The Washington Whig.

VOL. V. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY. No. 212.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS MONDAY, AUGUST 9. 1819. PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,

Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

POETRY.

I CHOOSE TO LIVE ALONE.

The nuptial bands seem all in rage,
With one continued tone,
About the bachelors and maids,
Because they live ALONE.

Let others seek their happiness,
And I will seek my own;
And let them marry, if they please,
I choose to live ALONE.

Where two are form'd for social life,
And gentle passions own,
'Tis best they should be man and wife,
And I should live ALONE.

Where two with tranquil peace are blest,
And strife have never known,
No doubt they think it is not best
That one should live ALONE.

Increas'd in family and cares,
They must look to their own:
Perhaps perplex'd with these affairs—
I choose to live ALONE.

While some in poverty and strife,
Their wretched state bemoan,
And wear away a tedious life,
I have my peace ALONE.

Ensnar'd and cannot disengage,
The truth they will not own;
But envy me my happiness,
Because I live ALONE.

The force of love I don't deny,
Its gentle power I own—
But prize my liberty alone,—
I CHOOSE TO LIVE ALONE.

BACHELOR.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

THE CONSENT.

As when the sun, receding from our view,
Detints the sky with deep vermilion hue,—
And, dancing on the horizon of night,
He throws a trembling glance, then fades from sight;
So when I press'd Eliza to consent,
The lash her eye as lightning quick o'erbent,—
The blushing cheek her innate thought reveal'd,
Her glance confessing what could not be conceal'd.

FLORIAN.

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a Comet, in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th Oct. at 5 minutes past 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation of Mr. Whiston had long been maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place.—A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water.—A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than 5 years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South-Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent. and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church services on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handling out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them "to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye on the Batik of England."

London paper.

From the New York Gazette, July 22.

We have received frotn Buenos Ayres, by the ship Diomede, several very interesting documents, among which is the dew constitution, which was to be proclaimed on the 25th of May last, Our translator observes:

We feel, as men, interested in an event which promises to set at ~ ~ aat least the interior of that heautiful country; but as *Americans*, we feel proud to see the legislators of Youth America have, as far as the character, temper and habits of the people would 'admit, endeavoured to tread in the foot paths of the North American legislators. Who, then, seeing our principles diffusing all over the world, and adopted almost as soon as known, will mot be convinced of their excellency? Where is the man among us, who, lingering on an unprejudiced retrospect of the past, considering our present national greatness, indulging the most sober anticipations of our future fate, will not entertain a religious feeling of gratitude, and 'will, not thank God for being born an Americani? Who will not say of the Anierican people, *O fortunatos minium, sua* so *bonna no. rint!"*

After a beautiful, moderate and dignified speech, in which they expose their sufferings from Spain, and their patience, after taking the world as witnesses to the purity of their motives, they proceed to the Constitution, of which the following are the most atrikingitems:

"The legislative power is invested in a national congress, to he composed of two trouses—a house of representatives ancl a senate. The house of representatives to be composed of deputies sent by the states, and each state is to elect a deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants.

"None will be admitted to be a deputy if he has noi, been seven years a citizen, 36 years of age, owning property to the smount of 4000 dollars, or exercising an usual profession.

"The functions of a deputy mill last 4 years, and the house will be one half renewed at the end of every two years. The house of representatives only has the power of accusing the members, of the three great bodies, the ministers of state, the ambassadors, the bishops, tlie generals, governors, and supreme judges, for all crimes of treason, mismangement of public money, violation of the constitution, &c. The senators will be named by the provinces, and each province will have an equal number of senators. None will he admitted to be a senator if he be not 30 years of age; has not been a citizen for nine years, if he be not owner of some property to the amount of 8000 dollars, or does not exercise a profession commanding respect.

"The functions of the congress are to make laws, to declare war, make peace, establish duties; to decree tnses to be levied equally all over the union for a time not to succeed two years.

"The supreme enecutive power of the nation will be invested in the person of a Director. None will be elected Director if he does not enjny the rights of a citizen, be not a citizen born, has not been a resident for six years before his election; and if he be not 35 years of age. The Director is the supreme chief of all the land and sea forces.

The nation has the right of amending the constitution, taking care to observe the constitutional forms. All men are equal before the law. The press is free. Private actions, when injuring no-body, are subject only to the tribunal of God. Every one may do all that is not prohibited by the laws, and may dispense with ail the laws do not require. The dwelling of a citizen is a sacred asylum, not to be violated without crime, &c."

The Patriot privateer schr. Liberted, Capt. Ewing, recently had a warm action with a Portuguese brig of war, of 16 guns, but left in consequence of a frigate, and sloop of war being to leeward, beating up to her assistance—the former received no injury, except in her sails. It was afterwards reported the brig had 6 men killed, and 14 wounded.

The French government had ordered a rigid quarantine of 10 days, on all vessels from the U. S. or at Havre.

The number of vessels which have arrived at Quebec this season previous to July 1, was 301 of settlers 5634.

In the debate in the House of Lords May 21, on the subject of bank restrictions, Lord Louderdale said it was undeniable that £6,000,000 of British gold had very recently been exported to France and the minister of finance at Paris had, admitted that French gold had been issued to about that amount, coined from English sovereigns.

Suicide.—A carpenter, having a family in distressed circumstances, hung himself on Friday last in a new building in this city. He was threatened with prosecution for a small debt which he was unable to pay, was out of work, and had been just rejected an application for employment. The times call loudly on all portions of our community to exercise charity and forbearance towards the industrious poor. If every laboring man would make some deposits in the saving bank when he has full employ and good health, he would have no cause to despair in the day of adversity.—*Col.*

A cure for Corns without pain.—Split a prickley pear (garden vegetable,) flat and about as large as a small tea saucer cut out a piece large enough to cover the corn, and pick from its outside tile thorns, and lay the' in or mucous side next the corn, bind it on with a cloth, change every night until the excresence or corn is entirely extinct, which will take place in a week or less. The same process will cure warts. Experience has placed this remedy beyond doubt.

From the Delaware Watchman.

An Easy Method of Propagating Fruit Trees.

Let your graft, which I shall call the mother graft, be put in a stock as thick as a man's thumb, arid inserted in the usual manner, as near the earth as convenient. The first year, if your grait take kindly to the stock, it will grow several feet; the second year it will grow to a good size for transplanting; and in the spring following, before the sap begins to run, take up the the stock and graft, and replant it, say 9 inches deeper than the juncture of the graft with the stock. The graft will soon take to growing, and will be fit (in the course of a year or two) for transplanting again, first having sawed off the graft from the stock, the graft having by this time a sufficient number of roots to support itself. Upon the future tree, the idea solely depends for success; but of this there cannot be a doubt, if the mode here prescribed be pursued. The pear, quince, cherry, and plum, are great scion yielders; and I believe, the apple, our most generally useful fruit, might be made to produce in the same way, if the ground around were dug every three or four years. By this mode, hundreds and thousands of the most kinds of fruit, might be raised, and with the least possible trouble; for while tho mother graft lives, all of its descendants have often wished the delightful pear tree of my garden, had been served in this manner—it now puts out hundreds of scions, all of which, if this mode had been adopted, could be planted as bearers, without any thing more being necessary.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Attempt to Break Jail.——At about six o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, ten of the convicts confined in the Penitentiary, named *Henry Kelly, John Miller, Barney M'Kabe, John Smith, John Armstrong, John Williams, James Wall, Wm. M'Illenhey,* John *Gavin,* and *Alex. Kellogg*, headed by the two former, made a desperate, but unsuccessful effort to break from their confinement. The first essay was upon the front gate leading into Walnut street, which they endeavoured to force with iron crow-bars and wooden levers; but, the gate not yielding to their endeavours, they next attempted to scale the eastern wall by means of two long poles—in this they were foiled, partly by the difficulty of the ascent, and by the opposition of the keepers, who were armed. They next endeavoured to force the necessary, with the intention to escape through the large sewer which leads under it. The bell was now rung, but so bent on their design were the two ring-leaders, *Kelly* and *Miller*, that they threatened ond actually struck with their hand-bars, every one who offered to obey the call of the bell. The whole gang were, however, finally secured, by the energy of the keepers; assisted by the inspectors of the prison; *and* are now, probably paying for their riot in the cells provided for such offenders.

We learn that Mr. Armstrong, one of the keepers, was knocked by *Miller*, upon which, a coloured man, who was himself a convict, levelled a blow at *Miller* that brought him to the pavement, and prevented him doing any further injury to Mr. Armstrong.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Shark.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Shark was discovered in Poulton-slip; North River, among a number of sloops, and several boys were at the time swimming in the slip. The alarm was no sooner made, than the boys scrabbled out of tlie water as soon as possible. A black man who was present lost no time in procuring a harpoon, which he succeeded in planting so well, that tlie Shark was soon conquered, brought out of his element, and placed upon the deck. He measured 8½ feet long; and the probability is, that if he had not been caught, he would, ere this, have devoured (God knows how many) human beings.

GOSHEN, July 27.

Infanticide.—On Wednesday last, a good looking female, about 20 years of age, dressed in a common garb, came to the house of a person living about three miles from this village, on the Phillipsburgh road, and requested permission to remain there a few days. The people in the house replied that they could not afford to keep her for nothing, and she did not appear able to pay any them any thing for her board—they advised her to apply somewhere else—she was then far advanced in pregnancy. She stated that she was quite unwell, and hoped they would give her permission to remain a short time. Her situation at length overcome the scruples of the family, and they humanely consented to her request.—She appeared restless, and frequently went out and returned.—On Thursday afternoon she went out and was gone some time: when she came in her appearance was much altered—suspicion awakened, and on Friday morning some of the neighbors were sent for—when they came she was closely interrogated as to her situation, and whether a child had not been born during the last time she was out of the house. She perseveringly denied that she had been in any such situation as they insinuated, or that any such thing had happened to her as they seemed to suppose. The suspicions, however, were not diminished, and search was commenced around the house. After a little time the shocking pectacle of a naked lifeless infant, partly covered with stones and rubbish, presented itself to their sight. They returned to the house—informed her of the fact, and again pressed her to disclose the particulars. She at last acknowledged, that it was her child—that she used no violence to procure its death—that it was "still-born."—After many entreaties, she was prevailed on to go to bed. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned over tlie body of tlic infant—the body, but more particularly the legs, bore many marks of violence, which seemed to have been inflicted by an old bone found on or near the infant—one slight wound was discoverted on the head. On her examination, the unfeeling mother (if *mother* she can be called) persisted in her former statement, that the child was still-born. She gave various and contradictory statements respecting herself. She told the family she came from Ohio—the jury from Springfield, Ms.—that she crossed the Connecticut river in a *boat*, at Hartford—that she crossed the Hudson river *below* New York, and various other particulars equally inconsistent and u satisfactory; and yet she seemed free from insanity—evincing a great deal of artful cunning. She said her name was *Eliza Davies*—that her father and mother were dead, and that she had sisters living at the westward, whom she was going to visit. Several respectable physicians were called as witnesses, who gave it as their opinion, that the child was alive when born. We understand that the verdict of jury was, that the child came to its death by violnce from some person or persons unknown to the jury, and by the neglect of its mother, Eliza Davies.

[From the St. Louis Enquirer.]

Progress of the Russian Empire in—AMERICA.

Looking to the as have contemplated with astonishment the progress of the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia; they have not thought of lhoking to the west to see this giant power already mounting upon their own backs. Except Mr. Walsh, we do not know an American who has even spoke of the Russian establishments on our continent. He has mentioned them in his "Sketch of tlie military and political power of Russia;" where he says:

"Their establishments extend from Kamschatka to the N. W. coast of America—that they have a fort mounting an hundred pieces of artillery at Norfolk Sound, lat. north 59 deg.; that since 1813 they have descended the coast, passed the mouth of the Columbia 500 miles, and established themselves at *Bogada* in 38 deg. 30 minutes, and only 30 miles from the Spanish settlements in California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil to feed their more northern possessions."—Page 157.

This encroachment upon the American Continent is not the transient effect of the present gigantic growth of the Russian Empire. It is the result of system and settled policy followed by every great man, and great woman, who has sat upon the Russian throne. Peter the Great began it; the Empress Catherine the second followed up his plan; the present Emperor is only executing the designs of the empire. In the course of these three reigns, the Russian power has been firmly spread over Northern Asia; the straits of Behring have been passed; and a solid foot-hold acquired in North America. A road over land is opened from St. Petersburg to Kamschatka; and Russian ships, loaded with American fur, annually sail from the N. W. coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of sea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulf of Finland. And, while the public is amused with the project of a treaty for some islands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a scheme worthy of his vast ambition—☞ *The acquisition of the gulf and peninsula of California and the Spanish claim to the western coast of North America; &c.* We learn this, not from diplomatic correspondence, but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Russian traders now protected by the Emperor in carrying off four furs.

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL ELMER, *Assignee.*

Bridgeton, July 26, 1819

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot,

Of three acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Dan Bowen, 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

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

Between
JOHN HANNON,
Complainant,
And
SAMUEL NICHOLS,
ZACHARIAH NICHOLS,
EPHRAIM CARLL,
WILLIAM WOODRUFF,
And
JACOB MILLER,
Defendants.

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

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

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-seven acres—Also, A LOT OF BUSH LAND, eighteen acres; joins Riley, twenty-four acres of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, five acres of Bush Land near the Denney place, four acres joins Dayton Riley, fifteen acres Cedar Swamp on Lebanon Branch, joins Joel Smith, six acres Cedar Swamp joins David Dare, a moiety of 15 acres of Cedar Swamp joins Smith and Wood, Joshua Reeve and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the shit 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 Beerswamp joins Nathan Newcomb; No. 3, twenty-one acres of Salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Dividing Creek, joins Nathaniel Lore jun. No. 4, thirty acres of marsh in Nantuxet, joins Edward Moore; No. 5, nine acres of Bush Land, off the easterly side of Narrow Lane road; joins Joshua L. Howell; No. 6, twelve hundred and fifty-two acres of salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Ole & Orra Creek, joins Jerediah Shaw, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Dickinson Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Deborah Moore and Joseph and Collins Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 19, 1819.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY 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 next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 26, 1819—ts

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Woodland,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

June 21, 1819—4t

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 26, 1819—ts

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. National Advocate, July 31

Highly Important.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States ship Hornet, Captain Reid, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed that the treaty was not ratified at the time of her sailing, nor is it probable it ever will be. The Spanish ministry were debating warmly on the subject when captain Reid left Madrid. (June 22.) The Spaniards at Cadiz, say, it will not be ratified for fear of exciting the displeasure of Great Britain.

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbour of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the PROTECTION OF THE FLORIDAS, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of one frigate and 6 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought of Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntario, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig, Independencia, of 18 guns—when shameful to relate, the latter was defeated. The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. *Both* vessels fought under the flag of the United States!

The officer and crew of the patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz in dungeons. Gen. O'Donnel governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the *foreigners;* he, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know—70 Americans are among the prisoners.

About the 20th June, the Marquis de Casse Yrujo and family, were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, and banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose that they have been assassinated.

From the New York Gazette, July 31.

IMPORTANT.

Yesterday afternoon, the United States' sloop of war Hornet, capt. Reid, arrived at this port from Cadiz, with dispatches for government.—She sailed on the 2d of this month, and we learn, that, at the time of her departure, the Treaty agreed upon *here* between our government and Don Louis De Onis, the Spanish Minister at our court, HAD NOT BEEN RATIFIED. On the receipt of the dispatches by the Hornet at Washington, we shall probably be made acquainted with the nature of the delay on the part of the King of Spain. Upon the whole, were we to hazard a conjecture on this important question, judging from existing circumstances, it would be, that there is little hope of an amicable adjustment with the government of Spain.

The United States' ship of the line Franklin, Corn. Stewart, of 74 guns, had arrived at Cadiz, having on board Mr. Russell, the American Charges des Affaires at Sweden, on his way home. Mr. Russell intended to have taken his passage in the Hornet, but as she was under sailing orders could not wait for him. He intended to leave Cadiz in the first vessel for the United States.

The Franklin arrived at Cadiz just a week before the departure of the Hornet. Doctor Heap, surgeon of our Mediterranean squadron, is a passenger in the Hornet.

Capt. Reid was at Madrid 44 days, and left on the 14th of June; and we have no doubt will be able, on his arrival at Washington, to give some important information. Capt. R. proceeds this morning with the despatches.

Capt. Reid informs, that the crops in Spain was never more abundant.

About a week previous to the departure of the Hornet, a frigate and six brigs of war arrived at Cadiz from Bordeaux, under French colors, and were to join the squadron fitting out against the Patriots of South America.

It is said at Cadiz, that the Grand Expedition would sail about the first of August—There was an army of 16,000 men at Cadiz, ready to embark.

From the National Intelligencer, July 31.

From Valparaiso.

Letters have been received in this city from Valparaiso, in the South Sea down to the 10th of March; from a perusal of which, the following particulars are gathered.

The United States Frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downes, arrived at Valparaiso on the 28th January, after a passage of eighty days from Norfolk and fifteen from Staten Island. She experienced uncommonly fine weather off Cape Horn; and being becalmed close in with the Cape for several hours, the officers were astonished to find no current; indeed, they did not find the ship to be in the least affected by a current after passing Staten Island. Terra del Fuego was entirely covered with snow, as far as the eye could extend; but the Cape and small Islands in the neighborhood had none upon them. After passing the Straits of Magellan, with continued fine weather, the vessel experienced a gale of wind of four days continuance, and much bad weather.

At the date of our letter, as the reader already knows from other sources lord Cocirane, commanding the Chilian navy, consisting of the San Martin, of 60 guns, Lautaro, of 50, O'Higgins, of 50, a corvette, and three large brigs, was out on a cruise. The Andromache (a British frigate) left a Lima two frigates and two brigs of war, and a Spanish merchant ship, with a million of dollars on board. It was expected every moment to hear of the result of lord Cochrane's attack on the port of Callao (where, we have already heard, he was unsuccessful in his first attempt.) If he should be defeated, it was the opinion of the writers of these letters, that it would be the most unfortunate thing for Chili, as it would hardly be possible for that government to refit and provision the squadron for another cruize. If they made no prize money, and were not paid their wages, the crews would certainly leave the service: for, when they had last sailed, the men had not been paid for a former cruize, and left the port much dissatisfied. Indeed, the crew of the corvette mutinied, and confined their officers, with a view to take the ship to Lima, where they said they should be paid for their services. However, after having possession of the ship for three days, she was retaken by the officers: three men were killed in the contest, five had been since shot without trial, and twenty three remained to be tried. If the fleet should return after all, without doing any thing, there was, judging from this incident, little hope of their getting to sea again. Lord Cochrane, it was believed, would do all that he could with the means he had, and, if the wind favored him it was supposed he might possibly take or destroy the shipping in Callao. All his captains were English, and he had in the squadron about 250 English and Americans, the rest being natives of Chili. Gen. San Martin and Lord Cochrane appeared to be bosom friends; but some appear to think, have selfish and not patriot objects—desire to conquer Peru, not for the sake of Freedom, but with a view of personal ambition and aggrandizement. To accomplish his views, be they wicked or be they charitable, San Martin drains Chili to the last dollar. He is removing all the Chilian and American officers from the army, and putting in Buenos Ayreans and Englishmen. His enemies say he is a cruel tyrant, and that the people of that country generally fear if they do not hate him. O'Higgins the the Director, is said to be an amiable and good man, but under the influence, if not subject to the control of San Martin.

The Macedonian had been waiting, for some time, for Judge Provost, who had however, arrived. It was the intention of Capt. Downes to call at Lima, after his departure from Vaiparaiso. It was not known what construction would be given to Lord Cochrane's proclamation of blockade, of which we have had notice, in regard to vessels of war. If it was to be extended ships of war, as it was not the object of Capt. Downes unnecessarily to enter into any controversy with those people, he intended to delay his entry until the Andromache should have tried the force and validity of the blockade; the more especially as no particular business, besides general observation, required the Macedonian to visit Lima. This determination of Captain Downs, to avoid rather than court collision, shows a prudence worthy of the character this officer bears in the service.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 22.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.

Captain Edes, of the ship Sally Anne, who arrived at Boston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, and 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the first of June; the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship Franklin, com. Stewart. During the visit, one of the young princes while viewing the equipments, of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatch way, and was severely injured.

The squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie and Spark, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Spark left the squadron put into port for provisions, and the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, capt. Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

Capt. E. left no American vessels at Palermo on the 10th of June; none at Messina on the 23d of May. The brig Pruden, Barney, sailed from Marseilles on the 22d, for Boston.

From the Analectic Magazine for this month.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in Pennsylvania, dated

CALCUTTA, April 30.

My Dear H.—Among the objects of note, in this city, you will naturally expect me to speak of the celebrated *Black Hole*,—where a number of Englishmen were so cruelly confined, in the year 1756. The fact is, I had postponed visiting it from day to day, until very lately; when, after some preliminary trouble, I gained admittance. The black hole, or *kaullah godaum*, as the natives call it, is a kind of dungeon above ground, situated in one corner of the custom house buildings. It was formerly part of the old fort; and this apartment, with some others adjoining it, was used as a prison. At the time the British were confined there, the only door opening into it was from an adjoining cell; so that it was even more dismal than it is now. The East India company's officers have had two doors opened through the outer, and this, and the contiguous chambers, are occasionally used as *godaums*, or ware-houses, for salt petre, &c. The walls of this hideous place are of brick, and are beginning to moulder away. The external appearance is very ancient, and the surface is partly grown over with weeds,—but the walls are so immensely thick that they would stand a great while yet. They are about six feet thick at the ground, and gradually decrease to about four feet at top. The part properly denominated *black hole*, consists of two contiguous oblong cells, with an arched opening between them. It is dismaly dark; and the air so confined and oppressive, even with the door open, that it was almost suffocating. My impressions were quite solemn when I reflected that I was standing in the very place where so many unfortunate men had been permitted to perish.† Near the black hole is a monumental obelisk, erected in commemoration of the cruel deed, on the pedestal of which, it is inscribed, that

'This horrid act of violence
was as amply as deservedly revenged
on Surajud Dowla,
by his majesty's arms under
the direction of vice-admiral Watson,
and colonel Clive,
anno. 1757.'

Very few of the natives now living, know any thing about the transaction; and those have mostly gathered what they do know from strangers who have visited the place. I inquired of some of our sirkars, touching the affair of the black hole, and found that they had never even heard of it.

A treat more agreeable that the view of this dungeon, awaited me in a visit which I recently paid to the company's botanic garden, situated on the right bank of the river, a few miles below the city. This is indeed a most superb establishment; and reflects great credit upon the taste and munificence of the East India company. Much of its excellence is also justly ascribable to the zeal of that worthy and indefatigable botanist, Dr. William Roxburgh, who personally superintended it for a considerable time.

The garden embraces 300 acres of ground; of which, 100 are laid out and planted. There is a fine serpentine canal running through the middle of it, which is supplied from the Hooghly, by a sluice, and can be filled or emptied at pleasure, by taking advantage of the proper time of tide. The most elegant walks, made with brick broken to the seize of gravel, and skirted with shrubbery, pervade the grounds; and amid the groves of mangoes and other trees, are tanks for the collection and preservation of rain water. There are about 3000 species of plants, mostly tropical, assembled in this garden; and additions are constantly making. Such an elysian field, for a lover of botany, is seldom to be met with. Among the more rare and interesting plants, which attracted my attention, were the bread-fruit tree *artocarpus incisa;* the nutmeg, *myristica moschata;* clove, *caryophyllus aromaticus;* cinnamon, *laurus cinnamonum;* the delicious litchi, of China, *scytalia litchi, Roxb.* the *adansonia;* the famous banyan tree, *ficus indica*, whose long horizontal branches are supported by limbs which droop to the ground, and there take root, —thus forming, from a single tree, a considerable grove; the sissoo, *dahlbergia sissoo, Roxb*, so much used here by cabinet makers, &c. &c. There were also considerable quanties of the teak wood, *tectona grandis;* introduced from *Pegu*, which is so highly prized as ship-timber,—and has, from its lasting qualities, received the appellation of the 'everduring teak of India.'—It would be vain to attempt giving you an adequate idea of the pleasures of a stroll through this delightful garden, where the most gorgaous flowers are perpetually unfolding to the view of, and the most fragrant odours are wafted on every passing breeze. The mansion of the superintendant corresponds, in elegance and comfort, with the rest of the establishment; and the hospitable entertainment I received, while there, was such as might be anticipated from an amiable and accomplished cultivator of natural science. Having spent the day in a continued banquet of sweets, comprising the alternate enjoyment of fruits and flowers, I took my leave of this enchant-spot, as the sun approached the western horizon; and *you* can readily believe me, when I add, that as our boat receded from the scene, I cast many a 'longing lingering look behind.' One consideration alone, gave pleasure to my departure: and that was, a knowledge that our ship was nearly ready, and was speedily to sail for Philadelphia. The thoughts of *home*, and absent friends—so distant and so dear—flit ever and annon across my mind, in the midst of all my engagements; and as the moment approaches when we shall embark, excite the most irrepressible and anxious impatience.

† Of 146 persons crowded into this den in the evening, it is stated that 23 only came out alive the next morning.

The following paragraph is extracted from a piece written by Mr. Gourlay, and inserted in the *Niagara Spectator*, of the 8th inst. The comparisons he therein uses, and the quotations he makes from the scriptures, as authorities for abusing and reviling governors, must convey to ours readers a tolerable idea of this presumptuous demagogue. C. Stuart mentioned in the beginning is the gentleman who wrote some strictures on Mr. Gourlay's address to the resident landholders of Uupper Canada:—

"When Mr. Stuart would blind us with making it appear that a provincial governor has the special countenance of God, and would abash the freedom of speech towards, him, he forgets what language was used by Jesus Christ toward Herod, a more powerful provincial governor than sir Peregrine Maitland. When told to depart out of the country lest Herod should kill him, 'go ye,' said he, 'and tell that Fox, behold I cast out Devils, and I do cures to-day, and to-morrow, and the third day I shall be perfected,' (Luke, chap. xiii.) In this speech Herod is likened to a brute noted for being cruel, cunning arid theiveish—a brute which prowls about under the cloud of the night to break into sheepfolds, arid commit depredations on the property of mah, even to his aery threshold.—How admirably does the similitude apply to the general dispositions and habits of provincial governors, who, in all ages, have proved the mpst deceitful, cruel and rapacious tyrants! This speech could not be the ebullition of passion, neither will Mr. Stuart dare to pronounce it as proceeding from 'the tongue of insolence.'—It is a speech made and handed down to us for edification and example; and when provincial governors give way to wicked imaginations;—when they cunningly darken counsels and bind on more firmly the mask of iniquity;—when they threatenthe innocent and abuse discretion—then such example should be Followed as a Christian duty, and nothing should, daunt us in the performance, neither imprisonment nor death. Jesus Christ was under the law, and the lawyers laid snares to inveigle him within its penalties; but, though he would not deny the right of Cæsar, they could take no hold of his language towards the governor of Cæsar's province. After there was 'no fault found in him,' Herod only 'mocked him and set him at naught'—Herod! who was afterwards struck dead on the throne, 'while the people extolled him as a God!' (Acts, chap. xii.)

NORFOLK, July 23.

We are permitted by a friend to make the following extracts from a letter from an officer of the United States frigate Macedonian, dated South Pacific Ocean, lat. 39, S. lon. 80°, West, January 25, 1819.—

"The 24th day out from the Capes of Virginia, we made the Cape de Verd Isles —a fine run—in 8 days more we crossed the equator, and till the 7th of January, then out 58 days, we had remarkably fine weather—we that day made the Faulkland Islands, in lat. 52 South—64th day we made Staten Island—an island a degree or two to eastward of Cape Horn; and the 66th day we passed the much dreaded, boisterous Cape Horn, with such pleasant wheather, as far exceeded our most sanguine hopes. From that time till the 75th day out we had to contend with the warring elements—the wind prevailed from the northward and westward, of course a head wind; the swell of the sea was much greater than we have been accustomed to in the Atlantic. The wheather, although this is (in this hemisphere,) the summer season, was piercing cold—having but lately passed through the tropies and experienced so much warm wheather, we were but illy prepared for the very sudden change. The themometer fell to 40°—this, you in Virginia, will, at *this present season*, only call *moderate* wheather, but *here*, with a south wind (while veering and doubling the Cape,) blowing from off the islands of ice to the southward, we found it *cold enough*. The Faulkland Isles, Staten Land, Cape Horn, Terre Del Fuego, and the islands we passed in sight of were covered with *snow:*—the appearance of the land in all this region was bleak and barren; by no means inviting, and though our eyes could rest with pleasure on it as being *land*, still the dreary prospect soon surfeits me. You may recollect what a joyful sound *land ho!* is to the seamen after a long voyage; it awakens an association of ideas, which, even should the laud be inhospitable in prospect, cheers through the chill mid watch; it reminds the wandering sailor of distant friends, and of the enjoyments and comforts they are revelling io: increases his anxiety to partake with them of their joys; and feeds his hope that the happy day will arrive, when he may 'join in their sports, their revels, and their wiles;' —this is the wag a sailor spends his hours of thought. We are now fast approaching Valparaiso—our crew cootinue healthy—we have lost midshipman Peter B. Randolph, and one boy, by typhus fever, and one man drowned, fell-overboard; we feel confident of a cruize of pleasure. Should I be able from Valparaiso, to give you any news, *civil, political* or *military*, I shall with pleasure resume my pen.

From the Hillsborough (Ohio) Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, (Va.) May 29, 1819.

Since my arrival in his country I have understood that a large family of negroes, consisting ofhbout five hundred, have lately been liberated, and are to be marched to Ohio, and there settled on lands provided for them agreeably to the will of Mr. Gess, who formerly owned them. There are persons engaged collecting these poor miserable beings from different quarters, and driving them like cattle to Goochland county, from whence they will take up their line of march to Ohio. I am told they are perhaps as depraved and ignorant a set of people as any of their kind, and that their departure is hailed with joy by all those who had lived in their neighbourhoods. How will they be received in Ohio?

Saving Banks.—Among the benevolent and praise worthy institutions of the day, the *Savings Bank* stand pre-eminently distinguished. They originated in England, where their happy effects have for years been experienced; and more recently, been established in several of the cities in the U. States. They are intended to benefit the poorer classes of people. A mechanic, a laborer, or any one else, who can spare a dollar or more from his weekly or monthly earnings, has a safe place of deposit—the money is put out at interest—and where it is permitted to lie, compound interest is allowed. No bank bills are issued—and very little expense incurred.

An institution of this kind went into operation in the city of New-York on the 3d ultimo, approved and highly commended by all the publications of the city, and under circumstances surpassing the warmest expectations of its friends. On the first evening the sum of 2,807 dollars was received from 80 depositors—the largest sum 300, and the smallest 2 dollars. On the 11th they amounted to 9,393 dollars, by upwards of 100 depositors. On the 17th, 118 deposits were made, amounting to 5,908 dollars. On the 24th the deposits amounted to 7,394 dollars. "A respectable lady (says the *Com. Advertiser*) deposited 370 dollars for three female orphans. A laborer deposited $2410, and another 730. The latter is employed in carrying brick and mortar for masons, and he assured us, that the whole of his deposit was the product of hard labor, and that no part of it, had before been put at interest. We were pleased to observe, that the small deposits, of from 1 to 10 dollars, were numerous as on former occasion."

Military Academy of West Point.—The Battalion of Cadets, from West Point; two hundred and thirty in number, are to be at Poughkeepsie on the 12th of this month, and remain encamped at that place four days. This fine body of young men comprise some of the best "hopes of the nation," and have already attained to a height in a militpry science which will render the contemplated evolutions at Poughkeepsie of some interest to many of our citizens, who will doubtless make this an occasion for an agreeable steam boat excursion.

Brutality to Animals.—Mr Harrison, of Canterbury, accomplished a most arduous undertaking. He laid a wager of 3000 guineas; that he could ride from Canterbury to London in three hours, being a distance of 56 miles. He started at three o'clock, and arrived at the appointed place in two hours and fifty-seven minutes, winning by three minutes. He rode 11 horses, and did not appear much fatigued.

From the New York Evening Post, Aug. 3.

Balloon Ascension.

Monsieur Guille, the æronaut, made his promised ascent, from Vauxhall Garden, about half past 6 o'clock last evening. At an early hour in the afternoon, every avenue leading to the Garden was literally choaked up. All the trees and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were loaded with spectators, to witness this novel exhibition. The weather was rather unpropitious for so hazardous an enterprise. Violent squalls of wind succeeded each other the whole afternoon. Soon after 6 they subsided, Mr. Guille shook hands with his wife, then bowed gracefully to the audience, and jumped into his car, (which was a sort of wicker basket attached to the balloon, decorated with flowers,) cut the fastenings which held it to the ground, and rose in fine style. After ascending rapidly some distance into the air, the balloon seemed all of a sudden to stop and remain stationary for a short time.—Mr. Guille now threw out of his car two flags, which dropped on Stuyvesant's meadows, near the east river, and have since been picked up.—The balloon then resumed its journey towards the heavens. When at the apparent height of two miles, Mr. G. perceiving a squall about to overtake him, cut his car loose from the balloon and left it. This was an interesting moment to the spectators. At first he descended with great rapidity, brit as soon as the parachute, attached to his car, extended itself, in the manner of an umbrella, he was checked in his progress, and slowly approached the earth, but at times was violently tossed about by the high wind, which caused fears to be entertained for his safety. In about fifteen minutes after separating from the balloon, he landed safely at New-Bushwick, on Long Island, four miles from this city, and about 8 o'clock arrived in town with his car and parachute.

The balloon, owing to Mr. Guille's not having opened the valve which was to let out the gas, continued to ascend and float off in a N. E. direction, until, no longer visible to the naked eye. It is calculated, that unless some accident, such as bursting, happens to it, it will remain floating in the air for several days, and from the current of wind which has prevailed and still prevails, drop into the ocean. We are sorry to understand that Mr. Guille is a great loser by this hazardous enterprize, which has afforded the public such an opportunity of gratifying a curiosity at once innocent and laudable; but we have no doubt, from what we have heard, that a subscription at the Coffee-House would at once raise something handsome towards indemnifying him.

Montrose, (N. P.) July 8.

The dead body of a man was recently discovered in Asylum township, Bradford county, in the wilderness; his features were so defaced by wild beasts as to render it impossible to ascertain who he was or from where he came.

Messrs. James & M'Auther, advertise under the head "*Erin go Braugh*," that they will give liberal wages to one hundred laborers to work on their ore bank, coal ground and iron forges, twenty-four miles from Winchester, Ohio.

[From the York, Pa. Gazette.]

We have heard some strange reports for a few weeks past, of the Codorous Hill, between this place and Codorous Forge, being invested with a gang of vagrants, who have been committing various acts of depredation and plunder on the Inhabitants of the neighborhood, and in some cases it is said they have been offering violence to women whom they have found alone, while the men were at work in the fields. This corps of vagrants is said to consist of four or five persons, one or two of whom are coloured people. They are said to be so badly clothed, that they are scarcely covered with any thing but nakedness.

About thirty years ago, these hills were the abode of a similar description of persons, which many of our readers will recollect, at the mention of the name of Indian John, the ringleader of the band in 1790.

A very Curious Mistake.—A Dublin paper says "A person who held an official situation in Dublin, whose wife had caught the typhus fever, had her sent to the hospital for recovery. Having received information of her death, he brought her home to his house; and, according to the Irish fashion, had her *waked* for several nights; he then invited several of his relations, and conveyed her several miles into the country, where she was buried. Having called at the hospital about a week afterwards, for her clothes, (whether to his sorrow or not we cannot say) he found his wife so far recovered as to be able to walk home with him.—The woman he had buried in mistake, was a poor friendless pauper, who otherwise would have been buried at the expense of the parish."

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 9, 1819.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3d inst. a severe storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning was experienced in this neighborhood. The following is the melancholy result. The house of Mr. WARRICK PIERCE, distant about two or three miles from this place, on or near the Millville road, was struck by the lightning, and we regret to state, resulted in the death of himself and his daughter. The house we understand, sustained considerable damage. Mr. Pierce was a coloured man, we believe of respectable character and industrious habits.—The Gale was no less severe at Greenwich, eight or ten miles from the former place. The principal sufferer there was Mr RICHARD Woon, whose barn was struck about the same time, and consumed with its contents. Mr. Wood's loss is estimated at from *eight* to *twelve hundred* dollars.

COMMUNICATION.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

It is with very unpleasant sensations that we announce the burning of Richard Wood's barn with the contents; consisting of about four hundred bushels of wheat and a niimber of farming utensils;—also a stock of hay adjoining, containing near twenty toils. The barn was strnck with lightning about five o'clock on third day the third of this month and was instantly in flames. Owing to the exertions of the neighboring inhabitants, the adjoining buildings were preserved. Never was more anxiety mhnifested to, save, or greater exertions rendered to prevent the flames from consuming whatever was valuable that was in danger; even tile ladies, worked with the greatest assiduity, and displayed all the presence of mind necessary on such an occasion.

Greenwich, 8 mo. 1819.

The President.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) July 16.

As we predicted, the President has been received at Lexington with all the attention and respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and with all the cordiality and affection due to his private worth.

We regret that Mr. Monroe had not extended his visit to Cincinnati. He would have been astonished, in this period of almost universal gloom, at the hum of business that enlivens our city; he would have been astonished at the appearance of a city where, but a few years ago, all was a wilderness; and he would have been no less gratified at the manner of his reception. The city council, under an impression that he would have visited us, had made arrangements to receive and entertain the President in a manner that must have been grateful to his feelings and honorable to themselves.

The following letter, addressed to General Findlay, will explain the reason of the President's shortning his route:

Lexington, July 5, 1819.

Sir: It was my intention to have returned to Washington by Cincinnati, and through the state of Ohio; but the extreme fatigue to which I have been exposed in passing along the southern cast, and thence westwardly through the Cherokee nation, at so warm a season, has made it advisable for me to pass by the springs in this state and the western parts of Virginia, and to remain some days at each. It has given me pain to relinguish the idea of passing through Cincinnati, a very important and growing town in our Union, which I have not yet seen; and nothing could have induced me to it but the considerations which I have stated, of which you will have the goodness to inform my fellow citizens there.

With great respect, I ani your ob't. ser't.

JAMES MONROE.

Dysentery Complaints.—As the season of the year has returned in which Diarrhœas and Dysentery complaints are more prevalent than at some other seasons of the year, permit me, Sir, to state, for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, that by upwards of twenty-seven years experience I have found, that whenever my bowels were affected by any of these disorders, *Rice* has been a sovereign remedy, and always relieved me in a few hours; and it has always been attended with the same good effect, when complaints of that nature have attacked any of my children or family. I have frequently recommended it to others, who have been benefited thereby. At this season of the year, I would recommend it to be given to children as a meal atleast two or three times a week—let your rice be sufficiently cooked, either with milk or otherwise, so that it is made palatable—if some prefer it it in mutton sup, they will find it beneficial, or in any other way.

JOHN FIRTH.

Gloucester Co. N. J. June 24, 1819.

To House-Keepers.—A writer in the American Farmer asserts from his personal knowledge, that the juice of the Elder will destroy skippers in meat, as well as prevent them from getting in. Take the leaves of elder and bruise them in a mortar, rub the leaves thus bruised over the meat, (hams, smoked beef, &c.) and if there are any holes in the meat in which the skippers have found their way, pour in a little of the juice, and they will roll out in a short time. The application of the elder juice does not communicate any bad taste to the meat.

The Richmond Enquirer has furnished us with a full and satisfactory report of the proceedings of the Circuit Court at Richmond, in the trials of Piracy, recently held in that city; and in conclusion, thus remarks:—*Nat. Int.*

"We have taken some little pains to report these cases to the public. The scenes of outrage on the high seas, which they develope, belong to the history of the times. Such scenes ought to be understood. To repress them should be the wish of every American who values his country, its character, and her laws. We owe it to the civilized world to arrest such lawless outrages, perpetrated by vessels and by crews who have their equipment and their sanctuary in our own ports. If the law be so weak that pirates can escape through is meshes, let us strengthen it. Let Congress do their duty, and not leave it to judges and juries to do it for them. If the law may be undefined in its provisions, let them give clearer and more practical definitions."

A postscript to one of the latest letters received in this city from Valparaiso, says: "News arrived yesterday that the Spanish General, Osorio] who commanded the army that was beaten and captured near St Jago, by St. Martin, himself escaping, with about fifty men, towards Lima, has collected about two thousand men, and is now advancing in the province of Concepcion; the few troops tlic Patriots have there are retreating before them."—*Nat. Int.*

LONDON, June 10.

We are sorry to learn that dreadful storms have ravaged many places in the South of France. A letter from Orthea, dated the 25th ult. says, that on the preceding night, about 3 o'clock, several thousand farmers, inhabiting more than sixty adjoining Communes, had the misfortune to see disappear, in the space of an hour, one of the richest harvests, the fruit of their toil and labor. A dreadful hail storm beat every thing to the ground, so that it is impossible to describe the deplorable state of the vines, the corn, and the fruit trees; all is ravaged—all is lost. Another letter from the Pau, of the 28th ult. says, the storms in this unhappy country succeed each other with a rapidity which excites despair.—Communes spared at night are overwhelmed before next morning. To day, a part of the Canton of Pau has been ravaged; the vines broken, the corn cut up, and the hay destroyed: hailstones were gathered of the size of a pullet's egg.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that Captain Read, commander of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, reached this city yesterday, and is the bearer of dispatches to the government, as late as the 22d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our Minister Plenipotentiary in Madrid; that the Treaty with Spain was not ratified by the King at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him; that a few days before Cap. Read left Madrid, the Marquis of Cassa Yrujo was disgraced, and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as First Minister of State and Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and that the brother-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Salmon, occupied those officers *ad interim.*

New York July 29.

Suicide.—On the morning of the 17th inst. the wife of Jacob Hawkins aged 56, of Setauket, hung herself on a sapling near the house. She had been dead about an hour before she was discovered. She had prepared her grave dress; even to a pin, and left it on her bed. She was a professor of religion, and her practice had been correspondent thereto. She carried a chair from the house to the fatal spot, by which she was enabled to reach a limb of the tree that supported her while hanging.

Gazette.

Richmond, July 30.

CREW OF THE IRRESISTIBLE.

These men were charged in three different indictments—one indictment, founded on the act of 1819, for robbing a Spanish vessel—another under the same act, for pirating on a Dutch vessel—and a third, under the act of 1790, for pirating on an American vessel.

The indictment, first mentioned, came on, as we have already stated, first—and Samuel Poole, and ten others, were found guilty on Tuesday last by a special verdict. This verdict was made special at the recommendation of the court, for the purpose of reserving the question, whether the acts charged against the seamen were piracy under the act of congress of 1819.

On Wednesday, others of the crew whose cases were distinguished from those who went before, and those who came after by particular features, came on for trial—the four following still under the same indictment.

John Green was defended upon, the ground of his having been forced to engage in the enterprize. The jury however found him guilty under the same special verdict.

Thomas Smith mas also tried by himself he was the servant of the captain of the Creola, and attempted to make out a case of duresse practised upon himself—the jury however found the same special verdict against him.

Henry Anry alias Henry Andris, and John Fuller, were, by their own consent, tried together.—The same defence, and the same verdict.

Then came on the trial of John Allen Steedman, and John Waldon, who consented to be tried by the same jury. They were arraigned under the 2d Indictment, for robbing the Dutch vessel. Their cases differed from those who went before them by the circumstance of their not having been either of the crew of the Creola or the Irresistible—but they were part of the crew of the Atlas, an American vessel they spoke at sea—*after* the capture of the Spanish and of the American vessels. They attempted to prove that when they entered voluntarily on board the Irresistible, they were ignorant of her character, as a vessel sailing and roving on the high seas without a commission. They attempted to show indeed that they were told she had a commission from Buenos Ayres.—They attempted also to prove that *after* their joining, they boarded none but the Dutch vessels, from whom gin was taken which was paid for. The Jury returned in their case a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Thomas Watson (the most unoffending of all the prisoners) was tried under the first indictment; but it was clearly proved that he had not belonged originally either to the Creola or Irresistible; but had came out of the Dutch, or a Danish brig, which was boarded at the same time with the Dutch vessel. The Spanish vessel; for which he was tried, had been boarded some time previously.—He was accordingly acquitted by the jury—and the U. S. Attorney ordered a Nolle Prosequi to be entered in his favor on the other two indictments.

Francis Oglesby was the only one of the original crew of the Irresistible, who was tried under the 1st indictment. His counsel attempted to prove that he was innocent of the plot of piracy and that after the Creola seized upon the Irresistible, he could not 'avail himself of the permission to leave her; the boat being in a leaky trim and full of men and baggage.—The jury however found him guilty in a special verdict, similar only with a variation in a few immaterial particulars to the other special verdicts.

These were all the cases under the act of 1819, which the Attorney thought it necessary to try.—Yesterday, came on the trial of William Chappels, under the act of 1790, for robbing an American vessel (the Superior of Baltimore,) Mr. James Riddle assisted in his defence.—One point made in the defence, was, that it was not American property they took out of the Superior, but Spanish, belonging to certain Spanish passengers, which did not come under the act of 1790.—The other point upon which they placed the greatest reliance, was, that there way no satisfactory proof of the Superior being American property that the ownership was not proved satisfactorily; though Black had testified he had seen her register yet was it the genuine one! They contended that either the original register, or a copy of it under seal from the district of Baltimore, ought to be produced to the jury.—After some remarks from the chief Justice, in which he told them they might reserve, if they thought fit, the question as to the Schooner's register, the Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Stanard then reserved the other cases under the same indictment till the next court with a view probably of obtaining more satisfactory evidence of American ownership—and the witnesses were recognized to appear at the next court.

The Chief Justice then intimated, that he should probably adjourn the point (reserved in the special verdicts) to the Supreme court of the U. S. at Washington—until their decision is had, the fate of the men fouud conditionally guilty will be suspended. The Juries were all dischaged.

Compiler.

From the Newark Centinel.

A Parody on the Times.

Brokers, Directors, Shavers!

Hear me for my money, and silence the jingling of yours, that you may hear; believe me for my per-cents, and have respect for my per-cents, that you may believe.—Lather me in your wisdom, and shave me in your senses, that you may be the keener shavers. If there be in any Bank, any dear friend to self, to him I say, that my love to self is no less than his. If then, any friend at the director' board demands why Brutus wants a discount, this is my answer—not that I hold protests less, but that I love money more. Had you rather that Brutus were a bankrupt, and confined on the limits, or that he live a freeman? As banks fail, I weep for them; as they are fortunate, I hope for pelf; as they are accommodating, I honor them: but as they are shavers, I despise them. Here are tears for their misfortunes; joy for their discounts; respect for their favours; and hate for their oppression. Who is here so ambitious, that he would be a director? If any, speak, for him have I offended.—Who is here so base, that he would be a shaver? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile, that will not love his neighbour? If any, speak;—I pause for a reply——None.——Then none have I offended. I have done no more to Banks, than they should do to justice: the truth and question of my cause is enrolled in their books; tlieir glory is not extenuated wherein they are worthy, nor enforced their offences for which they suffer censure.

BRUTUS.

MARIETTA, (OHIO) July 7.

Execution.—On the 1st instant at 12 o'clock, Negosheik and Negoneba, two Indians of the Ottawa tribe, were executed at Norfolk, Huron county, Ohio, in pursuance of sentence of death pronounced upon them in May last, by the court of common pleas, for the murder of Wood and Bishop, on Carrying river, at the west end of Lake Erie. They were taken by their own tribe and given up to the whites by their own chief, who preferred executing them in his own way, to that of hanging, or *weighing*, as he termed it; at the same time pronouncing them worthy of death. At 11 o'clock the prisoners were unironed, for the purpose of being conveyed to the place of divine service. On their being placed in a wagon for that purpose, Negosheik gave a long war whoop; from thence they were conveyed to the place of worship, where they, their interpreter, (a Mr. Flemming,) their chief, and seven others of their tribe, surrounded with armed militia, who formed a hollow square, when an able and appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. ——, and a sermon suited to the occasion was preached to about two thousand spectators, by the Rev. Mr. ——, with prayer; after which the procession was formed, and moved to the place of execution in the following order:—

In front, commanding officer of the guard; 2d, sheriff; 3d, clergymen; 4th; music, playing *Alnomack*, or Indian *warrior*; 5th, hollow square inclosing prisoners; 6th, their interpreter, chief, and their other Indian friends—followed in close and regular order by horsemen and footmen.—After arriving at the place of execution, the gallows was enclosed by the guard, who kept their station until the execution was finished.† Negosheik sent for his chief when on the scaffold, and requested him to take good care of his (Negosheiks) children, and bring them up to be better than he had been.

We are happy to state, to the honor of Huron county, that the prisoners have been attended with that tenderness and hospitality which becomes a christian people, and that solemnity and good order reigned throughout the whole scene.

†A letter from a gentleman who was present at the execution, to the postmaster of Jersey city, states that when the sheriff attempted to place the caps over their faces, they made considerable resistance.—*E. Post.*

We learn by the brig Frederick, from St. Croix, that a packet had arrived there, which brought information of the arrival of Commodore Perry, with his squadron, at the island of St. Thomas.

Anecdote of Gen. Eaton.—Soon after Gen. Eaton's arrival at the American Consulate at Tunis, (where he was, by the appointment of Washington, our consul for five years) he received a visit from the Spanish consul; attended by his confessor, Padre Antonio. Consul Eaton welcomed him at the American Consul House with the appellation of *Sir*, instead of the fatherly title which he claimed. The Padre took fire at this insult to the Catholic dignity, and after departure made his complaints to the ambassador. For some weeks our protestant observed a coolness in the Padre's conduct, but was far from suspecting the real cause. The confessor obstinately refused to visit with the consuls at the American house. At length the French consul gave a dinner for the purpose of having the Spaniard's dignity healed. The consuls of all nations were present. Mons. Dubois broke the business: Consul Eaton, I have observed with some uneasiness, that a coolness subsists between you and Padre Antonio; I have observed a coolness, replied our consul, on the part of father Antonio, but I am unconscious of having given him any cause of offence; he may perhaps have quarrelled with my faith! No, sir, replied the Catholic, when I was first introduced at the American house, you received me with the title of Sir; I claim the appellation of Father in virtue of my holy office. Gen. E. piqed that the Spaniard should carry his punctilio to such an unchristian extreme, replied,—Sir, I have too much regard for my mother to call you father; but as you seem determined to claim a relationship, I have no objection to calling you uncle. This raised the laugh against the Padre, and he very good-naturedly after this took the title of *uncle.*

[*Western Spectator.*

Wholesome Admonition.—When I see a lad of sixteen, spending his time in hearing and relating every idle tale that is told, running to taverns and stores, taking the lead in conversation, making bold assertions, giving his opinion of men he never saw, and of things of which he is totally ignorant, clamouring against well regulated communities, setting the laws at defiance—insulting his superiors, captious among his equals and abusive to his inferiors—"thinks I to myself," my lad, you have too much sail, and unless you make a short tack, you will go on the beam ends, for there are breakers ahead.

Now my good fellow, I will just give you a little bit of advice. Instead of listening to idle tales, read useful books, such as geography, history, and above all others, your bible, that you may treasure up useful knowledge. Instead loitering at taverns and stores, work at whatever your business may be with diligence, whether agricultural or mechanical, and be economical as well as industrious. In conversation give place to those whose experience may instruct, and whose wisdom may enlighten. Always be more ready to hear than to speak. Never give an opinion of men or things hastily, speak evil of no man. Reverence the laws. Treat your superiors respectfully, your equal courteously, and your inferiors tenderly.—By such a course you will gain the esteem of the virtuous, and the respect of even the vicious.—*Vert. Int.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, for the benefit of of the Insolvent Laws of the State of New Jersey, and the Court have appointed the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Middle township, to hear what can be alledged for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor. SETH HAND.

August 9, 1819.—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of September, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich; also a lot situate in the township of Hopewell; also, a house and lot, store house and wharf, situate in the township of Fairfield; a better description will be given at the time of sale. Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken execution at the suit of Powell Garrison; and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downe, the lot contains half an acre, more or less; joins lands of Major Henderson and others. Seized as the property of John H. Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cooper and Collin Cooper, assignees, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 9, 1819—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the seventh day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres, more less; joins lands of John Chambers and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Daniel Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Bishop and Thomas Lee, Esq. & to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

Three Lots of Land,

situate in the township of Maurice River, and village of Dorchester; a better description will be given at the time of sale. Also at the same time and place, the whole of the defendant's personal property. Seized as the property of Hollinghead Peterson, and taken in execution at the suit of John Chambers, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 9, 1819.

At tile same time and place,

A FARM,

situate in the township of Hopewell, three miles from Bridgeton, containing one hundred and fixty acres, more or less, of which 32 acres are woodland, 45 acres are banked meadow, chiefly in herd and timothy of superior quality; on the premises is a two story frame house 26 feet by 18, in good repair and completely finished, with a kitchen adjoining. Also, two barns and other out buildings; a quantity of Apple trees, chiefly grafted; the whole under good cedar fence. Seized as the property of John Heward, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Freas, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A ot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River; said to contain 25 acres more or less; joins lands of John Tomlin & others. Seized as the property of Abraham Peterson, and taken in execution at the suit of Michael M'Credy, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 9, 1819.—4t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the orphans' court, of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A House and Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, on the road leading from Maurice Town to Dividing Creek, formerly occupied by Isaac Morris, near Jeremiah Blizard's. The lot contains about seventeen acres.—Also, a

Lot of Woodland,

said to contain about fourteen acres, near the said house and lot—It being the property of Jonathan Morris and John Morris, minors. Conditions at Sale, by LEWIS SHELHORN, Guardian.

August 9, 1819.—4w

CHEAP GOODS,

FOR

CASH.

THE subscribers are now opening, and offer for sale, a very large and beautiful assortment of Goods, among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths, of various colours,
Double and single milled cassimere, do.
Vest patterns, assorted,
Velvets and cords,
Russia Drilling,
do. Sheeting,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Cambric, jackanett, and mul mul muslins,
plain and figured,
British and imitation book muslins,
do. do. do. figured,
Plain and figured Leno,
Silk Shawls, assorted,
Cotton do. do.
Men & women's stockings, assorted.
do. do, gloves,
Bandanna and Madras hkfs.
Bombazettes, various colours,
Dimities, cambric 'Linen,
Calicoes, and curtains, do.
Pink, Buff, lilack, and Cambric } GINGHAMS,
Carlile, do.
Domestic, do.
do. stripes,
do. do. twilled,
do. Muslins,
Apron and other Checks,
Bed Ticking & Table Diaper,
Cotton warp and filling,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black and coloured sinshaws,
do. do. Mantua,
do. do. Sattin,
Artificial flowers, Ribbons, &c. &. &.

GROCERIES.

Real, pure Cogniac Brandy,
do. do. Holland Gin,
do. do. Jamaica Spirits,
do. do. Madeira Wine,
Country Gin, Common Rum,
Common Brandy and Lisbon Wine,
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Rice,
Raisins, spice, pepper and cinnamon,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea } Teas,
Starch, Ginger, and Madder,
Cotton and Indigo,
Coarse and fine salt,
Mackarel, No. 1, 2, and 3.
SHAD, No. 1.
Rhode Island Cheese,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Pork and Hams,
Powder, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives, & Scissors,
Chissels and Augers,
Plane Irons,
Hand and Pannel Saws,
Trowels, files & Butt Hinges, assorted,
Screws and Sprigs,
Hob nails and sparrow bills,
Brass knob door Locks,
Norfolk and thumb Latches,
Stock Locks, Horse do. Pad do.
Trunk, drawer and Chest Locks,
Pots, kettles, frying pans, &c.
Wagon Boxes, assorted.
English and country Steel,
Straw knives and Coffee Mills,
Pod Augers,
Gig and Chair whips, &c. &c. &.

Together with a complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

All which will be sold CHEAP for CASH or bartered for country produce.

Stratton & Buck.

Bridgeton August 9, 1819.

N. B. Tavern keepers will be supplied with the best Liquors on very moderate terms.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

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

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 JAMES L. CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN F. BAKER, and JEREMIAH BAMFORD, *Defendants*, } *On bill to foreclose, &c.* May 22, 1819.

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

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true copy,

WM. HYER, Clk.

June 7, 1819---6w

WOOL CARDING.

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

Daniel Richman.

Delaware, (formerly Layton's Bridge) Jun 7, 1819---tf

NOTICE,

TO 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 property, to one of the subscribers, sppointed managers for the above purpose, that they may be enabled to ascertain each man's share of the expence 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 situate in the Lower Township of said county, adjoining lands of Silas Matthews---beginning at a post for a corner on the north west side of the public road that leads from Fishing Creek to Cold Spring; from thence south twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and half perches to a corner, thence north fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and seventy-four perches to low water mark on Delaware Bay, thence bounding by the same north twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty-eight and one' half. perches., thence south fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-four perches to the place of Beginning, containing thirty acres and a half of land. We have nominated Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into fire equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Joseph Hands, innkeeper in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May, on the third day of August next, the said Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act entitled an "Act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November, 1789. Given under our hands this 25th of May, A. D. 1819.

Elijah Townsend,
Isaac Smith,
Ephraim Hildreth, } *Judges.*

May 31, 1819---tf

NOTICE.

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

A Lot of Land,

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

JEREMIAH STRATTON,
Administrator.

Millville, July 5, 1819—4t

By the President of the United States

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

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

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west---9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 1, east--8, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east---11, and 13, in range 3, east---11, 12 and 13 in range 4, east.

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

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

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

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5---9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6---11, in range 7---10 and 11, in range 9---8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11---9, 10 and 11, in range 12. 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 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 March, 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 a week till the 1st of January next.

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 into operation:

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

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller,

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

Domestic Attachment.

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

Eben'r Seeley, Clk.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y Pltff.

Bridgeton, June 21st, 1819—2m

A CARD.

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

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

April 5, 1819---6m.

Take Notice.

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

Shoes,

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 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 Cumberland, a certain

Tract of Land,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, beginning at Tuckahoe river, at a corner of lands laid off to the heirs of Clement Hall; thence by said land south seventy three degrees west two hundred and twenty chains to a corner in Scott's line, & also a corner to said Hall; thence along said Scott's line south eleven degrees west one hundred chains to a corner in said line, also corner to land belonging to the heirs of John Blackwood, Esq. deceased; thence by their land, north eighty seven degrees east one hundred and thirty-five chains to a corner; thence north three degress west about forty-eight chains to a corner; thence north eighty-seven degrees east, eighty-eight chains and twenty links to Tuckahoe river aforesaid; thence along the said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land be the same more or less (excepting so much thereof of the said MILL TRACT of fifty acres, as may lay within the aforesaid 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—Zm.

NOTICE.

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

Ephraim Buck,
Joel Fithian. Jr.

May 24, 1819—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, Ale & Cider.

JOEL FITHIAN, Jun.

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

TAKE NOTICE.

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

THOSE who have any demands [illegible] are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to us either on Bonds, Notes or Book account, to make immediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowie,
John Shannon.

Bridgeton, July 5th, 1819—tf

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the tenth day of August nest, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton:

A Lot of Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Timber Land,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

July 5, 1819---ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Land,

With the improvements thereon,

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

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the land of John Sheldon, is further adjourned until Monday, the 31st day of August next.

August 9, 1819.

PRINTING,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

NEW-JERSEY

NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

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

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

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths,

FOR SALE AT

I. JONES & CO'S

LOTTERY OFFICE,

CAMDEN, N. J.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000
2	"	10.000
4	"	5,000
5	"	3,000
6	"	2,000
25	"	1,000
20	"	500
40	"	200
60	"	100
220	"	20
7960	"	10

WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Not two Blanks to a Prize!!

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

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

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

CLUBS supplied on easy and advantageous terms.

I. JONES & CO.

Camden, New-Jersey.

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

June 28, 1819—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

ANTHONY FINLEY,

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

AN

ESSAY

ON THE

HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

BY

ADAM FERGUSON, L. L. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

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

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Of the General Characteristics of Human Nature.

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

PART II.

Of the History of Kude Nations.

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

PARI" III.

Of the History of Policy and Arts.

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

PART IV.

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

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

"PART V.

Of the Decline of Nations.

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

PART VI.

Of Corruption and Political Slavery.

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

Philadelphia, April 1, 1819.

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

BLANKS

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Whig.

State of New-Jersey.

An Act concerning the Constitution of this State.

WHEREAS 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 manner the duties of the Legislative department; and as no method is pointed out in the said constitution, whereby the citizens of this state may 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 Legislature in this case—THEREFORE,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General 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 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 amendment be on the first Wednesday in January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and that all officers holding commissions under any Joint-Meeting appointment, 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 reasonable compensation.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in order to obtain 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 "amendment," 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 votes so given in regard to amendment or no amendment as aforesaid, shall be received and counted off 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 counties 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 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 espense of the state, to the Governor or person administering the government thereof, on the fourth Tuesday in October 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 each month.

Passed February 9, 1819.

A true Copy,

James Linn, *Sec'ry.*

Aug. 2, 1819—tam3m

NOTICE.

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

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

The business at the Factory will be continued without interruption.

Ephraim Bateman.

July 15, 1819.—3t

NOTICE.

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

JORN DUFFIELD,
Administrator of John Duffield, dec'd.

July 19, 1819—3t

WAS FOUND

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

Moses Mulford.

Bridgeton, July 12th, 1819—3t

Dividing Creek

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 8 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and return back by the same route to Dividing Creeks, in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and business entrusted to the driver, punctually attended to.

The subscriber has reduced the fare to the low rate of FIFTY CENTS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion.

N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance to Bridgeton, 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.