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THE WHIG

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POETRY.

[From the American Daily Advertiser.]

Mr. Pourson—Observing last evening the brilliancy of the Phenomenon in the heavens, and calling to mind the variety of conjectures which such an appearance occasions, the following thoughts occurred which are at your disposal.

TO THE COMET. . Mystic stranger! blaze of Eght! Messenger of good or ill;

Potent to the wondering sight, What behest dost thou fulfil? Dost thou tell of blight afar,

Dost thou omen-direful war, Or confirm the notes of peaces Art thou missioned from above, Oh, celestial herald say,

Dost thou bring the torch of love,

Or shall health's kind blessings cease,

Wakening the MILLENIAL DAY. Could we thus with rapture meet thee. Emanation of the skies, How would songs of triumph greet thee,

How would mingled praises rise!

But though wisdom has denied, Finite skill thy course io tell; Though thy errand's undescribed, Yet we knew that all is well!

HE who speaks in dreadful thunder. Throned in power above the sky; He, before whose viewless splendor, All thy radient glories die-

He who holds the bolt of Heaven, Systeins, which their course fulfill; He whose glance though time hath riven, God-will ever guard us still!

Mystic Orb! then urge thy flight, Soon thy meteor-reign is o'er, Whilst thou burnest the gem of night; We, admiring, GOD adore

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Connecticut Courant. Messrs. Printers.—It is an old saying, that its no time to make paths while it snows. The meaning of which, I take to be, that our minds and naturally opposed lo instruction, admonition or advice, until they become prepared, either by suffering or the fear of it-Preaching lessons of economy to the spend thrift while his means of gratification last, is to him, but tille prattle; but every considerate and reflecting mind much we alarmed at the present style of living in this part of our country; I mean in eating; drinking, clothing, furniture, riding, amusements, visits and idleness. I would not be censorious unless plain truth be censure. If it be asked what are the inevitable consequence If living above our income, the answer is ready in the month of every one-poverty mortification and depression. But no one intends to fall into that condition; and at the approach of danger every method which ingenuity can invent is resorted to as a preventative, excepting the only one which could avail - industry and econo-

I have been led to these reflections shall now be related. A few mortling! past I had occasion to call in at one of my neighbors on an errand. The kitchen door standing open, and seeing nobody in the room, I walked in and without ceremony took a chair. The family had just finished their breakfast, and the table furniture remained unmoved. In the adjoining toom, the door of which was open, I heard loud and enriest talking; and being well acquainted with the different voices, soon learned that the father, the mother and two daughters, were warmly engaged on the subject of purchasing a new carpet and a hoking glass. I took out my table book and pencil, and being ready at short hand, sketched down the following dialogue as it fell from the mouths of the disputants:

Mr. Coultir .- Pray, wife, don't teaze me any more about it now, it's high time for ma to go to work. The oxen have been goked up this half hour, and the plough-

ing must be done.

Ars. Coulter.—You always put me off just so, you're always in a hurry when I vant to talk to you about buying any thing. Why cant you be like other folks? I won?

ny side boards and bureaus, her fine China tea setts, her fine hearth rugs and fire screens, and that's all well enough for her -she's made something of—she can go and come when she pleases, and have stylish company, and entertain them stylishly when she's done! But here I am at home above half the time, making. Money does not grow on trees, and I verished to the stylishly when she's done! But here I am at home above half the time, making. cheese, or butter, or bread, or pies, or something or other. Why no longer ago turns every thing into gold, could be found than last Tuesday I was caught upon sur- every field, it would serve rather to in-prize by the poping in of Mrs. Trotter crease the vices, follies and miseries of and Miss Street-yarn, with my hands in a mankind. you making cheese, when you are so good parcel of beads, ring abundantly able to hire help! Think of pretty quick, I warrant ye that, now! Not but that I'm willing to Mrs. C.—Come Renda, work once in a while, but I want encouragement for it. How do you think, I felt the other day when lady Lilter drove up to the door in her bran new tipped chaise and plaited harness, with a servant at her feet on a carpet stool? I must-just run in one moment, says she, to see how you do, and be off again, for I have four visits to make yet this afternoon, and must be at home at five o'clock to receive compai ny. I could do no less than ask her into the parlour, though I was a shamed to have Mrs. C.—Aye, there it com her see it; for instead of having a full length looking-glass to turn herself round before, and a Turkey carpet to walk on, I could afford her nothing better then a plain glass to adjusther patches and dress; and a home-made carpet tu step on. I thought then and I think now, that its high time to alter our old fashioned, way of living, and be a little more stylish.

buy them, I will-And if-Mr. C .- But pray where will you get money to pay for them? If there are purchased they must be paid for you know, and I have no money at command. How rouch do you suppose they will cost?

have but just three carpets and four look.

ing-glasses now in our house, and they are all out of fashion—I can't live so, and

I won't live so any longer. If you don't

Mrs. C.—Cost! you're always asking about cost. What will such a thing cost?
you say. Now, how can I tell? Mrs. Tilfer bought an imported carpet the other day for her keeping-room for \$65, and a glass for \$60-such are good enough for me, though I should have them of different

Mr. C.-You are very moderate in your demands. Let us see-65 and 60that's 125. Why, that would take a yoke of first rate oxen or four good cows. These, are worth something; but what profit would the carpet and glass produce? the interest on the money would amount in ten years to \$75-and if they are not really necessary; would it not be better to content ourselves awhile with the carpets and glasses we now have, rather than involve our-selves in debt? The times are pressing money scarce and difficult to be obtained beside that, our circumstances are not affluent-our family is 'numerous and some what expensive. I have no funds to resort to, but the farm and my labor on it—the seasons are precarious and tlie crops uncertain. A loss in our stock, or sickness in the family, would soon be seriously felt by us—We could not—

Miss Clara.—I never! Father is always telling abou profit and loss, and bad crops. and sickness and such things I'am sure I'm not extravagant. Think of Rosa Tilter-she's about my age-her father bought a shawl for her last week that cost twelve dollars, and I never yet have had one that cost over ten.

Mr. C .- My child, if you wilt contrive any way by honest employment to earn ten dollars in twenty weeks, I will add to it ten dollars more, and you may expend the shole in huying what you please.

Miss Clara .- I carn ten dollarse I want to know if you wish me to go out to work at spinning or house-work? And as to carding, spinning, knitting or weaving at home, you know very well that its much cheaper to have them all done abroad by carding machines and patent looms and such kind of things. As to teaching an A B, C, school, its a great confinement for one, and rather too vulgar an employ

ment for young ladies that are any thing.

Miss Renda.—I shan't go to spinning
I guess, very soon. I should look well indeed at an old spinning wheel and company coming in!-the dirty tow and flax all over my face and clothes! beside that, it is a great deal cheaper to buy cloth out and out, as Clara says, than to make it at nome.

Mr. C -This is vkry different language from that which farmers" daughters used forty years ago-your grand-mothers and their daughters were farmers wives and farmers daughters. They were considered respectable in success—they were industrious, prudent and economical—they though it an about to them to be good spinners and weavers and good dairy wo men-they took an honest pride in showing their hundles of yarn, their cloth and their cheesses-they were contented and happy without Turkey carpets and gilt looking-glasses. Unembarrassed in their circumstances, they were strangers to mortgages, attachments and executions-Let, though I have resolved to meet sed by myself and others, and we have always as my neighbors, though I say it. Lady the collector called but once for his tax—death without fear, one part of my awful found it to do well.

Liter cal, have her fine Turkey compets, their clothes and furniture were substan-sentence, a sentence aggravated by being Washington June, 1819.

her fine looking-glasses, her fine mahoga- tial, neat and clean, and principally of merited, chills me with horror!their own domestic manufacture.

Mrs. C .- Yes husband; but don't you know that those plain, old fashioned

ty believe, if the philosophers stone which

tub of curds up to my elbows. I thought I Miss Renda.—I declare, I would run should clear go off. I am surprised, the venture of that, if I could find one of Mrs. Coulter, says Mrs. Trotter, to find them. I should have a gold watch and a Miss Renda .- I declare, I would run good parcel of beads, rings and jewels,

> Mrs. C.—Come Renda, don't talk such nonsense. You know that stone don't grow about here; but if it did, your father would be unwilling to let you have such things—he could not afford it. Say, husband, have you any objection to buying the carpet and looking-glass! You know we can't do without them, we really want

them to be decent.
Mr. C.—We have a great many imaginary wants. If you can point out any way

Mrs. C.—Aye, there it comes again. I point out the way? How does Mr. Tilter find ways and means to buy all the nice things he gets for his family? I should be ashamed! You are worth as much as he is, and your credit is as good as his any day in the year. True, he made a little money, they say, by speculation and trafficking about, and he gets money out of the bank,

which you can do as well as he.

Mr. U.—If my credit is good, it is of great importance to meand my family to keep it so. Credit is a delicate thing—too free use of it, spoils it I know Mr. Tilter's circumstances better than you do. He is deeply in debt. All the show and parade he and his family are now making are false appearances—he owes for it all. He has, it is true, borrowed his money at the banks, to the sorrow of his endorsers His farm is mortgaged to them already, and must go—Do you wish to urge me into his situation? He was doing well enough while he artended to his farming business and lived within bounds-the furniture in his house was decent and comfortable, and So were liis and his families clothing; but this bewitching spirit of aping the rich and affluent, broke into his family and turned industry and economy out of doors. Withith twelve months from this time, he and his family

At this moment Miss Renda, vexed at ner father's obstinacy flounced into the kitchen, and discovering me gave notice in the other room and put an end to the dispute. I was a little vexed too, as I felt a wish to know whd would have ultimate ly prevailed, I did my errand and with

On returning home I reflected upon the subject of the present hard times. What is the cause? Is it the scarcity of money? I hink not. Every body who has a yoke of oxen, or a pig, or a bushel of pota-toes to sell, can take the money for them, and a good price too. But the banks, some say, the banks make all this mischief. Why not, then, let them alone shey have not got our money. But they won't discount, it is said, only when they please and for whom they please - their favourites! But the worse of all is, that when they do let us have money, they make a plaguy rout about it, if we don't

is intolerable—no body can live with it. But, Messrs. Printers, I very much susthe difficulty lies somewhere else that the true cause of the present pressure, may in a great degree, be traced to a want of moderation in our present mode of living, and to our inattention to that frugality, and industry and economy, for which our ancestors were so remarkable. If, however. I am in an error, in this opinion. I beg of you or some of your correspondents to set, me right in your next.

In the mean tiiiie I remain your friend, GILES JOTLTER, Jun.

. LETTER

Written by the unfortunate BROUGHTON to his wife, the night preceding his execution at York, for Mail Robbery.

MY DEAR ELIZA-This is the last af fectionate token thou wilt ever receive from my hand—a hand that trembles at my approaching dissolution, so soon, so

very soon to ensue.

Before then wilt open this last epistle of thine unfortunate Husband, these eyes which overflow with tears of contrition, shall have ceased to weep, and this heart, now fluttering on the verge of eternity; shall beat no more!—I have prepared my mind to meet death without horror-and ah! how happy, had that death been the common visitation of nature!-Be not discomforted, God will be thy friend: in the solitude of my cell I have sought him, his spirit hath supported me, bath assisted me and the young bees, not yet out of the cells, are in my prayers, and many a time in the moment of remorseful anguish hath whisperded, There is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and, in that care, for my dear Eliza, I never added that care, of their sallying out and making war upon their neighbors.

The above method has frequently been practically and the sall was the sa spirit hath supported me, hath assisted me-

Yet, though I have resolved to meet

merited, chills me with horror!—When I reflect that my poor remains, the tokens of mortality, that must not sleep in peace, but be buffetted by the storms of heaven, or parched by the summer's sun, while the traveller shrinks from them with dis-gust and terror! This consideration freezes my blood—this cell, this awful gloom, these irons, yea, death itself is not so grievous—why will the laws continue to sport with the wretched, after life is at

an end? My Eliza! my Friend! my Wife! the last sad scene approaches when I shall be no more—when I shall leave the world, and thee my dear, to its mercy; not only thee, but my unprotected children! the pledges of a love, through misfortune, through dissipation, through infamy, on thy part unchanged. Ah! fool that I was to think friendship could exist but with virtue! Had I listened to the advice thou hast so often given me, we had been a happy family, respectable and respected. But it is past, that advice hath been slighted and I am doomed to an ignominious death, and thee and my children, herrid thought, to infamy!—To thee alone, I trust the education of those ill-fated creatures whom I now more than ever love and weep for: warn them to avoid GAM-ING of every description; that baneful vice which has caused their Father to be suspended a long and lasting spectacle to feed the eyes of curiosity! Feach them the ways of Religiou in their early years; cause them to learn some trade, that business may fill their minds and leave no room for dissipation.

When seated round your winter's fire when the little invocents inquire after their unfortunate Father! 'Ah! tell them gaming-was his ruin! He neglected all religious duties; he never conversed with his heart in solitude; he stifled the up braidings of his conscience in the company of the lewd and profligate, and is hung on high, a sad and awful warning to after times: I see thee thus employed, while the tears trickle down that dear face which

I have so ill deserved Adieu, my dear Elizal adieu forever! The morning appears for the last time, to these sad eyes. Pleasant would death be to me on a sick bed, after my soul had made her peace with God; with God, I nope her peace is made; he is not a God all-terror, but a God of mercy; on that mercy I rely, and the ioterposition of a Saviour. May my tears, my penitence and deep contrition, be acceptible to that Almight, Being, before whom I am short

y to appear.
Once more my Eliza, adieu forever! the pen falls from my hand and slumbers over-take me, The next will be the steep of take me,

† He was to be gibbited.

A CROWN.

A French officer, who was a prisoner upon Iris parole at Reading, met with a bible. He read it, and was struck with its contents, that he was convinced of the folly, of sceptical principles, and of the truth of Christianity, and resolved to be-come a protestant. When his lay associates rallied him for taking so serious a turn, he said in his vindication, "I have done no more than my old school-fellow Bernadotte, who is become a Lutherian. "Yes, But he became so, said his associates, to obtain a crown." "My motive," said the Christian officer, "is the same; we only differ as to place. The object of Bernadotte is to obtain a crown in Swemake a plaguy rout about it, if we don't den—mine is to obtain a crown in Hea-

From the American Farmer.

A method of taking the Honey without destroy-ing the Bees.—The common practice of killing the Bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object withou, any injury to this most interesting little animal, (which, on the score of of interest,

Inttle animal, (which, on the score of of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard,) beg leave to communicate it through your paper; should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand; spread a table gloth on the ground; set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so loose below, that the bees will hive, leaving it so loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive— then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar; a few puffs of which as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all around, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you may think proper. If the operation be performed the beganning of the beganning of the control of the beganning of the control of the c ning of July, you may take nearly ell, as there ning of July, you may take hearly an, as anterwill be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey put on the lid, loosen the cloth, and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the follow-

then be replaced on the stand, and on the informing day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised, of driving the bees into another hive; as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty.

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

Joun Hannon,
Complainant,
And
Samuel N. Ols; ZACHARIAR AICHOLS, EPHRAIM CARLL, WILLIAM WOODHUFF And JACOB MILLER,

Defendants.

On Bill, &c. July 14th, 1819.

T appearing to the Court that process of Sub-A point to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendants, and that the said Zachariah . Nichels has not caused his appearance to be en-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, the said Zachariah Nichols to afficiar, plead, above or demon to the Court to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Com-plainant'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 of further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date of this case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's bill lished within twenty days after the date of this order, in a newspecter 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, 1819-6 w

Sheriff's Sale.

Y 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 Cum-berland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridge

A Let 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 Jentrey. place, four acres joins Dayton Riley, affect acres Cedar Swamp on Lebanon Branch, joins Joel, Smith, six acres Cedar Swamp joins David Dave, a moiety of 15 acres of Cedar Swamp joins Smith and Wood, Jos un tecke and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dave and takes in zeroes. the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execut, tion 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 Bearswamp, joins Nathan Newcomb; No. 3, twenty-one acress of Salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Dividing Creek, joins Nathaniel Lore jun. No. 4, thirty, acres of marsh in Nantuxet, joins Edward More; No. 5, nine acres of Bush Land, on the easterly. side of Narrow Lane road; joins Joshua L. Howell; No. 5, twelve hundred and fifty-two acres of salt Marsh, on the westerly side of O'er & Ocon. Shit Marsh, on the Westerly Side, or O'er & Coon. Creek, Joins, Jercdjah, Shaw, together with all tile 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.

July 19, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

DY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me-directed, will be exposed to sale; at public vendue, on Tursday, the twenty-second day, of July nex, 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 in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land.

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to cont to one hundred and twenty acres more of less; joins lands of Robert Bell, and others, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Harmon Kruice, and taken in execution at the suit of William Cochiane, and to be sold by:
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the above land is adjourn and until Thursday, the 19th day of August

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. July 26, 1819—ts.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to cond tain one hundred and twenty-five acres more on 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

DAN SIMKINS, Sherie. July 26, 1819—13

State of Venezuela. BY A ROYALIST.

A Spaniard, a resident of the city of Caraccas, and in the interest of the Royalists, recently arrived in this countr gives the following statement of affairs in the province of Venezuela:

That many of the inhabitants of the in terior in favor of the royalists, have, in that place, I learned that there were 71 consequence of the protracted warfare men, including capt. Elisha D. Brown and carried on by the patriots, quitted the interior towns, and repaired to the city of killed by the people of the fishing boat in Caraccas: that this emigration, in order to get as far as possible out of the reachlof the Having ordered the dead to be thrown vicissitudes of war, has so far augmented into the water, and the prisoners to be the population of that capitol, that it now conducted to this place, I caused them to contains nearly as many inh tants (about he strictly examined in their prison, and 50,000) as it did prior to the great earth, amongst other other papers which were quake which buried in its ruins so many of its citizens, in March, 1812: that whole at Buenos Ayres, dated the 22d June, streets have been rebuilt; and that the 1818, number 177, written in Spanish in public functionaries of the royalists reside favor of Apaton Meech, as captain of the there, as heretofore, for the administra-said brig, which is called the Constitution, tion: that a mint is now in operation there for coining provincial money to defray the of artillery, a variety of other documents expences of the war, that the royal army were found written in different languages; consists of 2,000 Spanish troops, and 4,000 Creole militia: that general Morillo, ascertained. captain general of Caraccas, is popular both with the army and people; [this is very doubtful] and that he grants many indulgences to the latter, particularly their favorite exhibition of bull fights, notwith- committed in the conventional church of standing the interference of the clergy who St. Francis d'Assisse, after the celebraare against it that, on a late occasion, in tion of solemn funeral services for the late order to heighten the diversion, Morillo Queen of Spain, Isabella de Braganza.had the red coat uniforms, stripped frem The decorations of this occasion are estisome British prisoners taken fighting un- mated to have cost two millions of real der Bolivar, used instead of cloaks to irri- vellon (about \$100,000). The concourse tate the bulls, put on the arms of the com- of people present was immense.-When batants, who entered the arena. This novelty gave great satisfaction to the popu face, who testified their approbation by Contemptuously exclaiming against the Spain, were laid on a massylplateau of sil-Bellish partizaus for fighting against them. ver, and the whole placed on the table This diversion brings to our mind, and really equals, the sham defeat of the pages. Immediately a person advanced American fleet in miniature, during the late war on the Serpentine river, in a pleasure garden near London, in the presence of the Prince Regent and his courmitre, ornamented with precious stones,

civil appointments; and that the highest and for a considerable distance outside, ecclesiastical office is actually filled by a he had to proceed through a double line of Creole priest, who was formerly a member soldiers, who permitted him to pass with of the republican congress; that he evinces out interruption, thinking him to be ema strong disposition, to try the policy of ployed in carrying the episcopal robes, &c. conciliating the natives.

with the main part of the army, to join the the plateau or the ornaments, also believed patriots of New Grenada, at St. Fe, will that the man who took them off the table prevent any further military operations was a servitor of the convent, and that he this campaign, tho' it is asserted that Morillo has been always on the alert, performing long and tedious marches, endeavoring to bring the patriots to a general battle, which they have as cautiously avoided.

As to the possession of the plains in the interior, which the patriots speak of, the vitatage than so many leagues of sea, being only partially inhabited, and subject to frequent inundations from the Apure and

B; the same source we learn that at Laguira, there exists no apprehensions of an attack from the Margaretta naval forces: ed for experiment is on a small scale calthat they feel so secure they have actually culated to demonstrate the principle only turned their attention to internal improvements, in reviving an old project co concas by the way of Cape Blanco, intended spectability, who have given their certifi-to be more commodious than the present, cates to the above facts. This operation is which presents many obstacles to the traweller, by crossing the summit of a great The inventor has likewise upon the same mountain, but which in fact adds very principle, of reaction but in oneration a much to the security of Carraccas in case of invasion, by sea.

The resources of Cuba, it is said have

largely contributed to the support of the from the common engine. war of Venezuela; the most valuable military stores, as well as money, having been drawn from thence. On the whole, the on the water without any kind of machine-royalists consider themselves out of dan-ry, must be more so—when the enormous gar, for the present; and that in addition expense of the engine and other necessary to the strong places they hold, both on the machinery—Its weight in loading the boat Main and in the interior. St. Fernando and the loss of power by friction, are takhas been added during the present year. en into consideration, together with many is assumed expressly by Himself as where other disadvantages attending complicated He says, the Father is in Him, and that

information direct from the royalists, we useful improvements of the present day. have been very particular to set every thing down that appeared interesting and to give it to our readers as we received it, only reminding them to make allowances for party feeling as it comes from an interested quarter; but still we believe many facts are contained in this sketch of the present state of affairs in Venezuela.

From the New York Evening Post, July 22. Privateer Constitution.

has been wrecked and the crew consisting of 71 men, overtaken in their buats and carried to Tarifa. These men were enlisted in Baltimore in March last, and by the 14th article of the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, may be dealt with and punished as pirates.

Extract of a letter from the governor of Tarifa to the governor and captain general of Cadiz, dated the 23d May,

On the 22d inst. at about S o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed, that within sight of this place, about a league distance, at a place called Cabezos, an armed brig had struck and was about to be wrecked. Immediately ordered measures to be taken to assist the people; and while employed in doing so, observed, that the else to apply, can hardly be an exercise of crew, having got into three boats belong- that charity, which seeketh not her own. ing to the brig, they were making for the It is by the sacrifice of our pleasures, or opposite coast of Africa. At the same by the limitation of our desires and accustime, the captain of the Spanish brig Qua-tomed comforts that we fulfill the two in-tro Amigos, then at anchor in the Roads, junctions of letting our moderation be informed me, that the brig which had known to all men' and of Kning to others wrecked, was an insurgent privateer which has we would they should do unto us.

had given chase, and obliged him to run into the Roads. Without loss of time I sent out a fishing vessel, manned by 15 armed men, and ordered them to pursue the boats until they were captured, which was happily done before dark notwith-standing the disposition of the boats and

velocity with which they were rowing. After landing them on the shore of Guaurest, and putting them in the castle at other officers, and another officer was consequence of his resistance to them. found, was a commission to cruise, given of SCO tons burthen, armed with 18 pieces the contents of which have not yet been

Translated for the Columbian

Extraordinary Theft.—On the first day of March a most extraordinary theft was the officiating bishop had concluded the service, his pontifical rube and ornaments, according to the established custom of ver, and the whole placed on the table called credential by one of the prelate's and the black cope which had been ex-We learn that Morillo has promoted pressly made for this occasion, and car-several Creales, or natives, to important ried the whole off! Through the church, to the bishop's house. The prelate's ser-The absence of Bolivar, who has set out vants, not finding in the sacristy either carried them to the bishop's. The illusion soon ceased; and nothing can equal the people's astonishment at the cool, audacious, calculating habits of this sacrile gious thief, who completely escaped with his prize, and has not since been heard of.

New invented improvement upon the use of Steam.

Mr. Jenks, (of Colebrook, Con.) has in vented, and actually put in operation, a steam-hoat which is propelled without wheel, oar or paddle, or any kind of machinery, external or internal. The boat usupon which it is propelled; it has been several times exhibited, and examined in operation, by gentlemen of science and re performed by the reaction of the steam. machine, by which a rotary motion is produced from the boiler, at a trifling expense compared with that of producing it

However useful the patent may prove on land, it is certain that propelling a boat upry, must be more so-when the enormous Bolivar evacuated it.] machinery; the utility of this discovery, it As opportunities but seldom occur to get is thought, will place it among the most Arrangements, we understand, are making for putting this principle into operation immediately upon a larger scale.

Amer. Mercury.

The expedition fitted out by the governmen to explore the Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers, appears, so far, to have progressed with success
It is a great and magnificent undertaking, wor thy of a country of such ample possessions as ours, and will, from its organization and object produce the most beneficial results. It will not It will be seen by the following extract from a Cadiz paper of the 28th May, that the puenos Ayres privateer Constitution city, built at the mouth of Calumbia. facilitate our intercourse with the East Indies, and the intermediate towns and cities between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans be supplied with East India produce at reduced prices. The expedition will develope fully the resources of the country, and give a new spring to enterprise and emigration. We cannot employ our time, at this peaceable juncture, more profitably or more judiciously .- Nat. Adv.

> The Dumfries (Eng.) Journal of April 20th, states—" that four vessels have sailed since our last for America, with passengers. They are mostly of the lower orders of society, either con nected with agriculture or laborers, and some o them paupers, from the North of England, for whom the overseers of the Parish pay the pas

To give what you scarcely know how

THE WHIE.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 2, 1819.

Doubts seem to be entertained whether on Treaty with Spain will be ratified. It is reasonable to conclude that Don Onis has not acted without full powers from his Court, yet, such is the unsettled state of that kingdom, and the wel unsettled state of that kingdom, and the wei known influence of the British government exer cised through their Minister at Madrid, (Sin Henry Wellesley,) that we should not be surpri-sed if the ratification was at least delayed under frivolous, pretences. We hope it may not be so as it would call for measures of a decided character on our part, yet we venture to say, that if the expedition now fitting out against the Patriots should succeed mits operations, the treaty in that case will not be ratified. Spain is in a very singular and delicate attitude; in the best pe riods of her history, good faith did not constitute a prominent feature in her policy; she will seek excuses for a want of faith at present in the powerful contest now waging for existence. We have deep interests to look after in that quarter. Nat. Adv.

> NEW YORK, July 26. IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

We have seen a letter from Cadiz, of the 19th of June. It is from a Spanish officer in the army to his relation in this city. This letter states a report there that an expedition of 20,000 men were going to Buenos Ayres, but that only 13 or 14,000 were visible. He observes that the reports about the Floridas are various—one is, that their will be a wan with America. The writer, the day before, June 18th dined in company with the Excellency, where were English, French, and Dutch naval and military officers. There was much talk, but little understood. The writer observes, that he gathered enough to convince him that things were not going on well; and that the departure of Don Onis from the United States has some meaning in it.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American at Cadiz.

Capiz, May 24. 'Mr. Forsyth arrived safely in Madrid, and earn the treaty is ratified.'—Philada. Union.

COMMUNICATION.

A PRAISE-WORTHY ACT.

Thirty dollars have been recently raised and forwarded to tlie American Bible Society at New York, by the female part of the Presbyterian Congregation of Budgeton, for the purpose of constituting their Pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, a member for life, of that institution-A receipt for the above sum has been acknowledged, and a certificate duly returned as an evidence of his membership.

MR. SCHULTZ,

Since the denial of the Divinity of our blessed Lord is becoming so exceedingly prevalent in our land, and indeed in the world at large, it becomes the sacred duty of every man who has the happiness of his fellow creatures at heart, to rally round the Temple and the Altar, and repel with manly dignity, with temperate yet steady resolution, those attempts which are mak ing to shake the great pillar which 'sui tains the holy edifice. For this purpose every Christian ought to inform himself well in celation to the character and attri butes of the Redeemer, by consulting the Holy Word, and ascertaining what it does really teach in regard to this primary principle. As for myself, I have searched dili gently, and, I hope in a proper spirit, and I solemnly believe that Jesus Christ is the only object of worship, "the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last!" But as I have under taken to prove this, by showing that every piart of the Lord's prayer applies to the Saviour, and was intended tobe address?? to Him exclusively, I shall proceed according to the plan proposed. We have seen that the endearing expression " our FATHER," is used in reference to the Sa viour in many passages of scripture, and is assumed expressly by Himself as where machinery; the utility of this discovery, it | He and the Father are ONE. And it is further evident from the circumstance of His directing all to come unto HIM; how to fort was not strong enough to defend the come unto Him implies a drawing nigh to Him in acts of worship and adoration; and as "there is no other. way under the teaven given among men," it follows t!% all prayer is to be addressed to Him alone. But this will appear equally plain in our of the prizes was sunk, the other retaken, rmarks on the succeeding words; " Who art in the Heavens."

Since Jesus Christ is, in the fullest sense of the term, the ETERNAL FATHER, such a belief of Him.draws down the adorable confession-"Who art in the Heavens." which indicates an exaltation of Him in the mind of the devout worshipper abme all the heavens. He can now join with the Psalmist in the rapturous song: "Be thou exalted, Q God, above the heavens, and thy glory be above all the earth." (57-11.) But here I am aware a question will arise in the natural mind. If Jesus be the very God, how could He be in heaven and on earth at the same time? Must there not have been some other Being quite distinct from and superior to Him? I answer, that this supposition is directly opposed to the plainest declarations of scripture, which positively asserts in Him."

This erroneous idea concerning heaven arises from the difficulty which exists in the mind of abstracting the notion of time | terday morning his corpse was brought to | tells the world that I am guilty.

with time or space, but it is a state intal great sensibility, in a state of panic, under in this world, will give us some idea of the Mr. B. was a man of respectable birth permanent state into which he passes at death. We are continually passing thro' different states from gear to year, from day to day, nay every moment of our lives; for the state of each successive moment has something in its quality which distinguishes it from the preceding, nor is it possible, they can be in all respects alike to eternity! We are constantly changing either for the better or worse. The changes we perceive in ourselves, even here, in dependent of any change of place, are truly wonderful; at stated periods we pass into a state resembling death, as if to admonish us of that change which awaits us all; at sone time, the soul is tranquil arid serene, and looks down with undisturbed composure on all the tumults and cares of life; at another it is filled with anxious and painful solicitudes; hope and fear, joy and sorrow by turns agitate the bosom, and hurry us on from one extreme to the other. Now all these charges and many more may and actually do take place within us, entirely independent of time or place. So with respect to the change which tire soul experiences at death: she changes her state, she passes into the world of spirits. into that eternal state of existence, when the Saviour reigns as the only source of life, and light, and joy. This wonderful change takes place within ourselves, new powers and faculties of the soul are developed .by death, and as the silk-worm from a dull creeping insect, bursts its prison, puts on wings and wan tons in the air; tlie soul bursts her enclo sure, and inhales a purer atmosphere, revels in a purer light and a more genial SUN! In conformity with this idea the Redeemer expressly tells us, we are to look for the "kingdom of heaven within!" This being the nature of heaven, we may readily conceive how the kingdom of heaven was within the Lord whilst on earth, and could those who were attendant upon Him have seen Him with their spiritual eyes, as Peter, James and John, were permitted to do on the sacred mount of transfiguration, they would have seen, "His face shining as the Sun, and His raiment white as the light!" But the Lord Himself declares that as the Son of Man, He was in heaven and on earth at the same time, as in the following passage: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but He that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man, who is in heaven." (John

Thus we must conclude, that He was the Omnipotent God, who in respect to the Divine Truth of His Word, equally exstfng in the heavons above, antl in the neavens above, and in the church below, is so frequently termed the Son of Man A SUBSCRIBER.

July 22d, 1819.

From the Boston Patriot, July 22.

Yankee Tars at their Old Tricks. We learn that a letter is received in town from Mocha, via Alexandria and Leghorn, dated 22d January, stating that the ships Fawn and O'Cain, of Boston Emily, of Baltimore, and brig Syren, of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of December a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia appeared off the place; that the governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance in case the pirates should come in and commit any depredations, stating that the place against her; should any acts of hos-tility be committed; that the pirate did come in and too!; two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at \$100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one and the pirate captured in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shackled with irons, marched into town, and delivered by the Americans to the governor. Before the action, the Americans were treated with contempt, and frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets, but they have since been treated with great civility and respect.-M. H. B.

NEW YORK, July 24.

Loss of the brig Mary.—Capt. James, the late commander of this brig, arrived yesterday in the ship Grey hound from St. Domingo. His vessel was lost on the coast of that island. A part of his crew were lost with the vessel, the remainder, after reaching the shore, district the yellow fever, and he alone remains to tell the story of their sufferings.

About a fortnight since, a Mr. Hart, of Louisa, was engaged in a quarrel with Mr. that, "the fullness of the God-head dwelt Orril Brock, who superintended the Union desirable a result." Hotel in this city. The affair came to blows, and Mr. B. beat him with a stick Mr. H. was carried home, confined to his bed, and on Wednesday last died. Yes-

and space. Heaven has nothing in common this city for interment. Mr. B. a man of with time or space, but it is a state into a supposition that he would be prosecuted which the soul er ters after putting off this for the act, rushed up stairs, and hung natural covering of flesh and bones. The himself by a rope to the bedstead. He was connections, and character. His untimely death is a source of the severest regret to all his friends .- Rich. Inq.

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The following letter from the Richmond Enquirer, is republished as a warning to young physicians, how they inconside. rately write that which is unfounded in fact, and the publication of which may be so greatly injurious .- Dem. Press.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young physician in Philadelphia to his friend in Richmond:

"Within a few days we have had six or eight well ascertained cases of yellow fever. Four certrinly, and report says five or six have proved fatal. Dr. Griffith says they are as malignant cases as he ever saw in 1794 or 96, and his opinion is confirmed by Dr. Parrish and others."

GEORGETOWN, (Sc.) July 14.

Successful Hunting .- Twenty men of captain John F. Green's company of mi itia, who had hunted in different neigh. borhoods for 6 or 8 days, met last week and counted eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight scalps, including those of bears, wolves, wild-cats, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, alligators, &c. taken dur-

From the Montreal Herald, Jul. 17. Again we find this pretended reformer's Mr. Gourlay Assuing his lucubrations from the jail at Niagara. In his last production he "outstrips his former works," if the pervertion of facts, assertions without proof, and ahuse descending in scurrility, can be considered as a criterion of his writings, It appears the Lieut. Governor, in compliance with the will of his Sove-reign, thought proper to refuse lands to those few deluded people who had taken an active part in the Convention of Delegates, and other unconstitutional plans last year. This conduct has aroused Mr. G's feelings, and produced the precious morsel in question.

In the conclusion of his article, the cloven foot appears in all its errors. He suggests the plan of the militia assembling and compelling the Governor to submit to their wills. He urges it as an affair of teeling, he does not wish to use argument, antl far less to reason them into this measure: But'he adds, "if they are men they will instantly mount their horses and assemble fur this purpose." Precious ad-

Buffalo, N. Y. July 13. Quer and Terminer.—At the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this village last week, his honor Judge Platta presiding, John Godfrey, a soldier of the U. S. Army, was tried on an indictment for the murder of Thomas Branaghan, also a soldier, in an affray which happened at Fort Niagara, on the 26th of August last; some particulars of which were given in our paper of that date. After an intricate and very laborious trial of nearly twelve hours, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of guilty. On the suggestion, of one of the bar, however, that the court was perhaps incompetent to try the prisoner, the crime having been committed in a garrison, the public property of the United States, over which it was doubted whether the state courts had jurisdiction, the judgment of the court was suspended until the question could be decided by the Supreme Court at the next August term. If it should be decided that his trial was corum non judice, Godfrey will probably have a new trial at the next District Court of the United

States.
Abel Cross, for passing counterfeit bank notes, was sentenced to the state prison, at hard labor, for 7 years.

Henry Pearson, for the same offence, state prison for S years.
William Wells, for the same oflence,

state prison for 7 years.

MANUFACTURES.

In the Address of the Citizens of Frankfort Ken. to the President of the United States, allusion is made to the miserable, and almost ruined state of Western Manusactures. The President in his reply says:

" Blessed as we are, with the enjoyment of every right, and a prosperity unexampled in the great circumstances which constitute human happiness, we have, nevertheless, to regret, that the measure of our felicity is not altogether complete. Our manufactures have received a check, which is very sensibly felt in this quarter of our union. This is a concern in which the whole nation, are, in every particular, equally interested. It is of equal importance to every part to encourage manufactures; and it is certain, that the causes which tend to promote their prosperity, or decline, in any one part, cannot fail to produce the same effect in every other. It is well known to you, that the unremitted attention of Congress, has been bestowed upon this subject, with a view to afford to this branch of national industry, all the encouragement, which a just regard to the other great interests of our union would permit. I have no doubt that it will continue to receive a like attention from that body, and you may be assured that I shall be happy to co-operate in any measures, which may be most likely to promote so

If a jewel be right no matter who says it is a counterfeit. If my conscience tells me that I am inpocent, what do I care who

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Richmond, July 9.

The federal court for this circuit, (chie justice Marshall on the bench,) commenc ed a special term in this city on Monday last, for the purpose of trying the seamen. latels on board the armed vessel Irresisti ble, who were sent up from Norfolk on a charge of piracy. They were charged by the attorney for the United States in dif ferent indictments. Some for piratically plundering a Spanish vessel of the coast plan to get rid of their troubles. They of Cuba of \$10,000 in specie, and some each drank a pint of clear whiskey, being for plundering the Superior, a vessel of well charged before, and requested a third for plundering the Superior, a vessel of well charged before, and requested a third Baltimore, of watches, jewellery, &c. person, when they were both down, to roll Some of the crew were indicted for receive them together, placing their mouth as near ing the property, stolen from the Superion Wednesday last they were put to the their, request, lighted a brimstone match, bar, (in irons,) to the number of 21, and which he put between their mouths; and in separately arraigned. They were asked if an instant the two miserable wretches were they had provided themselves with counsel, to which they replied in the negative. The chief justice then informed them, that der, and the poor fellow who applied the the court would assign them counsel, and match was so much injured by the limbs of requested to know if they had any prefethe two carcasses, that his life is despaired rence. One mentioned Mr. Andrew Ste-of.—Gaz. venson, another Mr. W. Wyckham, to which the court added Messrs. Boulden and Gilnir. The trial is fixed for Monday Two of the crew are blacks. The rest

are whites; some of them unable to articulate a syllable of English. The act of the last session of Congress adjudges those who are guilty of piracy, as defined by the laws of nations, to the punishment of

States, committed the acts which are now charged as piratical. When they arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, the crew evacuated the vessel, separated, and was a there discovered—the culprits arrested and thrown into prison, and immediate intelligence conveyed to this country. Upon application by the owners and insurers in this city, to our government, the Enterprise was ted the vessel, separated, and was a state of the convergence. garitta by a crew, to which these persons belonged; and on their way to the United quently apprehended on shore. Two of the witnesses against them are the Lieurick the witnesses against them are the Lieurick the witnesses against them are the Lieurick that the witnesses against the witnesses against them are the Lieurick that the witnesses against the witnesses agai tenant, who, we are told, was to have taken command of the vessel after she was ran away with, and one of the crew, who out in the Enterprize to take possession of her, was discharged. We have no wish to inand the vessel has sailed for Vera Cruz, the port
of her original destination. The men were also dulge on this occasion, further than that justice may be done both to the accused and the country.

One of the last mails brought us the first number of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. It contains numerous advertisements, the evidence of increasing population. What think you, reader of a newspaper at Boon's Lick in since travelled farther into the wilderness, places.

to avoid society and enjoy his favorite life of a hunter. The editor of this paper has dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of serted, in a private circle, his belief, that than it was to have been expected, twenty years ago, that we should now see, on the wild and distant theatre of Boon's hunting exploits, a printing press diffusing intelli gence weekly among a numerous popula-tion! And now, we repeat, HENRY HOMESPUN, jun. is no prophet, or the second rising generation from the present will march straight forward on a smooth Plough Boy.

Boston, July 25. DARING ROBBERY.

Central wharf, was entered by some daring federated states: such are the principal villains, and robbed of several cases of Canton silks.—The owners of the goods countries present. We understand the public store, No. 51 have offered (through their agents, Messrs, Winslow & Channing) one quarter part of the amount for the recovery of the property and thief or thieves. The boat of the sentiments.] ship Mentor was also stolen, and one or resterday morning by daylight.—There is Recipe for curing the disordered state of every reason to suppose that the goods have American concerns, and Hard Times. two packages were found on the whar heen either shipped on board some packet Let our general government, as they are secreted on some Island or creek in the are authorized to hold lands, rents, tene been either shipped on board some packet harbour.

From the London Examiner, May 16.

bookseller did not contrive to obtain it they will find use for the immense sums of

be effected with them .- Mer. Adv.

ernment of Buenos Ayres. But a post- yielded them fresh means to glut their di-cript to a letter from Rio Janeiro of the abolical maws—and leave them only be 25th May, the latest date received, says "Puerrydon is still Director, and it is said has no intention of resigning."--Ibid.

New York, July 29.

Awful Calamity!-Two notorious lrunkards, who have long been known in ly in contact as posible—when thus plac-The grand jury found true bills; and jed, the third person; in compliance with blown to atoms, and as effectually scattered to the winds as if filled with gunpow-

New York, July 28.

Spanish Justice promptly administered. In the arrival of the U. S. schooner Enterprize Lieut Kearney, from Omoa, on the Spanish Main, with the mate and one of the seamen of the schr. Retrieve, of this port, we have an evidence of the readiness with which the Spanish authorities of that place have lent their assistance in punishing piracy committed against our citizens, and of their desire to restore immediately the death.

The case of the Irresistible has already made some noise in the newspapers. She was run away with from the port of Markaritta by a crew, to which these nersons in, and upon his arrival the Retrieve and her cargo were delivered up to the agent, who went delivered up, and have now arrived at this place —E. Post.

From the Journal of Paris.

A private letter from Frankfort 26th May, says, "Among the important objects which have arrested my attention, I have not lost sight, as you may well sup pose, of the movements of the public feelings, which are manifested in Germany the wilds of Missour, in 1819; where, in To judge of these movements by the inqui 1809, there was not, we believe, a civi-etude they cause government, one would lized being, excepting the eccentric charac-believe himself at the very moment preter who gave his name to the spot, who de-lighted in the dreary and awful solitude spirators in all classes of the community ceding a great revolution, that he saw conby which he was surrounded, and who has and seditious persons in all the public

been thought extravagant for having as the heir and fashion of the coat, all suspected. The immense number of young in less than a century we should in all men who in the German Universities have probability have a turnpike route from Alunited themselves in the Teutonic Assobany to the shores of the Pacific! But such ciation, are the objects of peculiar watchbany to the shores of the Pacific! Bursuch ciation, are the objects of peculiar watch-a consummation is not less to be expected, fulness. It would be impossible, however, than it was to have been expected, twenty upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition, or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful peri in and representations.

We cannot however dissemble, that the will march straight forward on a smooth road and through flourishing settlements, point, well founded. Discontent is almost from Albany to the Columbia river! The general, and it is besides augmented by Yellow Stone expedition is already a the entire stagnation of commerce, and the grand link in this chain of communication. What a vast theatre of the rise, decline The enormous burdens which result from and fall of human greatness!—sibany immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a prohibitory system, to which each state has recourse, to augment its own resources, and which tends to destroy all commerce, since to enter Germany alone, you must pass the custom houses of 38 con-

From the Kentucky Gazette.

ments, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of whatsoever kind, nature and quality—and to sell and dispose of the The story of the Vampyre, which has same—erect in the different states of the made so much noise, and, according to the Union as many manufactories of hemp, general opinion, a noise so very unlike the wool and cotton, as they have established usual triumph of Lord Byron's genius, is branch banks, or more; to be carried on now declared by Dr. Polidori in a letter to and conducted under the care and superthe publisher of it, to be a sort of rifaci intendance of proper officers, to be by mento of his own, from his lordship's them appointed. By which means they will id as. This is just what we suspected; secure a cash market for all the produce but how could the doctor delay this infor- of our fertile country; they will give emmation so long? Or, how is it that the ployment to thousands of poor people; snoner? Did they never talk with each money paid for the sale of lands; they will other on the subject? The publisher, we supercede the necessity of importing Brit believe, is the same person wo used to put ish and other manufactures; they will enforth novels by Mrs. Edgeworth. courage industry in the commonwealth— invite the citizenship of foreigners—en From Eucnos Ayres.—Capt. Page, of courage the sales of their lands; they will the ship Diomede left there on the 23d of give new life and energy to our governmay. He reports that it was very dull ment; they will raise the tone of our INDEtimes on the east and west side of the ri-PENDENCE, confirm the bonds of our unver. At Buenos Ayres preparations were lon, and establish the health of our LIBERrer. At Buenos Ayres preparations were 10N, and established learn of our LIBERmaking to celebrate the 25th May, on Ty. We should no longer be wasted with
which day the constitution was to be prothe diamed, and a new Director chosen by the
prople. But few hides were to be had, as
the communication with the country was
the communication with the country was
were the last spark of flesh from the dead,
still cut off by Artigas and his partizans. The effected with them.—Mer. Adv.

It has been stated that Puerydon had resigned the office of Director of the gov.

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abolical maws-and leave them only be cause there is no more substance for them to prey upon. I hope congress will remem-ber that units make tens, tens make hundreds, and hundreds make thousands, &c. -and that every individual thus slain and consumed, weakens the whole body, and that it is high time to apply the remedy.

Method of destroying the putrid smell which meat acquires during hot wea-

First, put the meat intended for making soup into a saucepan full of water; scum it when it boils; and then throw into the saucepan a burning coal, very compact and destitute of smokes. Leave it there for two minutes, and it will have have contracted all the smell of the meat and the soup.

Secondly, if you wish to roast a piece of meat on the spit, you must put it into water till it boils, and after having scummed it, throw a burning coal into the water boiled as before. At the end of two minutes, take out the meat, and having wiped it well it well in order to dry it, put it upon the spit.

Thirdly, when fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting and scumming it, dip in it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides; and at the end many examples in the old world of an ignorant many examples in the old world of an ign

Do not all that you can do; spend not all you have; believe not all you hear; and tell not all you know.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

Hail wedded love! mysterious law, true source Of human offspring.'

Mil. Ton, whose happy description of pur first progeniors — which, if they are not what they actually were, are certainly what every one would wish them to have been-thus makes Adam say-to our pri meval mother:

To-morrow, ere sweet morning streaks the east, With rst approach of light, we must be risen, And at our pleasant labour."

Contrast this with the habit of females it the present day; and I presume the cause of the sickly appearance of so many of them, will immediately suggest itself: and our frequent notices of early deaths be no longer a cause of wonder.

But if we advert to the habit, in which almest all young ladies are, of dressing, a faithful topic of animadversion will appear. The fascinating simplicity of our ancostors is entirely done away with. A family, in which are a few modern young ladies—and those too who are sufficiently advanced in years, to be, (if not capable, by the common means of industry, of lessening in some degree the burthen of their

day. Our mounes see, "Her unadorned golden tresses wore."

Not so our present mothers - Theirs must be hidden in brocade and lace—Our sisters must be clothed in the gewgaws of India and Cashmere and their hair, than which, if unadorned, nothing can be more beautiful, loaded with the lapidary's toils. The pecuniary concern of our parents are embarrassed. With Miss, however, this an unimportant consideration. Provided she obtains all the decorations she deems necessary to enable her to shine in the ball room, or to be thought the belle at a party, all with her is well.

But, perhaps, it is wrong, to attach ame to females, for includging in extravagances which seem to have been entailed moon them from several preceding genera tions. They are not so much to be blamed, as those who suffer them to indulge in their propensities unchecked. To parents who look for attempts at reformationwith them only can any thing be dune ef fectually to produce it. At present, few young me'n, who pride themselves upon their integrity, and who wish to lead a life distinguished by an uniformity or stability as it regards their fortunes and prospects, would wish to "run the hazard of a die," by attempting to engage the affections of the who, so far from being a "help mate," would require him to use hie utmost exer

tions to support her exfravagance.
To conclude; it is hoped these sugges tions, if they should not be successful towards effecting a reformation, may at least be the cause of other remarks from more able hand, which will bring about the desired object; and tend to make woman, what she has been emphatically declared

to be 'Heav'ns last, best gift to man.'

NEWSPAPERS.

[The following originally appeared, some years since, in the editorial department of the Long Island Star: but has been very generally ex tracted into other papers, and credited to various sources, except the right. We now reciaim it for its proper origin.]-Ed. Col.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent Farmer; who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the weeks and furnish abundance for profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a Patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his

tions—and in another the humble advertisement

he lisping plough-boy. Every subscriber to a newspaper should care fully preserve them in regular files, for the be-uefit of his posterity. After the lapse of forty or fifty years, to look over these, and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war ors on our countrymen.

nors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during pears, than in times of wan. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, but on, poetry, &c.

The man who "can't find time" to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a

newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is however, that is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are con-tent to borrow ideas from the more intelligent

of a minute or two, the butter will loose its disagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fatid ent foundation.

> Extract of a letter from an officer in the Pratrio army, to his friend in Richmond, dated, Western side of the Sabine, Province of the Texes June 23, 1819.

> "We did not cross the Sabine on the 10th as I calculated when I wrote you last—It was necessarily deferred until the 12th.—Our force has considerably increased since crossing, and num-bers daily join our standard; which was hoisted as soon as we touched the shores of Texes, under salute of 21 guns. Our march has been delayed in consequence of not having received a supply of powder, which we are in hourly expectation of. You may expect my next letter to be dated from St. Antone, Labodie or Monteray; the for-mer of which has a weak fortress, manned by a few worn-out troops. We expect nothing from either of those places but what we may pretty generally expect from Spaniards—tame submis-Compiler.

Lake George Steam-Boat burnt .- A letter from a gentleman at Caldwell, to one of the cowners of the Lake George steam-boat, in this city, contains the very unpleasant news, that this boat was burnt to the water's edge, on the evening of Thursday last. The fire is said to have been accidental, and occasioned by some defect in the brick work about the boiler. The boat had undergone considerable repairs, and had performed but two trips this season.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS.

PITTSBURG, (Penn.) July 20.

After a long and very alarming drought, our air has been cooled, and our parched withering vegetation refreshed by some delightful showers. sening in some degree the burthen of their Our gardens have assumed a new appearance, parents,) at least able to support them- and the meadows are once more clothed in the selves,—requires the utmost exertions of livery of summer; the farmer may have just its head, to enable its scions to appear in hopes of looking to a second crop of grass, to in-the fashionable costume of the present demnify him for the scantiness of the first. We are happy to hear from every quarter, that not-are happy to hear from every quarter, that not-withstanding the long absence of rain the wheat are happy to hear from every quarter, that not-withstanding the long absence of rain, the wheat is remarkably fine, oats will be scarce, but we have eason to believe that the Indian corn will se perfectly restored. It is to be devoutly wished that our vegetable market will improve from the change of weather. During the whole summer it has appeared as if Pittsburg was surrounded by the sterile plains of Zahara, in place of a prolific soil.

LANCASTER, July 27.

It has been remarked by some of the oldes and most respectable farmers of Lancaster county, that they have not (in thirty-years) witnessed a more productive harvest than that of the present season.—We add with pleasure that the news of "great crops," is received from almost ever; part of the State.—Laus Dec.

We learn with regret that the barn belong inging to Mr. John Eberly, of Elizabeth town ship, adjoining the plantation of Mr. George Il-lig, was on Thursday afternoon last destroyed by lightning, together with a vast quantity of

[From the Easton Centinel]

Mischter Brinder .- De oder day I writes a song apout mine schweedhardt. You must not dell any poty, but 1 had got a Skottish song vat dey gall Jessey de Flour of Dumplin to write it bev. May be de people vont no it, und dink me : great poet.

De sun vas gone down just pehind de plue mountain.

Und left de tark night to come on us again; Ven I stumbled along mong de schwamps und de fountains,

To see vonce my Katy vat lives on de blain. How sohweet is de lilly mit its prown yellow plossom,

Und so is de meadow all covered mit green; Put noding's so bretty, and sticks in mine poson Like schweet liddle Katy vat lives on de blain.

She's bashful als eny, like her dear ant Jinny, She's neder high larnt, nor yet voolish nor fain; Und he's a great fillain, mithout any veeling, Dat youd hurt my schweet Katy vat lives on de blain.

Sing on you schweet bird, mid your song for de night, Its so mee ven de hills sing your song vonce

again: Such joy to my heart, und such monstrous de-

light, Prings schweet i'ddle Katy vat lives on de blain

My days were like noding dill I met mit my Katy

All dem tings in de town, dey were nonsense und bain;

I didnt see a gall I voud call my tear laty, Dil! I met liddle Katy vat lives on de blain.

State of New-Jersey. the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, musement, or interest, from the hoary sage to An Act concerning the Constitution of this State.

MATHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature on the fourth Tuesday of October, annually, as prescribed in the constitution of this state, is attended with much inconvenience and expense to the people, in particular as it occasions two sittings in order to fulfil in a satisfactory man can be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously tuttion, whereby the citizens of this state may obtain amendments thereof, it seems to be the nors on our countrymen. obtain amendments thereof, it seems to be the duty of their representatives, where it appears to them for the public good, to propose any amendment, and prescribe the manner in which the sense of the people may lawfully be taken on the same, and it so appearing to the Legislatu. 6 in this case. Then rout,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and Gene-

ral Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it be proposed and it is hereby proposed, to the people of this state to amend the constitution thereof; so that State to amend the constitution thereof; so that the first meeting of the members of the legislative Council and General Assembly, after their annual election, shall be on the first Wednesday of January in every year, instead of the fourth Tuesday in October, and that the first meeting under said proposed an endment be on the first Wednesday in January one thousand eight handred and twenty-one, and that all officers libiding commissions under any joint Meeting applicant. commissions under any Joint-Meeting appoint nent, whose office shall expire at the session of the Legislature in October preceding the annual meeting on the first Wednesday of January one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-one; or preceding the first Wednesday in January in any year thereafter, shall continue in their several offices until the said annual meeting, and then expire. And when any such officer is a salary officer, the Legislature may by law enact a rate-

able compensation.
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in order to the sain the sense of the people on said proposed amendment, the several persons in this state; qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly in the several counties of this state, are hereby requested to express their opinion for or against the same, by inserting on their respective tickets; wherein is contained the names of members of Council and Assembly voted for, at the next annual election; the word "amend ent," or the words "no

amendment" as they may think fit, which words may be printed or in hand-writing.

Sec. 3: And be it enacted. That the vote 50 given in regard to amendment or no amendment as aforesaid, shall be received and counted in by the officers of election in the several townships of this state, and returned to the clerks of the courts of common pleas of their respective courtties at the times and places, and in manner as required by law in respect of members of Council and Assembly: And the said clerks respectively and assembly. And the said cierks respectively shall make one general list of the same with the number of votes, for and against; in proper columns, and date and sign the same, and make return of such list at the expense of the state; to the Governor or person administering the government thereof, on the fairth Tuesday in Occurrence at the same, at Trenton, which returned tober next ensuing, at Trenton, which returns so made, the Governor or person administering the government as aforesaid, shall, in the same week, lay before the Council, who shall cast up, the same, and ascertain whether two thirds of the votes be in favor of the proposed amendment, and shall communicate the result without delay to the House of Assembly; and if it shall appear that two thirds of the said votes are in favor of said proposed amendment, it shall thereupon be deemed part of the constitution of this state, and the Governor or person administering the government, shall by his proclamation, make known the same to the people.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Secretary of

State shall cause a copy of this act to be published in all the public newspapers printed in this state, for the space of three months preceding the second Tuesday in October next twice in eacl month.

Passed February 9, 1819.

A true Copy, James Linn, Sec'ry. Aug. 2, 1819-tam/m

NOTICE.

VILLIAM SCHULTZ; has assigned to me, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, his pooles of account, and all debts, and sums of molebted to him, are desired to discharge their re-

DANIEL ELMER, Assignee. Bridgeton, July 26, 1819

Bridgeton Harmonic Society.

THE Society will meet at the Court-House, or WEDNESDAY evening the 4th inst. at early candle-light. A punctual attendance of the Members is requested.

S. O. TAZEWELL, Sec ry. Aug. 2d, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

D'V Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me fi-rected, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 5th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, in the county of Cumber land, a certain

Tract of Land,

Situate lying and being in the county of Com-be land, in the state of New Jersey, beginning at Tuckahoe river, at a corner of lands laid off to the heirs of Cl ment Hall; thence by said land, south seventy three degrees west two hundred and twenty claims to a corner in Scott's line? also a corner to said Hally thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees west one han-dred chains to a corner in said line, also corner to land belonging to the heirs of John Thick, wood, Esq. deceased; thence by their land, north, ighty seven degrees cast one hundred and thirty-five chains to a corner, theree north three de-gress west about forty-eight chains to a corner; thence north eighty-seven degrees east, eighty-eight chains and twenty links to Duckshoe river aforesaid; thence along the said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, con-taining two thousand two hundred and forty taining two thousand two hundred and firty acres of land be the same more of less (exceptsing so much thereof of the said MILL TRACT of fifty acres, as may lay within the atoresaid bounds, and also excepting and reserving out of the said described tract of land, three hundred acres which Joseph Jones, sold and conveyed to John Hill and Ichabod Compton.)

Seized as the property of Jacob Abbott defendant taken in execution at the suit of Thomas F. Leaming, Complainant, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY late Sheriff.

August 2, 1819-2m.

PRINTING. Neatly Executed at this Office,

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

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

In Chancery, New-Jersey. MAY 22, 1819.

Between HENRY SHEPPARD, Complainant, and

On bill to foreclose, &c

JAMES L. CHAWFORD, BENJAMIN F. BAKER, and Јенемтан Вамголи,

May 22, 1819.

Defendants, T appearing to the Court that process of sub-poena to appear, answer, &c. hath issued against the defendants in this cause, and that James L. Crawford, the Mortgagor, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Bawford, the above Defen-dants, have not caused their appearance to be rittered, 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 said defendants reside out of this state, and 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 Coursel with the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said James L Crawford, Benjamin F. Balcand 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 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.

... 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 F. Jeffers, which is now in complete operation at the Mill of Richman and Stull, Pittsgrove, where he intends carding wool at the enstomary 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 decounts in the first quality. scruption in the first rate m

Daniel Richman. Centreville, (formerly Dayton's Bridge)

NOTICE,

NO the owners and proprietors of the LAND SWAMP, and MARSH, to be included with-in the bank authorised 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 propertheir deeds and other evidences or their proper-ty, to one of the subscribers, appointed mana-gers for the above purpose, that they may be enabled to ascertain each man's share of the ex-pence without the trooble and costs attending examining the records to obtain the same

> Jonathan Sockwell. Ebenezer Westcott, John Campbell,

June 7, 1819.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT on 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 vided two filth parts of all that Tract of LAND of 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 hiff perches to a corner, thence north fifty-the oldergrees and fortyfive ninutes west one. two degrees and forty-live minutes west, one hundred and seventy-four perches to low water 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 Leaming, 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, inokeeper in the Addidle Township in objections are stated to used the nouse of Joseph Hands, innkeeper in the Muldle Township in the county of Cape May, on the third day of Au-gust next, the said Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be ap-Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be ap-pointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act entitled an "Act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-partners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 14th of November, 1789. Given un-der our hands this 25th of May, A. D. 1819.

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

NOTICE.

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 Brandenhurgh, dec'd. Conditions at sale, JEREMIAH STRATTON,

Millville, July 5, 1819—4t

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, By the President of the United States.

HEREAS, 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 Greek Indians, and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered, when surveyed.

Therefore I, James Monnog, 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

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, cast...9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, cast...12 and 13, in range 3, cast...11, 12 and 13 in range

On the first Monday in September, for the sale

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 11, 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 9---8, 9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and 11, in range 11. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue area for two weeks and no long. use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no 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 Marci, 1819. JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once - week till the 1st of January

April 12, 1819---t1stjan.

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 3d 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 in to 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 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 Sontember 1987. they apply, September next. RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller,

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

liam R. Fithian, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Newkick, an abscording 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 Sceley, Clk.

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

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Phila delphia, 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---6in.

Take Notice.

The Virtue of an order of the orohan's court to the public for their past favors, and hopes sed ar public vendue, at the lim of David Reed, in Millvile, on Saturday the 28th day of August public vendue at the lim of David Reed, in Millvile, on Saturday the 28th day of August per the formal of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the constantly keeps on hand, an assortmentof

Shoes,

of different descriptions, morocco as well as leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of soal 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 .- tf.

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.

Enhraim Buck, Joel Fithian. Jr.

May 24, 1819—tf

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.

ALSO. Bottled Porter, Alc & 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 in East Water street, third house from the Dis-Store. Having refinquished his concern in the Drug Store, he will have nothing to call his at-tention from his practice, and flatters himself that those persons who favour him with their patronage, will be satisfied with his endeavours to deserve it.

TAKE NOTICE.

The partnership of BOWIE & SHAN NON, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HOSE mhohave 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 inmediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowic, John Shannon. Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819-tf

NOTICE.

URSUANT 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 Ina of Richard Jarman, on Laurel Hill,

A House and Lot,

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

Dayton Riley, Ex'r. To the Estate of Juliana Reeves, Dec. Bridgeton, July-26, 1819 .- 4t

Sheriff's Sales.

DY 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 country of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder in Reidenter. der, in Bridgeton;

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to con tain thirty acres more or le #; 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.

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 of less; joins lands for-merly owned by Wesley Budd, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the prop-

Sheriff's Sales.

To Y virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to D 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 con tain 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 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.

Dy Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tresday the eighth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the coun. ty of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

A dot of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice Riger, 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, one equal undivided fourth part of a saw mill; and the lands attached thereto, with all the lands of the detendent. Seized as the property of Elisha Shith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, assignee, &c. and to be sold by May 10, 1819....3t

May 10, 1819 .-- St

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

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 2 66 5,000 4 66 6 66 66 25 66 20 40 66 60

WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Not two Blanks to a Prize!.!

for Tickers, will be immediately attended to and the earliest information given to those who may favor them with their commands.

220

7960

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

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Philadelphia, April 1, 1819.

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CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819—4t

List of Letters

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

B.—Thomas Banks, 2.
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-Isaiah Dunlap, 2. Matthew Dunkin. F .- Nathaniel Foster, James Ferrill.

G.—John Grun, 4.
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V.—Henry Veal, Jolin Veneman,

W.—James Woodworth.
Y.—John Young.

DAVID G FARRIS, P. M.
Millville, N. J. July 12th, 1819—3t

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships of ELMER & BATEMAN, of U.MER and BATEMAN and JOHN E. ARESEVERALISM SOLUTION AND SEPTEMS.

The books of each of the above firms are with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive monies due and settle the accounts.

The business at the Factory will be continued Ephraim Bateman.

July 15, 1819.—3t

NOTICE. PY 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 town. ship 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, dune 28, 1819—4t*

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the subscriber on The Vendue account, and otherwise, are requised to make immediste payment; and those having demands against him, to present their se-

ing demands against counts for settlement.

JOHN DUFFIELD, July 19, 1819-St

WAS FOUND

N the river Delaware, a few weeks since, BATTEAUX, about seventeen feet long, with a sliding keel and four row locks, plated with iron. The owner can have her again by ap-

Bridgeton, July 12th, 1819-3t Dividing Creek

Moses Mulford.

MAIL STAGE.

THE public will notice, that the subscriber has commenced running the MAIL STAGE from Dividing Creeks by Newport, Cedarville & Fairton, to Bridgeton, twice a week. Start from the Inn of the subscriber every Tuesday and Saturday morning, precisely at 3 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and regume hack by the same route to Dividing Creeks.

rive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and re-turn back by the same route to Dividing Creeks, in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and busi-ness entrusted to the driver, punctually attend-

The subscriber has reduced the fare to the low rate of FIFFY CEP IS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion
N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance to Bridge
ton, on the week of Court, can be accommodated,

as the stage can run every day in that week.

Ellis Hand. Dividing Creek, May 24th, 1819-tf

SHINGLES.

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

February 2d, 1819.