it will not urge the adoption of a principle so fatal to freedom—and we fondly hope, that a majority will yet defend the aristocratic plans of accumulating property and power hereditarily in a few persons.

The importance of Venezuela and New Grenada must be so great, if they become and remain united, that one cannot behold this pernicious measure, recommended as it is, without grief and disappointment. A fortunate turn of political events may frustrate the scheme of a perpetual senate, and rescue that fine country from a perpetual course. People who have struggled so long and suffered so much, deserve more than a bare exchange of one species of tyranny for another.

P. S. Letters of late date received by this same conveyance inform us, that the front of St. Juan de Griess, in Margarita, was blockaded by a Spanish squadron, and that the expedition (former accounts notwithstanding) had not sailed. If the blockading squadron be equal to Brion's, as is probable, the enterprise meditated on the part of the independents may be frustrated.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

To the Editor of the Watchman, by the brig Fox, arrived at Philadelphia. Rio de Janeiro, May 6th, 1819.

At this place all is pomp and show.—Another princess has come into the world; the christening of which took place on the 3d inst, and has cost the nation some thousands of dollars, which I think would have been better applied to the paying of the sailors and soldiers, many of whom have not received one dollar for eight years.— This is perhaps one of the most tyrannical, despotic and corrupt governments under heaven; how long it will last, is difficult to tell; but I would not insure it many years. We never have any news here, unless what we get from English or American papers, which I have not seen of late date.

Rio de Janeiro, May 23.

I am sorry I cannot forward you the latest paper I have seen from Buenos Ayres, which announces Balgrano being at the head of affairs there, and that he has already made an armistice with Artigas preparatory to a peace and union, which I have no doubt has ere this taken place, from which we may calculate upon very important changes; and I have some hopes that they will now go on well—for this every friend to those people may thank the King of Spain for his threatened expedition to the river La Plata; these people have not as yet had an enemy to contend with, which is the reason they have been at war among themselves; and I sincerely hope the expedition talked of so much will actually proceed to the river; nothing can do these people greater service.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 16.

From Gibraltar.

We are indebted to our obliging and attentive correspondent at Gibraltar, for the following extract, under date of June 22d.

The Treaty was not ratified at Madrid as late as the 28th of May.

A Patriot privateer, while in chase of a Spanish brig, run ashore at Tarifa last week and was lost. A boat put off from the shore full of arm'd men, pursued and overtook the crew, who had taken to their boats to escape, and they are now prisoners at that place. It is said they had a quantity of specie, which the Captain threw overboard in the chase, and then jumped after it and was drowned.

Though there is no doubt of the fact of the loss of such a vessel, and the imprisonment of a crew of 70 men, (said to be all Americans) we cannot yet learn the name of either the vessel or the captain. The brig Independencia, Grinnalds, only the day before this accident boarded an American ship off the Straits, that arrived here, which has led to a belief that it may be her. There was a privateer lately in the Mediterranean, doing some mischief, and she is believed to be still there, but her name also we cannot learn.

The Emperor of Austria being on a visit to Naples, and having communicated his earnest wish to see the American squadron, and particularly the Franklin; Com. Stewart, has gone thither with the whole of his force, and will doubtless make an exhibition that will delight and astonish his majesty. This is a compliment to the American navy worth receiving. Last year the French ambassador, (Count Laval, Duke de Montmorenci) came from Madrid expressly to see the Washington, but missed her.

The writer, in a former letter, remarks, that the treaty was not so well relished by the Dons.

ANTWERP, May 20.

Letters from Manheim state that Charles Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, died in that city the 20th of April, and that the last word which he spoke was *Germanica*.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We have translated the following articles from the Journal of Paris, of the 9th of June, handed us this morning by Capt. Holdridge.

Some singular travellers, recently arrived at Bordeaux, excite great curiosity. The principal one is Connellus Tayantha, chief of the Oneida nation to the west of N. York; his suite is composed of seven persons, 3 of which are women. It appears that a strong desire to visit Europe, and particularly France, has made him abandon the U. States, where he received a small pension from the American government. We may however presume, that he will find in public curiosity a manner of exercising hospitality, less simple, but more abundant, than that which is practised in the forests of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Delaware. These savages were to exhibit themselves publicly, the 8th of this month, in the saloon of the Athenæum of Bordeaux.

An immense number of Swiss peasants had passed through Arnheim, on their way down the Rhine, to take shipping for America.

Private letters from London received in Paris, state that a great number of Quaker families were converting their property into cash, and preparing to sail for America.

A Paris paper of the 28th May says, that according to late accounts from Malta, a considerable part of the English squadron in the Mediterranean had been ordered to return immediately to England.

The Pope has no longer any objections to crown Louis the 18th. The King's health being much improved, it was supposed he would receive his coronation by the Pope of Rome on the 25th of August, his festival day.

The Paris papers are full of liberal discussions of the Chamber of Deputies on the propriety of recalling the emigrants. Among those recalled we notice Marshal Soult, General Fere Drot (now in Philadelphia), Count Real (now at his farm near Lake Ontario), Baron Pommeroy, Foucher d'Aubigny, Escheneriaux, Thebaud, and Lemallpad.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.

It is with much regret that we communicate the following extract of a letter, from the Agent to Lloyds, at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 23d Jan.—“Arrived, the Frances Charlotte, Field, from Bengal and Madras: she brings accounts that a most violent hurricane was experienced at Madras, on the 24th of Oct. during which the Queen Charlotte was totally lost, with all on board; that the Lady Castlereagh and Cornwall, both loaded for England, had been dismasted, and so much damaged as to be condemned; that the Georgiana and Harriet, had put into the Roads after the hurricane, completely disabled at sea; and that the Barkworth was blown out to sea, and had not been heard of.”

The quarantine of ten days to be performed at Havre by vessels from U. S. is removed, and so announced in the Paris Journal.

THE ETERNAL PROGRESSION OF HEAVENLY HAPPINESS.

Dr. Dwight closes his sermon on the Happiness of Heaven, with the following apt and beautiful comparison:—

“To the eye of man, the sun appears a pure light; a mass of unmingled glory. Were we to ascend with a continual flight towards this luminary, and could like the eagle, gaze directly on its lustre, we should in our progress behold its greatness continually enlarge, and its splendor become every moment more intense. As we rose through the Heaven, we should see a little orb changing, gradually, into a great world; and as we advance nearer and nearer, should behold it expanded every way, until all that was before us became an universe of excessive and immeasurable glory. Thus the Heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the divine system filled with magnificence and splendor; and arrayed in glory and beauty; and, as he advances onwards through the successive periods of duration, will behold all things more and more luminous, transporting, and sun-like forever.”

A GOOD SIMILITUDE.

On the Unreasonableness of Infidelity.

To reject the gospel because bad men pervert it, and weak men deform it, and quarrel about it, and bigotted men look sour on others, and curse them because they do not agree in every title with themselves, displays the same folly, as if a person should cut down a tree, bearing abundance of delicious fruit, and furnishing a refreshing shade, because caterpillars disfigure the leaves, and spiders made their webs among the branches!

REMARKABLE DEATH.

A man dreaming that he was torn to pieces by a lion, and looking upon it as a chimera resulting from the confused and disturbed actions of the mind and body in a dream, when fancy predominates over reason, slighted it; and the next day seeing the figure of a lion cut in stone, supported by pillars, he told those that were walking with him what he had dreamed the night before, and merrily thrust his hand into the lion's jaw, saying, “now bite me if thou canst.” He had no sooner said the words, but a scorpion, which had taken up its lodging in the lion's mouth, stung him in the hand; which

poisonous wound, resisting all applications, proved his death.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.—Col. Chambers, with a battalion of the rifle regiment, in keel boats, set out from Belle Fontaine, on Monday the 14th inst. to ascend the Missouri to Camp Martin, were Lieut. Col. Morgan is in command with several companies of the regiment.

Col. Atkinson's regiment, 6th Infantry, is at Belle Fontaine, and we believe is only delayed by the non-arrival of the steam boats, and the time consumed in the re-packing provisions. Col. Atkinson commands the expedition.

Gen. Jessup descended the Mississippi on Sunday last, in the steam boat Independence, in search of the Jefferson and Calhoun, two of the steam boats destined for the Upper Missouri. Upon the arrival of these, Col. Atkinson will proceed.

Arrived, Wednesday, 9th inst. the Western Engineer, destined for the Upper Missouri. Passengers, Maj. Long, Maj. Biddle, Mr. Graham, Mr. Swift, Dr. Jessup, Dr. Say, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Heal, Mr. Seymour.

A description of this beautiful little boat has been given to the public. We remark, however, some further particulars which deserve to be noticed. The bow of the vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat, his head as high as the deck, darted forward, his mouth open, vomiting smoke, and apparently carrying the boat on his back. From under the boat, at its stern, issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces, mounted on wheel carriages, stand on the deck. The boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind or human hands are seen to help her; and to the eye of ignorance, the illusion is complete, that a monster of the deep carries her on his back, smarting with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion.

Her equipment is at once calculated to attract and to awe the savage. Objects pleasing and terrifying are at once before him—artillery; the flag of the republic; portraits of a white man and an Indian shaking hands; the calumet of peace; a sword; then the apparent monster with a painted vessel on his back, the sides gapping with port holes, and bristling with guns.

From the New Orleans Courier.

Obituary.—A number of citizens of this city, and of French officers, did yesterday convey to his last abode, JOSEPH MARIE HAVIN THE D'AUBERT, Marquis de la Villasse, late major of the red lancers of the imperial guard, officer of the legion of honor, of the Iron crown and of the reunion of Baden, &c. was born in Carpentras, in the department of Vaucluse, who departed this life, on the 7th inst. at the age of 42 years.

This distinguished officer carried off so early a period of life, began his career as a private, his exemplary conduct soon raised him to the rank of an officer in the staff of the army of St. Domingo, commanded by general Leclerc. Having returned to Europe his merit raised him still higher, and obtained all his grades and honorable decorations, on the field of battle, at the point of his sword; the campaigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and finally the battle of Waterloo, where he served as lieutenant colonel of the red lancers, were the occasions in which he was most conspicuous. He was appointed major of that body in consequence of a very fine manoeuvre which he executed on that memorable day. Forced by the misfortunes of his country, to come and seek repose in this land of liberty, his soul was always inflamed when he was speaking of France, and his last wishes were for her.

Sales of Public Land.—The Governor of the Alabama Territory, under the authority of the Legislature, on the fourth week in May, offered 133 half acre lots for sale, in the town of Cahaba, being part of the lands given by the United States to the Territory of Alabama for the purpose of a permanent seat of government, to erect the public buildings, &c. 101 lots were bid off for an aggregate of upwards of 96,000 dollars. The highest price given for a lot was 2,025 dollars, another sold for 5,000; of the number sold, none went off for less than 500 dollars, with the exception of one, which being low and wet situated, went a little under 300 dollars.

At the St. Stephens sales in April last, land sold very high, many tracts on the river commanding upwards of 40 dollars per acre; one tract sold at 96 dollars 50 cents per acre. Many tracts of high land brought from 20 to 40 dollars an acre. At the May sales at Cahaba, none of the land lay on the river; although the upland sold high, many tracts at from 25 to 35.

Knox, Reg.

Remedy for Usury.—The London merchants, we are informed, have substituted undoubted acceptances and promissory notes for the common circulating medium, to a very considerable extent; and bills of exchange are passing hourly from hand to hand, with a deduction of legal discount, in payment of all obligations. We should be glad to see a similar experiment attempted here; and we are confident, that while it would relieve in some degree our present pecuniary pressure, it would check the unblushing usury that now riots on our necessities, and seems augmented exactly in the ratio of distress. The plan besides this benefit, has another obvious advantage in the circumstance, that the holder has a constant receipt of interest, when any time intervenes between the receipt and payment. Aurora.

[From the New-York Evening Post.]

Delaware County Oyer and Terminer.—On the 1st inst. the trial of Nathan Foster for the murder of his wife by poison, came on before his honor judge Woodworth.

It appeared upon the trial that Foster was 60 years of age, ignorant, passionated and depraved. His wife about 70, very amiable, pious and exemplary. They had raised a respectable family of children; some of whom were used as witnesses upon the trial to establish the father's guilt. Among the witnesses introduced was the partner in the illicit and adulterous intercourse, which led Foster to commit the horrid deed. She appeared with her illegitimate infant in her arms, and testified to her own shame, and their joint depravity.

In October last Foster procured arsenic with which to kill rats, part of it used, the remainder unaccounted for.—In January the family, excepting himself and wife, were absent from home nearly an hour; soon afterwards she was taken violently ill, with those symptoms which usually indicate poison by arsenic. She died in about 18 hours—no physician attending until a few minutes before her death, and but a few of the neighbors having been called in: these with other circumstances excited suspicion in the neighborhood, and eventually in the body being opened, the contents of the stomach examined, and by several chemical experiments, the presence of a large quantity of arsenic detected.—The evidence of the prisoner's guilt were drawn from his declarations, and the attending circumstances, which eventually became irresistibly strong and conclusive. He asked one of the witnesses, “if old Ellen (his wife) was well in heaven if she would marry him?” to another he declared, “he could put old Ellen out of the way.” &c.

The examination of the witnesses occupied two days. The counsel in summing up, and his honor in charging the jury, occupied about eight hours. The jury, in less than half an hour, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

Messrs. Root, Sherwood, and Sudam, counsel for the prisoner. Messrs. Elting, district attorney, and Van Beuren, attorney general, for the prosecution. He was sentenced to be executed on the 16th of August next.

From the Salem Gazette, July 16.

Wonderful Preservation.—A black man by the name of Peter Jackson, arrived here a few days since, in the ship Malabar Capt. Orne, from Bombay, after having been long supposed to have been buried in the depths of the ocean, and administration taken out in consequence upon his estate, and all his worldly accounts settled in due and legal form. His story is this:—

Peter was cook on board the brig Ceres, of this port, Joseph Strout, jr. master, on her voyage to Calcutta. In coming down Calcutta river, when near the sand-heads, at the mouth of the river, the Ceres was overtaken by a violent storm of wind, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which threw the brig on her beam ends, and at the same time she struck aground on the sand bar; and after beating over into deep water, she righted and proceeded on her voyage. At the same time when the Ceres was knocked down, Peter was knocked overboard, and all exertions to recover him proved unavailing; the tide was running rapidly at the time, out of the river, and Peter, having got hold of a steering-sail boom, which was thrown to him among other things, was floated down the river about seven miles below the place where he fell overboard.

When the tide turned, he was carried up the river again, still supported by his little spar; and it having become dark, he passed the vessel without seeing it, or being seen on board. After being in the water about twelve hours, exposed to the sharks and alligators, which are very numerous in that river, he was providentially cast on shore at Calpee, he took passage on board a country ship, which was carrying soldiers to the Isle of France, and thence to Bombay; where, after waiting several months, he accidentally heard of a vessel being in port, on board of which he was received and brought home a few days since. Almost the first person he met, after his landing, was one of his old ship mates, who sprang from his proffered hand as from the ghost of one whom he had long since seen for the last time in the grasp of death; but was at length compelled to believe that he was not a mere shadow, but the real substantial Peter, risen again from his watery grave!

The Missisagus Indians have ceded to the British government 2,749,000 acres of land, in the rear of Rowden, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Sheffield, Henebroke, and Bedford; thence N. to the Ottawa river; thence down the Ottawa to Nepean; thence from the rear of Nepean, continuing a course adjoining and in rear of Marlboro, Montague, Elnisley, Burgess, and North Crosby, to Bedford, in Upper Canada.

This tract embraces the river Missisippi from its source until its entrance into the lake Chaudere or the Ottawa river, equal to about forty-six towns.

Lancaster, June 17.

LARGE STRAWBERRY.

A strawberry growing in a garden in this city, measures FIVE inches in circumference.

Ye big redishes, large beets, and wonderful stalks of rye, hide your heads before this thumping strawberry.

Bank of Orange County.—The directors of this bank having given public notice, that their notes will be redeemed in specie or notes of the banks in New York, at the office of John V. and Jun. 49, Wall street, at a discount of half per cent. it being the commission paid by the bank or the purpose.

A letter received in this city, from Capt. Downes, of the Macedonian, dated at Valparaiso, 10th March, 1819, states that his crew are in fine health, and that he should shortly proceed to Lima; this we understand is the substance of the information, received by a late arrival at Nanuet.

The Washington City Gazette informs, that the present scarcity of a circulating medium, and the general embarrassment felt from the toleration of fictitious banking companies, now occupy the particular attention of the Secretary of the Treasury. And that at the next meeting of congress he proposes to invite legislative attention to these interesting subjects.

No news of the ratification of the Treaty with Spain. We wish the event may not shew we have been too sanguine in our expectations of its speedily receiving the necessary sanction of the King of Spain. What is given with an ill grace is more than half refused. Rumor speaks of considerable efforts being made to defeat the Treaty. May they have a just success as they deserve.

The Oration of Richard Bland Lee, Esq. of Virginia, delivered in Washington on the 5th inst. contains the following just tribute to the spirit and services of the town of Boston, during the American Revolution:— "Here we must not pass by my capital, Massachusetts. Boston stands foremost in the glorious struggle: she first broke the oppressor's rod—she was the first victim of his ire; she led the way; her firm and patient virtue first rallied around her the sons of Massachusetts—then spread from place to place her generous ardor; till the thirteen colonies made her the common cause. What praise is due to her Adamses her Hancock's, her Quincys, her Otises, and an host of wise and virtuous citizens, who then marched foremost in the path of duty and of danger."

Mail Robbers.—An attempt was made in the great Southern Mail yesterday morning, about 6 miles from Baltimore on the Washington road, by two villains who seized the two fore horses. One of the robbers quitting his hold for the purpose of taking the mail—the driver immediately hid whip to his horses, who sprang with such alacrity as to extricate themselves after dragging one of the robbers several yards.

Attempted Robbery of the Mail.—Whereas it has been represented to me by the driver of the mail stage, that an attempt was made this morning to arrest the mail stage between this office and Elkridge, in its progress to Washington, by two or more highwaymen, I do therefore offer a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in said attempt, on conviction of said person or persons in any court of law.

Having published the advertisement of the Post-master of the city of Baltimore, offering a reward for the discovery of certain persons who lately attempted to commit a robbery of the Mail between this city and that, it is proper to state, that from information received, there is reason to believe that no such attempt was made, but the disturbed vision of the driver, who most probably mistook two honest passengers for high-way robbers.

Deriving Robberies.—On Thursday night last, a most daring robbery was committed in Chester, Morris county, by a villain, who says his name is Peter Jones, otherwise John Guillard, from Middlesex county, New Jersey. We give these names, anticipating that it will lead to the discovery of his proper name. He states that he has a family and four children in that county. In giving a relation of these masterly robberies, we must acknowledge that he was industrious, and feel confident that he must be an old aggressor. The robberies were as follows:—He entered, in the first place, the dwelling of William Hunt for the purpose of getting something to eat, which he has found; he then stole Mr. Hunt's coat, and made off; he then entered the Cabinet shop of Mr. Topping, and took therefrom a set of tools suitable to break into the store of Mr. Lowrance, which he effected and took goods to the amount of nearly 1000 dollars; he then proceeded to the barn of Richard Hunt, and stole his horse, waggon and harness, and hid his booty on-board the waggon and made off; he had, however, previously procured himself with sheets, which he stole from a Mr. Case, for the purpose of wrapping the goods in. He then proceeded towards the neighborhood of Peapack, and finding that it was necessary to have something more to conceal the goods, he had a waggon cover presenting to his eyes, he immediately laid hold of it and covered the goods completely, and proceeded to the store of Mr. Tripligen, in Peapack, and took from him the most of his best goods. The phosphorus and matches which were found with him, afforded him sufficient light to select the goods. After he had thus loaded the waggon to the brim he made off with rapid strides for Philadelphia, where we have doubt he has accomplished. Early in the morning our neighborhood was alarm-

ed, and much credit is due to the inhabitants for their exertions in endeavoring to detect so base a villain. The speedy apprehension and punishment of this fellow we hope will serve as a lesson to such as are lurking about doing nothing for their subsistence but planning to plunder. He was taken within a few miles of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M. the same day, by Mr. Lowrance, the owner of the principal part of the goods, and Z. Drake and James Stout, who volunteered their services; they started at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in nine hours were in possession of the thief; performing a distance, calculating the circuitous route they necessarily had to go, of eighty odd miles, without a change of horses. After taking him, he was tied and brought back the same road he had just travelled, in triumph, and bound a public spectacle of disgrace.

Charges were preferred against him for stealing the coat, waggon cover and sheets; and he was tried by the magistrates of the town, and sentenced to be publicly whipped with 45 lashes on his bare back, which was executed. On hearing his sentence he faints.

Thus has a man of decent appearance, with grey hairs, been made a public example of, and disgraced.

He was then committed to goal to await further justice. The court is now sitting in the county, and we have no doubt but in the course of next week he will take up his abode in the State Prison at Trenton.

The above was handed for publication last week, but at so late an hour, that we could not insert it. The criminal has since had his trial by the court, and sentenced to confinement for 6 years at hard labor in the State Prison.—Ed. Pal.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in the Patriot service, to his friend in this city, dated Natchitoches, June 7, 1819.

"Some troops, (to the number of 400,) which arrived here yesterday, will cross the Sabine to-morrow, and raise the standard of independence. When the whole are assembled, they will be under the immediate command of Gen. Bernardo, who is daily expected from Procon Point, with one thousand men.

"We have just received accounts from Gen. Mina; and instead of his having been beheaded, and his army disbanded, he has been very successful, and is now in possession of several important posts. I have just conversed with the young gentleman who brought the information. He belonged to the detachment commanded by Col. Aury, and was taken prisoner, when that detachment met with its misfortune, and sent to Laboyere, where he saw an officer of Mina's (a spy) who gave him the above information.

* How this young man escaped from Laboyere, the letter does not state.

The Eagle.

The beautiful description and character of the American Eagle, given below, is from the pedestrian's tour of Etwiox Evans, Esq.

"Whilst in the Missouri Territory, and not far from the bank of the river, a Bald Eagle, perched upon a tall and blasted oak, attracted my attention.—It was in the forenoon, and he viewed the sun with an unblinking eye. Whilst I was admiring the strength of his form, and the majesty of his aspect, a wild Turkey flew from a neighbouring tree—the Eagle immediately pounced upon his prey; but ere he could effect his object, the Turkey was shot. I might, too, have killed the Eagle, but admiration and awe prevented me. I felt he was the emblem of my country; and at that moment, I would not, for ten thousand worlds like ours, have a cut a feather of his wing. There is something wonderfully impressive in the nature of these birds; and it is not surprising that the Romans were devoted to it. When quite a lad, I mortally wounded an Eagle, supposing it to be a Hawk. It was half an hour before it died, and during this time, my heart was filled with mingled emotions of regret and awe. I felt as though I were witnessing the last moments of a meritorious hero, who had fallen upon the hills of fame. This noble bird fixed his eye upon me, and without a single blink, supported the pangs of death with all the grandeur of fortitude. I could not endure his aspect. I shrunk into my own insignificance, and have ever since been sensible of my inferiority."

BUFFALO, July 6.

Gale.—A very heavy gale was experienced here on Wednesday last, which lasted nearly 24 hours. We learn that the shipping at Black Rock suffered severely—six out of seven vessels lying there having been driven ashore. Much damage was also done to the gardens, fields of wheat, corn, &c. in this vicinity, many of the former being nearly destroyed.

The Hon. Morris S. Miller arrived at this village on Friday last. Judge Miller is a Commissioner on the part of government, to treat with the Indians, for the cession of certain lands in this vicinity and at Saganaw Bay, in the Michigan Territory. A counsel was yesterday held with the Indians, at the Indian village, about 8 miles from this place, on the subject of the lands in this county, but we have not yet learnt the result.—We are sorry to state, however, that, from appearances, there is little or no probability of success.

We regret to learn, that the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians, residing within this state, during the last week in full council, solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the Christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on the subject were long and violent.

PRIVATEERING.

It appears, from hints in the Baltimore papers, that a Patriot Privateer, said to have been fitted out from this port, by the name of the Constitution, has made a valuable prize of specie. "This," says a writer in one of the Baltimore papers, "may place certain persons on nearly high grounds again." The truth of these intimations we do not vouch for, any more than we understand the bearing of the allusion in the sentence we have quoted.—But, we think it our duty to give our readers all the light we can, obtain on a subject which is, to say the least of it, very much obscured. With this view, we present to our readers the following article, just as we find it, without a word of comment.—Nat. Int.

[From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.]

We copy in our paper of to-day a list of privateers which first appeared in the Democratic Press at Philadelphia, which, being inaccurate in some places, that we were enabled to correct, we took the liberty of doing so. The public may now be convinced, if fresh proof were required, that some little activity has been exercised hereabouts. Who can tell or pretend to compute the amount of property plundered or destroyed?

A List of Patriot Privateers fitted out in the United States, corrected to September, 1818.

- Schr. L'Epine, Capt. Beltigne, fitted out at New Orleans.
Felix, Debray, do.
Petit Milan, Amigony, do.
President, La Maun, do.
La Guerriere, alias Creole, Rastigae, do.
Pilot-Boat La Colouere, Druet, do.
Josephine, Dominique,
Alerta, Semel, Barataria,
Jupiter, Charleston,
Rebecca, do.
Lovely Lydia, Hodgson, Philadelphia,
Hornet, Smith, do.

The following, we understand, either fitted, refitted, or received their supplies at Baltimore.

FROM BALTIMORE.

- Schrs. Romp, alias Sanctificencia, Fisk and Grenaldo.
Schr. Maria, alias 25th May, Stafford.
Schr. Davey, alias St. Martin, alias Buenos Ayres, Dieter.
Schr. Swift, alias Mangone, Barnes, afterwards Puerrydon, Franklin.
Schr. Chase, alias Tucuman, Wilson.
Schr. Young Spartan, alias Johanna, Espanano, Moore.
Schr. alias Potosi, Chase.
Schr. High Flyer, alias Constantia, Bass.
Schr. alias General Avrigas, Forde.
Schr. alias Congressor, Almeda.
Schr. Tantiy, Bliss.
Schr. alias Libertate, Sanders, Ewing, &c.

- *Schr. Julia De Forrest.
Schr. Ant, alias Scivico, Forde.
Brig. Mammoth, alias Independencia, Delsud, Chaytor and Grimaldo.
Brig. Fourth of July, alias El Patriota, alias Enemy of Tyrants, alias La Fortuna, Watkins, Taylor, Chase, Clarke, &c.
Brig. Vicinia, alias Maipo, alias Irresistible, Cook, Daniels, Humphreys, Ferguson, &c.
Brig. Athenian, alias La Republicana, Smith, Chase, Cathell, &c.
Brig. Regent, alias Tucuman, alias Creoli, Monson, Paul, &c.
Brig. Paz, alias Patriots, Stafford.
Brig. Calypso, alias sold to Aury.
Brig. Peter, alias Sa. Martin, Stafford.
Brig. Constitution, Davy, Meech and Brown.

- Ship Argo, alias Union, Cathell.
Ship Clifton, Davy—lost in Rio de la Plata.
Ship True-Blooded Yankee, Jewitt, New York.
Schr. Captain, Artigas, or Minerva, Champalin, do.
Frigate Horatio, Spinner, do.
Curaco, Delano, do.
Galley Calcedonia, Coffin.
Schr. St. Michael, Moore, afterwards J. Espe-ranto.
Schr. Irresistible, Davis.
Schr. Constantia, Tatem.

*She lately captured the Fortuna, which is now in Philadelphia, seized, and some of the Patriots are in jail.

†This brig lately took the brig Tiger, from Laguna, bound to Cadiz—laden with a cargo of cocoa, coffee and indigo, invoiced at \$70,000.—The vessel was brought into Jersey for the purpose of procuring provisions, with the intent afterwards sailing off the coast, and shipping the cargo on board of different vessels bound to the United States, and then destroying the brig, which probably would have been done, had she not been attached in due season.

WILKESBARE, Pa. July 2.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in the township of Nicholson, on Saturday last. A young man, by the name of Andrew Steel, was descending the Tunkhannoc Creek in a canoe, in pursuit of deer; it being dusk, and objects not clearly discernable, a neighbor on the shore supposing it a deer, fired upon, and wounded him dangerously, some say mortally. This is another instance of those evils which arise from the too careless use of fire arms. What must be the feelings of him who, instead of the favorite game, finds he has brought to an untimely end a fellow-citizen?

nosox, July 15.

The anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade was celebrated in this town yesterday, by the descendants of the Africans, with their usual spirit and magnificence. A numerous procession, escorted by a corps of lancers, with a band of music, moved through several of the principal streets with great regularity and good order. A sermon was afterwards delivered upon the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Dean, in the African Church, in Belknap street.

Hard Times.—Nineteen couple were married at Paris, Oneida county, about the 20th ult.—so says a Buffalo paper.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Gen. LEWIS WINDER, late Governor of this state, and R. W. Grant, Past Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, who died on the 1st

inst. in the 63d year of his age. Gen. Winder entered the armies of our country at the age of eighteen; at a period when every heart throbb'd with anxiety for the fate of the republic, and remained an active service, heedless of danger and regardless of personal welfare, until a glorious peace terminated the arduous contest for liberty, when having witnessed his country enjoying that repose which so much blood was shed to obtain, he retired to the calm retreats of domestic life—and here, he who commanded the respect and confidence of his brother soldiers, secured by a virtuous and useful life, the friendship of all who knew him.

His remains were followed to the grave by numerous weeping relations, and by many venerable citizens, who had shared with him the toils and troubles of Columbia's contest for freedom and independence.

The members of the R. W. Grand Lodge, together with those of the subordinate lodges, agreeably to their ancient usages of their fraternity, paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of their venerable brother, whose name will long be dearly cherished by their craft.

Friend of our hearts, there rest in peace. Raised by the Grand Master's word, mayest thou hereafter show the honours of perfection, the joys and bliss immortal! Amen! so mote it be.

Howard the Philanthropist.—Mr. Burke, in one of the beautiful digressions with which his speeches abound, passes the following elegant encomium on the plans and actions of Howard: "I cannot name this gentleman, says Mr. Burke, I name this gentleman, without remarking that his labors and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, nor the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art; not to collect medals, nor to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius, as it is of humanity. It is a voyage of philanthropy—a circumnavigation of charity! Already the benefit of this labour is felt more or less in every country: I hope he will anticipate his final regard by seizing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not in retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner, and he has so far forestalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."—Union.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

DRUNKENNESS.

This vice, so truly British in itself, and so destructive in its tendency, although it has not perhaps a single professed advocate on the globe, has yet an innumerable swarm of votaries. I would ask the attention of such, if they ever look into a department with so unpromising a caption as "THE MORALIST," to the following remarks by Mr. DWIGHT.

"No reputation, no wisdom, nor hardly any worth, will secure a man against drunkenness. This sin is found in the cottage, and the palace; in the study of the philosopher, and in the sacred desk; in the hall of council, and on the bench of justice; and contrary to what would seem the dictates of nature, as well as delicacy, in the female sex; even in instances, where distinction, understanding, amiableness and refinement, would appear to forbid even the suspicion. In most, if not all of these cases, the evil creeps insensibly on the unhappy subject—and overcomes him before he is aware. A prime object to be here regarded is, therefore, to keep the danger always before our eyes. We are ever to feel that we ourselves are in danger; and to consider an habitual and lively dread of it as our first safety. We are to form, also, vigorous and standing resolutions, that we will not be overcome. These we are invariably to form in the fear of God; with a solemn recollection of his presence; with a humble dependence on him to bless us; and with fervent supplications for his blessing. To strengthen our resolutions, and keep our fears awake, we are to mark the miserable victims of this with anxiety and terror; to regard the sin as the highway to hell; and to realize, that in yielding to it we seal our own reprobation.

"To all this conduct motives can never be wanting. Multitudes of the highest import, and the most commanding efficacy, have been already suggested in the progress of this discourse. Every heart which is not formed of adamant, must have felt their force. Nothing pleads for it except the mere appetite for strong drink;—an appetite, usually unnatural, and created by casual indulgence. All things else in heaven, and in earth, exclaim against it with a single voice. Our health, our reputation, our safety, our reason, our usefulness, our lives, our souls, our families, and our friends, in solemn and afflicting union, urge, entreat and persuade us to abstain.—God commands—Christ solicits; the Spirit of Grace influences us to abstain.—Angels and glorified Saints behold our conduct with such anxiety and alarm, as happy beings can feel; and watch and hope to see our escape. The law with a terrible voice thunders in our ears that dreadful denunciation,—"Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Even hell itself, hostile as it is to our salvation, follows the rest of the Universe; and in spite of its own malevolence, subjoins its dread

ful admonition, by marshaling before us an innumerable host of miserable wretches, whom his sin has driven to the mansion of despair. Who, that does not already sleep the sleep of death, can refuse to hear, awake and live?"

Nautical Description.—As a proof of the great facility of communication at present with the United States of America, we record the following fact: A respectable house in this town addressed their correspondents in New York, on the 3d of April, by the Triton, capt. Holcomb, for Boston, which vessel made an extraordinary passage of eighteen days to that port, from whence the letter went by mail to New York, and the reply dated the 25th April was delivered in Liverpool on the 14th May; by the remarkably fast sailing packet ship Hector, capt. James Giffander, after a passage of eighteen days. The whole being thus accomplished in the unprecedentedly short period of forty-one days, total distance being 6160 miles. Liverpool paper.

DIED.

At Cedarville on the 15th inst. of a dropsy in the head, MARY, only daughter of Mr. James Diamant, jr. aged 8 months and 6 days.

On Thursday last, at Fairfain, Miss LYDIA TULLENDER, in the 19th year of her age.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between JOHN HANNA, Complainant, and SAMUEL NICHOLS, ZACHARIAH NICHOLS, EPHRAIM CARL, WILLIAM WOODRUFF, and JACOB MILLER, Defendants. On Bill, &c. July 14th, 1819.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendants, and that the said Zachariah Nichols has not caused his appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of this Court, that the said Zachariah Nichols, is out of this state. Upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by Daniel Elmer; Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct, that the said Zachariah Nichols to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill of Complaint in this cause, on or before the next stated term of this Court; and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's bill shall be taken, pro confesso, against the said Zachariah Nichols; and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date of this order in the Washington Whig, a newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in the County of Cumberland in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date of this order, in a newspaper, printed in the city of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true copy, WM. HYER, CLK. July 26, 1819—6w.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ, has assigned to me, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, his books of account, and all debts, and sums of money due and owing to him.—Those persons indebted to him, are desired to discharge their respective accounts immediately.

DANIEL ELMER, Assignee.

Bridgeton, July 26, 1819.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1819, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, on Laurel Hill,

A House and Lot.

Of three acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Dan Bowen, senr. John Davis, and others, and to be sold by

Dayton Riley, Exr.

To the Estate of Juliana Reeves, Dec.

Bridgeton, July 26, 1819.—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 twenty-second 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land.

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred and twenty acres more or less, joins lands of Robert Bell, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Harmon Knicker, and taken in execution at the suit of William Cochran, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Thursday, the 19th day of August next.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 26, 1819—6s.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Woodland.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah S. Nixon, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Thompson, Esq. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 21, 1819—4t.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Thursday, the 19th day of August next.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 26, 1819—6s.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE
PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him.

Dwellings and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818--19

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

MAY 22, 1819.

Between
HENRY SHEPPARD,
Complainant,
and
JAMES L. CRAWFORD,
BENJAMIN F. BAKER,
and
JEREMIAH BAMFORD,
Defendants.

On bill to foreclose, &c.
May 22, 1819.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, answer, &c. hath issued against the defendants in this cause, and that James L. Crawford, the Mortgagee, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Bamford, the above Defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been done, in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that all the said defendants reside out of this state, and could not upon due enquiry be found within the same, so as to be served with the said process, upon opening the matter this day to the Court in behalf of James Giles, Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said James L. Crawford, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Bamford to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill within six months from the date of this order, and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's said bill shall be taken as confessed against them, or either of them so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from this date, in a newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in this state, called the "Washington Whig," for the space of six weeks, once in each week successively, and also in a newspaper printed and published in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the space of four weeks successively, once in each week at least.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true copy,
Wm. Hyer, Clk.
June 7, 1819--6w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the one half part of a New Double Carding Machine of John E. Jeffers, which is now in complete operation at the Mill of Richmond and Stull, Pittsgrove, where he intends carding wool at the customary prices. All those favouring him with their custom, will find it very much to their interest, as the card is one of the first quality, and calculated to card wool of all description in the first rate manner.

Daniel Richman,
Centreville, (formerly Dayton's Bridge) }
Jun 7, 1819--19

NOTICE.

TO the owners and proprietors of the LAND SWAMP, and MARSH, to be included within the bank authorized by Law for stopping O'er and Ocon creek, in the township of Downe, and banking the meadows above, to produce their deeds and other evidences of their property, to one of the subscribers, appointed managers for the above purpose, that they may be enabled to ascertain each man's share of the expense without the trouble and costs attending examining the records to obtain the same.

Jonathan Sockwell,
Ebenezer Westcott,
John Campbell.

June 7, 1819.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an application to us by Eli B. Wales, of the Lower Township of the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, who claims an undivided two fifth parts of all that Tract of LAND situate in the Lower Township of said county, adjoining lands of Silas Matthews--beginning at a post for a corner on the north west side of the public road, that leads from Fishing Creek to Cold Spring; from thence south twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and one half perches to a corner, thence north fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and seventy-four perches to low water mark on Delaware Bay, thence bounding by the same north twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty-eight and one half perches, thence south fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-four perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and a half of land. We have nominated Aaron Learning, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into five equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Joseph Hands, innkeeper in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May, on the third day of August next, the said Aaron Learning, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November, 1789." Given under our hands this 25th of May, A. D. 1819.

Elijah Townsend,
Isaac Smith,
Ephraim Hildreth, }
Judges.
May 31, 1819--19

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the orphan's court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed at public vendue, at the Inn of David Reed, in Millville, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon,

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Millville aforesaid, containing about twenty acres, ten of which are cleared, and in good fence; late the property of John Brandenburg, dec'd. Conditions at sale.

JEREMIAH STRATTON,
Administrator.
Millville, July 5, 1819--4t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered, when surveyed.

Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west--9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 1, east--9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east--12 and 13, in range 3, east--11, 12 and 13 in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west--9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west--9 and 10, in range 8, west--9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west--9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west--9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west--9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west--12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5--9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6--11, in range 7--10 and 11, in range 8--9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10 and 11--9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and not longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

April 12, 1819--11stjan.

WANTED.

A number of Wood Cutters,

To cut a quantity of wood, for which liberal wages will be given.--Also, a number of

Wood Carters,

To cart a quantity of wood. Enquire of the subscriber, at Leesburgh, near Port-Elizabeth.

THOMAS MULFORD.

Leesburgh, April 26, 1819.

Treasury Department.

Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25th, 1819.

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 30th of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter: And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:

This is to notify all of whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon. the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller,

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of William R. Fithian, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Newkirk, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for three hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to June term last, has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."

Eben'r Seeley, Clk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y. Plff.
Bridgeton, June 21st, 1819--2m

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Philadelphia, will undertake any professional business entrusted to his care in the city and its vicinity.--Merchants and others who have money to collect, &c. where a suit is or is not necessary, will find it their interest to employ him, as his charges will be moderate, and his attention assiduous. Letters, post paid, will be attended to, and the most respectable references given.

JACOB D. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 32, South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

April 5, 1819--6m.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favors, and hopes by assiduity to business to merit a continuance of their patronage. He also informs his customers that he constantly keeps on hand, an assortment of

Shoes,

of different descriptions, morocco as well as leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of seal and upper-leather skins, &c. The subscriber invites those who have accounts unsettled, to call and settle the same.

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, May 17, 1819--3f.

NOTICE.

THE firm of BUCK & FITHIAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at the DRUG STORE now occupied by Joel Fithian, Jun. and settle their accounts immediately; those persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement.

Ephraim Buck,
Joel Fithian, Jr.

May 24, 1819--19

THE business will be hereafter conducted by the subscriber, who intends to keep a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.

Bottled Port, Ale & Cider.
JOEL FITHIAN, Jun.

EPHRAIM BUCK, M. D. now resides in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Edo Ogden, in East Water street, third house from the Drug Store. Having relinquished his concern in the Drug Store, he will have nothing to call his attention from his practice, and flatters himself that those persons who favour him with their patronage, will be satisfied with his endeavours to deserve it.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 27th 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 Philip Souder in Bridgeton; two certain

Lots of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, bounded as followeth: beginning the first lot No. 3, at a stone in the road corner of lot No. 2, thence south sixty-two degrees east four rods, thence south thirty-five and a half degrees west, four rods and eighteen links to the front of the house, thence the same course twenty links from the back part of the house, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 2, thence to the beginning, containing twenty-four square perches of land, more or less; the second lot No. 4, at a stone in the road corner to lot No. 3, thence north sixty-two degrees west, four rods, thence south thirty-six degrees and an half west, seven and an half rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 5, thence south sixty-two degrees east, eight rods, thence north, thirty-six degrees and one quarter east fourteen rods to a corner in said road, thence along said road to the beginning, containing half an acre more or less. Seized as the property of Henry Socwell defendant, and taken into execution at the suit of Ethan Lore, complainant, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

May 24, 1819--2m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the tenth day of August 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton;

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain thirty acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell, sixty acres joins lands of Daniel Blizard; sixteen acres of salt marsh, joins the former lot, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of David Shull, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Timber Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less; joins lands formerly owned by Wesley Budd, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Purkins, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson, John Budd, and William Davis, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 5, 1819--19

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 5th 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 Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.--Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Cake, John Johnson, B. B. Cooper, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the land of John Sheldon, is adjourned until Monday, the 2d day of August next.

July 12, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eighth 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 Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton;

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Samuel Combs, one hundred acres, joins Abraham Reeve, ten acres of Meadow Land, joins lands of James Hankins, twelve acres of arable land, joins lands of James Hankins, one equal undivided fourth part of a saw mill, and the lands attached thereto, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Elisha Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

May 10, 1819--3t

The sale of the land of Elisha Smith, is adjourned until Monday, the 2d day of August next.

July 12, 1819.

NEW JERSEY NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

By authority of the State of New-Jersey, passed Feb. 1819.

TO BE DRAWN AT CAMDEN, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, FOR SALE AT

I. JONES & CO'S

LOTTERY OFFICE,

CAMDEN, N. J.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$20,000
2 "	10,000
4 "	5,000
5 "	3,000
6 "	2,000
25 "	1,000
20 "	500
40 "	200
60 "	100
220 "	20
7960 "	10

WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Not two Blanks to a Prize!!

Letters (post paid) enclosing the Cash for Tickets, will be immediately attended to, and the earliest information given to those who may favor them with their commands.

A correct check book will be kept of each days drawing, and Tickets examined gratis.

The sale of Tickets in the foregoing scheme has been unusually brisk.--It will, therefore, be the interest of adventurers to make early application, as Tickets will soon be raised in price.

CLUBS supplied on easy and advantageous terms.

I. JONES & CO.

Camden, New-Jersey.

* * * Printers in the State of New-Jersey are requested to discontinue the former advertisement, and insert the above till forbid, in their several papers, and forward a copy of each to I. Jones & Co. Camden, N. J. together with their bills.

June 28, 1819--19

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

ANTHONY FINLEY,

North-East corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

AN ESSAY

ON THE HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

BY ADAM FERGUSON, L. L. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

This Work will be comprised in one large 8vo volume, and executed in a style suitable to its high reputation. It will be ready for delivery on the 12th of May next. The price, handsomely bound, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents--in boards, Three Dollars.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Of the General Characteristics of Human Nature.

Section I. Of the question relating to the State of Nature.--II. Of the principles of Self Preservation.--III. Of the principles of Union among Mankind.--IV. Of the principles of War and Dissension.--V. Of Intellectual Powers.--VI. Of Moral Sentiment.--VII. Of Happiness.--VIII. The same subject continued.--IX. Of National Felicity.--X. The same subject continued.

PART II.

Of the History of Rude Nations.

Section I. Of the information on this subject, which are derived from Antiquity.--II. Of Rude Nations prior to the Establishment of Property.--III. Of rude Nations, under the impressions of Property and Interest.

PART III.

Of the History of Policy and Arts.

Section I. Of the Influences of Climate and Situation.--II. The History of Political Establishments.--III. Of National Objects in general, and of Establishments and Manners relating to them.--IV. Of Population and Wealth.--V. Of National Defence and Conquest.--VI. Of Civil Liberty.--VII. Of the History of Arts.--VIII. Of the History of Literature.

PART IV.

Of Consequences that result from the Advancement of Civil and Commercial Arts.

Section I. Of the Separation of Arts and Professions.--II. Of the Subordination consequent to the Separation of Arts and Professions.--III. Of the Manners of Polished and Commercial Nations.--IV. The same subject continued.

PART V.

Of the Decline of Nations.

Section I. Of supposed National Eminence, and of the Vicissitudes of Human Affairs.--II. Of the Temporary Efforts and Relaxations of the National Spirit.--III. Of Relaxations in the National Spirit incident to Polished Nations.--IV. The same subject continued.--V. Of National Waste.

PART VI.

Of Corruption and Political Slavery.

Section I. Of corruption in general.--II. Of Luxury.--III. Of the Corruption incident to Polished Nations.--IV. The same subject continued.--V. Of Corruption, as it tends to Political Slavery.--VI. Of the Progress and Termination of Despotism.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1819.

The above Work, is also for sale at the office of the Waro.

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig!

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bridge-ton, N. J. July 1st, 1819.

- A.--Mr. Agley, Ezekiel Abrams.
- B.--Enoch Boon, 2. Samuel F. Brown, Mr. E. Burnell, Cyrus Butcher, Henry Bitter, Wm. Brooks, John Bedwell, Jas. Bamford, Henry Breyfater, Mark Bowen, Aaron Broad, Amelia Boon, Sarah Bacon, Tenry Bradford, Martha Brookfield, Harriet Blanchard.
- C.--Charity Coles, John Comer, James Candie, 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 or Abijah Harris, James Harker, Samuel Ham, John Van Horne, Isaac Hanthorn, Sarah High, Eliza H. Heacock.
- J.--Peter Johnson, Daniel Johnson, Azariah Jarman.
- L.--Wm. Lanning, Hannah Lanning, Hestie Lanning.
- M.--Elam V. Mayhew, Morris Mundy, Isaac Moore, Catharine B. Moore, Fanny D. Marsh, Margaret Miller, James M'Gilliard.
- N.--William Newkirk, Abraham Newkirk.
- O.--James Ogden, John F. Ogden.
- P.--Thomas Pitts, Josiah Parvin.
- R.--John F. Randolph, Jacob F. Randolph, Zachary Ray, 2. Phebe Reed, Anna Reeves, Ruth Reeves.
- S.--John Shannon, Abraham Sayre, Daniel Souder, Ichabod Simpkins, Jacob Sicker, Josiah Sheppard John Sayre, Moses H. Staples, Abraham Stull, Samuel Smalley, Charles Stratton, Alec Smith.
- T.--Aaron Tucker, Stephen Thackary, Keen & Tagart, Wells Thomas, William Tindal.
- V.--David Veal.
- W.--William Wainright, 4. John Wainright, William Westcott, Henry Wilson, Charles White, Amos Woodruff, William Wilson, Varney Wells, Hannah Wood, Phebe Whitney, Mary Ware, Ann L. Wilson.

List of Letters

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

- A.--William Armstrong.
- B.--Thomas Banks, 2.
- C.--Andrew Conson, John Claypoole, John Cain.
- D.--Isaiah Dunlap, 3. Matthew Dunkin.
- F.--Nathaniel Foster, James Ferrill.
- G.--John Grun, 4.
- H.--Joseph L. Hollinshead, Doc. Henry Hampton, John Hanna, Jacob Hunter, Richard Harkins.
- I.--Dayton Ireland, William Jones.
- L.--Nathan Leake, Andrew Layton.
- M.--George Matthews, Richard Miller.
- P.--Elijah Porch, Thomas Parsons, 2. Uziel Prickett.
- R.--Daniel Richman, Josiah Ray.
- S.--Abraham Stull, Robert Shannon, Joel Stewart.
- V.--Henry Veal, John Veneman.
- W.--James Woodworth.
- Y.--John Young.

DAVID G. PARRIS, P. M.
Millville, N. J. July 12th, 1819--3t

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships of ELMER & BATEMAN of ELMER and BATEMAN and JOHN E. JEFFERS, and of BATEMAN and JEFFERS are severally dissolved.

The books of each of the above firms are in the subscriber's hands, who 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--3t

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, eighteen or twenty acres of meadow land, situate in the township of Stoe Creek, joining marsh of Richard Wood and Nathan Sheppard; it will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers; being part of the real estate of Joseph Test, deceased.

ANN TEST, Administratrix.

June 28, 1819--4t