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VOL. V.

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THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

POETRY.

The Husbandman's Song.

MIDST yellow crops of waving grain,
My GOD, I raise the humble strain;
These spicy gales, how soft they blow,
How sweet the murmur'ring waters flow,
Yonder blue skies, how bright they shine;
How rich their tints; and how divine!
Earth groans beneath her ponderous load
The bounty of a gracious GOD!

What unbelief my heart betray'd,
When I beheld the tender blade!
My throbbing bosom heav'd with fear,
Lest aught should taint the golden ear;
But mercy kept the precious grain,
Nor suffer'd man to toil in vain;
Bode the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curb'd the fury of the north.

Wake every soul—with rapture sing
The praises of our bounteous King;
For lo! the God of Nature here
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See Escal's vine transplanted here;
And Canaan's fruits luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Jesus! the smiling scene around,
Owns not a spot of barren ground;
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flavour bear.
Saw the blest seeds of grace divine,
And thou dear sower, arise and shine;
Ripen the crop, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

FROM THE MISCELLANIST.

To Evelina,

Who asked why I looked sad.

WHEN the gay-blossoming blossoms of hope are
upturn,
And the black cloud of ruin lowers awfully
near,
Is it strange, that the heart o'er the havoc should
mourn?
It is strange, that the cheek should be wet
with a tear.

Sadly doomed to lament o'er affection's last
sigh,
When the warm pulse of love, in the winter
of care,
Is chilled by the glance of scorn-gleaming eye,
O welcome pale sorrow, and welcome despair!

And welcome each ill, which the happy can
dread—
The ruin—the death which all others deplore!
Can I live, when the hope of my bosom is fled?
Can I live when the joy of my life is no more?

I go—but no heart, sympathetic, shall tell
How weeping, distracted, I rush'd on my
doom:
And curled, while I courted, the ocean's broad
swell,
Which hurried me on to a home and a tomb.

HIDALLAN.

From the New-York American.

Burnt Cork.—The season has returned when bilious complaints, and disorders arising from debility, (which always affect the stomach) periodically make their ravages on human life. Let parents especially remember the simple remedy just published in your paper, a year ago, and make a timely application of carbon of Cork; there is nothing more harmless; it may be given to an infant, only observing that it be thoroughly burnt: pour a teaspoonful of brandy on a cork thus prepared, and mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg, or peppermint essence; and water. The

publication of this recipe has already saved many lives in cases of Cholera Morbus, and bilious cholica, and for the summer complaint in children it is specifically taken in time: the quantity may be increased, a pleasure without the least danger. Ever family should be provided with a supply, ready for the moment, for it often happens that a person is suddenly and violently attacked, perhaps in the night, when it is extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, to prepare it.

MEDICUS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mackinaw, June 20.—A letter was received some short time since at Chicago, from Major Marston, commanding Fort Armstrong.—It appears that the express communication had been cut off, and that the Major availed himself of a Sac Indian, to communicate with Major Baker, at Chicago. He states that two of his men had been killed by the Indians—that they had attempted to cut off his provisions, boats, &c., but failed—that they had made something like a regular attack, upon the fort, but was repulsed; his command was too small to think of leaving the fort in preference of the enemy. He had applied to Col. Leavenworth for aid, but the Colonel's command was too small to afford any.

"The fact is that apprehensions are entertained for the safety of all the posts west of Green Bay and Chicago. There are so few men at these places that it must be a great temptation to those Indians, who no doubt, view with concern the rapid strides we are making in their country."

"There are some three or four hundred Indians at this post, on their way to Drummond's Island, for the purpose of receiving presents from their father, George IV. I am told they receive annually, from 40 to \$50,000 worth of goods from the British officers at that place."

New-York, July 15.

A DELIBERATE THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, a white man walked up the alley of a house in Duane street, entered a cellar door, and perceiving some hams lying there, very coolly took up one in each hand, and waded off again in the view of several persons in the house, who had no suspicions of one who acted with such self-possession and openness.

E. Post.

Remarkable.—A boy aged about 15, having observed a Salmon in shallow water near the fish market, on Wednesday, the 21st June, plunged in after him, and after a struggle of nearly a quarter of an hour succeeded in securing him by the gills and brought him out. He measured 3 feet 11 inches from head to tail, and weighed 13 lbs.

Halifax paper.

From the Geveva Gazette.

Nathan Hallet, a respectable magistrate of Canisto, Steuben co. put a period to his existence the 19th ult. by twisting a yellow pins shrub into a with and fastening it round his neck.

Fecundity.—On Sunday night last, at the Glass Factory, near this village, the wife of Gerrit Van Ness was delivered of THREE children—two girls and a boy—who are all alive, and, with the mother, are like to do well.

Windsor, Vt. June 26.

Excessive Heat.—On Wednesday last the thermometer in this village rose to 99 degrees above zero.

New-Brunswick, July 13.

On the morning of the 4th July, Mr. Duryee, while mounting his horse, in New-York, was thrown and instantly killed, in consequence of a squib being thrown under the belly of his horse, by a mischievous boy.

Camden, N. J. July 11.

An assemblage of several thousand collected yesterday near the Columbia Garden, in this village; to witness Mr. Guille's ascension in a Balloon. After the Balloon was almost inflated with gas, and the numerous spectators, on the tip of expectation, were anticipating the pleasure of witnessing the sublime spectacle of the ascension of Mr. Guille with the Balloon,

ascended without him, at 5 o'clock.—Many who had never seen the mode of preparation, were gratified; but many more, who from the favorable state of the weather and other flattering circumstances were eagerly expecting to see him ascend, were much disappointed.

Salem, N. J. July 12.

A Balloon came down in a marsh about six miles south of this place, on Monday evening last, at a little past seven o'clock. A paper found in the car, and signed M. Guille, was brought to this office, which states that he ascended from Philadelphia. The cords which fastened the car were all except one broken; from which it was feared some person had precipitated from a vast height to the earth. But our fears subsided when a Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning was received; which states that M. Guille's Balloon ascended, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, without any person attending it. The distance in a straight course from Philadelphia to where the Balloon struck, is not far short of 40 miles which it sailed in about two hours, and has been secured.

By accounts from various parts of the country, it appears that the garner of the husbandman will be well filled this year. In this county the early harvest is nearly completed; which is very abundant.—The Indian corn appears well, but for want of a little rain, for which it begins to suffer—it is a time of general health—With cheerful hearts then, let us render thanks giving to the Author of all our happiness.

Newark, July 14.

FIRE!—On Tuesday night, between 1 and 11 o'clock, the Barn belonging to Mrs. Rachel Jones of this town, was discovered to be on fire; it was entirely consumed, together with two riding chairs, a cider-mill cant, and a quantity of hay. It is thought the fire originated in design, no person belonging to the family having been near the barn with fire that evening.

The convention for forming a constitution and state government for the people of the territory of Missouri, met at St. Louis on the 12th ult. David Barton was elected President of the convention, and Wm. G. Pettoes secretary. The house, being organized, proceeded to consider the first question—whether it was expedient, at this time, for this convention to form a constitution and state government, which was unanimously carried in the affirmative. We have no further account of the proceedings of the convention.

Nat. Int.

Maine.—Prentiss Mellen, late a Senator in Congress, from Massachusetts, is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Maine; and William Pitt Preble and Nathan Weston, Associate Judges. Benjamin Ames is appointed Attorney General, the salary of the Chief Justice is 1,800 dollars, and that of the Associate Justices, 1,500 dollars each, of attorney General, 800.

Indian Outrage.—The Knoxville, Tennessee Register, of the 27th ult, says—We have a report that the Cherokee Indians are destroying the grain, houses and other property of the white settlers on the south side of the Highwasse river; and that about thirty men had collected to repel their depredations. The person from whom our informant got his information, said he saw a house in flames, that had been fired by the Indians; and that he saw corn fields entirely destroyed; that the Indians had given the white people a very short time to remove their cattle, or they would shoot and destroy them also!

Sunbury, (Pa.) June 15.

Mr. Editor: The other day, as I was rolling logs near Shamokin creek, I discovered a Land Tortoise, and, through curiosity, picked it up, when I discovered the following engraven upon the under shell:

"Thomas Musgrave, 1712."
And immediately below, in large capitals, "ROBERT HUNTER, 1790."

The former having been engraved 108, and the latter 30 years ago. I also engraved my own name below, and set the recorder of ages at liberty. I leave this subject to a pen more able to do it justice. Yours, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Erii Facias to me directed; will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in tile county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

A small Farm,

situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Lewis Paulin and other, said to contain thirty acres more or less, a lot of bush-land, joins the above described land, contains forty-acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Pierce Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodruff, and to Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, One hundred Acres of Woodland,

more or less, joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, a right to fifty acres of cedar swamp and meadow, in the township of Downs, together with all the lands of the defendants. A better description on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Francis A. S. and Thomas Stanford, and taken in execution at the suit of David Wickes, assignee, and Thomas Lee, and to be added

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820—4t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. July 1st, 1820.

B.—Enoch Boon, sen. 2. James H. Biddle 2. William Brooks 2. James Bacon, Mary H. Bacon.

C.—John Comer, Jeremiah Casto, Edward Chapling, William Coward, Clement R. Cory, Thomas S. Cowperthwaite, Sarah Camp, Patty Casto, Sarah Clark, James Clerli.

Eliza Davis, Dimick or Davis Bacon, John Dark, F.

E.—Timothy Elmer.
F.—John Freeman, Oliver K. Freeman, Sarah Gazer.

G.—William Gentry, William Griner, Jesse Gould.

H.—James Hewson, Abijah Harris, William F. and.

J.—Eli Josh, Elizabeth Johnson.
L.—John Lanning, jun. James Lanning, William Lanning, Hannah Lanning, Sarah Latimore.

M.—Capt. Hugh McGear, Sarah McGee, Isaac Mulford, Samuel Mulford, Philip Marts, Lawrence Maclure.

N.—John Novil.
O.—Zephaniah Ogden.

P.—Holmes Parvin, Thomas Peck.
R.—Adam Rocap, Joseph Robinson.

S.—Clarkson Shoefelt, John Sayre 2, John Stevens, Asa Sayre, George Souder, Hannah Teelmen, Marshall & Co. Benjamin Scull, Nancy Tudhams.

T.—John Thompson 2, Joseph Tharp, Esther Thomas, Wells Thomas;
W.—Lemuel Watson 2, Charles R. Wills, Samuel Williams Lewis, Woodruff, Enos Woodruff, David White, Judith Wheaton.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
July 3, 1820—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

person who has the Pocket Book of the subscriber, which was lost on the 7th day of June last, and since advertised; is requested to return the same to the office of the Washington Whig; on its delivery with its contents, ten dollars will be paid and no questions asked. Should the person who now has it in possession, think proper to refuse this request, they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

Daniel Carrall.

Port-Elizabeth, July 3, 1820—3t

Cape-May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1820.

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

ORDERED, On application of Lydia M'Clung, administratrix of Jamb M'Clung, 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'Clung, 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 25, 1820.—Jun 36—2m

A Quadrant

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG.
March 13—2t

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Iberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

Tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, Fairfield and Millville, No. 1. A Tract of Bush Land, three thousand one hundred and fifty five acres more or less, called the Penn tract. No. 2. A Tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one hundred acres more or less, called the Hubb's tract. No. 3. Several tracts situate at and near the Defiance Mill, and including a part of the pond and two small tenements containing together five hundred acres more or less. No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Bridge Mills and Pond, together with one third part of the several tracts near or adjoining; being all the defendants lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter. No. 5. Containing five thousand acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull, Jun. and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 11.

At the same time and place,

The equal undivided half part of a Grist Mill and Stream,

And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, also one hundred acres of land joins lands of John Chance, Esq. Seized as the property of William Masland, Esq. and John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 11.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres, more or less, joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Calk, John Johnston and Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 11.

At the same time and place,

A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull 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 Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 11.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August 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,

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Downs, joins lands of Mark Moore, Edward Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and seventy acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of James Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carrall and Isaac Bacon, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described Lands,

Situate in the township of Downs, the first a tract joins lands of Joseph & Collin Cooper and others, said to contain seventy five acres more or less; a tract said to contain twenty five acres, joins lands of Wm. Davis and others, ten acres joins lands of Samuel Jenkins and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Perkins, and taken in execution at the suit of John Rudd, William Tomlinson & Davis, and Samuel Seeley, assignee, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820—4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the Lands of Major Henderson is further adjourned until the 2nd day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel in Bridgeton.

Wm. R. Fitzhian, Sheriff.

July 19, 1820.

Indians of Missouri.

Extract from a series of notices in the Missouri river, and some of the native tribes, by a gentleman attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, in 1819, published in the Petersburg Intelligence.

The Pawnees are now at war with the Osages, Kansas, Sioux, and Spaniards; their war excursions are very frequently carried into the settlements of the latter, from whence they procure a great number of fine horses; they likewise obtain horses from the nations south of them for their blankets, guns, &c.; their horses they sell again to the nations on the Missouri, for double or treble the quantity; they appear to prefer obtaining European goods, by this species of traffic, to hunting for beaver and other valuable furs; and their trade is of very little importance to the whites.

Their war parties, last summer, brought them in nearly 400 horses, principally stolen from the Spanish settlements. Formerly they held the Spaniards in great respect, as they put large detachments of troops into their country. Since 1806 however, the Spaniards have not done so, restrained probably by the consideration that the territory belongs to the United States, and being debarred from the only effectual means of checking Indian depredation, their settlements are placed in the same unfortunate situation that ours were on the borders of Florida.

The agriculture of the Pawnees is about the same as the Kansas and Ottos; like them, they only reside in their villages during the intervals of planting and gathering their corn; living nearest the habitual haunts of the Buffalo than those nations, they subsist exclusively on it; they never hunt on the Missouri, and have but little intercourse with the whites.

They are a proud, haughty people, and have great ideas of their own strength and importance. One of their principal men told the interpreter—"What do we care for the whites—did not our Fathers live very well, without knowing that such people had no existence? Have we not plenty of buffalo meat and corn, not only for ourselves, but to give our friends when they come to see us; and what Pawnee is so poor that cannot, if he choose, give his guest a horse to ride home? Who is there in the world that does not know of the bravery and numbers of the great Pawnee nation?" Notwithstanding, however, the good opinion they have of themselves, they are believed to be less warlike than their neighbors, owing to the comparative ease with which they live, subsisting entirely on buffalo, which they find so near them. The chase of the buffalo, besides, being less laborious than that of the elk or deer, does not require the use of fire arms, with which the Pawnees are not expert. Their language is more guttural than that of the Kansas and Osages, and approaches nearer to the Sioux; their figures are tall and slim; they have remarkably high cheek bones, and a certain wildness of look that is peculiar to them. Their government, like that of the Ottos, is an hereditary aristocracy; the power and authority of which is very much dependent upon the individual character of the principal chieftain. They are not so cleanly, or rather, they are more filthy, in their persons, lodges and cooking, than the other tribes. There is a custom among these Indians of swearing they will not survive the death of a certain friend or friends, that frequently leads them to desperate deeds. About two years since, a trader descending the Arkansas, with some packs of beaver, and about thirty men, was attacked by a party of three hundred Pawnees. They made a breast work of their packs of beaver, and finally succeeded in beating off the Indians, killing five or six men. After the Indians had despaired of success, and were about giving up the attack, two Indians who had lost their friends, made a furious charge by themselves; they were both cut to pieces, the memory of these men is universally cherished; they are celebrated in all their war songs.

The Pawnees find that formidable animal, the white or grizzly bear, in their hunting excursions towards the head of La Plata river. On the Missouri, it is seldom seen below the Great Bend, and is found most frequently on the Yellow Stone and its branches, and at the three forks of the Missouri. This bear will usually attack a man if approached very near. Indians consider it a great exploit to kill one of them. When they are alarmed, they rise completely on their hind legs, and dart forward by jumps; they move much faster than a man can run, rushing forward with the utmost ferocity, their mouths wide open, and snapping their teeth, which make a noise like the shutting of a steel trap; a man attacked by them on the open plains of the Missouri, has but little chance of escape, if there be either tree to climb, nor water to take to. The tenacity of life in these animals has been exaggerated, but it is very remarkable; as many as thirteen balls have been

put into them, without killing them; but there are also instances of their being killed by two, or even one ball; their most mortal part is directly under the ears, they attack and kill a Buffalo, dragging him to their haunts, where they bury if they do not wish to eat him.

These animals are so fierce, ardent and furious, that they soon exhaust their strength in pursuit; they are hunted by the Indians on horseback; a party of three or four men, well mounted, approach the bear, and one of them provokes him to pursue him, this he goes with his utmost force; the horseman to avoid the bear, has to put his horse to his metal, he leads him round a circle towards his companions, one of whom provokes him; he is easily made to quit the old pursuit, and join in the new; he is again induced to pursue a fresh horse; the bear pursues until he becomes completely exhausted, lays down apparently lifeless, is perfectly hors de combat, and may be approached and shot by putting the muzzle of the gun to his ear. Nothing can be more animating, it is said, than this hunt; there is no danger of the bear overtaking the horse, unless he falls; if, however, the rider should be thrown, and the bear get a blow at him, death appears inevitable, such is the immense force with which they use their claws. It takes a bear four or five years to attain its growth; they are supposed to arrive at a very old age, as they are frequently found with their claws worn out.

HALLOWEEN, July 14.

EXECUTION.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock this day, Hutton and Hull were executed in the jail yard. They were attended on the scaffold by several of the clergy, who preyed, and exhorted the culprits, in the most animated and fervent manner. The prisoner exhibited the utmost fortitude and calmness, particularly Hull. He took a general survey of the surrounding multitude, which was immense, and spoke to them at considerable length. In his address he displayed a strong and intelligent mind & a good education. He adjusted the rope to his neck with particular care; and made a deliberate calculation for an easy death; but Hutton, who left the matter to the officer, died almost without a struggle, while Hull evidently suffered great agony for a time.

Speech of Morris A. B. Hull, on the Scaffold.

The following speech has been handed us by a gentleman, who heard it distinctly from the lips of Hull, just before he was executed yesterday—

I am called this day to surer for my crime. I have been condemned by the severity of the law for that only crime; and it is but a few days ago that I entertained as much hope of living as any person in good health. I had a father, an affectionate father, whose influence was used in my behalf. I had friends who interested themselves for my youth—thanks for their kindness; but to-day what are my hopes?—the gallows and a coffin. No thing was spared in my youth, to make me useful and respectable in society. I was taught early to reverence the name of God, and although a profligate, I never lost veneration and respect for a parent, who had done so much for me.

It was had company and misguided youth, which brought me to this shameful and ignominious death; had counsel led me to that murder at which I shrink in committing it; but the Lord has been kind to me, he has enabled me to believe in his word, and has saved my soul by free grace through the blood of Jesus Christ. As it respects my confession—As one who is going to appear before a heart searching God, I declare what I have said respecting the murder is perfectly correct and true; & I hope that God will pardon the unkindness of those persons, who have said things contrary, in order to criminate me more, or make my crime greater. I would warn youths by my example, to avoid bad company. Jesus' Christ is precious to me—I have a full confidence in his blood.

My God leave me not in this trying hour. O holy spirit of God, assist me and comfort my soul, amen.

Soon after the criminals were swung off a person of genteel appearance, was detected on the ground in picking a pocket. He was arrested and committed to prison. Patriot.

New-London, (Conn.) June 29.

FANATICISM.

We are informed that a contagious disorder is now raging among the sect known by the name of the Rogereen Quakers in Groton. Already several have died, and among them the celebrated Timothy Waterous, their chief elder. The principles of their religion do not allow them to avail themselves of the experience of physicians, nor of medicines, to effect a cure. As a specimen of their mode of proceeding in a case of sickness, we will give an anecdote related to us by a respectable gentleman.

A few weeks since one of the members of the society being taken sick, the elder paid her a visit—and after looking around him gave it as his opinion, that her sickness was sent upon her as a punishment for her pride. He immediately suggested, as the only means to preserve her life, that an elegant clock which was standing in the room, should be taken down, and that the room should be stripped of its elegant mouldings, which was immediately done. A short time after the Elder made another call, and found the patient still lower—He then decided she was not yet sufficiently humble, and the poor clock was brought down from the parret. Stove in pieces and burnt. The woman died. The next week Timothy himself was taken sick—he refused all medical aid, and died in the firm belief of the truth of his principles of religion. The society of which he was a member, contains, we believe, 130 persons, and is fast increasing. They neither bear arms nor vote—they pay their taxes cheerfully—have nothing to do with courts of law, and are a peaceable and industrious people, manufacturing their own clothing of every description.

We understand that the selectmen of Groton, with a view to prevent the further extension of the disease, are consulting on the propriety and expediency of removing the sick to Mason's Island, on the south shore of the town.

Strange Coincidences.

When BONAPARTE was posting towards Paris after he had quitted Elba his carriage broke down, and was almost smashed to pieces, on the level road from Fontainebleau, about eight o'clock in the evening. While viewing the wreck, BRITAND remarked to the emperor, that the loss could easily be replaced. "Yes, Yes," replied BONAPARTE, "I know it; but I do not like the omen." It was exactly at the same hour, in the ensuing Junia, that his army at Waterloo was routed; when not only his carriage, but his empire, were smashed forever. These facts were recorded in the journals at the time.

There are two incidents in English history equally extraordinary; both ominous of the separation of the United States from the British empire. When the late King, GEORGE 3d, was crowned in 1761, and the Lord Chancellor was placing the massy crown on the king's head, one of the most costly diamonds in it, being loose, fell down; which the King remarked did not augur well. It is also said, that when the Royal Sovereign was launched, it was found that the Globe which the figure of the King held in his hand, was too large to permit the bowsprit to be properly placed, and the Commissioner ordered a part of the globe to be cut away. On examination it was found that the part cut off was that part of the western continent, now the United States.

A coincidence less striking is the following:—

From? London Paper.

"The Georgium Sidus.—Since the decease of his late venerable Majesty, George the Third, coincidences have been sought after with avidity. That the longest reigns in the annals of Britain have been Henry the III, Edward the III, and George the III, is a circumstance recommended to the notice of the rising generation. But there is a coincidence which seems not to have been recognized, with which the juvenile astronomer will be gratified. In the year 1751, Dr. Herschell discovered a new planet, which he denominated The Georgium Sidus, out of compliment to his Majesty, who had patronized him with his accustomed liberality. Now it is somewhat remarkable that as the Georgium Sidus is eighty-three years creeping through its orbit, the age of His Majesty nearly corresponded with the long period in which the progress of this planet, around the sun, is completed. With many individuals, the revolution of an assigned period is a matter of serious consideration."

NOTE.

* One of the British poets thus notices this event, in an address to the King, in 1783.

"A serious omen, of an early date,

Threatened a diminution of thy State,

When on thy head they placed th' imperial crown,

Then the most precious diamond tumbled down,

Now it is verified—Events must tell,

The jewel was America that fell."

From Niles' Register.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The grand jury of London have found a bill of indictment for high treason against Edwards, the instigator of the Cato-street conspirators, Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs. Brunt, Julian Thistlewood, and other witnesses, were examined in support of the charge, Edwards had absconded—it is

