

THE Washington Star.

VOL. V.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM SCHULTZ, AT BRIDGETON, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 229.

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

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,
Payable in Advance.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

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

Miscellaneous.

SELECTIONS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

HARD TIMES—A TALE.

'Tis told Hard Times, a certain day,
Met Industry upon the way;
Who quick the haggard monster knew,
Marked by his lengthning face of rues;
He scanned his sullen eye-balls' stare,
Not lost to know the meaning there.

"Well," said the first, "thou sturdy knave,
With eye so bright and look so brave,
Though quite a stirring lad you be,
Think you can stand a foe like me?
For, know ye, soon I take my way
To visit your town to pay;
And there you see my strength of arm,
Hundreds shall feel me to their harm.
Some, who like "pigs in clover" thrive,
Shall be the poorest wights alive;
Half famish'd meagre and forlorn,
Their clothes to very tatters torn;
Such every mother's son I make,
To whom I deign a hearty shake—
And some, perchance, may harder fare,
Thrust out, a prey to Old Despair.
Even you who seem so very stout,
For hunger and old rags look out;
Go where you will, in park or street,
Expect my monstership to meet;
Turn to escape—I'm every where!
Go home and lo! you'll find me there."

Spruce Industry, though ne'er afraid,
To his fine speech no answer made—
Just bowed and straight for homeward track'd,
More prompt to prattle than to act;
And, for helpmate in the strife,
Fair Prudence took—his promis'd wife,
A ruddy nymph, with eagle eyes,
And, fair as well became her, wise.
Though oft her husband's clothes she wore,
Was meant to guard, not waste his store;
In most her gentle maxims swayed—
'Twas not the poker he obeyed.

Nor long before hard times came round,
They both prepar'd to stand their ground,
Resolved to wear an iron front,
Well suited to their savage brunt.
The Mischief look'd with gait surprise,
But quick his ire began to rise,
To see the couple thus preparing,
For such he thought unheard of daring;
He raised his paw, as to begin—
The dauntless hero grappled in,
Like younger Hercules of yore,
Who tumbled many a giant o'er.
His Prudence shew'd past doubt too,
What good a woman's tongue may do.
She often aimed her husband's blows,
Or at the monster's heart or nose;
And watch'd and pointed, not in vain,
Where'er advantage might be ta'en,
At last the foe quite out of breath,
"No more, I pray you, sounds and death!
Since both can fight so lustily,
I'm content to pass you by."

And now 'tis said—that contest o'er—
He shuns the well defended door,
And industry with good look out;
Takes Prudence when he walks about,
And though Hard Times they often meet,
Triumphant scourge of every street,
They eye him with unaltered pace,
Nor fear to laugh him in the face,
And he appears not much to care,
E'en to resent an insult there.

PINDAR HAYLOFT.

The importance of correct punctuation. A curious and very ingenious expedient was lately resorted to, at a trial in Dublin, to save a prisoner charged with robbery. The principal thing that appeared in evidence against him was a confession alleged to have been made by him at the police office, and taken down in writing by a police officer. The document purporting to contain this self-incriminating acknowledgment, was produced by the officer, and the following passage was read from it:

"Magnon said he never robbed but twice said it was Crawford."

Mr. O'Gorman, the counsel for the prisoner, begged to look at the paper. He perused it, and rather astonished the peace officer by asserting that, so far from its proving the man's guilt, it clearly established his innocence. "This (said the learned gentleman) is the fair and obvious reading of the sentence:

"Magnon said he never robbed—
But twice said it was Crawford."

The man was of course acquitted.

AN IRISH LETTER.

Copy of a letter, written during the rebellion in Ireland, by Sir *****, a member of Parliament, to his friend in London.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down to inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are in, from these blood-thirsty rebels, most of whom are however, thank God, killed and dispersed.

We are in a pretty mess—can get nothing to eat, nor any wine to drink, except whiskey: and when we sit down to dinner, we are obliged to keep both hands armed; while I write this letter, I hold a sword in one hand, and pistol in the other. I concluded from the beginning this would be the end of it: and I see I was right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on, that every thing is at a stand.

I should have answered yours a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed, hardly a mail arrives safe, without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday, the coach, with the mails from Dublin, was robbed near this town; the bags had been judiciously left behind, for fear of accidents, and by good luck, there was nobody in the coach, but two outside passengers, who had nothing for the thieves to take.

Last Thursday notice was given that a gang of rebels were advancing hither under the French standard, but they had no colours, nor any drums, except bagpipes. Immediately every man in the place, including women and boys, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force much too little, and they far too near to think of retreating; death was in every face; but to it we went, and by the time half our little party were killed, we began to be all alive. Fortunately the rebels had no guns, but pistols, cutlasses and pikes; and as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition, we put them all to the sword; not a soul of them escaped, except some of them that were drowned in an adjoining bog; and, in a very short time nothing was to be heard but silence. Their uniforms were all of different colours, but mostly green. After the action we went to rummage the camp they left behind them; all we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles full of water, and a bundle of blank trench commissions, filled up with Irishmen's names. Troops are stationed every where round the country, which exactly squares with my ideas. I have only leisure to add I am in great haste.

P. S. If you do not receive this in course, it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you will immediately write to let me know.

CURIOS LOVE LETTER.

A young woman who lived as a servant at a respectable farmhouse in Northamptonshire, England, had a sweetheart, an honest rustic of the same place, whom cruel fate destined to move to a distant part of the country. Instead of diminishing, this only served to increase their mutual regard, and they determined to resort to an epistolary correspondence. But alas! how

was this to be carried on—for poor Lucy could not write. It was not long before she received a letter from William, in which he declared the increased ardour of his love and implored her to marry. To read this letter she was compelled to have recourse to a confidential female friend, and who readily offered to write an answer.

But no; she would not even to her friend impart the main secret, and declined the proffered service.— Yet as true love is never at a loss for the means of invention, Lucy adopted the following concise method:—Having procured a sheet of writing paper, with the end of a burnt stick from the hearth she formed at the top a small i, and inclosed a piece of sheep's wool, which comprised the very significant answer "i wool." Her friend wrote the superscription, and the letter was sent off post haste; which was received with as much pleasure and as well understood as any other could have been. Banns were soon after published, and the lovers were married with as little delay as possible.

MODESTY.

A lady who advertised for a husband in an English paper, has withdrawn her advertisement, stating that she was not aware of the indelicacy of the proceeding at the time; but, however, modesty adds, "If any gentleman should be inclined to advertise for a wife, she will answer the advertisement without delay."

A THICK HEAD.

A learned Scotch lawyer having been just called to the bench, stepped into a barber's shop to leave the measure of a full flowing periwig. "Bless me!" cried the barber's boy, while employed in taking the dimensions, how long your honour's head is." "Yes, (replied the gentleman of the black robe) we lawyers must have long heads." The lad proceeded in his vocation; but at length exclaimed, "Lord, sir! your head is as thick as it is long!"

SCRAPS.

The humane heart revolts against oppression, and is soothed by gentleness, as the wave of the ocean rises in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sinks with the breeze into mildness and serenity.

Virtue is the only true support of pleasure—which when disjointed from it, is like a plant when its fibres are cut, which may still look gay and lovely for a while, but soon decays and perishes.

The Merchant is very solicitous of gain from every port to which he can extend his trade, or in which he can obtain credit, yet seldom troubles his head in establishing a correspondence with that happy country which offers the richest merchandise, that neither moth can corrupt, nor have school going on!—N. H. Gaz.

We ought to attend to our business, and not meddle with the affairs of others, unless we are applied to, to render a service. We should condemn no one unheard.

Look on ou slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

To accuse another who is not present to answer for himself, is mean, sneaking, cowardly, and base; and I know not whether the bearer of tales, or the receiver is most criminal, for one produces the other.

The great Zimmerman justly observes, that there is always something great in that man against whom the world exclaims; at whom every one throws a stone, & on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand crimes, without being able to prove one.

It costs us more to be miserable, than would make us perfectly happy; how cheap and easy is the service of virtue! how expensive is vice!

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Two milk-men, some few days since, finding cents very scarce, were much troubled in making change when they sold their milk. They accordingly agreed to go to the United States Branch Bank in this City, (New-York,) and get twenty dollars in cents. After the cents were delivered to them, on their way to the Ferry, they stopped at a Porter house, to get some punch, when they deposited the bag containing the money on the table. "Ah!" said an old man who sat in the room, "if all that in the bag were half-joes, it would be something handsome." To which remark one of the milk-men said, they are half-joes; upon which the old man offered a bet of ten dollars. The stake-money was put in a third person's hands, when the milk man, making the bet, called to the other milk-man, whose name was Joseph—"Joe," says he, "are not these in the bag half-joes?" "Yes," says Joe. "There," says he, "I told you they were half-joes," and accordingly took the bet.—Lit. Cabinet.

Singularity of New-England.

There is a town in this state, about 40 miles from Portsmouth, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants, in which there is neither minister, lawyer, doctor, or justice of the peace! Neither meeting-house, town-house or tavern; no store, and but one grog-shop, and that has but little stock and less custom. The town is at present without either town clerk or representative, and has no school going on!—N. H. Gaz.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas in aid for the County of Cape-May, in May term last, by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November A. D. 1789," we the subscribers, Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, being appointed Commissioners by said court to make partition of the lands of Eli B. Wales and Aaron Crowell (in the county of Cape-May), and divide the same into four equal shares or parts—and in pursuance of said order we the said Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes and Ezekiel Stevens, Commissioners, have made division of said land and have appointed Saturday the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to meet at the house of Aaron Wilson (Fishing Creek) to make allotment by ballot of the several shares therein contained.

Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, Comm'r., Ezekiel Stevens, Comm'r., Cape-May, Nov. 17th, 1819.

SHINGLES.

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles. STRATTON & BUCK February 24, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to direct, 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 of Land,

situate in the township of Deerfield, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory for a corner to land of the heirs of Joel Bateman dec'd, 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 Vanney'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 twenty-one links to a corner, thence north thirty 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, eighteens links to a corner, thence south thirty degrees east thirteen chains and twenty-five links to a stone, thence north fifty-two degrees west, twenty-five links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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 twenty-three links to a corner, thence north thirty-three degrees west four 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

Bank Note Exchange.
Corrected Weekly for the American
Sentinel.
Philadelphia, November 27, 1819.

per cent. dis.

United States Branch, 2

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, 1

Phoenix Bank at Hartford, 1

Derby Bank, 1

Eagle Bank at New-Haven, 1

Hartford Bank, 1

NEW YORK.

New-York City Banks, par

Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sales

Albany Banks, 1

Troy Bank, 1

Mohawk Bank in Schenectady, 1

Lansburgh Bank, 1

Washington and Warren Bank, no sales

Newburgh Bank, 1

Newburgh Branch Bank at Ithaca, 4

Orange County Bank, 1

Catskill Bank, 1

Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1

Middle District Bank, 1

Auburn Bank, 2

Gorham Bank, 2

Columbia receivables, 2

Eric's Bank, 2

Pittsburgh Bank, 5

Bank of Montréal, 5

Canada Bank, 5

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey Bank, par

Banks of Newark, par

Bank of New-Brunswick, par

Trenton Insurance Company, par

Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly, par

Cumberland Bank, par

STATE BANK

At Camden, par

At Elizabethtown, 1

At N. Brunswick, 1

At Paterson, 1

At Trenton, 1

At Middletown, 1

Sussex Bank, 1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Banks, par

Easton, par

Gettysburg, par

Montgomery County, par

Chester County at West Chester, par

Delaware County at Chester, par

Lancaster Bank, 2

Farmers' Bank at Lancaster, 1

Harrisburg, 1

Noxington, 2

Newhope Bridge Company, 2

Columbia, do, do, 4

Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, 1

York Bank, 3

Chambersburg, 3

Farmers' Bank of Reading, 15

Gettysburg, 3

Carlisle Bank, 3

Swatara at Harrisburg, 3

Pittsburgh, 4

Centre, very dull sale,

Silver Lake, do

Washington, do

N. Cumberland, Union, and Columbia, do

do, Bank at Milton, do

Greensburg, do

Brownsville, do

Huntingdon, do

Meadville, do

Penn. Agricul. and Manuf. Company at Carlisle, do

Green Castle, do

Maria, do

Bedford, do

Beaver, do

Farmers' and Mechan. Bank of Pittsburgh, do

Union Bank of Pennsylvania, do

Juniata, do

DELAWARE.

Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, par

Farmers' Bank of Del. and branches, par

Wilmington and Brandywine, par

Commercial bank of Delaware, 6

Branch of do, at Milford, 7

Laurel bank, no sales.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Banks, 3

do, City bank, 11

Annapolis, 1

Br. of do, at Eastern, 3

Br. at Fredericktown, 3

Hagerstown bank, 3

Conococheague bank at Williamsport, 3

Bank of Westmin', 3

Havre de Grace, 2

Elkton, no sales.

Bank of Caroline, do

Cumberland bank of Allegheny, do

Snowhill, do

Branch of do, at Somerset and Wor., do

Somerset bk. at Princess Anne, no sales

VIRGINIA.

Richmond and branches, 13

Bank of the Valley, 3

Branch of do, at Leesburg, 3

Branch at Charleston, 3

Branch at Romney, 3

W. V. Bank at Wheeling, 10

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mechanics' bank of Alexandria, 20

Franklin do, no sales

All others, 1

NORTH CAROLINA.

State bank at Raleigh & branches, 41

Cape Fear, 5

Newbern, 5

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State banks generally, 1

GEORGIA.

State banks generally, 40

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Kentucky and branches, 15

OHIO.

Marietta, no sales

do, others, no sales

Double, 815

Dollars, premium, 12

THE WHIG.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 6, 1819.

Congress.

The Congress of the United States will this day convene in the city of Washington, agreeable to the Constitution. The Message of the President, we presume, will be delivered to-day, and probably reach this place on Wednesday evening, when we shall lay it before our readers as soon as possible in an extra sheet. As the present session will, in all probability, be an eventful one, the message will be anxiously sought for. A correct statement of our relations with Spain will be laid before Congress and the people, which at present are involved in much doubt, so far as respects the ratification of the treaty. Something decisive is expected from Congress on that subject, early in the session. It appears to be a very general opinion that the temporising policy of Spain ought no longer to be borne with, and further, that the treaty is by no means as favorable to this country, as we have a right to demand. A state of warfare is always to be deprecated, when it can be avoided without impairing the dignity of the nation, or suffering an infringement of its rights as a free and independent government; but when this cannot be done, it must be looked upon as a necessary evil. It has ever been the policy of Spain to protract, as long as they possibly could, every negotiation in which they have been engaged with the United States. In accordance to this, it is now stated that his majesty is about to send an envoy extraordinary to the United States, to make known his objections to the Florida treaty. The spirit in which he will be received by Congress is altogether doubtful.

The attention of Congress will likewise be called to several important subjects, among which are the necessary encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, by a revision of the tariff on imports, a general Bankrupt law, and the subject of Slavery in the states hereafter to be admitted into the union. On the subject last mentioned, as well as the preceding, large and numerous meetings have been held in various parts of the union, which have all manifested the same disposition—a determined opposition to slavery. The following charge was delivered by his honor Judge Rossell, at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this place, and is published at the request of the Grand Jury.

I am not informed of any thing of which it is necessary to give you a particular charge; but beg leave to observe that, no good American, even in a small degree, acquainted with the history of the world, but must rejoice, that his lot is cast in this land of freedom:—for although the love of country for wise reasons is born with us, and strengthens with our growth; yet surely an inhabitant of the temperate zones may rationally prefer his situation to the frozen regions of Lapland, or the burning deserts of Arabia. And though we boast not of that luxuriant growth of the productions of the earth which under a warmer sky are so rapidly brought to perfection in an Asiatic climate—we are abundantly compensated in being freed from the most dreadful apprehensions when the heavens withhold their rain, and the whole vegetable kingdom is parched to dust under the suffocating rays of a vertical sun. There famine frequently spreads its desolating power, and whole countries exhibit but one, melancholy picture of horror and dismay.

If the spot we call our home may thus for substantial reasons be justly preferred for the temperature of its air and climate.—How much more greatly may we rejoice on a comparison of the political situation of our country.

There the will of a single Despot, gives the law to millions, whose property, families, and lives, are dependant on his nod. Is he stimulated by some imaginary insult—his avarice excited by the hopes of plunder—or his ambition awakened by the ideas of conquest—He issues his orders and his miserable subjects are compelled to become the ministers of his wrath—Rapine, cruelty and murder march in his van—Ruin and desolation mark his rear. In this country, we tremble not at the frown of any tyrant—nor bend our knees in impious adoration of our fellow man. Happy in a government established by the free will of an enlightened people, we acknowledge no superiority but the laws. These laws founded on the broad basis of equal justice, spread their mild influence over all ranks in society, and are at once

our boast and our security. Are they oppressive or burdensome in their operation, they are instantly repealed. Do the representatives appointed to regulate our public officers ignorant or corrupt—our public dwellings are emphatically our castles, in which we lay down in security and rise in peace.

Our agriculture, our commerce, & manufactures are shackled by no restrictions but such as the public good requires—our dwellings are emphatically our castles, in which we lay down in security and rise in peace.

I am confident truths so obvious and important stand not in need of argument or example to illustrate them. The mind of every good man is feelingly alive to them, and they will receive his ready assent.

But does this abundance of our ills require nothing in return from us—most assuredly it does—Gratitude to the supreme Disposer of all good should be the constant inmate of every breast. We should be found industriously cultivating harmony in society, discouraging vice, inculcating obedience to the laws and respect for those appointed to enforce them. This is the plain path of duty and it is only by steadfastly pursuing it in our different stations, that we can rationally hope for the continuance of the happiness which surrounds us. But if, on the contrary, we are negligent of these great duties—if the bonds which now unite us in security are broken asunder, if crimes are unblushing avowed, and offenders go unpunished—if the laws are violated with impunity, & become for want of energy in the executors, contemptible—That security of person and property which now swells with delight the bosoms of every good husband, father or citizen will be totally lost—anarchy will pervade our land, and we shall inevitably become the prey of some daring individual, and can never regain the station we shall lose but through rivers of blood.

This is no imaginary spectre of a visionary fancy, it has most unhappily been realized in every age of the world, the pages of whose history bear the faithful record of the melancholy fact.

Our government being founded on the opinions of the people; its strength and durability depends altogether on their virtue—whilst they entertain a proper sense of the duties it requires and by rigidly adhering to them, are just to themselves and their country, we may safely bid defiance to all the enemies of our happiness at home or abroad.

It is no small part of the duty of American citizens, that you gentlemen of the grand jury, have this day taken upon you.

You have in the most public and solemn manner called on the Almighty to witness that, no malice shall mislead—no fears deter, or affection influence you from a just and impartial fulfilment of the important task assigned you. Under the very serious impressions which such an appeal naturally excites, you will please retire, and may that Great Being who presides over the affairs of men, so direct and guide you, that the best interests of your country may be promoted.

Augusta.

Six weeks
ago, he
had a
stroke of
illness,
and has
not been
able to
leave his
bedroom
since.

Poston
and
Ston
ton, a
ton, in
the up
rugs
alks in
to build
e navy
sals for
oak.

ns, en
on the

raised
coun-

led in
having

nerous
e last
esum-
out of
e pur-

e habi-
nated
quick-
may ,
and when

, appre-
tives

the
iting

in the
rary

l the

feet,

e ve-
ap-

red.

ten-

he-
and

the
orm
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

hat
ern
om
Ca.
ex-
son

c.1.

Do
it

ol.

w

al-

re-

m-

e-
de-

v-

the
orn
ste-
also
of
ved
in-
re-

</div

