

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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.

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

Boston, August 20.

Tribute of Respect.

Interesting and solemn services were performed last evening at Boylston Hall, in celebration of the obsequies of the late THOMAS SMITH WEBB, consisting of Dirges, Prayers, Funeral Anthems, and a Eulogy. The music was by the Handel and Haydn and Philo Harmonic Societies, of which Col. Webb had been a distinguished and much loved member and officer. The Eulogy was by the Rev. Paul Dean, High Priest of St. Paul's Chapter. These testimonials of respect and affection were offered by the Musical and Masonic Fraternities with which the deceased was connected.

HYMN, by C. P. SMITH, Esq.

Music her sweetest notes should raise, To pour on him deserved praise, Who led with dignity and grace, Her foremost votaries in this place.

A mason he of brilliant name, Each brother knew and loved his fame, With ease he filled his peerless part, Amongst those who most adorned the art.

A man of placid, open mind, Intent to benefit mankind, In every sphere in which he moved, Faithful, reproachless, and beloved.

As a discreet and generous friend, The memory of his worth shall end Only, when time shall level low, The hearts which he has made to glow.

New-England's sons while journeying west Shall on Ohio's margin rest, And ask with softened heart and eye, Where WEBB'S respected ashes lie.

And those who know his worth shall tell, With looks of sorrow where he fell, And near the bank of Erie's wave, Is found his much frequented grave.

From the New-Hampshire Sentinel.

AUTUMN.

Far over the hills the birds have flown, And the leaves are turning pale, The spring has fled and the Summer's gone, And chill is the evening gale.

The North-west wind howls over the hills, Heaves angry clouds in view— Freeze is the edge of the purring rills, And cold is the morning dew.

Gone, gone are the genial joys of Spring, And Summer's gay scenes are past; Secure is the hearth the crickets sing— And Autumn has come at last.

The sprightly squirrel has filled his cell, Th' industrious bee its hive; The toiling ant has provided well, Thro' winter's cold stay to live.

Up then, my boys, with the light of the morn, Nor loiter your time away— Go gather your fruit, and save your corn— Prepare for a wint'ry day—

And when from the pelting storm secure, You feast upon dainties rare— O then to the widow and orphan poor, With pleasure impart a share.

For Charity sure was made in vain, If not in the breast it glow— O then, administer once again Relief to the child of woe.

Far over the hills the birds have flown, And the leaves are turning pale, The verdure has fled, the Summer's gone, And chill is the evening gale.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Mr. Foster from the committee to whom was referred the petitions from Gloucester, for a new township to be net off from the townships of Woolmich and Greenwich, reported in favour of the same, and that the petitioners have leave to present

a bill for that purpose at the next sitting of the Legislature, they previously advertising notice thereof in the Gloucester Farmer and Columbia Herald—agreed to.

The report of the committee, appointed to receive proposals for printing the public bills was called up, whereupon

Mr. Taylor moved a resolution that, where as the proposals made by No. 2, for doing the public printing seems to be a great abatement in price compared with No. 1. Yet that such is not the fact. On a comparison of specimen exhibited, that of No. 2 appears done on a much larger type than that of No. 1, so that what is contained in a half sheet of No. 1 will often occupy a sheet of No. 2, and consequently very little, if any saving will be made to the state—Therefore, resolved, that the current printing be continued at the places and prices at which the same has hitherto been done. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Newell offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the law respecting the compensation allowed to the several civil officers of this state for certain duties—agreed to, and Mess Newell, Taylor and Cox were appointed.

The Speaker laid before the house a message from the Governor, transmitting copies of laws passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to fisheries and obstructions in the river Delaware—read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned to 8 in the afternoon.

3 o'clock the house met—Mr. Brittin proposed a resolution for an adjournment on Friday next—agreed to by the house.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Jonathan Tompkins and his wife Jane, passed the house 33 to 8 and was sent to Council.

Mr. Evans proposed a resolution, that when the house adjourn for the sitting they adjourn to the 2d Wednesday in January next—which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster proposed a committee to enquire into the expediency of extending by law the appellate jurisdiction of the inferior courts of common pleas in this state, to cases tried by juries in the court for the trial of small causes, and to cases adjudicated in said courts in the defendant's absence, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise—Laid on the table.

Mr. Newell pursuant to leave given last session, presented a bill to authorise the shortening of the navigation of Alloways Creek—read and postponed to next sitting. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

Mr. Annin presented a petition from Wm. Arrowsmith, of Somerset, for a divorce from his wife Mary, and Mr. Schenck a remonstrance against the same—committed.

Mr. Annin and Mr. Farlee presented a petition from inhabitants of the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, for the establishment of a loan-office in this state—read and committed.

Mr. Edgar presented a memorial from a committee of the Electors of the township of Woodbridge in the county of Middlesex, in favour of amending the state constitution—read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Farlee presented a petition from inhabitants of Hunterdon for a law to tax turnpike roads—read and committed.

Mr. Parker from the committee appointed to settle the Treasurer's accounts, made report of the same—ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to provide for the support of the government of this state was read a 2d time, considered by section, and postponed.

The house took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Taylor relative to the printing of the public bills during the session of the Legislature, and the yeas and nays being required thereon it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Mess Beardslee, Brittin, Butcher, Condit, Carson, J. Cook, S. Cook, Cox, Edgar, Farlee, Hancock, Kille, Mackey, Maxwell, Newell, Parker, Stout, Stryker, Taylor, Teasdale, Ten Eyck, D. Thompson, speaker. 22

Nays—Mess Annin, Bogert, Brinkerhoof, Elmer, Evans, Ewing, Garwood, Kinney, Kinsey, Lanning, Murphy, Newbold, Pearson, Schenck, Squire, R. C. Thomson, Van Winkle, Willis. 18. Adjourned.

[The proposals as explained to the house before the taking of the question, were J. J. Wilson offered to print the bills for \$8 dollars the sheet, and Geo. Sherman offered to do them for 6 dollars on type of the same size. But the majority voted in favor of 8 dollars.]

3 o'clock the house met. The resolution proposed by Mr. Foster yesterday afternoon, was taken up, agreed to, and Mess Foster, Teasdale and Lanning, appointed.

The message from the Governor was taken up, and with the first act mentioned therein sent to Council; the other act, relative to obstructions to the navigation of the Delaware, was committed to Mess. Kinney, Fortrand Ewing.

The resolution offered by Mr. Ewing relative to the repeal of the militia law;

was called up, agreed to, and referred to Mess. Ewing, Carson and Beardslee.

Mr. Kinney from the committee to whom was referred the communication of William S. Pennington, esq. relative to a revision of the laws, made report with a bill supplementary to the act on that subject, which was read and agreed to by the house.

The bills accompanying the report of W. S. Pennington, esq. were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elmer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what alterations are necessary and expedient in the act against usury—agreed to and committed to Mess. Elmer, Condit and Stryker.

The house again took up the bill for the support of the government of this state, and on motion to strike out the words, "To the President of the Court of Common Pleas of the first district, at the rate of — dollars by the year, the yeas and nays being required, were as follows:

Yeas—Beardslee, Brittin, Butcher, Condit, J. Cook, S. Cook, Cor. Edgar, Farlee, Garwood, Hancock, Kille, Mackey, Maxwell, Newell, Parker, Stout, Taylor, Ten Eyck.

Nays—Annin, Bogert, Brinkerhoof, Carson, Elmer, Evans, Ewing, Foster, Kinney, Kinsey, Lanning, Miller, Murphy, Newbold, Pearson, Schenck, Squire, Stryker, Teasdale, D. Thompson, speaker, R. C. Thomson, Van Winkle, Willis.

So it was determined in the negative, the blank filled and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for a compilation and revision of the laws of the state was read, considered by section and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

Mr. Newell from the committee to whom was referred the complaints against the official conduct of Walker Beasley, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Salem, reported that the charges were of such a nature as to require the interference of the house, and that a hearing be had on the subject on the 2d Tuesday of the next sitting—Read and agreed to by the house.

Mr. Brittin offered a resolution that Council be informed that the house was ready to go into joint-meeting for the purpose of appointing a Treasurer and other officers—which was agreed to.

Mr. Squire presented a bill to alter the time of holding the January term of the courts in the county of Essex—ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the formation of a map of New Jersey—Agreed to and Mess. Foster, S. Cook and Teasdale appointed.

Mr. Elmer proposed a resolution that the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the appellate jurisdiction of the inferior courts of common pleas, be instructed to enquire into the constitutionality and propriety of so far altering the law and practice of trials by juries, in civil causes, in the respective courts of this state, as respects the qualifications of the jurors and requiring unanimity in order to make a verdict, and report by bill or otherwise—which was agreed to.

The bill supplementary to the act providing for a revision of the laws was read a 3d time and passed the house.

The bill for the support of government was taken up and re-committed.

The memorial from Woodbridge relative to a new constitution, was committed to Mess. Edgar, Willis and Squire.

The bill to alter the time of holding the January term of courts in Essex county, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Brittin from the committee appointed to settle the state-prison accounts reported a statement of the same which was read and laid on the table.

By this statement it appears that the loss sustained by the state through the operations of the state-prison for the year ending 30th September 1819, was \$7,163 12 cts.

A message from Council informed that they would be ready to go into joint-meeting, in the Assembly room, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kinney reported the support bill with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill ordered, to be re-engrossed.

Mr. Carson offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law respecting assignees—which was agreed to, and Mess. Carson, Schenck and Parker appointed.

The engrossed bill to alter the January term of the court of Essex county passed the house and was sent to Council.

Mr. Lanning reported a bill to delay incidental charges, which was twice read in succession and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Mr. Kinney offered a resolution requiring the Secretary to lay before the house at the next sitting, a list of the Judges of the courts of Common Pleas and Justice

of the Peace, in the several counties of the state, with the dates of their commissions, and also of the commissioners for taking acknowledgment of deeds. Agreed to.

Mr. Kinney proposed the appointment of a committee to enquire into all the concerns of the state-prison, and report what alterations and changes are necessary for the benefit of the state and society at large, and report at the next sitting—Agreed to, and Mess. Kinsey, Evans and Taylor, were appointed.

Mr. Taylor proposed a resolution authorising the Treasurer to procure two copies of Binns' Declaration of Independence—one for the Council Chamber and one for the Assembly Room. Agreed to.

The reports on the Treasurer's Accounts and those of the state-prison, were taken up and agreed to, and sent to Council.

Mr. Kinney reported a bill making further compensation to the Law-Reporter—ordered a 2d reading.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a bill authorising the treasurer to pay certain monies therein mentioned—to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Council came in to the Assembly Room to attend the joint-meeting, after which

The re-engrossed bill to provide for the support of government was read a 3d time and passed, yeas 23 nays 17; the incidental bill passed 34 to 7.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock the house met. Mr. Annin presented a petition from Somerset for the Establishment of a Loan Office. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Kinsey offered the following resolution. Whereas the true policy of all governments has been, whilst attending to the general welfare, and guarding with jealous care individual interest, thus calling into active operation the energy and industrious enterprise of its citizens to increase the mass of public wealth—believing this to be the indispensable duty of all legislative bodies, and having exhibited before us the ruinous state of the manufactures of iron, cotton, wool and many others, on which the wealth and prosperity of this state in a great measure depends, therefore

Resolved—That the Senators and Representatives from this state, in Congress be requested to use their best endeavours to procure such modification and alteration of the tariff, as may give essential encouragement to the employment of capital and industry in home manufactures.

Which was read and agreed to by the house.

The bill from Council to authorise the treasurer to pay certain monies therein mentioned was read a 2d time amended and ordered a 2d reading. It was afterwards read and passed the house.

Mr. Griffith presented a bill supplementary to the act respecting conveyances—postponed to next sitting and ordered to be printed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a resolution relative to the compilation of the laws, to which they request the concurrence of the house; which was read and agreed to by the house. Adjourned to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

The house met this morning at 7 o'clock.

The support bill came down from Council amended. It was taken up and after some time spent thereon, the amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Kinney offered a resolution for the appointment of printers to print the votes and proceedings of the house, and the laws and reports. James J. Wilson was appointed to print the votes and Joseph Justice to print the laws and reports.

The house disagreed to the amendments made by Council to the Incidental Bill; but Council adhering thereto the house receded.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the following bills from the house, without amendment—

The bill to alter the time of holding the January term of the courts in the county of Essex; the bill supplementary to the act making provision for a revision of the laws; and the bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Jonathan Tompkins and his wife Jane; also

That Council had agreed to the amendment made by the house to the bill authorising the Treasurer to pay a certain sum of money therein mentioned.

The Speaker presented the house with the Treasurer's bond for the faithful execution of his office, which was read, accepted and sent to Council.

Mr. Pearson offered a resolution authorizing the owners and possessors of marsh and meadow, between the Delaware and Crosswicks Creek, to present a bill at the next sitting, for the purpose of placing said property, in regard to fences, on the same footing as other lands in the state—which was read and agreed to.

Adjourned to the 2d Wednesday in January next.

SHINGLES.

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

STRAITON & BUCK, February 2d, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

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, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

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 Dore, and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Wednesday the 24th day of November next.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

Nov. 1—t

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 Bower. 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.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Wednesday the 24th day of November next.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

Nov. 1—t

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.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Wednesday the 24th day of November next.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Nov. 1—t

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 Lory, 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.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Wednesday, the 24th day of November next.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Nov. 1—t

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 APPENDIX

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 last 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 neat 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 punishments: 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 this office.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

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

Alexander Bowie

John Shannon

Bridgeton, July 6th, 1819.

On his departure from Manchester for London, Hunt left the following Address, which was published in the Manchester Observer of the 11th September!

To the brave Reformers of Lancashire.
"Smedley Cottage, Sept. 10, 1819.

"My friends and fellow countrymen—Before I leave your country, permit me to offer you my warmest thanks for your peaceable, patient, persevering, and manly conduct, during the reign of terror since my arrival here. Many of you have been put to the torture of the sabre and the truncheon; your amiable wives and innocent children have been inhumanly butchered by the cowardly hands of those who ought to have been their guardians and protectors; myself and nine others have been incarcerated in solitary dungeons, and exhibited through your county under a military escort, in order to draw the public attention from the infamous, dastardly, and cowardly acts of the cold-blooded villains who instigated the ruffians to butcher peaceable and unarmed men, women and children. But in doing this they have only assisted in binding the rod which is preparing for their own backs! Mark well my resolve—I have made a solemn vow not to taste one drop of taxed beer, spirits, wine, or tea, till we have brought some of these Murderers to justice. The eye of all England is fixed steadily upon the scenes now passing in your county—and there is not a man or woman in the nation who can boast one drop of English blood in their veins, but will assist either in obtaining justice or inflicting summary vengeance for the wrongs you have sustained. Constant communication upon this subject will be inserted in the People's Press, the Manchester Observer.

"I remain, my friends and fellow countrymen, your sincere friend.
"HENRY HUNT."

Washington City, Nov. 6.

The Baron De Stackelberg, charge des affaires of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, near the United States, has arrived at the seat of government.

NEW STORE,

On Laurel Hill, Bridgeton,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has lately opened a Store in the house formerly occupied by Ebenezer Seeley, esq on Laurel Hill, Bridgeton, where is now offered for sale a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queens' ware, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

A. Williams,
Laurel Hill, Nov. 8, 1818—31

LAND FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY the 30th day of November 1819. Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, the following tracts of land, late the property of Jacob Clark (the elder) deceased.

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, county aforesaid, six miles from Bridgeton, two miles from Deerfield street—containing 250 acres formerly occupied by Joseph Claypoole, 70 acres the soil Woodland of a superior quality, the residue Meadow and arable Land, in good fence—the farm has thereon, a Dwelling-House 18 feet by 22, two stories high, and kitchen adjoining, spring house, well, &c. two large frame-barns, three apple orchards, one of them young, containing 200 grafted trees—a constant stream of water runs through the farm.

Two Tracts of young thrifty WOODLAND, situate in the township of Maurice River, 1 1/2 miles from Port-Elizabeth; one of them contains 140 acres, the other 17 1/2 acres. A person who lives on, and Joseph Claypoole who resides near the farm, will, on application for that purpose show it. Jonathan Dallas, living at Port Elizabeth, will show the tracts of woodland.

Joseph C. Clark, Adm'r
Be bonis non.

October 19, 1818.

Dividing Creek MAIL STAGE.

THE public will notice, that the subscriber has commenced running the MAIL STAGE, from Dividing Creek by Newport, Cedarville & Fairton, to Bridgeton, twice a week. Start from the line 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 Creek, 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—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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 27th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Michael Hackett, in Salem,

Two Tracts of Land,

Situate in Pottsgrove, one adjoining lands of Daniel Hyer and others, and said to contain 186 acres more or less; the other adjoining lands of John Hyer and others, and said to contain 25 acres more or less. Seized as the property of James Nichols, and taken in execution at the suit of John Hannon, assignee &c. and to be sold by

S. Miller,
Sheriff.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, NOVEMBER 15, 1819.

Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of New Jersey, held at their Hall in the City of Trenton on Tuesday the 9th day of November 1819. The following Brethren were duly elected Officers of that Body for the ensuing year:

- The most Worshipful Gen. James Giles, Grand Master.
 - The R. W. William McKissack, D. G. M.
 - The R. W. Jephtha B. Mann, Sen. G. W.
 - The R. W. Samuel J. Read, Jun. G. M.
 - The R. W. Thomas L. Woodruff, G. Treasr.
 - The R. W. Richard L. Beatty, G. Sec'y.
 - The R. W. John S. Darcy, D. G. Sec'y.
- The most Worshipful Grand Master made the following appointments:
- W. Rev. Holmes Parvin, Grand Chaplain.
 - W. Hedge Thompson, Grand Marshal.
 - W. Joseph I. Thompson, G. S. Deacon.
 - W. Charles Burroughs, J. G. Deacon.
 - David Wrighter, G. Tyler.

For the Washington Whig.

After relieving my mind from the burden of complaint, like a man in the interval of an acute pain, I felt a peculiar pleasure; but alas! how transitory are all human enjoyments. Succeeding events present to man trouble and painful thoughts would he discharge his duty, or attain the object desirable in such an event. No sooner than I turned my mind to the second consideration promised, I found myself necessitated to assume the sorrowful tale of woe, and lament the deplorable state of human nature in that peculiar bias to which it is prone to pay a sacred devotion to those customs, under which men from their infantile years are educated. Such early impressions are so strongly rooted in the mind, it requires more than ordinary philosophy to convince the understanding, and more than common resolution to overcome the bigotry of such early impressions. Owing to this, the human mind makes but slow and reluctant improvements on those customs handed down from the dark ages of society. Look at the labors of a Copernicus to correct the errors of man in astronomy, which for a long time were viewed as the visionary reveries of a man guilty of blasphemy. Look at the labors of a host of philanthropists through an indefinite number of succeeding ages, who have exerted themselves to improve the condition and meliorate the customs of society; and behold! what little influence on society they have had. The tyranny of custom takes from the mind of man a sense of the enormity or barbaity, and makes them venerate those customs of their ancestors, which otherwise their better feelings would view with abhorrence. For the truth of this, we need but look at the subject under consideration. Let us look at the British nation, and even all Europe, for four centuries past, we find very little, if any, improvement; indeed they affect to have a feeling sense for the personal liberties of their subjects, and always treat them as sacred and inalienable without their own personal consent; and yet, until very lately, they have tolerated the slavery of other nations. This custom was handed down from a very early day. But we will go no farther back than the days of Roman memory, from whom the British nation principally copied; and we, as descendants from the British, have adhered to their customs and copied their common principles of civil jurisprudence. Let us look at the laws of that once celebrated Roman nation, relative to the debtor. We see the creditor bringing and exposing the husband, his wife and children in the public market, as we now do horses and rattle, to the highest bidder. Yes, they and all their descendants existing in the indefinite possibility of unborn time were at once enslaved by the creditor at a common fair.

At the close of the Roman government, we see the northern hive of barbarians spreading over the continent and suppressing every vestige of literature or refinement. War and conquest were their ruling passions. The rights, & liberties and lives of men, were subject to the capricious will of the conqueror. Out of this state of society grew the former feudal system, under which the people were completely enslaved. During the operation of this system, nothing is heard of the debtor. The will of the respective chieftains decided all things. When the people emerged from this; to a state of civil society, they were not unmindful of the debtor; but the Roman law had too much virtue in it not to be venerated. The British nation, who seemed to be the most forward in making improvements in society, have ventured to touch the case of the debtor, but with a very reluctant hand. They freed the body of the wife and children, but the debtor must be subject to imprisonment at the will of the creditor, without affording him the lead-meas of subsistence. The deplorable situation of the debtor in England, at the present day, may be fully learned by consulting Burton's inquiry whether crime and misery are produced or prevented by the present system of prison discipline. The British nation, amidst all their boasted philanthropy, have been so blinded by their custom, that the unfortunate debtor has been forgotten. The British nation for debtors is tenfold more wretched than the most severe punishment known in the United States.

The state governments of these United States have commiserated the deplorable case of the debtor, and afforded him a little relief; but still he is treated in the same manner as one guilty of high crime, and misdemeanor. They do not grant him the same liberty on giving bail. The debtor is confined to limits, while the other is set at liberty. In this we have a strong expression of the influence of custom over our minds. There is not a legislative body in

the Union, who would not sacrilegiously and zealously, defend the personal rights and liberties of individuals in their community, yet custom has so blinded their judgment, that but few such bodies would consent to defend the personal liberties of that class of men who are debtors. The subject, however, has arrested the attention of many, & I hope the time is not far distant when they will have to combat the prejudices of education from every quarter. All Europe, and even Rome, will be called in to testify against them.

How long we shall probably boast of American liberty while the debtor is in confinement time must determine. Here I stop.

In my next I shall assume the more agreeable part of the subject.

A PHILELEUTERIAN.

The Hon. William Lowndes returned home in the Courier, from Liverpool, and has arrived in this city. *Nxt. Int.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

LETTER FROM EARL GROSVENOR.

To the treasurers appointed in Westminister, to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Manchester, &c. &c.

Gentlemen—I have desired 50l to be placed to your account. Though no friend to universal suffrage and annual parliaments, I trust I am to the principles of universal justice and humanity, which involve the great maxim of equal law to the rich and the poor, to the magistrates who execute, and the people who obey it.

Whatever may have been the objects of those who called or those who composed the meeting at Manchester, which was attended with such disastrous consequences, the laws of the land ought, unquestionably, on that melancholy occasion, to have been respected; whether they were so, or no, is the question now eagerly asked by all impartial persons.—Any attempt to stifle a full investigation of the circumstances connected with this question, should it for a moment be contemplated by those in power, would not only be highly injurious to the cause of truth, and the best interests of the country, but extremely galling to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen, or who have been sufferers in those unfortunate transactions; and also to the feelings of an anxious, loyal, open hearted, but now, alas, much distressed and deeply agitated (not to say irritated) nation.

The ministers, with breathless haste, prejudice this important question, while they are authoritatively calling on others not to do so; they say indeed, that if the laws are violated, the tribunals of the country are open to afford redress; may their portals be widely expanded on this memorable occasion.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) GROSVENOR.
Eaton, Sept. 23, 1819.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A good deal is said in the foreign papers about the Jews. We take the secret of their ill treatment to be this. Rothschild, a Jew had a great, if not the greatest hand in furnishing the allied powers at Congress with money. Other Jewish houses were perhaps concerned also in helping to purchase the intended new chains for Europe. At any rate, the former one was prominent on the occasion; and the Jewish money-getting may consequently have revived much of the old odium against it, and more reasonably. Somebody begins to taunt the Jews on this account—the jealousy of trade falls in and increases the taunts, at last the remaining religious prejudices fall in too; and when these begin, persecution is complete. There are, luckily, however, not enough of these prejudices remaining to keep up such revolting absurdities of themselves. Mr. Rothschild we see by the papers has refused to accept bills drawn upon the towns where his brethren have been ill treated. The Christians will, of course, cry out against this revenge, and then go and revenge themselves of their respective enemies.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Infamous scene.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, one of those occurrences which are alike a disgrace to human nature, and to civilization, took place in Smithfield. An ill looking diminutive fellow, of apparently low and profligate habits, entered the market, leading by a halter round her neck, his wife, and followed by a numerous crowd of persons. The poor female, who evinced some shame at this vile exposure, was muscular, as compared to her husband, and possessing an advantage of nearly two feet in height beyond her dwarfish companion; her countenance and manner betrayed evident signs of better sense & decency. The wretch placed her near the Ram Inn, and there, amid the disgust of some and the laughter of others, put her up for public sale. He for some time attempted to obtain a bid for his wife, until at length the sum of 2s 6d. being offered, the sale momentarily increased as high as 15s. At this moment the noise, disgust, and laughter excited, drew to the spot some of the city officers, who speedily terminated the barbarous scene, by seizing the wife untwisting the halter from about her neck, and conveying her away to a place of safety.—What contributed to the atrocity of this shameful exhibition was the circumstance of a good looking young woman, the daughter of the wife standing, or rather clinging to her mother, during the shameful spectacle. To render this thing still more atrocious, the parties, it seems, had been married 12 years. The monster escaped amid yells of disgust and abhorrence, which is to be regretted, as he is punishable for a misdemeanor.

Self Devotion.—The following story

has appeared in most of the papers:—A Miller's dog broke his chain; the miller ordered his maid servant to tie him up again. She was attacked and bitten by the dog. On hearing her cries, the miller and his people ran to her assistance. "Keep off!" said she shutting the yard door, the dog is mad. I am already bitten, and I must chain him up alone." Notwithstanding his biting, she did not let him go, but chained him up, and then retired to her chamber, and with the noblest resignation prepared herself to die.—Symptoms of hydrophobia soon broke out, and she died in a few days. The dog was killed, without doing any further mischief.

A proposal has been made at the Workhouse Board of Leeds to discontinue parochial relief to every pauper who keeps a dog.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.

At the meeting on Wednesday, in Clayton Square, at which Lord Selton presided, the following petition was carried amid loud acclamations.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

The undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighborhood of Liverpool, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of earnestly soliciting your Royal Highness to direct your most vigilant attention to the transactions that have taken place at Manchester on and subsequent to the 16th of Aug. last, transactions, which, in the view of your petitioners, have a character of violence and outrage unknown to the modern periods of British history and with respect to which they believe, from the answer which your Royal Highness was lately advised, to give to the Common Council of London, that the full truth has not yet been suffered to reach the throne.

Of the expediency of holding a public meeting constituted like that which took place at Manchester on the 16th of Aug., many of your petitioners entertain doubts; but that it was legally convened, they are confirmed by the fact, that a meeting intended previously to be held in that town, having been declared illegal by the magistrates, was therefore abandoned; but no such declaration was made by the constituted authorities as to the meeting of the 16th.

And yet the meeting in question was dispersed by an armed force, who fell upon an unsuspecting multitude, and indiscriminately killed and wounded special constables and the populace, man, woman and child.

This armed force was sent into the assembled multitude, for the avowed purpose of executing a warrant against certain individuals. Your petitioners would humbly submit it as an important subject for your Royal Highness' consideration, that previously to this obviously perilous measure, no trial was made whether the civil power was competent to the arrest of the accused; that blood was drawn before the cavalry penetrated the crowd; and that when the parties accused had quietly surrendered themselves, the onset was continued on the meetings; the consequence of which has been, that nearly four hundred of his majesty's people have been wounded many of them severely, and that sir have died of the wounds which were then inflicted on them.

Atrocious as these proceedings appear to your petitioners to be, they humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that their feelings of sorrow and indignation on this occasion are aggravated by the systematic opposition to inquiry into them, which seems to have been entered into by certain of the constituted authorities in this country. Your petitioners take this method of informing your Royal Highness that inquests on the dead have been held without adequate inquiry; but attempts have been made to exclude the public from the coroner's court; that when witnesses have attended to bear testimony to the share which individuals have had in the proceedings of the 16th Aug. an injunction has been twice adjourned, to the great hindrance of justice; that the magistrates of Manchester have refused to take depositions against persons accused of feloniously cutting and stabbing; and that the grand jury of the county has, as your petitioners have been informed, thrown out several bills preferred against certain of the Manchester Yeomanry, when supported by the oaths of the wounded and

With these facts before them, your petitioners cannot but feel indignant at the conduct of your R. Highness' ministers, who, upon the mere report of parties deeply implicated in those transactions and without instituting any inquiry, profess to have procured from your Royal Highness an approval of transactions; which we are persuaded, when fully developed, will be found to be abhorrent to the feelings of every illustrious house of Brunswick.

In pressed by these considerations, your petitioners humbly but earnestly implore your Royal Highness, either by summoning your parliament for the purpose of immediate investigation, or by any other such means as may suggest themselves to your Royal Highness' wisdom, speedily to institute a strict and efficient inquiry into the occurrences which took place at Manchester; on and subsequent to the 16th August last; and this inquiry they are persuaded, can alone soothe the resentment and allay the agitation which now unhappily pervade this country.

The loyalty of Englishmen consists in a rational attachment to their sovereign and to the laws of their country, and your petitioners anxiously hope that your Royal Highness, by graciously interfering on this solemn occasion to promote an appeal to those laws, will obtain for yourself the blessings of a grateful people.

PAIS, Sept. 26.

The roads of the Grand Duchy of Baden are thronged with Jews, who with their families, are emigrating to avoid the persecutions of which they are every where the object.

PAIS, Sept. 26.

From recent intelligence, which has reached us from the Island of Sumatra we learn, that the trade with India, wholly in the hands of the English; The Anglo-Americans alone rival them in some points. All other nations find there no danger than profit.

An extensive plan of defence is talked of which is said to have been adopted by government.

All the vulnerable points of the Rhine, from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, the Belgian frontier line, are to be fortified. Bayonne will be erected into a fortress of the first rank. Grenobles depot for arms and will be encompassed by fortifications. Belfort, which has been only a citadel of little importance, will be converted into a fortress capable of containing a strong garrison. The fortifications of Jean-sburg, on the lines of Alsace, will be extended. Branche, which has hitherto only had a fortified castle, will be made a considerable fortress. Several small fortified towns of the third class will be put in a respectable state of defence.

WURZBURG, Sept. 14.

Our town continues in a state of agitation; four attempts have been made to fire a village about half a league distant, which is exclusively inhabited by Jews, and every morning threatening letters and proclamations are found, written in terms to excite the populace to a general massacre of them.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.

We have received accounts from London, stating, that the celebrated banker, Mr. Rothschild, indignant at the persecution of his Jewish brethren in several cities in Germany, has refused to take bills upon any of the cities in which the Jews have experienced ill treatment; that this refusal has thrown great impediments in the way of the commercial transactions between England and Germany, and that several English merchants, who trade with Germany, have been obliged to stop payment.

Battle of Bojaca.

From the Trinidad Courant, Sept. 7.

Yesterday, at day break, the advanced posts reported that the enemy were marching by the Samaca road; the army immediately got under arms, and as soon as it was ascertained that it was his intention to pass the bridge of Bojaca to open his communication, and place himself in contact with the capital, we marched by the great road to intercept him, or oblige him to come to action.

At 2 P. M. the first division of the enemy got to the bridge, when our videttes of cavalry showed themselves. The enemy who could not yet see our force, and supposed himself in presence of a corps of observation only, attacked with his cazadores, while the main body of his army continued to move on. Our divisions marched forward in double quick time, and, to the enemy's great surprise, our whole infantry appeared in column, on an eminence commanding the position. The enemy's advance had got up a part of the road in pursuit of our videttes, and the rest was below, at about a quarter of a league distant from the bridge, and showed a force of about 3000 men. The battalion of cazadores of our advance, detached a company in Guerrilla, while the remainder in column, attacked the enemy's cazadores, and drove them back precipitately to an old ruin from which they were dislodged, he then passed the bridge and took up a position on the opposite side. In the mean time our infantry descended from the eminence, and the cavalry kept its march by the road. The enemy then attempted a movement from his right, but was opposed by the rifle corps, and the British company. The first battalion of Barcelona and the bravo of Paez; with the squadron of Paez, with the squadron of the upper plains, formed the centre. The battalion of the line of New-Grenada, and the guides of the rear, united to the battalion of cazadores, were on the left; the columns of Tanja and Sncore were in reserve.

Immediately the action became general throughout the line. Gen. Anzuategui directed the operation of the centre and of the right, he attacked a battalion which the enemy had employed in Guerrilla, in a glen, and obliged it to retire to its line, which, now in column on an eminence with three pieces of cannon in the center, and two corps of cavalry, awaited our attack.

The troops in our centre, notwithstanding a severe fire from some force of the enemy, on our left flank, attacked his main body; he kept a heavy fire, but our troops, in the most audacious style, executing their movements with the best discipline, surrounded the whole of the enemy's corps. The squadron of the upper plains, charged with its usual bravery, and from that moment, all the efforts of the Spanish general, were unavailing; and he was driven from his position.—The company of mounted grenadiers, all Spaniards, were the first that fell. The infantry attempted to form on a neighboring hill, but were immediately destroyed. A corps of cavalry in reserve, waited for ours, with their lances prepared to charge, and were totally cut to pieces; and, finally, the whole Spanish army in complete rout, and hammed in on every side, laid down their arms, & surrendered prisoners of war. Nearly at the same time, simultaneously, gen. Santander, who commanded the left, and who had met with a temerarious resistance from enemy's vanguard, to which he had only to oppose his cazadores with some companies of the line, by the guides of the rear, pas-

and the bridge and completed the victory. The whole of the enemy's army are prisoners. Gen. Barreyre, commander in chief of the forces in New Grenada, and his second in command, Col. Ximenes, almost all the commanders and chiefs of corps, a multitude of subalterns, and above 1600 men are prisoners, with their arms, ammunition, cavalry, &c. Not above 50 men, with some officers of cavalry, who fled before the battle was decided, have escaped. The commander in chief Barreyre, was taken by Pedro Martinez, a private of the rifle corps.

Gen. Santander, with the advance and the guides of the reserve, proceeded instantly in pursuit of the fugitives to this place; and Gen. Anzuatendu, with the rest of the army, remained during the night on the field of battle; the advantages obtained by the republic in yesterday's glorious victory are incalculable.

Our troops never gained a more decisive triumph, and they have been seldom opposed to troops better disciplined, or better commanded.

Nothing is comparable to the intrepidity displayed by Gen. Anzuatendu, at the head of two battalions, and squadron of cavalry, which he attacked, and made prisoners, the main body of the enemy; to him we are in a great measure indebted for the victory.

Gen. Santander directed his manoeuvres with judgment and bravery. The regiment bravo of Paer, and first of Barcelona and the squadron of the upper plains, fought with distinguished valor. The columns of Tunjah and Socorro joined the fight at the moment of victory. In fine, his excellency is highly satisfied with the conduct of the chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the liberator army, on this memorable day.

Principal head quarters, at Venta Quemada the 8th of August, 1819.
C. SOUBLETTE, Chief of the Staff.

Captain Shaw of the navy is expected to Boston. He is appointed to the line of the ship Independence, in this harbour as successor to commodore Bainbridge, who has the command of the Columbus at Washington.

The building of the new and elegant ship of the line at the navy yard in Charlestown proceeds rapidly, under the superintendance of captain Hull. The carpenters have considerably advanced in planking her. Some impediment has here before arisen in erecting her frame, for want of a supply of timber from Florida, the cause of delay no longer exists.
Boston Int.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that commodore Bainbridge has been appointed to the command of the Columbus, ship of the line, fitting at this navy yard; captain Elton to be acting captain and lieutenant Finch the first lieutenant. The Columbus will be ready for sea in three or four weeks.

IMPORTANT DECISION.
Judge Mills, of the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, has decided, in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Anna Morrell, that the President, Directors and Company of that bank cannot receive, in their corporate capacity, the amount of notes assigned to them; that they are not right by their charter to "deal in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion; or in the purchase of goods really and truly pledged for a loan, and not redeemed in due season; goods which shall be the proceeds of any land;" they cannot purchase a promissory note, nor sustain an action upon which may have been assigned to them.
Nat. Int.

BUENOS AYRES.
It appears by the papers we have received from that city, that unusual exertions are making to prepare for defence against the meditated attacks of the Spaniards. The Directors, Rondeau, announce that means are taking to remove the riches and valuables from the city to the interior on the shortest warning, so as to prevent the enemy a mass of bare walls, defended by men who have every thing to lose. It appears that their civic troops are being reformed every evening, and that all those from ten years old and upwards, are exempting those monasteries and convents are forced into battalions and companies. They have a force of fifteen thousand men equal to regular troops, in the city alone, and when we consider that they have the advantage of fortifications, and the assistance of a still greater force from the country, it is evident that the resistance will be desperate. They are little to fear from invasion, but the danger with which they believe themselves threatened, has no doubt and admitted effect on calling forth the spirit of the country, and in producing harmony and concord. The ex-director, Pueyrredon, Colonel in the lines, and is accordingly engaged in military preparations.
Balt. Fed. Rep.

Senate of Tennessee, Oct. 16.
The House of Representatives to-day, called, from the select committee on the subject under consideration, the subject of the Seminole war, handed in the following report:
That the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, are sensible of the valuable and important services rendered by this state as to the Congress generally, by Maj. Gen. Andrew Pickens; therefore,
Resolved, That they are deeply impressed with a sense of the fidelity and zeal which he has, on all occasions, exhibited to defend the interest, and preserve the honor of his country.
That, in the prosecution and

termination of the Seminole War, there is nothing for censure—every thing for approval: And while the commanding general has encountered hardships and privations, for no other end than to give security to our borders and protection to the country; it becomes matter of regret, that any efforts should be made to ascribe to him improper motives, or in the least to detract from that reputation which he has well earned, and for which his countrymen delight to honor him.

Resolved, That the conduct of Brevet Major General EDWARD P. GAINES, while he conducted the Seminole War, merits the approbation and applause of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is directed, at the expense of the state, to procure, and to deliver to each of the officers above named, a sword, with suitable engravings thereon, as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by the state of Tennessee for their public services.

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this state are hereby instructed, and our representatives are requested, to use their best exertions to prevent the adoption of any measures in the Congress of the United States, calculated to tarnish the reputation of said officers in relation to the manner in which the Seminole War was conducted.

After the reading of the report by the clerk, Col. Mitchell rose in his place, and in a manner peculiarly interesting, eloquent, and impressive, remarked at some length—giving more in detail the sentiments that possessed the committee upon this subject, which were equally demonstrative of the warmth of his heart and the soundness of his head. The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and carried *nemine contradicente*.
Ten Gaz.

CASE IN SURGERY.

In a late Quebec hospital report, we find the following:—The case most worthy of remark in the surgical department, happened to a man, who in the act of chopping wood, completely divided the first phalanx of the middle finger; his application to the institution was nearly two hours and a half after the accident; he had the end of the finger in his pocket, and to all appearance without vitality; it immediately, however, occurred to our minds that the success which Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh had experienced in similar cases, by instantly reuniting separated parts, might be had recourse to in the present case although the lapse of time was greater by half, than we are led to believe by his writings on this subject. We then accordingly, put his plan into trial, by the common means of adhesive plaster, and not without success, for on removing the dressing after the third day, adhesion of the separated parts had evidently taken place in two or three points, and vitality to the end of the finger was as great as the feeling as any other part of the living body; the same dressings were continued, and in three days more adhesion was complete.

A letter from Cincinnati, dated October 26, says, "an attempt was made to rob the mail, about seventy miles from this place. The mail carrier was stabbed four times, and is not expected to recover from the wounds; but the mail has arrived safely at this place."

From the Norfolk Herald.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday morning last Capt. William R. Graham, of Fredericksburgh, Mr. Richard Hamby, an officer of the Independent privateer Constantia, now in this port, and Mr. Henry Northrop, brother to the commander of said privateer and also attached to her, left her about 8 o'clock in the morning, in a small sail-boat to go into Hampton Roads. During the next day a boat answering the description of the one they were in, was picked up in the Roads, bottom upwards, and two hats, similar to those worn by Capt. G. and one of his companions, were also picked up in Hampton Creek. As nothing has been heard of the above named persons since their departure on Saturday morning, and as the wind during that day blew with great violence, it is apprehended that the boat was capsized and that those on board must have been drowned.

PUBLIC MEETING.
RESPECTING SLAVERY.

AT a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the state of New Jersey, held at the State house in Trenton, on the 29th of October, 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of SLAVERY in States hereafter to be admitted into the Union, pursuant to public notice. The Honorable JESSE UPSON, Vice-President of the State, was appointed Chairman, and WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Esq. Secretary. The Meeting after due consid-

eration and discussion, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

WHEREAS the abolition of Slavery in this country, and, most especially, the prevention of the importation of Slaves into it, are, not only the anxious and ardent desires of the just and humane citizens of the United States, but, in truth, important objects of national policy, happiness and security; and whereas the early, continued, and strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to accomplish these great and interesting objects, have highly exalted their character in the estimation of the world, and must be acceptable to the God and Creator of mankind—his meeting would view, with unspeakable pain and mortification, any measure adopted by the Federal Legislature, tending to extend and perpetuate Slavery among us; and holding out encouragement and temptation to the dealers in human flesh to continue their infamous trade, in defiance of the laws of the land, and the more sacred will of Heaven—Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the permission of Slaves in the new states, admitted into the Union, has a direct tendency to perpetuate Slavery in these United States, by extending the sphere of its influence and action; to increase its danger by spreading that species of population over the land; and to promote and encourage the importation of Slaves by providing an extensive and growing market for them, in which the demand and competition for the purchase of them, will be such as so greatly to enhance their price, that evil and avaricious men will be tempted to run all hazards of the violation of our laws, by the prospect of the enormous gains of this horrible traffic.

Resolved, That the members of the late Congress who opposed the admission of Slaves into the proposed state of Missouri, have the sincere and respectful thanks of this meeting for their manly and unanswerable opposition to a measure fraught with so much mischief and disgrace to our country.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey, in the next Congress, be most earnestly and respectfully solicited to use their utmost means and influence to prevent the introduction of Slavery into Missouri, and every other new state that may be hereafter admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the prohibition of Slaves in the new states, coming into the Union, is not forbidden by any article of the Constitution of the United States: but is in full accordance with the principles of the Constitution; and imperiously demanded by the honor and interests of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting has a sincere and respectful confidence in the good and virtuous dispositions of the national legislature on the subject of slavery; and that however some of the members may be compelled by circumstances to submit to it for the present, they will heartily unite with us in every measure calculated to arrest its progress, and finally, extinguish its existence.

Resolved, That Elias Boudinot, Joseph Hopkinson, William Newbold, Rev. Simon Willmure, James Parker, and Samuel Emlen be a Committee to correspond with other persons and bodies engaged in supporting the principles of the foregoing resolutions, and to use all lawful and proper means for effecting the object of the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Trenton Federalist and True American:
Signed
JESSE UPSON, Chairman.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Secy.

On motion—**Resolved**—unanimously, That the thanks of this

meeting be presented to the honorable Jesse Upson, Esq. for the highly satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duties of the chairman.

M. D. Neuville, the minister of France, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, having deferred his visit to France until a future day.
Captain Elton of the United States Navy, and now attached to the Columbus 74, has arrived in this city.—Nat. Int.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated at Ferdinandina, (Amelia Island) October 30th, to a gentleman in this city? has the following Postscript: "By the arrival of the mail this instant, from Augustine, news has been received that a vessel from the Havana had arrived at that place, bringing the information that fifteen hundred troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the Governor had put in close confinement the Captain of the vessel, for giving publicity to the report."—Nat. Int.

Sheriff's Sale.
In Chancery of New-Jersey.

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 25th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton, two certain

Tracts or Pieces of Land, situate in the township of Deerfield, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory for a corner to other lands of said Samuel Nichols, & also corner to land of the heirs of Joel Baleman dec. thence along Samuel Nichols' other Land north 54 degrees east twenty-eight chains to a stone for a corner, thence along the heirs of Isaac Vanmeter's land, south thirty-three degrees east forty-five chains and twenty-three links to a black oak for a corner, to Jonathan Nichols' land, thence along the same south 54 degrees west, twenty-one chains and twenty-nine links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-one degrees west seven chains and forty-four links to a small black oak for a corner, thence north four degrees and a half east six chains and seventy-five links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty degrees and a half west, seven chains and seventy-five links to a stone, thence south fifty-four degrees and a half west eleven chains and sixty links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west thirteen chains and sixty-six links, thence south sixty degrees and a half west twelve chains and ninety links to a stone, thence north thirty-two degrees west, nine chains and twenty-five links to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees east thirteen chains and nineteen links, to the corner first named, containing

185 Acres of Land and premises be the same more or less—the said tract, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory marked for a corner, being the north-west corner of Thomas Nichols' plantation, and runs from thence north fifty-five degrees east, eighty-three perches along the line of other land of Samuel Nichols to a hickory for a corner, thence north five degrees west, sixteen perches to a stone, from thence south fifty-five degrees west, eighty-seven perches to a stone for a corner, from thence south thirty degrees east, sixteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

Eight Acres of Land, more or less—also all that tract of Land and premises situate in Deerfield aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence along the heirs of Jonathan Nichols dec. and Frederick Fox's land, south fifty-four degrees west twenty-one chains and twenty-nine links to a stone, thence north thirty-one degrees west seven chains and forty-four links to a small black oak for a corner, thence north four degrees and thirty minutes east x chains and seventy-five links to a corner, thence north thirty degrees and a half west seven chains and seventy-five links to a corner, thence south fifty-four degrees and a half west eleven chains and sixty links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west thirteen chains and sixty-six links, to a corner, thence south sixty degrees and a half west twelve chains and ninety links to a stone for a corner, thence north thirty-two degrees west nine chains and twenty-five links to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees east thirteen chains and nineteen links to a hickory for a corner, thence north thirty-five degrees west four chains to a corner, thence north fifty-five degrees east twenty-one chains and seventy-five links to a stone, thence south five degrees east four chains to a hickory for a corner, thence north fifty-four degrees east seven chains and twenty-five links to a stone for a corner, thence south thirty-three degrees east forty-five chains, and twenty-three links to the beginning, containing

One hundred and thirty-three Acres, more or less; and also all the land or marsh the said Samuel Nichols owned on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, on Dixon's Island, in the township of Fairfield, which he purchased of Joel Smith and Sarah his wife by deed dated the fourteenth day of August A. D. 1819, and of Henry Brooks and Amy his wife by deed dated the second day of September A. D. 1815, and of Ephraim Carl by deed dated the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1816, reference to the several deeds will more fully appear: Together with all and singular the ways, woods, waters, water courses, rights, members, liberties, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be sold to pay and satisfy unto the said John Hannon the said complainant, the principal and interest in question in the said decree.

Seized as the property of Samuel Nichols Zachariah Nichols, Ephraim Carl, William Woodruff and Jacob Miller, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of John Hannon complainant.
2d Wm. sold by HAN. Sheriff.
Nov. 15, 1819.—2m.

Adjoined Sale.
The sale of the property of Alexander McDonald, is further adjourned until Saturday the 27th day of November next.
David Sheppard, Coroner.
Nov. 1—ts.

Bank Note Exchange.	
Corrected Weekly for the American Centinel.	
Philadelphia, November 13, 1819.	
	Per cent. dis.
United States Branch.	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
New-Hampshire Banks	2
VERMONT.	
Burlington	4
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston Banks	1
Springfield Bank	2
Hampshire Bank at Northampton	2
Salem Banks	2
Worcester Banks	2
Other Massachusetts Notes	3
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence Banks	2
Washington Bank at Westerly	2
Other Rhode Island Notes	2
CONNECTICUT.	
Middleton Bank	13
Phoenix Bank at Hartford	13
Derby Bank	13
Eagle Bank at New-Haven	13
Hartford Bank	13
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City Banks	par
Jacob Baker's Exchange Bank	33
Albany Banks	1
Troy Bank	1
Mowhawk Bank in Schenectady	1
Lansingburgh Bank	1
Washington and Warren Bank	45
Newburgh Bank	13
Newburgh Branch Bank at Ithaca	5
Orange County Bank	13
Catskill Bank	13
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	13
Middle District Bank	13
Auburn Bank	13
Geneva Bank	2
Columbia receivables	2
Utica Bank	2
Pittsburgh Bank	5
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada Bank	5
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey Bank	par
Banks in Newark	par
Bank of New-Brunswick	par
Trenton Insurance Company	par
Farmers Bank at Mount Holly	par
Cumberland Bank	par
STATE BANK.	
A. Camden	par
At Elizabethtown	1
At N. Brunswick	1
At Paterson	1
At Trenton	1
At Morristown	1
Sussex Bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia Banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery County	par
Chester County at West Chester	par
Delaware County at Chester	par
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	2
Harrisburg	13
Northampton	23
Newhope Bridge Company	3
Columbia do do	4
Farmers Bank of Bucks County	1
York Bank	34
Chambersburg	34
Farmers Bank of Reading	13
Gettysburgh	34
Carlisle Bank	34
Swatara at Harrisburgh	34
Pittsburg	34
Centre	very dull sale
Silver Lake	do
Washington	do
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton	do
Greensburg	do
Brownsville	do
Huntingdon	do
Meadville	do
Penn. Agricult. and Manuf. Company at Carlisle	do
Green Castle	do
Marietta	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Farmers and Mechan. Bank of Pittsburgh	do
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	do
Junata	do
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware at Wilmington	par
Farmers Bank of Del. and branches at Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Commercial bank of Delaware	6
Branch of do. at Milford	7
Laurel bank	no sales.
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	3
Annapolis City bank	11
Branch of do. at Easton	34
Do. at Fredericktown	34
Hagerstown bank	34
Conococheague bank at Williamsport	34
Bank of Westminster	34
Hart de Grace	34
Elkton	no sales
Bank of Caroline	do
Cumberland bank of Allegheny	do
Snowhill	do
Branch of do. at Somerset and Worcester	do
Somerset bk. at Princess Anne	no sales
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond and branches	13
Bank of the Valley	3
Branch of do. at Leesburgh	3
Branch at Charleston	3
Branch at Romney	4
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria	25
Franklin do	no sales
All others	1
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State bank at Raleigh & branches	6
Cape Fear	6
Newbern	6
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
State banks generally	13
GEORGIA.	
State banks generally	3
Augusta bridge Company	40
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	15
OHIO.	
Marietta	no sales
Most others	no sales
Doublouis	315
Dollars, present	14

