

The Washington Whig.

Vol. V.

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

No. 260

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

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1820

PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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

Payable in Advance.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY].

AN ACT to establish a District Court in the State of Alabama

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall be extended to the state of Alabama, and shall have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Alabama district; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called the district judge. He shall hold, alternately, at the towns of Mobile and Cahaba, beginning at the first, four stated sessions annually; the first, to commence on the first Monday in April next, and the three other sessions, progressively, on the first Monday of every third calendar month thereafter. He shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," and an act, entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,'" approved second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. He shall appoint clerks for the said district, who shall reside, and keep the records of the Court, at the places of holding the same and shall receive, for the services performed by them, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all causes, actions, indictments, libels, pleas, processes, and proceedings whatsoever, returnable, commenced, depending, or in any manner existing, in the general court established by an act, entitled "An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory," by virtue of the Federal jurisdiction by that act granted, he, and the same are hereby transferred to the said district court, and may be proceeded in, shall exist, and have like incidents and effects, as if they had been originated, and been proceeded in, in the said district court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the dockets, books, records, and papers, belonging to the said general court, arising out of, and appertaining to, its federal jurisdiction, shall be transferred to, and become the dockets, books, records, and papers, of the said district court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly yearly, at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as Attorney of the United States; who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, to be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

April 21, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT relative to the Arkansas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress passed on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, providing for the territory of Missouri, as modified by the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled an act to alter certain parts of the act aforesaid, shall be considered as applicable to the government of the territory of Arkansas, and shall have reference to the proceedings of the said territory, in organization of the second grade of the territorial government assumed by said territory, under an act of Congress of the second March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, establishing the territory of Arkansas; and all and every step taken under the last mentioned act shall be considered valid, if not inconsistent with the three before recited acts taken together.

April 21, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION to authorise the publication of part of the Secret Journal of Congress, under the Articles of Confederation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal, together with all the papers and documents connected with that Journal, and all other papers and documents heretofore considered confidential, of the old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definite treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, to the formation of the present Government, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, be published, under the direction of the President of the United States and that a thousand copies thereof be printed and deposited in the Library subject to the disposition of Congress.

April 21, 1820.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

A Fortune.

The following advice from a Parent to a Son, if accepted, will prove more valuable than a fortune in gold.

LETTER FROM A FATHER TO A SON.

My Dear Son,

As the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you these few lines, and which I beg of you often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly. Above all things fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious; but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Regard your neighbor, that is, all mankind, and of whatever nation, profession or faith, while they are honest; and be ever so thyself; it is the best policy in the end, depend upon it.

Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing blow.

Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will enervate thy body, while they are a cancer in thy mind. To keep both sound, be never behind-hand with thy correspondent, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace.

By using air, exercise, diet, and reasonable recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigor.

Should fortune frown (which depend upon it sometimes she will) their look around on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, since come it must; while the good mind smiles at its sting and defies its point.

Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, that is, the whole creation without exception; detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God.

Obey with temper and even pleasure,

those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command.

Now, my dear boy, love thy mother and her children from your heart, if ever you had a real love for your father, who requests it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to her helpless ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to befriend thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then will the blessing of Almighty God overspread you and them, and we together with your beloved mother, have a chance to meet where, in the presence of our Heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope of your loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this will be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart. Yours, &c.

Arkansas.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Columbian, dated Arkansas, Jan. 3.

The country here is represented to be very fertile. The upper parts of the territory produce excellent wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, &c. The prices of bread stuffs are as high here as at New Orleans, and generally higher; and, indeed the farmers get whatever they choose to ask. We have however, but three or four farmers, and even they would hardly bear that title in the state of New York. They sow and plant it is true; but give themselves little concern about the crop till harvest. This is one of the finest countries in the world for raising stock; and yet we have at present, neither butter, milk, nor cheese. There are two or three persons in this neighborhood who have large herds of cattle, and in the summer milk one hundred cows; yet they do not make as much butter or cheese as one good farmer on the west end of Long Island would from 8 or 10. This is altogether owing to their mismanagement. They let their cows go into the prairies and canbrakes and do not attend to bringing them up and milking them regular.

The natives of this place are French, Creole, Spanish, Indian, and a mixture of the whole. There are a number of families from the United States, but they partake more or less of the character of the natives. They are very honest and correct in their dealings, and never have law suits. There are very few who can read and write. When a dispute arises between two Frenchmen, they refer it to some of their oracles, and both abide by his decision. The greater part of the rogues, I am sorry to say, are Americans from the states, who have heretofore been connected with gangs of counterfeiters; &c. Some of them have acquired a little property by their professions and are now become honest and respectable citizens. Gaming and dancing are the principal amusements of the country.

The town is situated on the north side of the Arkansas, (a beautiful river, and navigable for several hundred miles in a middling stage of water,) about 50 or 60 miles by the water to the Mississippi and only 18 or 20 by land. It is about 500 miles (the way the path runs) to St. Louis. We have but few carpenters, one brick maker and no masons.—There will be a great many new buildings this season, if mechanics can be obtained. I do not think there is a better opening in the United States for carpenters, masons, and farmers, than this territory presents. The country is said to be unhealthy, but I believe most of the sickness is brought on by unnecessary exposure, or intemperance.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The following important decision has been communicated to us as having recently been made in the State of New Jersey:

"Phebe, a coloured girl; having been introduced into this state some years since from New-Jersey, by Capt. D. Roff, and not registered as the law required, became free.—Some time thereafter, she re-

turned to New-Jersey to visit her mother, (a free woman,) where she was seized by Capt. Roff, or his agent, and by Judge Crane, of Newark, committed to the jail of Essex county, for the crime of being claimed as a slave or servant.—On the 16th of June, instant, application was made to the Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, by Richard Dean, a colored man of this city, for a writ of habeas corpus, which his Honor immediately granted, returnable to his Chambers in New Brunswick on Tuesday the 20th; which writ was served upon the Jailor of Essex county, Capt. Christie, by the aforesaid Richard Dean. On the 20th, Phebe was brought before the chief justice; when his Honor after examining the return, and the cause of commitment, very promptly declared, that he knew of no law in New-Jersey that would authorise the master of a slave or servant, to imprison in any jail such slave or servant; and he, therefore, ordered the prisoner to be discharged. The Chief Justice further observed, that a writ of habeas corpus did not authorise him to enquire into any other subject than the mere cause of commitment.

This decision may be considered a very important one; and therefore ought to be promulgated not only in the state of New-Jersey, but as it is a very common custom in other places for masters to imprison persons claimed to be slaves, throughout every part of the country where such a practice prevails.

Good Conscience.

What is there in all the pomp of the world, the enjoyment of luxury, or the gratification of passion, comparable to the tranquil delight of a good conscience? It is the health of the mind. It is a sweet perfume that diffuses its fragrance over every thing near it, without exhausting its store. Unaccompanied with this, the gay pleasures of the world are like brilliants to a diseased eye, music to a deaf ear, wine in an ardent fever, or dainties in the languor of an ague. To lie down on the pillow, after a day spent in temperance, in beneficence, and piety, how sweet it is! How different from the state of him who reclines, at an unnatural hour, with his blood inflamed, his head throbbing with wine and gluttony, his heart aching with rancorous malice, his thoughts totally estranged from Him who has projected him, in the day, and will watch him, ungrateful as he is, in the night season; a good conscience is indeed, the peace of God. Passions lulled to deep, clear thoughts, cheerful temper, a disposition to be pleased with every obvious and innocent object around her; these are the effects of a good conscience, these are the things which constitute happiness; and these condescend to dwell with a poor man, in his humble cottage, in the vale of obscurity. In the magnificent mansion of the proud and vain, glitter the exteriors of happiness, the gilding, the trapping, the pride, and the pomp, but in the decent habitation of piety is oftener found the downy nest of heavenly peace; that solid good of which the parade of the vain, the frivolous; and voluptuous, is but a shadowy semblance.

Cape-May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1820.

PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildretk, Isaac Smith and others, esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, On application of Lydia M'Clong, administratrix of James M'Clong, deceased, Jonathan Crawford, administrator of Thomas B. Crowell, deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Lydia M'Clong and Jonathan Crawford giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape-May for the space of two months, and also advertising for the like space in the paper printed in Bridgeton.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

May 29, 1820.—Jun 26—2m

A Quadrant

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG. March 13—11.

Domestic Manufactures.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

We have at this moment before us a piece of *jaconet muslin*, of a fabric so perfect in every particular, that we may safely assert it to be equal in every respect, to any thing of the kind produced in any part of the world.

Familiar with the finest webs of Asia, we can confidently assert, that the piece before us is equal, in beauty, evenness, and much superior in the finishing, to the *fine mulls* of Hindostan.

This piece is the first experiment made at the factory of Messrs. *Thorp & Slidell*, of this neighborhood, yet it will bear inspection and comparison with any foreign production of the same number of *Yarn*.

This *jaconet* rivals in beauty and texture the laws of Flanders, and for cravats, ruffles, or fine dresses, has no superior and we earnestly recommend the product of these ingenious manufacturers to the notice and patronage of every friend of American prosperity.

Why do our females—our mothers of families, and those rising into life, who are to be the parents of the next generation; why do our young females hold back their devotion to the interests and prosperity of their native land? Every nation that has heeded renowned for its virtues has derived distinction from the example of its females; the Roman matrons and virgins were ever conspicuous in promoting, by their disinterestedness and patriotism, the glory and safety of their country.

The matrons of America, and the sex generally, whose influence so naturally aways mankind, could derive no honors so desirable, no joys more solid, than by consulting the interests and the honor of their country; the glory would be theirs, in giving the fashion of social virtue, and while so many are so honorably employed in protecting the deserted orphan, how much more noble would it be to prevent poverty by preferring domestic industry to that of strangers.

Messrs. *Thorp & Slidell* are not confined to this single article; their checks and shirtings are equally perfect.

Aurora.

Conversion of Rags into Sugar.

We find this is no joke. There is in the *Annals de Chemie* a long and very circumstantial account, from the pen of M. Henry Braconnot, of Geneva, of the whole process of this singular discovery and are now so well satisfied there is nothing of "pleasantry" in the matter, as at first sight appeared to many, that, should we be told to-morrow that as linen may be converted into its constituent principle, sugar—(a piece of fine Irish linen into a loaf of double refined!) so may wool be converted into its constituent principle, fat—(an old thread-bare coat into a basin of fine gravy soup!)—we shall be prepared to look quite grave at the announcement.

"The conversion of wood into sugar (says M. Braconnot) will, no doubt, appear remarkable; and when persons not familiar with chemical speculations are told that a pound weight of rags can be converted into more than a pound of sugar, they may regard the statement as a piece of pleasantry, though nothing can be more real."

The agent in making this wonderful conversion is sulphuric acid, and those to whom it may not be enough to know that the thing can be done, will find ample directions as to the *modus operandi* in M. Braconnot's Memoir. We shall content ourselves here with one extract.

"I made these 359,2 gr. of sugary matter (obtained from old cloth well dried) into the consistency of syrup; at the end of twenty four hours it began to crystallize; and some days after, the whole was solidified into a single mass of crystallized sugar, which was pressed strongly between several folds of oil cloth; crystallized a second time, this sugar was passably pure; but, treated with animal charcoal, it became of a shining whiteness. The crystals were in spherical groups, which appear to be formed by the union of small diverging and unequal plates.—They are fusible at the temperature of boiling water. This sugar, of a fresh and agreeable flavour, produced in the mouth a slight sensation of coolness. It dissolves in hot alcohol, and crystallizes by cooling. Dissolved in water, and mixed with a little yeast, it fermented; the vinous liquor which resulted, furnished alcohol by distillation. Burned with potash, and its charcoal washed with diluted nitric acid, it yielded a fluid not troubled by nitrate or barytes. It would be useless to insist farther on the properties of this sugar: it is evident that it is perfectly identical with the sugar of grapes or of starch."

The city of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris, or Vienna, older than Ma-

drid and Naples, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, and Constantinople—she is a old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the pyramids of Egypt were built. When Troy was destroyed, this Neptune city was raised out of the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favorable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about 700 years before Christ.

The effects of Infidelity.

The following anecdote was related about eight years ago in a Sermon preached by the Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, at Lothbury Church. "I was lately (observed Mr. Gunn) called to attend the death bed of a young man at Hoxton. On my entering the room, I found him in the greatest agony of mind. Thinking, perhaps, it arose from that deep remorse sometimes attendant on the death bed of a sinner, I began to point him to Jesus, the sinner's only friend, and to the glorious promises of the Gospel, when, with an agonizing look of despair, he replied, 'Ah! Sir, but I have rejected the Gospel. Some years since, I unhappily read Paine's *Age of Reason*; it suited my corrupt understanding, I imbibed its principles; after this, wherever I went I did all that lay in my power to hold up the Scriptures to contempt; by this means I led others into the fatal snare, and made proselytes to infidelity. Thus I rejected God, and now he rejects me, and will have no mercy upon me.' I offered to pray for him, but he replied, 'O, no, it is in vain to pray for me.' Then with a dismal groan cried out, 'Paine's *Age of Reason*—has ruined my soul,' and instantly expired."

[From Niles' Register.]

Great Britain and Ireland.—Some of the British papers think that the execution or banishment of "twenty, two hundred, or two thousand persons?" will only act upon the present state of things in England as "a casual blood-letting," and be wholly ineffectual. It is said—"Threaten a starving manufacturer of England with jails and executions, and he will tell you 'his case cannot be worse.'" Talk to him of altars and fire-sides, and he will point to his cheerless hearth and emaciated family. And speak to him of banishment, and he will reply, "it has no terrors for me."

The Irish papers are filled with accounts of the commission of the most shocking crimes, and the infliction of the most degrading and sanguinary punishments.

A motion has been made and carried in the house of lords, to obtain a list of the salaries and pensions granted to foreign ministers within the last ten years. A great many petitions have been presented from agriculturists praying for relief, and the further extension of the corn law, as to the minimum price at which foreign grain may be introduced: yet there is some conversation about repealing some of the restrictions on commerce, and of throwing the British market open to a fair competition;—but nothing more will be done than to talk about it. The revenue is so much built upon prohibition and restriction, that they cannot be materially affected without a severe operation on the resources of the government. Mr. Brougham moved in the house of commons, that the droits of the admiralty should be placed at the disposal of parliament—these are vast sums at the command of the king or his minister. The motion was rejected—155 for, and 273 against it.

It is stated in a London paper, that the expenses of the coronation of George IV. will exceed 800,000l. sterling. This is hardly possible—there must be a mistake in the figures we apprehend—but the expense will be enormous.

The poor rates of England now amount to nearly ten millions sterling per annum—or forty-four millions of dollars! It is stated that near Coventry these rates alone cause a tax of two guineas on an acre of land. Many farms in various parts of the kingdom are let upon the condition that the occupiers shall pay the tithes, taxes & poor rates—and others cannot be taken even upon this condition!

Spain.—The meeting of the Cortes was looked to with great anxiety, and very important proceedings are expected.

Col. Agüero, one of the four chiefs who united with Quiroga in raising the standard of the constitution at the isle of Leon, lately visited Madrid on business. He endeavored to enter quietly, but the people were warned of his arrival, and a vast multitude collected and carried him in triumph to his lodgings. The next day, in spite of his remonstrances, they mounted him on a chariot, ornamented with palm branches and drawn by six white horses, and paraded him through the city, the vast assemblage chanting a national hymn; thus he arrived at the palace, where he

was suffered to descend to pay his respects to the king, to whom he apologized for the manner of his arrival; but the king said, 'I enjoin you to condescend to gratify the wishes of these brave people. After which his majesty ascended the balcony, accompanied by Arco Agüero, and was received with exclamations, a thousand times repeated, of—long live the king, long live the constitution!

The Spaniards, however, shew the difference between *meum* and *tuum*—their own revolution, is called "the holy insurrection of Spain," that of South America, "the criminal insurrection of America."

Germany.—In the free town of Bremen, it has been forbidden to publish the constitution of the cortes, except in the Spanish language! The falling of a leaf makes tyrants tremble.

The elector of Hesse, whose dominions are of less extent than some of the ponds or lakes in the United States, lately lost his wife—for princesses as well as gypsies, die and rot;—whereupon he issued the following decree for the regulation of the tender-hearted Hessians! It is a specimen of the superlative impudence of princes: "That from this day, under pain of my displeasure, and a severe punishment, all my subjects abstain, for the space of four weeks, from all amusements, dancing, theatres, and other public entertainments; music of all kinds is likewise forbidden, under similar penalties, with the exception of the organ in churches. My subjects, during this interval, are not permitted to celebrate solemn nuptials, accompanied by festivities and music. Given under our signature, and signed with my seal, at Cassel, this 17th January, 1820.

WILLIAM, ELECTOR

Vienna can boast at present of 250 living authors. It contains 50 libraries, 27 preases for books; for the arts, music and maps, eighteen presses; a court and state press, and 10 lithographical establishments.

There have arrived at Trieste the last year 2185 vessels, and 2132 have sailed from that port.

Hungary.—The kingdom of Hungary, with the provinces belonging to it, contains at present 7,600,000 inhabitants; of which 5,715,000 are Catholics, 6018 Greeks, 1,150,000 Protestants and 135,000 Jews.

Prussia.—The poor despot of Prussia has prohibited every allusion to Spain in the journals of his kingdom, and interdicted the circulation of English newspapers. To make a people good slaves, they must be kept ignorant.

Denmark.—It is said that, during the last eight years, not a single individual has been attacked by the small pox in the states of Denmark, all the inhabitants having been vaccinated by order of the king.—From this fact it is evident that the small pox, which has committed greater havoc than the plagues and wars, might be banished from the face of the earth. Vaccination itself would then become useless.

Russia.—The new system of education (the Lancasterian) is making great progress in Russia. A great number of schools on this plan have been established for the children of the soldiery. Even in Siberia, there is an establishment of the kind for training teachers who are sent thence into different parts of the empire. In the neighborhood of Odessa, in the south of Russia, there are schools for more than ten thousand Russian troops. The Cossacks particularly, are said to make extraordinary progress in reading and writing.

The count Romanzow is fitting out, at his own expense, new expeditions of discovery. One is destined to cross from Asia to America upon the ice, to the north of the country of the *Tchuktschians*; the other is ordered to ascend one of the rivers which have their mouths on the north-west coast, or Russian America, and to penetrate by the unknown region which lies between the frozen cape and the river Mackenzie.

An account of a voyage to Nova Zembla, by lieutenant Lasarew, of the imperial navy, is about to be published. His vessel reached 73° 26' N. latitude. The sufferings of her crew were "indescribable." The coast explored seemed to be covered with "eternal" ice and snow, and no sort of vegetation appeared—nor was any living thing seen, though the polar bears may be supposed to have a home in this dreary climate.

Privateering.—The pilot boat Star, Preble, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last from the capes, brought up thirteen Spaniards, who had been put on board by a patriot brig commanded by captain Almeida. The men belonged to the Spanish barque St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, which vessel had been captured in five fathoms water and taken off by the brig. The St. Jago is said to have had on board \$5000 for merchants in Baltimore, under charge of an American passenger.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 10, 1820.

Anniversary Celebration.

The forty-fourth anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this place agreeably to the arrangements of the committee published last week.

At the appointed hour of half past ten o'clock a procession was formed at the Court House, and marched to the Presbyterian Church, which for propriety of arrangement, numbers engaged, and brilliant effect, has seldom, perhaps never been equalled in Bridgeton. At the Church the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. David Lupton, and an Oration delivered by James D. Westcott, Esq. The Oration was distinguished for a condensed but very interesting account of the strange adventures and early habits of the settlers of the North American provinces, and particularly of New Jersey, and gave great satisfaction to a numerous and very respectable audience of ladies and inhabitants of the town and neighborhood. Appropriate prayers were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Smalley, Freeman & Parwin. The music was conducted by the Bridgeton Harmonic Society, and the company had the satisfaction of hearing our appropriate national odes sang in a style suited to the occasion. After the exercises & the Church, the procession returned to the Court-House and dispersed amidst the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. The citizens retired to their homes, and the uniform companies dined and spent the remainder of the day agreeably to their respective arrangements.

In the afternoon and evening the young ladies and gentlemen amused themselves with a delightful sailing party, accompanied with music; and closed the festivities of the clap at an early hour. We have heard of no occurrence through the whole day calculated in the least to damp the general joy. Party differences and private animosities seemed alike forgotten; and the jubilee of freedom was celebrated with the cordiality and unanimity becoming citizens of the only free republic on the face of the globe.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Anniversary of American Independence, AT ROADSTOWN.

At day-break one gun was fired and the reveille beaten.

At sun rise a Federal salute was fired, and the American flag displayed.

At noon one gun.

At two o'clock a procession was formed escorted to the Baptist Church by Cape, Philip Fithian's company of artillery, capt. Smith Bacon's company of Infantry, and the Rifle company commanded by Lieut. Joseph Peck, where the following exercises were performed.

1. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smalley.
2. Sacred Music.
3. The Declaration of Independence, read by Charles Seeleg, Esq.
4. An Oration by Dr. Enoch Fithian.
5. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong.
6. Sacred Music.
7. Benediction.

The exercises of the church being concluded, the procession was again formed and moved to a-kawer that had been prepared for the occasion. After Major Abel Bacon had been elected President, and Charles Seeleg, Esq. Vice-President, the following among other toasts, were drank interspersed with patriotic songs.

1. *The Day we celebrate—May the recollection of the blessings it has conferred on our country continue to the latest period of time.*

2 guns, three cheers.

2. *The memory of those venerable Statesmen who signed the Declaration of Independence, and who have since departed the stage of action.—Drank standing, in silence.*

3. *The Statesmen who signed the Declaration of Independence now living—'Never fading be the laurels which encircle their brows.'—2 guns.*

