

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, without draw his name, whilst in arrears.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Advertisements must be PAID for at the time they are left at the office, and Job printing on delivery.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until Saturday, the 2d day of October next inclusive.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

- 128. From Philadelphia by Frankfort, Honesburg, Bristol and Morrisville, in Pa. Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Bridgetown, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Jersey City to New York, every day, 91 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Trenton at 9 p. m. and at New York the next morning by 7 a. m. in 16 hours.
- Leave New York every day at 2 p. m. arrive at Trenton by midnight, and at Philadelphia the next day by 6 a. m. in 19 hours.
- 129. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Haddonfield, Warminster, New Hope, Ringoes, Somerville, Boundbrook, New Market, Haydens, Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark to New York, three times a week, 99 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m. and arrive at New York the next days by 7 a. m.
- Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 7 p. m.
- 130. From New Brunswick by Woodbridge, and Richmond to New York, 29 miles, three times a week.
- Leave New Brunswick every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m. and arrive at New York by 11 a. m.
- Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m. and arrive at New Brunswick by 7 p. m.
- 131. From Philadelphia by Gloucester, Woodbury, Sandtown or Swedesboro, Woodstown, Salem, Hancock's Bridge and New Canton to Greenwich, three times a week to Salem, and once from thence to Greenwich pass by Sharpstown every Wednesday and Thursday and quit Woodstown—50 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Salem by 8 p. m. and arrive at Greenwich on Thursday by 10 a. m. Leave Greenwich at 2 p. m. and arrive at Salem by 6 p. m.
- Leave Salem every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Philadelphia by 6 p. m.
- 132. From Philadelphia by Camden, Gloucester, Woodbury, Mullica Hill, Pole Tavern, Deerfield, Bridgetown, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, Cape May c. h. and Cold Spring to Cape Island.
- Leave Philadelphia every day (except Saturday) at 7 p. m. and arrive at Bridgetown the next days by 6 p. m.
- Leave Cape Island every Monday and Friday at 5 a. m. and arrive at Bridgetown, by 7 p. m.
- Leave Bridgetown every day (except Sundays) at 6 a. m. and arrive at Philadelphia by 6 p. m.
- 133. From Bridgetown by Cedarville to Dividing Creek, three times a week.
- Leave Bridgetown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and arrive at Dividing Creek by 9 p. m.
- Leave Dividing Creek every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Bridgetown by 2 p. m.
- 134. From Philadelphia by Camden, Haddonfield, Long Coming, Blue Anchor, Pennypot, Weymouth Furnace, River Bridge, Bargaintown and Sumers, Point to Absecon, once a week, 72 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 4 p. m. and arrive at Absecon the next Friday by 9 p. m.
- Leave Absecon every Monday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 8 a. m.
- 135. From Philadelphia by Camden, Haddonfield, Evesham and Atsion to Tuckerton, once a week, 56 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 6 p. m. and arrive at Tuckerton on Friday by 7 p. m.
- Leave Tuckerton every Monday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Philadelphia, on Tuesday by 6 p. m.
- 136. From Philadelphia by Haddonfield, Moorestown, Mount Holly, New Mills, Black Horse, Bordentown, Trenton, Birmingham, Lambertville, Pratts-ville, Frenchtown, Milford and Hughes Forge to Easton, Pa. once a week, 99 miles.
- Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Trenton, on Thursday by 6 p. m. and at Easton on Saturday by 1 p. m.
- Leave Easton every Saturday at 3 p. m. and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 10 a. m.
- 137. From Black Horse by New Egypt to Jobstown.
- Leave Black Horse every Thursday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Jobstown by noon.
- Leave Jobstown every Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Black Horse by 5 p. m.
- 138. From Trenton by Pennington, Ringoes, Flemington, Pittston, Asbury, New Hampton, Still Valley and Belvidere to Easton, Pa. once a week, 59 miles.
- Leave Trenton every Monday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Asbury, by 8 p. m. and arrive at Easton on Tuesday by 6 p. m.
- Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Trenton, on Thursday by 2 p. m.
- 139. From Asbury by Hackelstown, Greenville, Newton and Frankfort to Deckertown, 41 miles.
- Leave Asbury every Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Deckertown by 6 p. m.
- Leave Deckertown every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Asbury by 6 p. m.
- 140. From Bristol to Burlington six times a week.
- Leave Bristol every day (except Sunday) at 5 p. m. arrive at Burlington by 6, wait one hour, and return to Bristol.
- 141. From Trenton by Allentown, Cranberry, Freehold and Shrewsbury to Middletown Point, once a week, 69 miles.
- Leave Trenton every Tuesday at 6 p. m. and arrive at Middletown Point on Wednesday by 11 a. m.
- Leave Middletown Point every Sunday at 1 p. m. and arrive in Trenton, on Monday by 6 p. m.
- 142. From Freehold by Squancum Manasquan, Tom's River, Cedar Creek to Tuckerton, once a week, 65 miles.
- Leave Freehold every Thursday at 9 a. m. and arrive at Tuckerton on Friday by 6 p. m.
- Leave Tuckerton every Saturday by 6 a. m. and arrive at Freehold on Sunday by 4 p. m.
- 143. From Middletown Point by Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerville, Plackamin, New Germantown, Pittston and Erwinna, Pa. to Plumstead, Pa. once a week.
- Leave Middletown Point every Wednesday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Plumstead on Friday by 11 a. m.
- Leave Plumstead every Friday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Middletown Point on Sunday by 11 a. m.
- 144. From N. Brunswick by Boundbrook, Somerville, White Horse, Huntsville, and Bloomsbury to Easton, Pa.
- Leave New Brunswick every Tuesday at 5 a. m. and arrive at Easton by 6 p. m.
- Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at New Brunswick by 7 p. m.
- 145. From Pittston by Bloomsbury and Stewartville to Harmony.
- Leave Pittston every Friday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Harmony by 6 p. m.
- Leave Harmony every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Pittston by 2 p. m.
- 146. From Scotch Plains to New Providence, once a week.
- Leave Scotch Plains every Wednesday at 9 a. m. and arrive at New Providence by 10 a. m.
- Leave New Providence at 11 a. m. and arrive at Scotch Plains by noon.
- 147. From Rahway by Woodbridge to Amboy, three times a week.
- Leave Rahway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and arrive at Amboy by 8 p. m.
- Leave Amboy every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m. and arrive at Rahway by 6 p. m.
- 148. From New York by Newark, Springfield, Chatham, Bottle Hill, Morristown, Mendham, Chester, Shooley's Mountain, Hackettstown and Mansfield to Easton, Pa. once a week, 64 miles.
- Leave Easton every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at New York on Tuesday by 4 p. m.
- Leave New York every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 6 p. m.
- 149. From New York by Newark, Orange and Hanover to Morristown, twice a week, 28 miles.
- Leave Morristown every Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m. and arrive at New York by 3 p. m.
- Leave New York every Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m. arrive at Morristown by 6 p. m.
- 150. From Morristown by Suckasunny, Stanhope and Lockwood to Newton, once a week, 27 miles.
- Leave Morristown every Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Newton by 3 p. m.
- Leave Newton every Tuesday at 9 a. m. and arrive at Morristown by 5 p. m.
- 151. From Newton by Augusta and Montague, to Milford, Pa. once a week, 18 miles.
- Leave Newton every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Milford, by 11 a. m.
- Leave Milford at 1 p. m. and arrive at Newton by 7 p. m.
- 152. From Morristown by New Vernon, Baskenridge, Doughty's Mills, Liberty Corney and New Providence to Springfield, once a week.
- Leave Springfield every Thursday at noon and arrive at Morristown by 4 p. m.
- Leave Morristown every Thursday at 4 p. m. and arrive at Springfield by 8 p. m.
- 153. From Morristown by Sparta, Caldwell, Persippony, Booneton, Rockaway, Newton, Stillwater, Marksboro' and Putt's bridge to Columbia Glass Works, once a week.
- Leave Morristown every Wednesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Columbia by 6 p. m.
- Leave Columbia every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Morristown by 6 p. m.
- 154. From Easton by Hope, Johnsonburg, Newtown, Hamburg, Vernon, Warwick, N. Y. Florida, Goshen, Little Britain and New Windsor to Newburg, once a week, 86 miles.
- Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Newburg by 5 p. m. and arrive at Newburg on Friday by 3 p. m.
- Leave Newburg every Saturday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Easton on Tuesday by 6 p. m.
- 155. From Jersey City by Belleville, Acquannock, Paterson, Popton, Stockholm, Hamburg and Deckertown to Milford, Pa. 71 miles.
- Leave Jersey City every Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Milford on Saturday by 10 a. m.
- Leave Milford every Saturday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Jersey City on Saturday by 6 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.
4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.
6. Where the proposer intends to carry the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.
7. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.
8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay, on account of any error in this respect.
9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next; and are to end December 31, 1823.
10. The contracts for the new routes are to commence on the 16th day of November next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.

Post-Master General.

General Post Office,
Washington City, May 26, 1819.

Public Sale of Land.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority vested in me as Assignee of Receivance Hand an insolvent debtor, I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue,
on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in the county of Cape May, the undivided two fifth parts of a

Lot of Cedar Swamp,

supposed to contain about ten acres, situated in the township of Downe, in the county of Cumberland. Also, two undivided third parts of one share of an undivided purchase in the Five Mile Beech, in the county of Cape May, commonly known by the name of the "Whaleman's Right." Also, one share of the Natural Privileges, purchased in the Middle township, in the county of Cape May; all being formerly the property of the said Receivance Hand.
A more particular description of the land, and the conditions of sale, will be given at the time of sale; by

Jonathan Hand, Assignee.

Cape May, August 30, 1819.—ts.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN DUFFIELD,

Administrator of John Duffield, dec'd.
July 19, 1819.—ct

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 or 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 the same time and place,

A Lot 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.—ct

The sale of the Lands of David Chambers, Hollingshead Peterson and Abraham Peterson, are adjourned until Tuesday the 5th of October next.

A FARM,

situate in the township of Hopewell, three miles from Bridgeton, containing one hundred and sixty 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.

August 9, 1819.

The sale of the Land of John Heward is adjourned until Wednesday the 29th of September next.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth 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, the following described

Lots of Land,

1st, A TRACT OF WOODLAND, in the townships of Millville and Fairfield, containing 3155 acres, part of Penn Tract 2d, 1399 acres of WOODLAND, in the township of Maurice River, commonly known by the name of the Abbot Tract, 3d, 181 acres of CEDAR SWAMP, in the township of Maurice River. 4th, 195 acres of land situate in said township. 5th, 50 acres of land in Maurice River township. 6th, 50 acres of land situate in said township. 7th,

A House and Lot,

in Port Elizabeth, 8th, a house and lot, in Millville. 9th, the undivided one third part of 966 acres of WOODLAND, situate on the west of Manaway branch and Black Water. 10th, the undivided one third part of 2261 acres of WOODLAND, situate on said waters. 11th, the undivided one third part of a tract of Land, which is within the county of Cumberland, in the whole 1358 acres. 12th, the same of another tract, situate as aforesaid, containing in the whole 978 acres; the two last tracts situate near the waters of Maurice River; and called Malaga branches, known by the name of the Fork Bridge Mills Tract. 13th, the undivided third part of all that part of 1953 acres of WOODLAND, which is situate in Cumberland county, known by the name of the survey; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull, Jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described

LOTS OF LAND,

situate in the townships of Maurice River and Deerfield. No. 1, twenty-six acres, joins lands of Jeremiah Chambers. No. 2, fifty acres. No. 3, thirty one acres near Leesburgh. No. 4, one acre, joins lands, formerly owned by James M'Kee. No. 5, thirteen acres, joins lands of John Albertson. No. 6, twenty-five acres, joins lands of Philip Rice, and others. No. 7, one acre, joins John Albertson. No. 8, two acres, joins lands of Samuel Erixon. No. 9, three acres, joins lands of John Albertson. No. 10, fifty-nine square perches, situate in Deerfield, near Laurel hill, together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the time of sale. Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of John Hoskins, Assignee and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, on which stands three Dwelling-Houses, one now occupied as an Inn or Tavern, also a store-house and wharf; also two hundred acres of salt marsh, near Turkey Point, also twenty acres of woodland, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathaniel Love, and taken in execution at the suit of William Elmer, Esq. John & Thomas Sheppard; and the President, Directors and Company of the Cumberland Bank, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

containing one hundred acres more or less, situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of George Elkinton, and others.—Seized as the property of Michael Land, and taken in execution at the suit of John Elkinton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downe, and village of Newport, lot contains half an acre more or less, joins lands of Edmund Sheppard; together with all the lands of the defendant; and a description given at the time of sale.—Seized as the property of John Webb, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Bulon, Dobel Baker, and Samuel Sealey, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Small Farm,

Containing twenty-six acres, more or less situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Thomas Long and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dure, and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Woodland,

situate in the township of Downe, containing five acres more or less; joins lands of John Lower. Also fifteen acres of salt marsh joins lands of Jonathan Hand, with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Clark Henderson, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Downe, containing forty acres more or less, joins lands of the heirs of Gideon Heaton, deceased.—Seized as the property of Robert Lake, and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Robbins, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Lot with two Houses

Thereon, one now occupied as an Inn or Tavern, situate in the township of Downe, and village of Dividing Creeks, together with all the lands of the defendants, and a description given at the time of sale.—Seized as the property of William Tomlinson and William Davis, and taken in execution at the suit of John Beckell, Matthew Conrad, and Joseph & Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

August 16th, 1819.—st

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 31 day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundaries fixed by the treaty with the Creek, Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, 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 Territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in December next, and shall continue for three weeks; during which time will be offered for sale,

Townships No. 9 to 15, in range 5,
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, in range 6,
9, 10, 11, 12, in range 7,
9, 10, 11, 12, in range 8.

except such lands as have been or shall be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSHIAH MEIGS, Commissioner,
Of the General Land Office.

Printers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of December next; and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.
August 20—tl.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of F. fa. to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem county, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of James Sherron, in Salem;

Three Tracts of Land

in Upper Penn's Neck, two adjoining lands of Isaac C. Jones and others; one said to contain 40 and the other 70 acres, more or less—the third is WOODLAND, adjoining lands of William Holmes and others, and is said to contain 30 acres more or less.—Seized as the property of Nicholas Justice, and taken in execution at the suit of Matthew Gill and others, and to be sold by

S. MILLER, Sheriff.

August 25—ct

The recent appearance of this animal at Nahant in the view of several hundreds of persons, has furnished perhaps more copious proofs of his existence than any that have before been made public. For the satisfaction of our readers we have prepared a copy of the following letter, which gives a very clear and intelligible description of his appearance and movements. We have heard verbal statements from a great number of gentlemen, all of whom agree in substance with what is here related.

Copy of a letter from James Prince, esq. Marshal of this District, to the hon. Judge Davis, dated Nahant, August 16, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR—I presume I have seen what is generally thought to be the Sea Serpent. I have also seen my name inserted in the evening newspapers printed at Boston on Saturday, in a communication on this subject. For your gratification, and from a desire that my name may not sanction any thing but what was actually presented and passed in review before me, I will now state that, which, in the presence of more than two hundred other witnesses, took place near the long beach of Nahant on Saturday morning last. Intending to pass two or three days with my family at Nahant, we left Boston early on Saturday morning. On passing the half-house on the Salem turnpike, Mr. Smith informed us, the Sea Serpent had been seen the evening before at Nahant beach, and that a vast number of people from Lynn had gone to the beach that morning in hopes of being gratified with a sight of him;—this was confirmed at the hotel. I was glad to find I had brought my famous head spy-glass with me, from its form and size to view him to advantage if I might be so fortunate as to see him.

His head appeared about three feet out of water; I counted thirteen bunches on his back—my family thought there were fifteen—he passed three times at a moderate rate across the bay, but so fleet as to occasion a foam in the water—and my family and self, who were in a carriage, judged that he was from fifty and not more than sixty feet in length—whether, however, the wake might not add to the appearance of his length or whether the undulation of the water, or his peculiar manner of propelling himself, might not cause the appearances of protuberances, I leave for your better judgment. The first view of the animal occasioned some agitation, and the novelty perhaps prevented that precise discrimination, which afterwards took place. As he swam up the bay, we and the other spectators moved on, and kept nearly abreast of him; he occasionally withdrew himself under the water, and the idea occurred to me, that his occasionally raising his head above the level of the water, was to take breath, as the time he kept under was on an average, about eight minutes; and after being accustomed to view him, we became more composed, and his general appearance was above delineated. Mrs. Prince and the coachman having better eyes than myself were of great assistance to me in marking the progress of the animal; they would say, he is now turning, and by the aid of my glass I saw him distinctly in his movements, he did not turn without occupying some space, and taking into view the time and the space necessary for ease and accommodation; I adopted it as a criterion, to form some judgment of his length—I had seven distinct views of him from the long beach, so called, and at some of them the animal was not more than an hundred yards distant. After being on the long beach with other spectators about half an hour, the animal disappeared, and I proceeded on towards Nahant; but on passing the second beach, I met Mr. James Magee, of Boston, with several ladies in a carriage prompted by curiosity to endeavor to see the animal, and were again gratified beyond what we saw in the other bay; which I conclude he had left in consequence of the number of boats in the offing in pursuit of him—the noise of whose oars must have disturbed him as he appeared to us to be a harmless timid animal. We had here more than a dozen different views of him, and each similar to the others; one, however, so near, that the coachman exclaimed, "Oh, see his glistening eye!" Thinking I might form some calculation of his length by the time and distance of each turn, and taking an angle with my two hands of the length he exhibited, that is to say, from his head to the last protuberance, and applying the same angle to other objects, I feel satisfied of the correctness of my decision, that he is sixty feet long; unless the ripple of his wake deceived me—nor, my dear sir, do I undertake to say he was of the snake or eel kind—though this was the general impression of my family, the spectators, and myself.—Certain it is, he is a very strange animal. I have been accustomed to see Whales, Sharks, Grampusses, Porpoises, and other large fishes, but he partook of the appearances of neither of these.—The Whale and the Grampus would have spouted—the shark never raises his head out of water, and the Porpoise skips and plays; neither have such appearances on their backs, or such a head as this animal.—The shark it is true has a fin on his back, and often the fluke of his tail is out of the water; but these appendages would not display the form and certainly not the number of protuberances, which this animal exhibited; nor is it the habit of the Shark to avoid a boat. The water was extremely smooth, and the weather clear; we had been so habituated to see him, that we were cool and composed. The tide occupied was from a quarter past to half past 11; a cloud of witnesses exceeding two hundred, brought to

gather for a single purpose, were all alike satisfied and united in their appearance, and of the length and size of the animal;—but you must deduct the influence which his passage through the water and the manner he propelled himself might have as to the apparent protuberances on his back, and the ripple occasioned by his real length, all of which you can judge equally well, and better than myself. I must conclude, there is a strange animal on our coast—and I have thought, an unvarnished statement might be gratifying to a mind attached to the pursuit of natural science, and aid in the inquiries on a controverted question, which I know to have interested you. I have ventured on the description, being also induced to hope, that if any thing of the marvellous is stated as coming from me, you will correct it.

Accept the respects and attention of, dear Sir, your's sincerely,
J. PRINCE.

Hon. Judge DAVIS.
Nahant, Aug. 16, 1819.

St. Louis, (M. T.) Aug. 11.
Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.

By persons who have descended the river direct from camp Martin, we learn the following particulars:

On the 12th July the provisions gave out at camp Martin, and the soldiers dispersed in small bodies under the command of different officers, to subsist themselves as they could among the Indians and in the woods.—This camp was 370 miles up the Missouri, and had been occupied since last fall by a battalion of the rifle regiment.—Col. Johnson had the contract for supplying it with rations.

On the 30th of July, col. Chambers, with the remainder of the rifle regt. was at Fort Osage, 30 miles below the mouth of the Kansas, waiting the arrival of provisions.

On the 31st July, the Western Engineer, was 20 miles below Fort Osage, ascending.

The same day the advance of the sixth Infantry in keel boats were ten miles above the mouth of Grand river.—An accident had happened among these boats. In a rapid part of the river the cordelle, or towing rope broke, the boat swung, and drove down the current until striking a sawyer, overset, and went to the bottom. A soldier's wife and child were drowned. Grand river enters the Missouri 240 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

August 1. The foremost of the steam boats the Expedition, was eight miles above Franklin (Boons Lick) lying to and repairing some of her machinery. The progress of this boat up the Missouri had been at the rate of eight miles a day!

August 2. The steam boat Johnson was thirty-five miles below Boons Lick, advancing. Her progress had been at the rate of six miles a day.

August 3. The steam boat Jefferson was eight miles above the mouth of Great Osage. The Great Osage enters the Missouri 153 miles above its mouth.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.
FROM HAVANA.

Capt. Glashue of the Sarah Ann, in 9 days from Havana, states, that on the 29th of August arrived at that port the Spanish frigate Sabina, with her convoy of twelve transports; in 40 days from Cadiz, having on board three thousand troops, under the command of Don Juan Manuel Cayigal, Governor of the island, the late governor Don Joseph Cienfa Fuegos being recalled to Spain. The white inhabitants of Cuba were considerably alarmed on account of some attempts of the blacks to an insurrection.—C. H. Books.

Sickness at St. George's and Jamaica.—Capt. Shute, of the schr. Volant, who arrived at Castine on the 1st inst. in 10 days from St. George's (Bermuda), informs that when he sailed it was very sickly at that place, 10 or 12 dying daily. When out one day he spoke an English brig from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool, and was informed that there were from 20 to 30 died daily at Jamaica, and that five of the crew of the brig were dead. In fact, (to use the captain's own words) "he never knew it more sickly there."

Extract of a letter, received in Washington city, dated St. George's, Bermuda, Aug. 23.
"The fever still continues in St. George's, and has made its appearance in other parts. From the excessive warm weather it is feared it will extend throughout the Island. It has been hitherto more severely felt by strangers and some of our citizens [U. S.] have fallen victims to its malignity."

Bermuda, August 30.
Col. English, with 1000 English troops, and col. Urstan, with 400 Germans and 400 Creoles, have made an attack on Barcelona, in conjunction with the fleet under Brijon, and have taken the place. They are now besieging Cumana.

Providence, (R. I.) Sept. 2.
We are told that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in our vicinity on Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock. Several respectable persons from Cranston represent the shock as distinctly observable in its effects upon furniture, windows, &c. and marked a preceding rumbling noise.

Mammoth Plumb Pudding.—At the fair near Torbay, England, a plumb pudding was exhibited, weighing about 750 pounds. It was composed of 400 pounds of flour, 170 pounds suet, 140 pounds raisins, and 20 dozen eggs, and drawn through the town, fancifully decorated, by eight oxen. It was afterward cut up, and distributed among the populace.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1819.

Cumberland Nominations.

The following is a List of the Nominations made on the 6th inst. for the several offices designated, viz.

- COUNCIL.**
Ebezezer Sealey, James D. Westcott, Timothy Elmer, James Clark.
- GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**
John Lanning, Jr. John Trenchard, Jr. Samuel Thompson, Daniel Parvin, Jarvis W. Brewster, Smith Bowen, John M'Intosh, Abraham Sayre, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, John S. Wood, William B. Ewing, Elias P. Sealey.

- SHERIFF.**
Garrison Maul, John Tomkins, Azel Pierson, Samuel Sealey, John Sibley.

- CORONERS.**
David Sheppard, Josiah Parvin, Reuben Hunt, Stephen Willis, Jarvis W. Brewster, Ephraim Pagel, John Rose, Stephen Lupton, Ebezezer Sealey, Jr. William Weatherby, Erns Bacon, Lewis Collins.

Those marked thus (*) have declined.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

REFLECTIONS, CONTINUED.

SEPTEMBER 22d.
"Be not wise in your own conceits."—Do not imagine yourself, possessed of more wisdom, than you really have—for otherwise, you will often disgust those with whom you have intercourse, and interpose a bar to your further improvement.

23d.—"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."—Make any and every reasonable sacrifice, rather than embark in contention, with any one, and especially be careful that you do not furnish any provocation.

24th.—"If you know these things, happy are ye, if ye do them."—This is the criterion of excellence.

25th.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is Peace."

26th.—"Many are the afflictions of the righteous; but the Lord delivereth him out of them all."—Consolatory indeed, to those who can claim the character described—the righteous.

27th.—"In my prosperity I said, I shall never be moved."—Unwise and erroneous conclusion; let those in such a state, remember also the days of darkness for they shall be many—uninterrupted prosperity ought not to be expected in this mundane world.

28th.—"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."—Actions, it is said, speak louder than words, and yet practically there are many such fools, multitudes who act as if there was no God.

MEMENTO.

September 18th, 1819.

THE HEALTH OF SAVANNAH.

We are happy to state that the health of the city is still very good. Our last half monthly report of deaths ending 31st of August is eighteen, a little more than an average of one a day; and of these was a resident. Although we rejoice to find the health of our city so flourishing, we are sorry to mention that in the counties of Liberty and Bryan the inhabitants generally are sick.

The Savannah bill of mortality reports eighteen deaths from the 1st to the 15th inst. inclusive.

New York, Sept. 14.
Deaths in this city during the last week: men 17, women 13, boys 37, girls 54—65 of whom were under 10 years of age. Of the above 3 were of typhus fever, 4 of malignant, 20 of dysentery, 13 of consumption, and 20 of flux. [Is there any cause of alarm in this report, in a city at this season, whose population is about 130,000?]

We rejoice at this official statement, as it is highly favorable.

DEATHS IN CHARLESTON.

There were 23 deaths in Charleston, from the 1st to the 8th September; of which 30 were whites; and 13 blacks and coloured. Twenty died of the yellow fever.

New York, September 16.
The board of health reported two cases of Malignant fever yesterday; one of them has been removed to Staten Island, and the other we understand is convalescent. The weather yesterday continued extremely cool and pleasant. That portion of the city (the vicinity of Old Slip) which was early noticed by the Board of Health, is now almost entirely evacuated. Nearly every family has removed from it, and but few men of business remain.

New Orleans, Aug. 16.
"The fever has commenced among the shipping, and God knows where its ravage will end. On board the steam boat Alabama, the captain, mate and steward, died within two days, and the Vesuvius has lost one man to-day. The physicians say, that the Yellow Fever of this year is the most virulent they have seen here. Reports are 30 have died to-day. Fear is apt to exaggerate, and I would fain hope that it is not so bad as reported."

Fever at Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Patriot, September 13.

The recent change of the weather has, as was anticipated, considerably increased the prevailing disease at the end of the Point. Since our publication on Saturday, we find that sixty eight new cases are reported to have taken place. It is to be regretted, that the inhabitants do not more generally yield to the frequent requests of the Board of Health, and leave that diseased district, until we have an autumnal frost; for it is agreed by all the physicians, it will not be arrested until that takes place.

As there is a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of stating these daily cases, we deem it proper to repeat, that there are in no way to be attributed to the Board of Health, that body have nothing to do with our publications upon the subjects. As public journalists, we deem it our duty to continue to give currency to all the facts that come within our knowledge upon a subject so momentous to the citizens generally. The Board of Health are labouring incessantly in their vocation, and are doing all that men can do.

[Nine deaths occurred in Baltimore, by malignant fever, and nine from other diseases, for the twenty-four hours, ending on Sunday morning last; and four by malignant fever, for the same period, ending on Monday morning.]

From the Boston Patriot, September 11.

Latest advices from Europe.

The ship Meteor, capt. Glover, arrived here yesterday, in 30 days from Liverpool. We have received of Mr. Topliff, London papers to the 8th Aug. and Liverpool papers to the 9th, both inclusive; and from the keeper of Merchants Hall, Liverpool papers to the 5th.

Meetings of Reformers, both male and female continued to be held. The Prince Regent had issued a proclamation denouncing such meetings as illegal, and some small bodies of troops had been ordered to proceed to some of the disaffected districts.

Capt. S. Roberts is appointed to the naval service on the lakes of Canada.

Admiral sir Henry Blackwood goes out in the Leader, of 50 guns to relieve Admiral Ling, as commander in chief in the East Indies.

By the explosion of a coal mine, near Newcastle, England, about 40 persons lost their lives.

Many persons had been indicted for sedition.

The steam ship Savannah has sailed from Liverpool for Russia. The English papers speak of her as an elegant model of naval architecture.

Parliament had been further prorogued from the 24th August to the 2d November.

Gibraltar, July 2.

The disputes between the British officers, and those of the American squadron, have been amicably adjusted. Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions and rigid orders, as well on the part of gen. Don as the American commodore a second meeting was arranged and took place at the river Pulmona, a short distance from Algeiras; between capt. Johnstone, of the 62th regiment, and lieutenant Stockton of the Erie, Capt. Girdlestone, was the friend of capt. Johnstone, and Mr. Bourne, purser of the Erie, the friend of Mr. Stockton.

Some disagreement took place as to the mode of firing, which produced an animated discussion among the parties, but fortunately capt. Girdlestone succeeded in making the combatants sensible that they had on a previous occasion sufficiently demonstrated their courage, and done all that was necessary on the point of honor, consequently there existed no necessity at that moment for a sanguinary contest, and he therefore proposed, that in place of continuing the discussion as to the mode of firing, they should discuss the causes of the dispute, and endeavor to settle it in an amicable as well honorable manner. Mr. Bourne assented to the proposal, and finally capt. Girdlestone convinced his friend capt. Johnstone of the propriety of his making an apology, which being made the parties shook hands, and thus has terminated an affair which has excited here no common anxiety, because from the well known characters of all the individuals concerned; a fatal result was generally anticipated; and perhaps it was entirely owing to the intervention of capt. Girdlestone that the affair was thus arranged.

This proves how much depends on the conduct of seconds on those occasions, because had capt. G. been governed by the ordinary rules among duellists, he would have considered it too late to attempt accommodation after the parties had got to the ground of combat.

A curious circumstance arose out of this affair. The American officers, fearing some interruption on the part of the Spanish Authorities, caused a boat's crew, well armed, to attend them to a place of meeting. A Spanish guard immediately appeared, threatening to seize all the parties. The sailors rushed on the guard, took away their arms, and kept them under an arrest until the whole business was closed.

The Governor of Algeiras, it appears, is in a great rage at the conduct of his guard, and much exasperated against the Americans for having committed, what he calls, an unpardonable insult to the Government of Spain. The plain matter of fact, however, is, that we all laugh at the affair, and consider it merely a very natural frolic for sailors to perform.

The American ship of war Hornet,

which has been waiting so long at Cadiz, for the final answer of Ferdinand on the subject of the treaty has been sent back to the United States by the American Minister at Madrid. He conceived it unnecessary to detain her any longer, having discovered that Ferdinand had resolved on giving no final answer until the 26th of August, which is the period prescribed for the ratification of the treaty. Although many opinions are given on this subject, and heavy bets are laid that the treaty will or will not be ratified, yet I apprehend the American Minister already knows the real determination of the Spanish Cabinet, and has transmitted by the Hornet the necessary information to his Government. The intrigues of the Spanish Cabinet have never been conducted with that profound secrecy which some other nations in Europe have known how to preserve.—You may be certain, however, that the American Minister has had little trouble to find out the real designs of the Spanish Cabinet; and perhaps he has likewise found out the real causes why the treaty has not yet been ratified.

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, July 12.

The famous Armada is completely dissolved above thirty millions of dollars have been expended, but it would now take thirty millions more to repair the disaster which has recently occurred.

I have ascertained, since I wrote you on the 10th, some curious facts about the Cadiz explosion. O'Donnel has acted a cunning, and many think a dishonorable game in this affair. He knew that disaffection existed very generally among his officers as well as soldiers, not merely against the expedition to South America, but against the government of Ferdinand.

O'Donnel appeared to favor the views of the disaffected and entered into their views with warmth. On the day he called a general review, the disaffected officers believed that it was for the purpose of openly manifesting his sentiments in favor of a constitution. He formed his army into a square, and called all the officers into the centre; he informed them that with the exception of a very few whom he named, all the rest were his prisoners. He then turned round to the troops and said, "All who do not wish to go to South America, lay down your arms." At this moment the troops discovered that the cartridges they had received that morning were all blank, except to one regiment and a battalion, to whom O'Donnel had adissued ball. The whole of the troops, with the exception of those who had ball cartridges, threw down their arms with indignation; crying out, "We are betrayed."

They immediately began to scamper in all directions. O'Donnel, either from fear, or from some motive not yet explained, permitted them to disperse without making the least effort to stop them. All the country round Cadiz is full of them. Their expressions against O'Donnel and Ferdinand are bitter and loud. Among the officers arrested are eighteen very distinguished individuals whom the soldiers said to be much attached to. Several officers have arrived here, from whom I shall get some correct information on the subject; and will by next mail transmit you further particulars.

A pretty scene of confusion reigns at Cadiz. O'Donnel appears to have some new grounds of dread from the purgation even of the troops who have been so very loyal, as all of them openly declare they never will embark. The sailors are likewise in a great ferment, and swear they will not go. The owners of the vessels, agents, and government creditors are all running about Cadiz like maniacs.

No Florida treaty news yet, but we shall soon hear something important on that subject.

You may expect to hear of political explosions in many parts of Spain, and indeed reports reached here last night from Valencia of a serious nature."

August 6.

Dispatches have been received at Kensington Place from her royal highness the princess of Wales, announcing her immediate return to England, and directing that her apartments in the palace shall be forthwith prepared for her reception. Her royal highness has also desired Miss Carth to meet her at Dover. This sudden resolution of the princess gives countenance to the rumor that steps are to be taken towards a prosecution of some sort, which her royal highness is determined to meet in person.—Her return was totally unexpected at Carlton House.

London, Aug. 6.
Gen. D'Evereux's Legion, consisting of ten regiments, sailed from Dublin on Saturday last. The Foreign Enlistment Prevention Bill came into operation on the following day.

Deaths, July 26.

The first division of the rifle corps now raising in this city for the service of New Grenada is to embark to-morrow, under the command of col. Gore, and proceeds direct to St. Domingo, to act under the orders of general count Macerone, who proceeds from London in a few days to take command of the troops assembled there.

A boy named John Young, residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, has constructed a piece of mechanism, of which the following is some account: A box about 3 feet long, by 2 broad, and 6 or 8 inches deep, has a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house, so that the box appears as the floor of the house. On the upper part of the box are a number of wooden figures, about 2 or 3 inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences with which the boy is familiar. The whole is put in motion at the same time by a machinery within the box, acted upon by a handle like that of a hand organ. A weaver upon his loom with fly

...the shuttle as it passes across the web. A soldier setting with a sailor at a change-house table, fills a glass, drinks it off, then knocks on the table, upon which an old woman opens a door, makes her appearance and they retire. Two shoemakers upon their stools are seen, the one mending leather and the other sewing a shoe. A cloth-dresser, stone cutter, a cooper, a taylor, a woman churning, and one teasing wool, are all at work. There is also a joiner sawing a piece of wood, and two blacksmiths beating a piece of iron, the one using a forehammer and the other a small hammer, a boy turning a grindstone while a man sharpens an instrument upon it, and a barber shaving a man holding fast by the nose with one hand. The boy is only about 17 years of age, and since the bent of his mind could be first marked, his only amusement was working with a knife, making little mechanical figures, and this is the more extraordinary, as he had no opportunity whatever of seeing any person employed in a similar way. He is bred a weaver with his father, and since he could be employed at the trade, has had no time for his favorite study except after the work ceased, or during the intervals; and the only tool he ever had to assist him was a pocket knife. In his earlier years he produced several curiosities, on a smaller scale, but the above is his greatest work, in which he has devoted all his spare time during the last two years.

London paper.

Massacre of Capt. Onetto, &c.

Extract of a letter dated Coast of Pedier, 15th March, 1819.

"I am now enabled to give you a circumstantial account of the massacre of Capt. Onetto, his wife, and the officers of the *Wilhelmina*; it appears that the subject was proposed by a Seacunny of the name of Jen, to the Syrang, who together, with the crew immediately entered into his views on hearing there was money on board, and their design would have been carried into effect the night it was first proposed, had not some circumstances obliged them to defer it until the next. The Syrang commenced operations by murdering with a hatchet one of the officers who was sleeping on a pentcoop on the deck. The gunner seeing this, ran forward and jumped down the fore hold, the Syrang pursued and murdered him; the Seacunny during this ran into the captain's cabin and made a blow at him, which could not have materially injured him as he rushed by the Seacunny jumped overboard, got into a boat that was towing astern, and hauled her up to the vessel; in attempting to enter his cabin by the stern windows, he was perceived by the sea-cunny, who pointed him out to one of his comrades; this man (the Syrang I believe) on seeing the captain in this situation, struck him several blows with a hatchet until he dropped dead into the sea. The next person they sought after was the 2d mate who was discovered endeavouring to conceal himself in the hold, and destroyed by running him through the body with a spit. Mrs. Onetto was allowed to remain in her cabin until 9 o'clock the next day, when she was desired to come upon deck to be thrown overboard. She cast herself at the feet of Jen, and endeavored to excite his compassion; and apparently with some effect, but one of the party insisted upon her being committed to the waves after tying her hands behind her—a slave girl met with the same fate. The barbarous villains then scuttled the vessel and in the boat found their way to the coast, at a place about 20 miles from Pedier.

A letter to the editors, from a gentleman in the state of Ohio, gives a most unfavorable account of the circulating medicine in that country. Few of the notes in circulation will pass out of the county where received; and so scarce are Eastern Bank bills, or bills of the Bank of the United States that an enormous premium is paid for them by the merchants. It is said that as high as 30 or 35 per cent. had been paid in exchange at Cincinnati for Eastern bills.

We are sorry to learn, from the same source, that the season has proved very unhealthy in that country; the bilious fever having prevailed very generally and extensively on the banks of the rivers, and a sickness at the stomach, as our correspondent describes it, having been equally fatal in the prairies.—*Nat. Int.*

MAIL ROBBERIES—An attempt was recently made by the Mail Robbers confined in the State Prison at Trenton, to effect their escape. The following statement of the transaction is copied from the *True American*:

"The mail robbers confined in the State Prison near this city, attempted to effect their escape on Wednesday evening last. They had loosened the staples of their iron door, which communicated with the entry, and as one of the keepers, Mr. Lawrence, approached their room to see if all was well, two of them seized him, and disarmed him of his dink, and one of them thrust his fingers in his mouth to gag him, declaring at the same time that they did not wish to hurt him, but only to prevent his giving an alarm before they could get off. Mr. Lawrence, not feeling himself very secure in their hands, made a violent effort and succeeded in dragging them to a part of the entry where he could call for assistance. They instantly let go their hold, and retreated towards their room. Mr. L. discharged one pistol at them without effect, and his second missed fire. The other keepers arrived, and found the prisoners shut up in their room, and refusing admittance until they obtained a promise that no attempt should be made on their lives. This being stipulated, they surrendered, and were immediately conducted to separate cells. They had a ladder completely prepared, made of materials which their bunks furnished, by which, could they have reached the wall, they would have instantaneously gained its outside. They do not appear to have had any understanding with the other prisoners.

So frequent have been the attempts lately to

escape from the State-prison, that the keepers have to employ the utmost vigilance to detect and defeat the various plots; and the cells are now full of their ringleaders.

Saturday last was the day for paying the public pensioners, at the Bank of the United States. We understand that the number applying for the payment of their pensions here amounted to about 1800. Two hours before the usual time for opening bank, and the attending office, the applicants began to flock in; and in a short time the court leading to the bank was almost literally blocked up, and continued in that situation until after two o'clock.

TEXAS.

Letters have been received at Natches, from the camp of the Republican Army, of as late dates as the 21st of July. These letters say that their force is daily augmenting, both in men and means. Several vessels had joined the service. Families were moving in upon the supposed strength of the new government. The country is described as the most fertile, healthy, and beautiful in America. But we do not give much credit to letters of this sort, written by persons belonging to the expedition. One of them states, that the troops have to undergo many privations; and they may expect worse, when the United States troops arrive, which are ordered to cut off their supplies.—*Union.*

AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND.

The Prince Regent has deemed it advisable to issue his proclamation, in order to repress the 'seditious and treasonable practices' of the reformers, charging all the civil officers in the realm to be vigilant in their inquiries to discover and bring to justice the authors of many 'seditious writings,' and to take into custody, for punishment, those who are found uttering seditious speeches. It is said, in the proclamation, that information has been received of many clandestine meetings for military training and exercise, against which they are warned at their peril. It appears from all accounts, that a great part of the lower class, and particularly the manufacturers, in England, are in great distress; that more disturbance and even bloodshed is to be expected—for we hear of arms and ammunition being distributed by the government, for 50,000 troops, which are designed to repress any attempt of the reformers, to enforce their sentiments by violence.

Last summer a swallow built her nest about six feet towards the paddles of the stern, under the projecting part of the deck of the *Marion* steam-boat, plying to Loch Lomond, Scotland, and had laid several eggs, when unfortunately one windy day the water was thrown so high as to wash the nest completely away. This summer another one has been formed, and now contains four eggs. The bird sits very close when the boat is at anchor opposite Balloch Ferry; and goes up every morning to the mouth of the Loch with the boat, and meets it at the same place in the afternoon on her return; but it is much doubted whether any brood will be produced, as the boat is absent every week day on her passage about seven hours.

During the severe storm of thunder and lightning last week, at Bristol, a mass of catterpillars fell as if from the clouds into a garden there, and were shovelled away by bushels.

ROME, July 20.

Accounts from Egypt, but of rather an old date, mention the ravages of the plague in that country. At Cairo it carried off 80 persons daily. The village of Petrescena, four leagues from Cairo, has been suddenly deserted, because the plague had appeared there. A month later it raged so dreadfully at Cairo, that 240 persons died daily. It was hoped that in the month of June the measures taken to check the progress of the disease would have a good effect, but it seems, far from certain that this has been the case, as the heat has been continually increasing for this month past.

To cleanse the Teeth, and improve the Breath.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime-water, add 1 drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the Teeth with this water in the morning and evening before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the Teeth; and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

A French squadron, it is said, is equipping at Toulon, and is to be joined by an English armament, for the purpose of clearing the seas adjacent to Gibraltar; of the South American privateers.

Ointment for the cure of the Ring Bone, Spavin and Splint.

The following recipe is contained in a letter from a gentleman in Frankford, Pennsylvania, to his friend in Pittsboro, Salem county, who has experienced the efficacy of the remedy in many cases, and recommends it to the notice of his fellow citizens:—

The ingredients used in making the ointment are as follows: Take of Marsh-mallow ointment 2 ounces. Mercury well triturated with it, 1 do. Venice Turpentine, 1 do. Cantharides, 3 drachms. Oil of Origanum, 4 do. well mixed together.

The first operation necessary before the application, is to shave the hair close from the excrescence & wash it well with warm water and soap; when perfectly dry apply the ointment by rubbing it in thoroughly with the finger. After applying the ointment, it is necessary in order to prevent the blister spreading larger than necessary, to anoint the sound part next the blister with lard; one day after a blister has been raised anoint it with lard or some other emollient—and as soon as it appears perfectly healed, again apply the ointment as before, taking care to wash it well previous; suffer it to remain so until a second blister has been raised, rub it with lard as on the first application; after it has again healed, wash it as before, and the third time apply the ointment and should it have the intended effect, a yellowish mucus will exude from the blister and generally terminates in a cure.

Mode of treatment.

It is proper on the evening before the first application, to drench the horse with half a pound of Glauber salts, and the like quantity in the morning. He should be kept on a plank floor and perfectly dry; his head must be tied short up to the rack

during the operation of the ointment, which generally takes from 15 to 6 hours, in order to prevent him hitting his leg.

Hagerstown, Sept. 7.

Mysterions.—Two men, one on horse-back and the other in a gig with them a yellow woman and a young child, arrived at the tavern in Mercersburg in the afternoon of Thursday the 26th ult. The men requested that the woman and child should have a private room, with what they might want; whilst they attended to some business which they had to transact in town. Their request was complied with; and they were out through the place during a part of the afternoon. On their return to the tavern, they were observed to enter the room in which the woman and child remained, as clandestinely as they could; and during their stay at the tavern, their general conduct was singular and suspicious. About 11 o'clock at night they ordered their horses, and prepared to start. Before their departure, however, they observed, that no doubt their conduct appeared mysterious; that the child they had with them belonged to "an innocent young lady;" and that the yellow woman was employed to take care of it.

About the same time, a young child was found, early in the morning, by some black people, at their door, in the neighborhood of Green Castle, and about six or seven miles from this place.—With the child was left a quantity of fine clothes.

There is something mysterious in both of the above cases; and it is quite probable that they are intimately connected. If so, perhaps this notice of them may lead to a discovery of the unnatural parties concerned.

Torch Light.

From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have a little one horse wagon in which I take some exercise occasionally; as the "hey day of my blood is over," and the linch pin escaping when I had reached Cato's, I alighted to get a new one, which the civil African soon procured for me. While I reposed in his piazza, I noticed the many gigs, sulkies, curricles, and horses, which dashed in the gate enveloped by dust, and all under the control of young men, apparently of fashion and fortune, full of life and animation, careless of the future, careful only of the present. The house shortly echoed with the cries of "water—water—and in a few minutes each person had his glass of brandy and water or punch in hand, and a lighted segar in mouth; and while I sat contemplating the scene, they passed me in review, probably to have a stare at the old fellow who had intruded in their bacchanal rendezvous. I found, however, that these dashing blades were not young men of fortune or family, but were principally clerks, attorneys, apprentices and a few idle young men, whose imprudent parents had afforded them the means to progress thus in ruin. They were loud and indecent—stalked up and down the piazza, cracked their whips, flapped their boots with their rattans, talked of a coach full of girls, lured for winter, for sleighing, muffled wine, and all that; and then adjourned to play nine pins and shuffle board. I reflected on the scene before me with deep regret. This, by some unthinking persons, would be called pleasure—what an abuse of terms—how little is that word understood—how seldom is it enjoyed.—Many of these young men were originally from the country, well recommended for industry and economy; on their arrival they obtained places at moderate salaries, and as they were found useful, they were promoted and their salaries increased. Instead of continuing the same course, and persevering in the same habits, their advancement was the signal for a change in their mode of living—they threw off their plain dress, and were fashionably caparisoned by an extravagant tailor; their leisure moments they employ in walking Broadway, in standing at the City Hotel or Washington Hall, to stare modestly out of countenance. Their afternoon's employment, is a jaunt to Cato's. Those who cannot afford to keep a gig, hire one, which they can as little afford to do; their day is thus concluded in drinking and noisy revels, and as evening draws on apace, and frowns upon their setting glory, they seize their whips, and with dizzy heads and bloated faces, dash into town, breaking down; running over, crashing and smashing every thing in their way; and if they alight in safety at their lively stables, they must spend the night in the same jocund way, and at some Hotel, swallow glass after glass; or at some disreputable house, create riot, confusion, and disorder; with heads inebriated, persons debilitated, constitutions weakened and undermined, they reel home after midnight, and doors open through the weak indulgence of the proprietors, throw themselves on beds probably undressed in a restless, feverish, perturbed state, pass the night; and morning dawns upon them with aching bones, unrefreshed persons and tainted minds—they recommence the labors of the day, and terminate the revels of the night in the same manner.—To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, crawls with a petty pace, and every yesterday, lights foals to dusky graves.—We see the seeds of these things daily; young men cut off from society, falls early victims to intemperance and imprudent gratifications; if their money is spent, they live on borrowing—then on hope—and, finally, despair plunges them into the last desperate abyss; they begin as they think, like gentlemen—get drunk, as they say, like gentlemen, as if any man can be a gentleman, who gets drunk at all.—If their money lasts, it kills them—and if it is all spent, and their bad habits are confirmed, they quit, with reluctance, their trade, champagne and cognac, for druggists' whiskey and common rum; and then be-

come out-casts and candidates for bridge-well and the poorhouse, and all this evil is their origin in the pursuit of pleasure. Abused, misapplied, mistaken word. Pleasure consists in doing what is substantial, right, and avoiding what is evidently wrong.

How shall a young man employ his time, who depends upon industry and economy for support? let him rise early in the morning—for with sober men that period is always auspicious—the head is clear, the mind invigorated; and the system is braced; if the duties of the store and counting-house do not absorb his attention, let him take a lesson in French or Spanish; or of any useful foreign language; for languages are a species of capital to a man in business—to his special duties let him closely attend; let him eat sparingly, and drink nothing which may be calculated, remotely to injure him. If he has a leisure hour, spend it with a favorite author; if exercise is required, a walk in the environs of the city, a view of its improvements, and observations upon what is useful and profitable, blends exercise with utility. At night let him seek cultivated society, improve his mind, soften his habits, and give spirit, animation and chastity to his conversation, by associating with discreet and sensible females, whose society, when judiciously selected, is ever calculated to temper those feelings and passions inseparable from nature, and give to real pleasure and salutary impulse. He retires at a reasonable hour, with a pure mind, elastic spirits and a healthy frame, and he seeks his pillow with pleasure; repose visits his wearied limbs, and sweet dreams occupy his fancy during the night. This is the pursuit, and the enjoyment of real pleasure, for it is lasting.

HOWARD.

(From Camoën's Poems.)

STANZAS.

I SAW the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumbered woes;
And he was poor—without a friend—
Press'd by a thousand foes.

I saw the passions' pliant slave
In gallant trim; and gay,
His course was pleasure's placid wave,
His life a summer's day.

And I was caught in folly's snare;
And joined her giddy train—
But found her soon the nurse of care,
And punishment, and pain.

There surely is some guiding pow'r
Which rightly suffers wrong—
Gives vice to bloom its little hour,
But virtue late and long.

(From the Aberdeen Journal.)

HEAVEN.

There is a land of calm delight
To sorrowing mortals given,
There rapturous scenes enchant the sight,
And all to soothe their souls unite;
Sweet is their rest—in Heaven.

There glory beams on all the plains,
And Joy, for Hope, is giv'n;
There music swells in sweetest strains,
And spotless beauty ever reigns;
And all is love—in Heaven.

There cloudless skies are ever bright,
Thence gloomy scenes are driven;
There suns dispense unsullied light,
And planets beaming on the sight,
Illume the fields of Heaven.

There is a stream that over flows,
To passing pilgrims given;
There fairest fruit immortal grows,
The verdant flower eternal blows,
Amid the fields of Heaven.

There is a great and glorious prize,
For those with sin who've striven;
'Tis bright as star of evening skies,
And far above it, glittering lies—
A golden crown—in Heaven.

DIED.

On the 15th inst. near Dividing Creek, Mr. Charles Fox, aged about 43 years.

On Tuesday evening, after a painful and protracted illness, our worthy fellow-citizen, ROBERT BRENT, Esq., late Paymaster General of the Army, and Judge of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington. No man has enjoyed among us more esteem than he. His honorable and virtuous character commanded general respect; which his amiable and benignant temper and manners ripened into warm attachment on the part of those who personally knew him.

In Rhode Island, on Tuesday evening week, the Hon. JAMES BROWN MASON, late Representative in Congress from the state of Rhode Island, in the 45th year of his age. Among the offices to which he had been called by the voice of his fellow citizens, were those of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Major General of the militia of that state. He was an estimable man.

It is worthy of observation, that both of the members of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island, in the late Congress, Messrs. Mason and Boss have died, within the last few weeks.

In Canada, on the 28th ult. suddenly the Duke of Richmond, Governor in Chief of the Canadas.

MARRIED, at Manua village on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John Jones, D. WILLIAM ELMER, to Miss MARGARET K. POTTER, both of Bridgeton, West Jersey

Price of a Bible in 1274.—In the year 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly written, was 30L. of our money. A good Bible may now be had for two or three shillings! It is said that the building of two arches of London bridge cost only 25L, which is 5L less than a copy of the Bible many years afterwards. Of what incalculable value is the art of printing! We see its beneficial effects more widely extended, ever, by means of Sunday schools, Bible Societies, and Christian Missionaries.

London Pap.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of October 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 House and Lot,

situate in the township of Deerfield, and village of Bridgeton; lot contains half an acre more or less, joins lands belonging to the heirs of Jonas Keap, deceased, with all the lands of the defendant, seized as the property of Abel F. Haddock, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel B. Davis, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Land,

situate in the township of Downe, and village of Newport, containing four acres more or less, joins lands of Ebenezer Westcott and others, seized as the property of William Wilson, and taken in execution at the suit Jacob Clement, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Sept. 20th, 1819—4t

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 30th of November 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, all that

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, which by deed of partition between John Jarman and John Adcock, dated 21st March 1814, was allotted to said John Jarman, and is bounded by Colhansey creek, lands of David Clark, land late John Latner, and by the tract of land allotted by said deed of partition unto said George Adcock, as by said deed of partition recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland, in Book V. of deeds, page 543, will more fully appear—together with all and singular the ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said decree.

Seized as the property of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of Daniel L. Miller, James Kinsey and John Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Sept. 20th, 1819—2m

Oliver K. Freeman,

WAS this day admitted to practice as an ATTORNEY AT LAW, at the Bar of New Jersey, and may be found at his residence opposite the Inn of Philip Souder, Thursday, Sept. 8—

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED,

A View of the Arguments

For and against taking Life, in civil Society, for Murder,

WITH AN APPENDEZ

BY I. THOMSON.

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the arguments which are adduced, on which the different opinions of men are formed. The author has endeavored to present all the arguments on both sides of the subject in as concise a manner as could conveniently be done.

The Appendix is designed to illustrate the best consideration in the work, by shewing wherein confinement for grand larceny has failed of producing the beneficial effect contemplated.

The price when bound and lettered in a great duodecimo volume, will be one dollar.—To this will be added the essays of the celebrated late Dr. Rush on the punishment of death for crimes and the effects of public punishment for grand larceny.

RECOMMENDATION.

I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr. I. Thomson, on the subject of capital punishment. The arguments are judicious and well arranged, and the deductions from them are, in my opinion, just. It is well calculated to disseminate correct principles on the subject, and I therefore recommend it as worthy of general perusal and patronage.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

September 13, 1819.

Subscriptions will be received at the office.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of David Bradway, in Lower Alloways Creek, about the 16th day of August last, a

Working Steer,

four years old, thick built, with straight thick horns, his colour principally white with straw red on each side, marked with a crop and two bits in the ear, and a half penny in the under-side of the right ear, and any person that will take him up and give notice or return him to David Bradway at Hancock's Bridge, or to the subscriber, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Joshua Ayers, Upper Alloways Creek, Salem County, September 6th, 1819—4w

