

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, NOVEMBER 20, 1820.

It is seldom that we publicly call the attention of our subscribers to the terms of our paper, but the many disadvantages under which we labor, renders prompt payment absolutely necessary. In the course of a week we will transmit to every subscriber, and others indebted for advertising, &c. a statement of their respective accounts, immediate attention to which will relieve us from many embarrassments. The half year expires on the 24th day of January next, and if prompt payment is made, a deduction of fifty cents on the year will be allowed agreeably to the conditions of the present year, as published in the paper. The ensuing court will afford a number an opportunity of settling, and we trust they will come prepared.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document, in general so anxiously sought for, was not received by us in time for this week's paper. On perusal we do not observe any thing particularly important in it.

We understand that Judge Ford has been appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the place of Samuel L. Southard. The contest was very severe between him and Joseph M. Tilton, and appears to have been a trial of strength between East and West Jersey;—the political principles of the two candidates were not taken into view. It will be recollected that Judge Ford is the only person who acted and received compensation under the District Judiciary Act.

State Legislature.—From information direct from Trenton, it is uncertain when the Legislature will rise. Their duty to their constituents apprehend forbids a short sitting, in consequence of their resolution not to have an adjourned one. This was unexpected to the people knowing it to have been the practice to have adjourned sittings, those persons who wish to bring business before the Legislature, are wholly unprepared.

Annual Communication of the most eminent and honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey, held in their Hall in Trenton on Tuesday the 14th inst. the following Persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:
W. Jephtha B. Munn, Grand Master, vice James Giles, declined.
W. Samuel J. Read, D. G. M.
W. Hedge Thompson, S. G. W.
W. Isaac Adrus, J. G. W.
W. Thomas L. Woodruff, G. Treasurer.
Most W. G. M. made the following appointments.
W. Rey. Holmes Parvin, Grand Chaplain.
W. Zachariah Rossell, G. Marshal.
W. Joseph I. Thompson, S. G. Deacon.
W. Charles Burroughs, J. G. Deacon.
W. David Wrighter, G. Tyler.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated—Washington, Nov. 15.

You will have observed that Mr. Clay, resigned the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives. He retains his seat in the house, and is expected here by the first of January. To supply this vacancy proved both tedious & difficult—it was not till the 22d ballot that a choice was effected. The principal candidates were Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, Smith of Nelson of Va. and Loynes. Messrs. Nelson and Sergeant were dropped in the course of the process, and Mr. Taylor on the last ballot received 76 votes, when 75 were necessary to a choice;—he was con- sidered to the chair by Messrs. Newton & others, whereupon he addressed the following:

Gentlemen: I approach the station to late none of which you favor invites me, greatly dis- tinguish my ability to fulfil your just ex- pectations. Although the duties of the office have become the less arduous by im- provements in its practice during the ad- dition of my distinguished prede- cessor, I would not venture to assume their responsibilities without a firm reliance on the indulgent support. In all deliberate councils, the preservation of order must be in a greater degree upon the mem- bers at large than upon any efforts of a pre- sident officer. The forbearance and decen- cy which characterized this house in its previous session, at a period of peculiar ex- citement, afford of their continued exer- cise a happy anticipation. For the confi- dence with which you have honored me, I please to accept my profound acknow- ledgments. In my best endeavors to merit your approbation, which shall not be inter- mitted, I can promise nothing more than diligence and a constant aim at impar- tiality. I can hope for nothing greater than these endeavors may not prove alto- gether unavailing.

After these several items of ordinary pre- sidentary business were attended to, and at 4 o'clock the President's message was read, and read, 5000 copies of which were printed—By the Message it is ascertained that our relations with Spain re- main unsettled, and the negotiation with Mexico on the subject of Commercial re-

strictions is to be transferred from Paris to this City. In the Senate the Constitution of the state of Missouri has been presented and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Burrill, and Macon to ex- amine and report thereon.

Accident.—This morning, about 11 o' clock, a sail boat with Mr. Moses New- man, of Staten Island, and five others, was upset in the East River by a sudden flaw of wind. Fortunately, the crew of the boat New-York, were practising at the time the accident occurred, who went immediately to their assistance, and re- scued all of them from a watery grave. *N. Y. E. Post.*

ALI PACHA.

Extract of a letter, dated Corfu, Septem- ber 1.
"This wretch, whose enormities far ex- ceed those of Nero, is, there is every rea- son to expect, about to receive the pun- ishment he so richly merits. The Turkish fleet appeared in the channel of Corfu, about a fortnight since, and immediately took possession of all the forte on the op- posite coast. Parga and Preveza have since fallen; and a report has just reached us that Janina (the metropolis) has also been taken, and that Ali has shut himself up in a strong fortress, with about 300 of his fol- lowers, where he is determined to hold out to the last, and brave his fate. *Lon. Paper.*"

From the National Intelligencer.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

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|----------------|----------------------|
| Maine | William King. |
| New-Hampshire | Samuel Bell. |
| Vermont | Richard Skinner. |
| Rhode-Island | Nehemiah Knight. |
| Massachusetts | John Brooks. |
| Connecticut | Oliver Wolcott. |
| New-York | Dewitt Clinton. |
| New-Jersey | I. H. Williamson. |
| Pennsylvania | William Findlay.* |
| Delaware | John Collins. |
| Maryland | Samuel Sprigg. |
| Virginia | Thos. M. Randolph. |
| North Carolina | John Branch. |
| South Carolina | John Geddes. |
| Georgia | John Clark. |
| Kentucky | John Adair. |
| Tennessee | Joseph McMinn. |
| Ohio | Ethan A. Brown. |
| Louisiana | Thos. B. Robertson. |
| Mississippi | George Poindexter. |
| Indiana | Jonathan Jennings. |
| Illinois | Shadrach Bond. |
| Alabama | Thos. Bibb, (acting) |
| Missouri | Alexander M'Nair. |

* Joseph Hiester is the Governor Elect, but the term of service of Governor Find- lay does not expire until the third Tues- day in December next.

Cadiz, (Ohio) Nov. 1.

The Zanesville silver mining company have at length got down to the place where they expected to find silver, but no silver has yet been discovered where they are now at work; they are, however, working in a horizontal direction, towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation as they say, of there finding the object of their pursuits.

Extract from Mr. Brougham's Speech in defence of the Queen.

Mr. Brougham commenced his address about half past 10, and continued till 1, when he was indulged 3 quarters of an hour; he then resumed and continued his speech till 4, when the House adjourned. He finished on the following day in the afternoon. His remarks occupy 18 columns of the Times.

In commencing his speech in defence of the Queen, Mr. Brougham said, he must observe, that it was no light addition to the anxiety he felt, to foresee that, before these proceedings closed, it must be his unexampled lot to act in a way which might appear inconsistent with the duty of a good subject—to state what might make some call in question his loyalty, though that was not what he anticipated from their lordships. He would now re- mind their lordships, that his illustrious client, then Caroline of Brunswick, arrived in this country in the year 1795: she was the niece of the Sovereign, and the intended consort of the heir apparent, and was herself not far removed from the suc- cession to the crown. But he now went back to that period, solely for the purpose of passing over all that had elapsed from her arrival until her departure in 1814. He rejoiced that the most faithful discharge of his duty permitted him to take this course. But he could not do this without passing a moment to vindicate himself against an imputation, to which he might not unnaturally be exposed, in conse- quence of the course which he pursued, and to assure their lordships, that the cause of the Queen, as it appeared in evi- dence, did not require recrimination at present. The evidence against her Majesty,

he felt, did not now call upon him to utter one whisper against the conduct of her illustrious consort; and he solemnly assured their lordships, that but for that conviction, his lips would not at that time be closed. In this discretionary exercise of his duty, in postponing the facts which he possessed, their lordships must know that he was waving a right which belonged to him, and abstaining from the use of materials which were unquestionably his own. If, however, he should hereafter think it advisable to exercise this right— if he should think it necessary to avail himself of means which he at present de- clines using—let it not be vainly supposed that he, or even the youngest member in the profession, would hesitate to resort to such a course, and fearlessly perform his duty. He had before stated to their lord- ships—but sorely of that it is scarcely necessary to remind them—that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in all the world, and that per- son is his client. To save that client by all means and expedients, and at all hazards and costs to other persons, and among them, himself, is first and only duty; and in performing this duty, he must not re- gard the alarm, the torments, the destruc- tion which he may bring upon others. Se- parating the duty of a patriot from that of an advocate, he must go on, reckless of consequences, though it should be his un- happy fate to involve his country in con- fusion. He felt, however, that were he now to enter on the branch of his case to which he alluded, he could seem to quit the higher ground of innocence, on which he was proud to stand. He would seem to seek to justify, not resist the charges, and plead not guilty—to acknowledge and ex- tenuate offence, levities and indiscre- tions, the very least of which, he came there to deny. For it was foul and false to say, as some of those who, under pretence of their duty to God, forgot their duty to their fellow creatures, had dared to say, and they knew it to be false and foul when they asserted it—that any improprieties were admitted to have been proved against the Queen. He denied that any indiscre- tions were admitted.

[Here Mr. B. ascribed the cause of the departure of the Princess from England, to the conduct of the ministry themselves, and related the persecutions which pre- ceded and followed that step. He then fully recapitulated the evidence against her majesty, and in a most ingenious and luminous manner, attempted to show that most of the testimony was either contra- dictory or unsatisfactory, and that those who were relied upon as the principal witnesses, had perjured themselves for re- wards, or the hope of reward.]

Mr. Brougham, in a solemn manner, closed as follows:

My Lords, I implore and entreat of you to pause before you pronounce your best judgment on the evidence that has been produced. If you do not, it will be the only judgment that will fail of producing the intended effect and return upon your- selves. Save the country, my lords, from the heaviest calamities of a civil war! Save yourselves from the situation in which you are now standing! Rescue the throne from the jeopardy in which it is at present plac- ed. Rescue the Church from the ruin that threatens it. Rescue the aristocracy of England from the execrations of that people, separated from whom you can no more escape, than the blossom torn from the stem. The King and the Church have been pleased to exclude the Queen from the prayers of the nation; but the prayers of her people have been doubled and redoubled; and never shall I cease to implore of the Throne of Mercy, to shower down the treasure of its mercy on that generous people, which the conduct of their rulers does not deserve.

At the conclusion of the speech, a strong sensation appeared manifest in the House. Mr. Williams followed Mr. Brougham, and addressed the House till the hour of adjournment on the 4th, without having finished his comments on the evidence against the Queen.

SPIDER'S THREAD.

In the introduction of a modern system of etymology, there is a description of the process by which the spider weaves its web. After describing the four spinners, as they are termed, from which the visible threads proceed, the writer makes the following curious observations:—
These are machinery, through which, by a process more singular than that of rope spinning, the thread is drawn. Each spinner is pierced like the plate of wire draw- er, with a multitude of holes, so numerous and exquisitely fine, that a space not larger than a pin's point includes a thousand. Through each of these holes proceeds a thread of an inconceivable tenuity, which, immediately after issuing from the orifice, unites with all the other threads from each spinner into one. Hence from each spinner proceeds a com- pound thread; and these four threads at the distance of about one-tenth of an inch

from the apex of the spinner, again unite, and form the thread we are accustomed to see, which the spider uses in forming its web. Thus, a spider's web, even spun by the smallest species, and when so fine that it is almost imperceptible to our senses, is not, as we suppose, a single rope; but a rope composed of 4,000 strands. But to feel all the wonders of this fact, we must follow Leuwenboeck in one of his calcula- tions on the subject. This renowned mi- croscopic observer, found, by an accurate estimation, that the threads of the spiders, some of which are not larger than a grain of sand, are so fine, that 400,000 of them would not exceed in thickness one of the hairs of his beard.—Now we know that each of these threads is composed of 4,000 still finer. It follows, therefore, that above 16,000,000 of the finest threads which issue from such spiders, are not altogether thicker than a human hair.

We observe by the late accounts from Naples, that the males are wearing constitu- tional cockades; and the ladies, not to be outdone in patriotism, wear constitutional garters.

We observe Naples wants a constitution, Or that young men are friends of revolution: Who would not so proud a title bow, Knight of the order of the garter now? This kind of knighthood, if we may divine, Is of the order of St. Caroline.

Sheriff's Sales.

Y Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of James W. Brew- ster, in Bridgeton, The undivided half part of of the following described lands; the first tract joins lands of Bowie and Sharron said to contain one hundred and ninety-six acres—2d joins lands of Josiah Sayres said to contain twenty one acres—3d joins lands of John Maul said to contain forty five acres—4th joins lands of Wal- ter Robinson said to contain four and a half acres—5th A Tract joins George Adecock said to contain one hundred and thirty acres—6th joins lands of Abijah Harris said to contain thirteen acres—7th A House and Lot in Bridgeton—8th A House and Lot in Port Elizabeth—9th Two Houses and Lots in Fairton; together with suf- ficient land to satisfy my demands and a better description at the sale.—Seized as the property of John Newkirk, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas & Kelley & Patterson and Wiley and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Farm;

Situate in the township of Downes, joins lands of Mark Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and twenty five acres more or less.—A Lot of Marsh joins marsh of Ephraim Smith and others said to contain twenty acres.—A right to ninety acres of Woodland more or less, to- gether with all the lands of the defendant.— Seized as the property of Edward Moore and taken in execution at the suit of Asa Couch assignee and Samuel Seeley and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

October 17, 1820.

A. I. BOWEN,

Cabinet & Chair Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced busi- ness at No. 135 Walnut, between Fourth & Fifth Streets, PHILADELPHIA, where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage. ALL orders in his line executed with neatness and despatch Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1820—St

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, IN Bridgeton, Cumberland County, on FRIDAY the 24th inst. all the property of JAMES LANNING, deceased, as follows: Mahogany Secretaries, Bureaus, Curled Maple Bureaus, Tables, Stands; a quanti- ty of Boards such as Cherry, Maple, Elm, Walnut, Mahogany and Poplar; likewise all the tools as well as household goods be- longing to said deceased. The sale will commence at the shop at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place attendance will be given and conditions made known by HANNAH LANNING, Adm'r. JOSEPH GOLDEN, Adm'r Nov. 20th, 1820—ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ENOS WARE, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those that have de- mands are requested to present them to EDMUND DAVIS, Adm'r. Greenwich, Nov. 20, 1820—St

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE sale of the property of David Mason is adjourned until Thursday the 30th instant, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. DAN SLIKINS, late Sheriff, Nov. 20, 1820—ts

