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FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

## POETRY.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.  
Dedicated to the Rev. JAMES DICKINSON,  
*Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.*

Hail worthy Book! to thee I turn my song,  
To thee all praise is due, and nobler strains  
belong,  
Accept the tribute that I offer here,  
Warm from the breast, and from the heart  
sincere.  
Thine is the wisdom—thine the wondrous  
plan,  
From chaos dark, to guide the mind of man,  
All ignorance banish, & each statement prove,  
Detect all errors, and each doubt remove,  
Point out his tracks thro' learning's wind-  
ing maze,  
And light his path with one unclouded blaze.  
The youth, who, other works has ponder'd  
o'er,

And left them all in ignorance as before,  
Who in despair the study has declin'd,  
And every hope of Grammar's art resign'd,  
Scans but one page, or scarcely open'd thy lid,  
When lo! what has in darkness long been hid,  
Then swiftly bursts on his astonish'd view,  
All things are chang'd, and old things all are  
new.

That science, which, so lately to his mind,  
Appear'd so in some intricate and blind,  
Unfolds its beauties and its charms to light,  
All which he views with rapture and delight.  
No longer with dull intricacies vex'd,  
No more bewild'rd, and no more perplex'd,  
He sees with joy all darkness pass away,  
And light refulgent bursts upon the day.  
Tho' ignorant quacks, and more officious fools  
The reigning monarchs of our common schools,  
Combine their malice, and their rage unite,  
Thy worth to ruin, and thy fame to blight,  
Yet undisturb'd shall live thy glorious  
scheme,

And thou shalt rise superior and supreme.  
Those all-wise pedants that so much prevail,  
And nothing lack of monkies but the tail,  
Are always first to pass the dire decree,  
And reprobate each line and phrase in thee.  
The reason why, to common sense is plain,  
Their learning's small, but smaller is their  
brain;

They have not wit to understand thy theme,  
Nor art enough to instruct upon thy scheme,  
And thus because thy worth they cannot scan,  
They both condemn, and execrate the plan.  
Thine is the art those errors to correct,  
And all impostor's ignorance detect.  
Expose to view each hollow brainless scull,  
Empty of sense, in every science dull,  
Cloathe all malevolence with just disgrace  
Exalt the wise, and every quack abuse.  
As yon bright orb blots twinkling stars away,  
And rolls the monarch of each passing day,  
Thus, thou shalt bear all opposition down,  
In triumph trample on the fool and clown,  
O'er every land extend thy potent reign,  
And live for ages on the list of fame.

BY A POET.

Cape-May July 16.

### "Sacred Song."

There is a charm in sacred song,  
That lifts the pious thro' to Heaven,  
That cheers the soul when troubles throng,  
And soothes the heart by anguish riven.

A charm, inspires the pious breast,  
And fills the heart with pure devotion,  
That lulls the wayward thro' to rest,  
And checks each wand'ring wild emotion.

A charm, that dries affliction's tear  
In secret shed from many an eye,  
That soothes the grief o'er friendship's bier,  
And stifles virtue's hallowed sigh.

A charm, can yield a purer joy,  
Than aught on earth beside can give,  
Can soften pain when cares annoy,  
And bid each soothing transport live.

A charm, can quell each anxious fear,  
And calm the troubled mind to peace,  
Can yield a balm to soothe us here,  
And bid life's rankling sorrows cease.

A charm, that wakes each ling'ring hope,  
And cheers the gloom of melancholy,  
That bids the feeling heart to ope,  
And checks the thoughtless smile of folly.

A charm, sends through the heart a thrill,  
Of pure, serene, unalloyed pleasure,  
Which can each boisterous passion still,  
And fill of joy's bright cup the measure.

A charm, the lonely pilgrim cheers,  
Journeying thro' life's gloomy vale,  
That quiets his griefs, that calms his fears,  
And soothes his hopes when friendships fail.

A charm, that bids the soul aspire  
Above this scene by tempests riven,  
That lights Religion's hallow'd fire,  
And points the eye of faith to Heaven.

## Sentiments & Extracts.

He who believes not another on his oath,  
knows himself to be a liar.

Misapprehension, as often as misjudgment,  
is the origin of warm disputations, and the  
cause of discrepancy of opinion among man-  
kind; but an artificial antipathy, arising from  
the want of candor and the love of truth, is  
much oftner so than either.

*Sophron*, (says D. Johnson) is not less an  
enemy to virtue than to happiness. He that  
is already corrupt is naturally suspicious,  
and he that becomes suspicious will quickly  
become corrupt.

Goldsmith says, "The king of a nation is the  
sovereign of but half his people;" and  
Swift before him said; "Party is the madness  
of many for the gain of a few."

What the Bishop of Landaff said of Eng-  
land may with much greater propriety be  
said of the United States of America. "Other  
nations," said he, "may deluge their land  
with blood in struggling for liberty and e-  
quality; but let it never be forgotten by our-  
selves, and let us impress the observation up-  
on our children, that we are in possession of  
both, of as much of both as can be consist-  
ent with the end for which society was in-  
troduced among mankind."

There are three requisites to form con-  
jugal happiness, prudence, goodnature, and  
love. Prudence and goodnature are very  
different things, and not under command;  
but whenever they appear, love is sure to  
follow as the chase the horses. When this  
trio meet, happiness will grow with time,  
and like the oak flourish in old age. No de-  
cays of beauty, or of health; no mutilations  
of body, or wrinkles of face can diminish it.  
But if we look into the world, we shall find  
the matches of this amiable description as  
thinly scattered as the righteous men in So-  
dom. *Hutton's Court of Requests.*

Harry says—  
Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds,  
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.

Who, said Johnston, ever asked succour  
from Bacchus, was able to preserve himself  
from being enslaved by his auxiliary.

*Bigotry*.—She has no head, and cannot  
think—no heart, and cannot feel!—When  
she moves, it is in wrath—when she pauses,  
it is in mid ruin;—her prayers are curses—her  
rod is a demon—her communion is death—  
her vengeance is Eternity. Her decalogue is  
written in the blood of her victims—and it  
is stop for a moment in her infernal flight,  
tis upon some kindred rock to whet her  
culture fang—and replume her wing for more  
anguinary desolation.

*Woman*.—The good government of fami-  
lies leads to the comfort of communities and  
the welfare of states. Of every domestic cir-  
cle woman is the centre. Home, that scene  
of purest and dearest joy, home is the em-  
pire of woman. There she plans, directs,  
performs; the acknowledged source of digni-  
ty and felicity. Where female virtue is most  
pure, female sense most improved, female  
deportment most correct, there is most pro-  
prietory of social manners. The early years  
of childhood, those most precious years of  
life and opening reason, are confined to wo-  
man's superintendence, she therefore may be  
resumed to lay the foundation of all the vir-  
tue, and all the wisdom that enrich the  
world. *Litt. Gaz.*

When honours come to us, rather than we  
to them, when they meet us, as if we were in  
the vestibule of life, it is well if our enemies can  
say no more against us, than that we are too  
young for our dignities: it would be much  
worse for us if they could say that we are too  
old for them; time will destroy the first ob-  
jection, but confirm the second. *Lacoe.*

## RELIGIOUS.

Those duties of Religion which appear irk-  
some and insipid to others, are a source of  
the highest pleasure and delight to those  
who partake of the Divine nature. They are  
glad when it is said unto them, "Let us go  
into the house of the Lord;" that they may  
see his glory as they have formerly seen it  
in the sanctuary. They never think them-  
selves so happy, as when shut out from the  
world and its noise and hurry of affairs, and  
having silenced their clamorous passions  
which are unwelcome pests, they place  
themselves in the presence of God, and enter  
into communion and fellowship with him.—  
They delight to adore his perfections, to call  
to mind his mercies and favours, to profess  
their love to him, to lay out their wants be-  
fore him, and unload the burden of their  
hearts in his bosom. Repentance, itself, is  
to them a delightful exercise, when it pro-  
ceeds from the principal of love; there is a  
secret sweetness in those tears of remorse,  
those meltings of the soul returning to God,  
and bewailing its former ingratitude. The  
severe duties of a holy life, and the constant  
watchfulness which they are obliged to keep  
over their hearts and ways, are very trouble-  
some to those who have no law in their minds  
exciting them to their duty. But where Di-  
vine love is in the soul, it strives to keep  
the heart free from all sinful thoughts and de-  
sires, it cheerfully performs whatever is com-  
manded by God, and makes mortification &  
self-denial easy and delightful exercises.

The beauty of a Religious life is one of its  
greatest recommendations. What does it  
profess? Love to God—Faith in a blessed  
Saviour—and Peace to all mankind. It  
teaches us those arts which will render us  
beloved and respected, which will contribute  
to our present comfort as well as our future  
and everlasting happiness. Its greatest orna-  
ment is charity. It inculcates and breathes  
nothing but the purest spirit of delight!—  
In short, it is a system perfectly calculated to  
benefit the heart, improve the mind, and en-  
lighten the understanding.

### REWARD OF PARENTS.

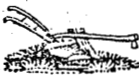
"The purest pleasures we taste in this  
world arise from the sight of the happiness  
of which we have been the authors. There  
is a secret tenderness in our nature, which

loves to soothe and gratify itself in the exer-  
cise of the lowest offices of affection. It is  
pleasing to shelter a plant from the rough-  
ness of the elements; to protect a helpless  
animal from harm. To assist the weak and  
friendless, and raise the sick man from a bed  
of languishing, affords an exquisite station.—  
But if the preservation of a mortal creature  
to a few years of doubtful character, it may  
be of tribulation and anguish, is the occasion  
of such blessedness, how great shall be the  
 transports of that hour when they who have  
received mercy to be faithful, present the  
 children, to whose safety and moral purity  
 they have been devoted, to be admitted with  
 the innumerable company of the blessed, to  
 the transcendent and unchangeable glories  
 which shall be revealed."

### SLANDER.

There is nothing that has a greater tenden-  
cy to lessen a young man in the esteem of  
his fellow creatures, than a disposition to  
slander. It is also inconsistent with any  
principle of virtue, reason and humanity,  
that one would imagine a being endowed  
with the faculties and reason of man, could  
be so degenerate. The slanderer, by his de-  
ceitfulness, and malicious propensities, and  
impious falsehoods, often deprecate a per-  
son's character, not because it has merited  
scandalization, but because his depraved in-  
human mind is hostile to every appearance  
of usefulness and goodness. Often will he  
endeavor, from well known motives, to ex-  
cite enmity between individuals, at the ex-  
pense of truth, and often will he make pre-  
tensions of vindicating harmless expressions,  
when he himself has converted them into in-  
juries, by a wrong construction of words, and  
misrepresentation of person. But might I  
presume to declare my humble opinion on  
such infamous conduct, I should consider  
him as seeking applause which he did not  
merit, and gratifying a most base appetite.—  
The slanderer is held in such universal con-  
tempt, and so little confidence is put in any  
of his calumniating words, that all those  
whose minds are superior to the treacherous  
fabrications of envy, will answer him with  
silent contempt.

## AGRICULTURAL.



*How to produce the best fruit*.—  
Take a Scion from a tree, the growth  
of the preceding year, of the choic-  
est fruit found—cut this scion into  
pieces 2, 3, or 4 inches in length,  
dip the ends cut, in warm resin, so  
as to prevent the sap from issuing  
out—plant the pieces in soil suitable  
for an orchard. A number of shoots  
will spring up; from these select the  
most thrifty for growth; lop down  
the remaining shoots and cover them  
faithfully with earth, arid in a short  
time they will become roots to nour-  
ish and hasten the growth of the tree.  
An orchard may be produced in this  
manner at least two years sooner  
than from the seed.

### FROM THE U. STATES GAZETTE.

*Destruction of the Turnip Fly*.—  
Sir John Sinclair strongly recom-  
mends the following plan for the de-  
struction of the fly or beetle, which  
attacks the turnip crop in its infant  
state:—As soon as the ground is com-  
pletely prepared for sowing the seed,  
let a quantity of stubble, straw, or any  
thing that will burn, be spread  
on the surface, and burnt upon the  
ground. This is easily done in dry  
seasons, when alone the fly is to be  
dreaded. As soon as that operation  
is completed, the seed should be sown  
without a moments delay. The  
flame and smoke either kill the in-  
sects, or compel them to take shelter  
in the soil, where they remain until  
the crop is out of danger. The heat  
also thus applied, and the ashes thus  
produced, are of use to the crop; nor  
does it require such a quantity of  
combustibles, as, at first sight, might  
be apprehended, but merely that an  
adequate quantity of smoke and flame,  
to destroy the insects, may pass over  
the surface of the field. It is said,  
that this practice has long prevailed  
in some of the counties of England.  
Sir John Sinclair recommends from  
two and a half to three pounds of tur-  
nip seed to be sown on an acre.

*Ripening Wall-Fruit*.—An ex-  
periment has been made by Mr. H.  
Dawes, in Great Britain, for ripen-  
ing wall-fruit, by covering the wall  
with black pint; and the result was,  
that the half of the vine nailed to the  
black part of his wall produced twenty  
pounds ten ounces of fine grapes,  
while that on the plain part yielded  
only seven pounds; the fruit on the  
black part of the wall was also much  
finer, and the bunches larger. This  
practice is universal in Ireland. The  
reason is found in the increase of heat  
through the absorbent quality of the  
colour.

## REFERRED SUMMARY.

The occupants of Fulton market,  
sent a bountiful supply of all the  
good things of this life, to the debt-  
ors in the New York Jail, on the  
late anniversary of our independence.

*Salem, July 2*.—A distressing oc-  
currence took place in this town on  
Thursday afternoon last. A lad, a-  
ged about eight years, the only son  
of Michael Hackett, and a son of  
Wm. Wood, of a similar age, were  
riding together on horseback, when  
they were thrown from the horse,  
and the arm of the last named lad  
was broken; while the foot of the oth-  
er, more unfortunate boy, stuck in  
the stirrup, and he was dragged a con-  
siderable distance, the horse upon a  
gallop, and his brains dashed out.  
The boy struggled a few minutes &  
expired.

On the approach of the father of  
the child, to witness so shocking a  
spectacle, he became distracted; and  
Mrs. Hackett though not permitted  
to see the child until laid out, was  
likewise distracted. Both of them  
continued so at intervals, till after  
the funeral, and remain yet inconsol-  
able. The misfortune is, if possible,  
rendered more distressing, as an or-  
only daughter and child, aged about  
fourteen years, has laid for many  
weeks apparently at the point of  
death, with scarcely any hopes of re-  
covery. *Messenger.*

*Snakes*.—On Saturday last, a  
gentleman of this borough was riding  
along the road, in Exeter township,  
a large rattle snake presented itself,  
which he killed and bore off as his or-  
dinary trophy, 9 rattles. In Tulpe-  
hocker, some day last week, Mr. Jo-  
seph Lebengood having laid down in  
the entry of his barn, until his hor-  
ses should feed, fell into a short dose,  
when on waking he found his breath  
almost stopped by an enormous black  
snake, which had twined around his  
neck; two others were lying by his  
face, of an unusual size, who escaped;  
the former was soon killed. A large  
number of eggs, supposed to have be-  
longed to these snakes, were destroy-  
ed short time previous. *Times.*

We learn on the authority of a  
Colombian gentleman of high official  
station, now in this city, that the  
Congress of that republic, considering  
its own independence as firmly estab-  
lished, has authorized gen. Bolivar  
to proceed with 4000 men to aid the  
Peruvian government, in addition to  
1000 troops previously allotted to  
that service. *Nat. Gaz.*

*Sagacity of a dog*.—One day last  
week, the horse of a traveller, in Ith-  
ca, harnessed to a wagon, took fright,  
broke loose from a sign post where  
he was fastened, and ran through the  
streets at full speed. A dog belong-  
ing in that village, was observed to  
follow him for a considerable dis-  
tance. He at length succeeded in  
getting a head of the horse, seized the  
bridle, and stopped him, until a man  
came to his assistance.—*N. Y. pap.*

W. M. Mullin, the champion of  
England (under 16 years of age) start-  
ed to perform the hitherto unparal-  
leled task of walking 112 miles in  
28 successive hours. The day was  
particularly favorable, and precisely at  
two P. M. he started amidst the ac-  
clamations of the assembled multi-  
tude, in a field near Mint's Feet; he  
continued to perform his task with  
great alacrity until an early hour in  
the morning, when he rested for a  
short time. On proceeding again,  
he felt stiff, and it was not until he  
had accomplished near two miles  
that he regained a firm and regular  
step; however, he continued his ex-  
ertions with amazing perseverance,  
though the day was ushered in with  
continued rain, and he accomplished  
what had been considered an impos-  
sible performance. After he had  
completed 112 miles, he performed  
another quarter, doing the whole in  
27 hours and 3 minutes. Our read-  
ers will recollect, that he last week  
performed 40 miles in 8 successive  
hours. This feat stands unrivalled  
in the records of pedestrianism, and  
he lays just claim to the title of  
*champion of England.*

The American Farmer states, that  
gen. Ringgold, of Washington Coun-  
ty, Md. who sheared this spring up-  
wards of 1000 sheep, and has mark-  
ed 1600 for shearing the next, kept  
his flock pasturing in his wheat,  
until nearly the middle of April. By

this means the fly, then in the young  
shoots, was in a great measure extir-  
pated.

The brine in which cucumbers are  
preserved, is said to be fatal poison  
to cattle and hogs; and that several  
of these animals have died from  
drinking it.

A table spoonful of unslacked lime  
given to horses regularly with their  
drink or food for four days, night &  
morning, will, it is asserted, com-  
pletely expel the bots.

General Gourgaud, the compan-  
ion of Napoleon Bonaparte at St Hel-  
ena, entered upon the registry at Pa-  
ris, the birth of a son called *Louis-  
Marie-Napoleon-St Helene Gour-  
gaud.*

*Salem, July 8*.—The far famed  
*sea serpent* has renewed his visit this  
season. On Monday of last week,  
he was seen by a young man in a  
row boat, near Cape Ann shore. He  
came within eight feet of the boat,  
with about 25 feet of his length out  
of water. His head, the young man  
describes as being 'as big as a con-  
siderable sized cask, but flattened.'  
He was on the point of striking him  
with his oar, but was restrained by  
fear of danger.

The last Natches Gazette contains  
proposals for publishing a weekly  
paper, to be called 'the Texas Cour-  
ier,' in the town of Bexar, in the pro-  
vince of Texas in Spanish and Eng-  
lish, at 6 dollars a year, payable half  
yearly in advance, for inhabitants of  
that town, and ten dollars a year for  
subscribers in other towns and provin-  
ces.

*The Poet of England*.—The lov-  
ers of freedom and of genius, says  
the editor of the London Morning  
Chronicle of April 24, will rejoice to  
hear that lord Byron is going to quit  
the shores of Italy, and take his de-  
parture for Greece, there to join the  
standard of the oppressed, whom  
with a liberality characteristic of a  
noble and elevated mind, his lordship  
will largely assist with his purse,  
while he dedicates to them his per-  
sonal services.

Put over the fire a pint of wa-  
ter, and when it boils, stir in fine  
Indian meal enough to make it a paste;  
let the ladies use this paste instead of  
soap every time they wash. If a  
spoonfull of honey and a little rose  
water are stirred into it when cool-  
ing, it will be still better.

Dr. Cheney, once, when one of  
his patients named Nash, was ill,  
drew up a prescription for him,  
which was sent in accordingly. The  
next day the doctor going to see his  
patient, found him up and well; up-  
on which he asked if he had followed  
his prescription? Followed your  
prescription, cried Nash, no. Egad  
if I had I should have broke my  
neck; for I flung it out of the two  
pair of stairs window.

We are told that the length of the  
streets lighted with gas in London,  
extends over 215 miles; the main  
pipes belonging to the four gas light  
companies in London, reaching to  
this almost incredible distance, from  
which ramify the smaller pipes con-  
veying the light to shops, alleys and  
private dwellings, and which may  
be calculated at a distance more than  
four times exceeding the length of  
the mains.

It is said, that the pope advised  
Petraarch to marry Laura, but that  
the poet refused, because he feared  
that the familiarity of marriage would  
extinguish his passion. A blunt per-  
son on reading the Anecdote, obser-  
ved, 'There is a fool, who won't eat  
his dinner, lest he should lose his ap-  
petite.'

A small steam engine has been con-  
structed in Paris, which, 'tis said, will  
raise water to the height of 60 feet,  
at the rate of 15 quarts per minute,  
and consume only a pennyworth of fuel  
per hour. It will be useful at fires.

*Prolific*.—A negro woman, in the  
lower part of Virginia, was lately  
delivered of four children, three  
girls and a boy, all perfect and nat-  
ural, and born alive; two have since  
died, and the other two will not, it  
is supposed, survive many days.—  
They weighed about two pounds  
each, and measured from 12 to 14 in-  
ches in length.

Col. Duane has returned from his  
visit to Mexico.





passiers, and obliged them to retreat—that, about a mile from Talavera, gen. Zayas halted with the cavalry, and alighted; but that the enemy did not continue their movement; that in the mean time, gen. Espeleta, who arrived in the evening preceding, with the garrison of Madrid, was retreating with the two battalions which passed to the left of the Tagus over the wooden bridge; that the nature of the ground, and the quantity of dust raised by the columns, did not permit the forces of the enemy to be calculated, which, however, they state to have been far greater than their own, particularly in cavalry: that, nevertheless, the comparison of the Spanish troops inspired them with respect, for which reason gen. Castellanos felt the greatest satisfaction in reporting, that all the troops preserved the utmost order & discipline, and behaved with valor; but that the knowledge, discipline, and example of general Zayas, in particular, contributed more than any thing else to the executing of that movement in such a manner as to reflect as much honor on the troops as victory itself. The dispatches further state, that the loss of the Spaniards is confined to ten or twelve wounded; but that it was not possible to ascertain what that of the French amounted to, though the former presume it must have been more considerable by reason of the good direction of the Spanish artillery; that the latter troops were encamped on the left bank of the Tagus, beyond the bridge; and that, whereas the projected plan would no longer be pursued, which was to keep a vanguard on the right bank, in order to secure resources for the army, its several corps would on the following day occupy the towns and villages between that place and Almaraz; the head quarters removed to Trujillo.

By subsequent dispatches from gen. Castellanos, dated Deleitosa, May 29, the then head quarters, he acquaints his government, that his troops occupied the Archbishop's bridge, Massas de Ibon, and Llmarraz; that it was not then known that the French had passed the Tagus; and in the order of that day, camp marshal D. Miguel Lopez de Banos had been acknowledged as commander in chief of that, the third army.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THEATRES is unavoidably postponed until next week for want of room.

The wheat crop in this district has been all well secured. The crops in general have been good. In some parts of our district the wheat has been much better than for many years, and in no part of it has any portion of the grain crop been below the average of former years. The fields of Indian corn are flourishing, and we trust will be unusually abundant.

The commissioners of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, have offered a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the buildings which were consumed, at the corner of third and Callowhill streets, as mentioned in our last, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that that fire was the work of an incendiary.

Greece.—For some time past we have received little that is interesting on the affairs of Greece. The reason of this is, there was no public operations going on between the contending parties in that quarter. The Greeks had been victorious against the Turks in every assailable point, and the latter, no being prepared for further resistance, contented themselves with making preparation for another campaign. The two parties have it appears, been making great exertions on their respective sides, and it is expected the contest will soon again be resumed with more energy and violence than before. The Turks have almost ready for sea 100 vessels well armed and manned. The Greeks to oppose them have about 83, together with twenty-four fire ships. They are not being awed by the superior force of the enemy, but remain watching for them at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The most important event may soon be expected from that quarter.

It is stated in European papers, but upon what authority we do not know, that a war between Russia and Turkey is not distant. A subscription has been raised at St. Petersburg, in favor of the Greeks, which amounts to upwards of one million of roubles. This is exclusive of what has been raised in other cities and towns in the Russian empire.

It appears evident that the state of Greece

has arrived at an important crisis. The surrounding nations are beginning to shew them some respect. Negotiations have been set on foot in their behalf by the British government, who have, it seems, lately turned all their attention to this system of conquest; but the Greeks have resolved to think of nothing short of their complete independence, and will accept no overtures which do not embrace this desirable event. That the port of Constantinople is in a very critical situation. They have issued an order to sell by weight all the fine collection of books that were in Constantinople, in order to increase their revenue. This is consistent with all their former plans of sacrificing science and the arts to their mad schemes of aggrandisement. Immense sums have been forwarded to the Greeks from the English; and no people appear to sympathise more deeply with them than they do. Candia is nearly all in possession of the Greeks, and the principal islands in the Archipelago are either in their possession, or so completely awed by their success as to remain inactive. Lately the Algerine fleet sustained loss in an action with an equal force of Greek vessels off their own coast. The Greeks are becoming well disciplined as soldiers, and well organized as a government. The isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence, and they have 50,000 well armed and disciplined men in the Morea alone. The Turks are preparing for a last endeavor, and 80,000 men are to be employed in this service with the Pacha at their head. From the astonishing exertions of the Greeks, their devotion to their cause, and their spirited and enthusiastic conduct on all occasions, the most sanguine hopes are entertained of their ultimate success.

Switzerland.—It would seem by the interference of the Holy alliance with this republic, that every relic of liberty—even the semblance of it in any nation professing to be independent, is to be hunted down and destroyed. All that is dear to man—the right of forming an independent opinion—the right of judging what is calculated to contribute to his own happiness—the right of saying who shall make the laws that are to govern him—the right to complain when he is trampled on, crushed, oppressed and tyrannized over, is denied by those infernal miscreants combined under the title of holy alliance, to any individual on the European Continent whether living in the dominions which they govern, or in others to which their power or influence extend. This is now the case in the Swiss Cantons. They are imperiously threatened, when they express their sentiments against the unhallowed proceedings of these unholy monsters, who are endeavoring to abolish liberty in Spain. The council of state of the Cantons, to prevent dangerous consequences, are compelled to suspend the liberty of the press, and have submitted to censors, every publication treating directly or indirectly of foreign politics.

In Prussia the same and even greater restrictions have been laid. All books treating of liberal politics are proscribed, and their authors and vendors punished. The holy alliance, conscious that their actions will not bear the light, are determined to bury them in darkness. Satisfied that if the people of Europe knew the tendency to which their policy would lead, they would themselves soon lose their heads, they have endeavored to obliterate as far as possible from the map of the world every government not established in despotism, and from the roll of created beings every individual who would assert the rights of mankind. But lest they should create alarm among the nations until their impious work is completed, they have resolved to proceed in it by taking them in detail—a proceeding as cowardly as it is a demonstrative evidence of the tyranny and wickedness of their own intentions, and the badness of their cause.

We cannot abandon the idea that this crusade against liberty will ultimately be productive of good. It will tend in a greater degree to open the eyes of all Europe who are now counter-plaiting their operations with horror, and will prepare their minds and those of the rising generation, with sentiments on liberal subjects more rational and just than they have been able to form amid the turbulence of former revolutions, the terrors of former wars, and the splendor of former victories. They will meditate upon the scenes before them with surprise, and while they gaze, as on a panoramic view, upon the prospects around them, they will ask themselves the question, *qui bono?*—What good can possibly follow from all this?—or what evil may possibly result?

Can the people of Europe be so far destitute of all claims to reason—all feelings of independence and dignity—all political importance, as tamely to allow their rights and sacred liberties to be abused without a perception of their degradation, and the humiliations they must endure from the tyrants who oppress them. Such a state of things cannot long exist.—Solomon says, "As the churning of milk bringeth forth butter, and wringing of the nose bringeth forth blood; so the forcing of wrath bringeth forth strife"—and we say, that if the people of Europe have any idea of liberty, or any sense of virtue remaining among them—if they are not enslaved by

their passions and prejudices—if they are not stupefied by the galling chains of despots which hang over them—if the feelings of humanity are not extinguished by the love of pleasure and the dominion of popish superstition—if their fears are not kept alive by hireling soldiery, and their patriotism bartered for titles and ribbons—surely we may hope—we would rather say, surely we will look confidently forward to the time when the friends of liberty will rise in the greatness of their strength and put down all their adversaries.

In the present struggle in Spain, it cannot be supposed that the sentiments of the nation can change as it were by magic. There is nothing more natural than for a conquered people to suppress their feelings and sentiments when awed by power and threatened with punishment, on their expressing what they feel in presence of their enemies. There is nothing more certain than that a majority—a vast majority of the Spanish people are in favor of the constitution. If they were to hang all the priests, inquisitors, and bishops &c. in short, if they were by one fell sweep to rid themselves of those sworn enemies of religion, liberty, peace and happiness, the clergy and nobility, they would soon be able to prostrate all their enemies, & not only take a dignified station among the nations of the earth, but set an example which the rest of Europe would quickly follow. We repeat the assertion that the general sentiment of the Spanish people is in favor of the constitution, but the indications of the populace to the contrary, as the French themselves inform us, is caused by *gilt* and the fear of the *serviles and murderous priests*, who are infinitely more terrible to them than the invading army.

We confess that the late arrival filled us with some apprehensions as to the fate of Spain.—But the news of the brig Miram of Gibraltar altogether removes them. We feared lest the newly created ministry would not act with equal spirit as the last, or lest Abisbal's treason might strike the cortes with fears, and make them yield; but it appears—courageously and half treasonable as Abisbal acted—his conduct was less censurable than we at first apprehended. He did not abandon the cause, but he in some measure by his conduct embarrassed it. Lopes de Banos, a tried republican, succeeds Abisbal in the command; and Mina, whom the French would make us believe they had nearly annihilated, is cutting them up by piecemeal, and has compelled Money to call for additional aid.—The resolution of Cortes to remove the king to Cadiz, confirms our opinion that it is their intention to prosecute the war with spirit; and without making any pretensions to the spirit of vaticination, we will venture to say, that before the French army enter Seville, they will feel more the resolution and the steel of the patriot army than they perhaps ever anticipated.

Marshall Ney.—It appears by an article going the rounds of the public prints that the unfortunate Marshal Ney, who was shot at Paris on the restoration of the Bourbons, was an American by birth, was born near Eickton Maryland, and that his proper name was Michael Rudolph. His history is briefly this: he commenced his military career, and received the first rudiments of his education in Capt. Lee's dragoons of the Maryland line during the revolution, from which he was honorably discharged. He was born in Cecil county in that State, and after the period of his discharge from the army, he removed to Carolina, where he married, but his matrimonial connection rendered him unhappy, on which he left his family, took a vessel to the West Indies—remitted the proceeds, and declined returning to his native country, since which no trace could be found of him until the French government after the execution of Ney took possession of his papers and made the discovery. Gen. Lallemand, when in this country, while travelling through Maryland from Philada. to Baltimore confirmed this by a reference to the circumstance.

The Strawberry.—It is a fact, but not generally known, that the common Strawberry is a natural dentifrice; and that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartarous encrustations on the teeth, and makes the breath agreeable.

### SUMMARY.

Fatal curiosity.—Mr Slade, a young man of Madison county, of fair reputation, was found dead in his distillery, a few days since, standing upon his knees, with his neck resting on the loop of a rope. It is said that he had previously disputed upon the possibility of a person's committing suicide in this way—and the jury, under the impression that he had fallen a prey to his own fatal curiosity, brought in a verdict of 'accidental death.'

Independence.—A celebration of a very novel character, took place in the town of Portugal, on the 4th inst. Four married ladies met together for the purpose of celebrating the day, and after breakfast they repaired to the wheels, & actually spun & reeled twenty runs of woolen yarn, making 32,000 yards or 96,000 feet, besides

each having an infant child to take care of during the time. The quantity of yarn produced is not so much to be considered, as the occasion which called forth the praiseworthy excursion.

A good shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the seconds, who stood too near his principal, was dangerously wounded!

The population of the state of New Jersey, is 277,575, of which 7557 are slaves. The militia of the state amount to 35,240 men.

A stranger.—A large shark was caught on Thursday last, in the Wind mill Cove, in the Delaware, about three miles from this place. He is said to measure nine feet in length, to be three years old, of the most voracious species, and to weigh 500 weight. *Woodbury Herald.*

Etymology extraordinary.—*é roine* is, perhaps, as peculiar a word as any in our language. The first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus—*he, her, hero, heroine.*

The Baltimore theatre.—The Baltimore Federal Gazette says, that theatrical amusements are so nearly extinguished in that city, and the number attending so limited, that for several seasons past the managers have not received in the aggregate, sufficient to pay the necessary expenses, although the salaries of the performers have been much reduced.

A new mode of punishing counterfeiters has been acted upon in the state of Illinois. Recently, Thomas Wyatt, a noted offender in that way was punished at Haskaskias, by the infliction of 100 lashes on the bare back, well laid on. This method may be effectual, but it is a species of cruelty which we think no crime should authorise. It is a relic of ancient barbarism, at which the humane mind revolts, and which Christianity should disown. The punishment of death is more humane. Passing counterfeit money is wicked, but this mode of torture is worse.

It is said that in Connecticut, before they formed any legislative body, they resolved to receive the law of God till they found a better.

The 'Mechanic's Gazette' of N. York is discontinued for want of patronage. This was a very useful and well conducted paper.

Suicide.—A colored woman committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, a few days ago, in George street, Philadelphia. Jealousy was the cause.

Mr. Conrad, a printer, was drowned on the 8th inst in New York.—He went into one of the slips to bathe, took the cramp, and sunk before assistance could be had.

In a factory in Rhode Island, seven girls wove in one week, 3910 yards of sheeting, 36 inches wide.

The legislature of New Hampshire, lately adjourned, having during their sitting passed only fire public acts.

One of the Liverpool packets, whose cabins are fireplaces, is furnished with an elegant piano forte, for the ladies.

There are 200 Free-will-Baptist ministers, and 15,000 members in the United States.

Gen. Wilkinson is said to be compiling a historical and geographical work on Mexico.

About eighteen miles from Albany, on the night of the 13th instant, five men, who were asleep in their cabin, were instantly killed by lightning.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Only three of those worthies were living to see the 47th anniversary of their great work, ADAMS, CARROLL, and JEFFERSON. Mr. Floyd died about a year since, and another of them is visibly on the decline.



NEW YORK, July 25.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig Hannah, of Eastport, Richworth, master, arrived at this port this afternoon, in 30 days from Santa Cruz, Tenerife. The captain reports that "the day before he left Tenerife, (June 22) the English packet arrived, bringing the intelligence, that the Spanish General Mina had attacked a French corps of 12000 troops, with only 8000 of his own men, beat them, and took 4000 prisoners." It is possible that such an event may have occurred, after the date of our last advice from Mina, May 31, and in time to have reached Tenerife. On the 31st of May,

Mina had taken refuge in San d'Urgel, with from two to three thousand men, according to the French official accounts—and the two divisions in pursuit of them, did not together number more than 6 or 7000. The difficulty to be reconciled is, how he could thus suddenly have augmented his forces so much, and also where he could have encountered so large a French division, unless it was the main force of Money himself. We hope the news will prove true—but we are inclined to believe it nothing more than an enlarged and improved edition of the affair of Vichy, or some other skirmish. *Com. Adv.*

### Obituary Register.

DIED,

In Fairfield township on the 15th inst. aged about 47 years, Mr. CHARLES HOWELL, a much respected inhabitant of that place.

At Trenton, at an advanced age Mrs. Gonnos, wife of Peter Gordon, esq. a pious and amiable lady.

At Norfolk, on the 31st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRON, consort of Com. Barron, of the U.S. Navy.

At Vermon, Vt. on the first inst. the Hon. JONATHAN HUNT, in the 85th year of his age.

In Quincy (Mass.) on the 2nd inst. PETER BOLTON ADAMS, esq. aged 85—brother to the venerable John Adams.

### NOTICE.

There will be sold at

### PUBLIC SALE,

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, on Saturday the 23d day of August next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fifty Acres of Wood Land;

Near the Cumberland Furnace, late the property of Isaac Vanaman, deceased. Conditions made known by

THOMAS VANAMAN, Admr  
June 14—July 26 185 4tq.

### Adjournment.

The lands of Meglaughten Jones, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned until Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Richard Jarmian in Bridgeton, to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.  
July 12—26 185

### LAND for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 150 Acres of first rate Banked Meadows,

Situate in the county of Cumberland, on Maurice River, in the township of Downe, opposite Leesburg;—

150 Acres of Salt Marsh;

On said river, below Port Norris—also 360 Acres of Woodland,

In said township of Downe, one and a half miles from Port Norris, and two miles from Maurice Town, on said river.

A good title will be made—the terms favorable. For particulars, apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port Elizabeth—Daniel Elmer, Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis Creek.

JAMES DIVERSY.

June 30. 182 2m.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun.

April 12. 120

### BLACKSMITHING.

The above business is carried on in all its branches, including mill work, turning &c. in the shop on the west side of the Creek, (near the brick Store House formerly occupied by the Messrs Potters,) where the public will be served at a short notice with neat and substantial work.

Grain, Hay, Cordwood &c. &c. will be taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

Bar, Bolt, Band and Hoop Iron.—Plough Share moulds. Cast, English Blister, Country and Spring Steel.—Charcoal by the quantity.

DAVID REEVES.

Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 182 3m.

### CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, July 2, 1823.

The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND for the last six months on the Capital Stock of this Bank, of One Dollar per Share, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

182—3t.

### TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife SARAH, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HARKER.

July 8. 185 4tq.



