

The Washington Whig.

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THE WHIG

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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 for the relief of Thomas Leiper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Thomas Leiper the specie value of four Loan Office Certificates, numbered two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, two thousand nine hundred and four, two thousand nine hundred and five, two thousand nine hundred and six, and issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, in the name of Thomas Leiper, on the twenty-seventh day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, for one thousand dollars each; and also the specie value of two Loan Office Certificates, numbered two thousand nine hundred and sixty, and two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, for one thousand dollars each which certificates appear to be outstanding on the books of the Treasury; with interest, at six per centum, annually; out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Prævidet*, That the said Thomas Leiper shall first execute & deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury a bond of indemnity, in such sum, and with such security, as shall be satisfactory to the said Comptroller.

May 15, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Richard S. Hackley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Richard S. Hackley, or to his agent or attorney, duly authorized, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-four cents; being the amount of expenses incurred and paid by him, in and about the detention of the Vigilant, seized by him at Cadiz, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, under the order of George W. Erving, then Minister of the United States in Spain.

May 15, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Ambrose Vasse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Ambrose Vasse of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents; being the sum awarded to be paid him for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, by the Board of Commissioners, under the seventh article of the treaty of the twentieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and Great Britain: Provided, There is as much money remaining of the fund which, by law, was appropriated for the payment of the awards under the said seventh article of the said treaty: or to pay such part thereof, as the fund aforesaid, remaining in the Treasury, will enable.

May 15, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Greene, whose resignation of the office of cashier of the Phoenix bank, New York, was lately announced, is now stated to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of \$147,500. It is also said, that the bank is only conditionally secured for about one-half or one-third of this amount.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE SAILOR'S SONG.

With steady ray the cold moonshine
slumbering on the shoreless brine;
The pendant, curling in the breeze,
sweeps onward thro' the foamy seas.—
Where'er I roam,
Beloved girl! my wandering mind
reverts an eye to times behind,
And thee at home!

When brooding tempests gather o'er
The heaving sea, without a shore;
As night descends upon the deep,
Ond howl the giant winds, and sweep
With awful power—
Think how happy I could be,
At home, or—any where with thee,
At any hour!

When storms are soften'd to repose,
And Ocean's breast no ripple knows;
When, weeping o'er expiring day,
Shines in the south, with holy ray,
The evening-star;
With ecstasy I gaze, amid turn
To long-departed days, and burn
For thee afar!

Blow strong, blow steady, welcome breeze
And bear us thro' the weary seas;
Until before our wistful eyes
The azure hills of Albyn rise—
My native grove,
In all its summer-pride I see,
The elm-o'er-shaded cot, amid thee,
My love!—my love!!

OLD NICK.

The rib of Gaffer loved a drop;
When e'er she took a sup;
'Twas all in vain he cried "dame stop,
Dont swallow down the cup."
Now Gaffer like Columbia, tar,
Disliked his foes, odd rot 'em,
His bowl display'd two ships of war,
In action at the bottom.

'Twas once when dame the bowl had seiz'd
Says Gaffer "leave some dear."
'No," she replied, "I am so well pleased,
To see the vessels here."

"O ho!" said Gaffer, gentle soul,
"I'll cure of that trick."
Away he went and sought a bowl,
Whose bottom held old nick!

But still his dame left Gaffer none,
And roused the peasant's ire,
"Why what the dickens, wife have done,
Why blood and 'ouns and fire!"

"Nay, be not angry," said the dame,
You would not have 'me stop,
For sure, dear Gaffer, 'twere a shame,
To leave old Nick a drop!"

Matrimonial Rules and Maxims.

1. When a young gentleraan makes you an offer, hold yourself flattered by his preference, and be proportionably grateful.
2. If you accept him, (which we will suppose of course) study his temper and inclinations, that you may the better accommodate your own to them.
3. After marriage, obey him cheerfully, even though you think him in error: it is better that you should do wrong in what he commands, than that you should do wrong in objecting to it.
4. If he flatters you do not forget that it is but flattery; think lowly of yourself, and highly of him, or at least make him believe so.
5. If you see any imperfections in your husband, (which there may be) do not pride yourself on your penetration in discovering them, but on your forbearance in not pointing them out: strive to show no superiority, but in good temper.
6. Bear in mind continually, that you are weak and dependent; and even if you are beautiful, it adds to your weakness and dependence.
7. If you displease him, be the first to conciliate and mend; there is no degradation in seeking peace, or in showing that you love your husband better than your triumph.

8. If misfortune assail you—remember that you ought to sustain your share of the burden; imitate your husband's fortitude, or show your own for his imitation.

9. When you rise in the morning resolve to be cheerful for the day; let your smiles dispel his frowns.

10. Take pride in concealing your husband's infirmities from others, rather than in proclaiming them; you will only be laughed at by all your acquaintances if you tell his faults to any one.

11. Endeavour rather to save than to spend your husband's money: if his fortune be large, strive to preserve it; if small, to increase it.

12. Be not importunate or obtrusive in your fondness, and choose proper occasions for caresses, lest they prove wearisome.

13. Finally, recollect always that God made you subject to him, and that he is your natural guardian and protector; that you owe to your husband no less honor than love, and not less love than obedience.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.

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 Cumberland, 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 defendant's lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, Esqs. containing fire 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 Mastlander, 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 Cake, 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 K. 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. FITHIAN, 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 seven-and-fifty 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 Budd, William Tomlinson & Davis, and Samuel Seeley, assignee, and others, and to be sold by

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

July 17, 1820—4t

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. Fithian, Sheriff.

July 19, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri 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 the 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 be sold by

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. and Thomas Stanford, and taken in execution at the suit of David Vickers, assignee, and Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820—4t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved, by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to us either on bonds, notes or book account, to make immediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowie,

Bridgeton, July 3, 1820.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE 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

Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationary punctually attended to.

George Helmbold,
Paper maker,

An Address

Delivered at N. Y. on the 4th of July,
1820.

BY N. LEAKE, ESQ.

It is not without some hesitation and reluctance that I undertake to address you at this time: but having made some advances, rather too far to recede, I shall without further apology undertake to fulfil the part assigned me, not doubting but that your kind dispositions will be extended to make all necessary allowances in my behalf. But my friends, there has annually on the fourth day of July for forty-four years, been so much said and written, and so many orations delivered, in many instances by gentlemen of the first respectability and talents, in order to revive and the more effectually to establish the most noble principles that took governance of our country at that epoch; and so many sentiments given in the way of toasts, that it would seem as though nothing new or interesting could be added or expected, and as if any attempt to excel would only spring from egotism, and any refusal to act from a culpable negligence to public feelings.—A history of the several causes that eventuated in the declaration of our independence, together with the prominent events of a seven year's cruel revolutionary war, usually supplies the theme for declamation on this anniversary. If the subject be so far varied as to consider what has resulted to us in consequence of that struggle, and what is now more immediately interesting to our feeling! the state of political felicity we now enjoy. Will it not be equally as pleasing to us as to follow the old beaten path so often trod before? I fully trust it will—I shall therefore proceed to consider in a desultory way the results. But this can be done only in a partial and very imperfect manner. For who under the sun can accurately weigh the difference between a life of virtuous liberty and one of slavish bondage. It appears to me that no comparison can be drawn—I shall not attempt it.

The establishment of our Constitutions of government, that enhraces the rights of man, is one great result that I propose to examine, in order to which, let us consider the nature and principles of our government as now administered, and then conclude with some general observations on the state of nations. According to the plan proposed, we are first to consider the nature of our government. We may perhaps the better infer the nature of our government by faking into view the nature of mankind.—Man's nature is affected or influenced by many contingencies or incidents, both as it respects his physical or mental endowments. Climate, religion, laws, customs, and many other things, all give their shades of difference in his very nature. In northern climate man is considerate, and intrepid, and more under the guidance of reason and education, and less under the influence of passion. In southern climate, quick, less considerate, less patient, the passions have a greater ascendancy over their reason, less fear of consequences, and not so admonishable. As it respects the influence that religion may have on man's nature we may easily conceive a wide difference between the temper and dispositions of a man governed by the benign principles of love, charity, humility, and doing unto others as he would that others should do unto him; with universal benevolence esteeming each other better than themselves, and finally responsible to a just and merciful judge for all their conduct—between a character of the above description and one under the influence of sensual pleasure, trusting to the book of fates for further events—and jealous and revengeful for present enjoyment, but careless for a future life. Between two such opposite characters I say, we may easily conceive such a radical difference as to make them differ in their nature. All the shades of difference we observe in the human family have their cause in some contingency or circumstance with which we are more or less unacquainted. But let us return to the point in hand, the consideration of the nature of our government. Under a mild and diversified climate; under the benign influence of the Christian religion; under the influence of constitutions and laws, securing to man his native rights and privileges; under the customs and manners of a people, to choose none to govern them, but such as will respect their rights and secure their best interests, and who will hail from their councils those who betray their trust; under men whom society at large choose to confer honor and trust; under all these and more advantageous circumstances that might be mentioned, may we not confidently conclude and trust that the nature of our government is incomparably good—for (let us remark) the nature of a government, is that by which it is constituted.

The nation of our government being the

origin of some important laws, I rather chose to treat of it distinctly from the principles of our government, which comes next in order to be here considered, and may here remark, that most of the above considerations will apply with equal force in relation to the principles of our government. I will here again have recourse to the principles of mankind, in order to find more distinctly the principles of our government.

Some men ingeniously contend, that the Creator imprinted ideas or principles upon the soul or mind of man at its first make, which it brings into the world with it. If this be so, it would seem from the nature of the case, that all—that every one of the human family must know what these pre-existing imprinted ideas were;—but this is so far from being the fact, that we may with propriety ask if any one can tell what these imprinted ideas are?—If by this principle, conscience be meant, we might then rationally expect that conscience would be alike in every man; that this is not the case will appear by leaving all others aside, and considering only those who profess to be, and who we may rationally conclude are under the immediate influence of its dictates—by their conscience, some keep Saturday and some Sunday for an holy Sabbath, some eat meat in time of lent and some may not, some go to war and shed blood, others may not.—If then conscience thus varies in those who are immediately under its dictates, may we not safely conclude, that it is only the result of their own opinion or judgment acting in unison with what may be their dread or fear? If this should be found to be the case, then it bears not the above description of innate ideas or principles—I have suggested these ideas in order to show that man gains his principles from the belief or knowledge which he receives through the medium of his perception or senses.—I will now recur to the point in hand, viz: The principles of our government, yet somewhat under the influence of our revolutionary struggle—under the influence consequent from a constitution securing to the people the benefit of periodical elections—under all the ennobling principles corisequent from the glorious example of the immortal WASHINGTON—under all the inducements that can influence man to be good and benevolent to his fellow man;—and under all the penalties of infuriate execrating millions. Thus then their inducements are the strongest that possibly can be to do right unto all and wrong to none. Under all the foregoing incentives, and as many more equally worthy of notice, may we not safely conclude that we have the greatest guarantee for good principles in our government extant in the world. By what has been said, it may be observed that it is the aggregate principles of each individual acting under the limits of government that compose the principles of that government, or in other words, their joint will, their caprice. I will now with some general desultory observations draw to a close on this head. I have observed that our government in its nature and principles was the best extant, and which I think has been made clearly to appear. If so, we have good reason to rejoice, and keep in memory the groundwork of our delivery from a long catalogue of grievances well expressed in the Declaration of our Independence. And now fellow citizens, we have taken a partial survey of the nature and principles of our government, we have enumerated a few of the blessings resulting from its happy constitution, a constitution which has been the dread of tyrants, and the admiration of every friend to liberty, and of man. We have traced some of the many causes which have conspired to render us the happiest nation upon earth. A nation of freemen, in which the ruler and the ruled are amenable to the same laws—and these laws bottomed on the only immutable principles, of equal and unalienable rights. We are all the children of one Almighty Father, the common stock of one corrupt progenitor, and from these facts we draw this self-evident truth so happily expressed in our declaration of rights, which has just been read in your hearing.—That all men are created with certain unalienable rights,—that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—These are the pillars on which the fair fabric of our independence is built. And as long as the happy subjects of it continue to be enlightened, virtuous and united, we may bid defiance to the desolating march of despotism, and chastise with equal ease the foot of every base intruder. Under our own vines & fruit-trees, under the auspicious smiles of a gracious Providence, we may sit serene amidst the revolutions of empires, the crashing thrones of despots, which threaten destruction to three quarters of this spacious globe, we may muse over this scene of horror, "bid earth roll round nor feel its idle whirl."—and shall we not in the language of our beloved Washington, frown indignantly

at every attempt to alienate one portion of these United States from the other, to under the bands which bind us together in one great republican brotherhood. And to exchange the peaceful implements of husbandry for the torch of incendiary machinations and the sword of civil discord. I trust there is unity and virtue enough in the people of these United States to reserve them from the unhallowed gull-rap of the Hartford Convention, or the grasp of greedy tyrants, and to awe the most aspiring demagogue from any attempts to subjugate this fair portion of earth, this only asylum for oppressed humanity. Let us but place virtue for our ballast, reason for our rudder, prudence and economy for our sails—and then follow the farewell chart of our immortal Washington, and we may ride safe and serene over the tempestuous ocean of life. And the star spangled banner shall wave triumphant, "while the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its wave." Fellow citizens, I have already trespassed some time on your patience; but I cannot close these spontaneous effusions without turning an eye across the broad Atlantic, and contemplating for a few moments the condition of the largest portion of the human race. Europe, Asia, and Africa—names coupled with every thing that is naturally great and good. Here the first beams of that grand luminary of heaven were felt and enjoyed. Here too the first rays of the sun of science poured his benign radiance over the dark night of intellect. But I must not pursue the thought further.

This fairest portion of earth has long groaned under the iron hand of despotism and monarchy. Might has usurped the place of right, and the mandates of the sovereign's will, are tendered to his horror doomed subject on the point of the glittering sabre. But how consoling the thought, and how auspicious the day, which has already begun to dawn upon the nations of Europe, those public associations—those local disturbances—those respectable meetings, and that, I had almost said universal discontent, are but the ebullitions of the principles of liberty; the sure prognostics of their glorious emancipation from the yoke of slavish bondage. The fire is fast kindling on the eastern continent which will ere long consume the gilded habitations of monarchy with a meteor sweep. Spain is a glorious trophy and happy presage of this anticipated event. The prison doors of injustice fly open, and the walls of the hellish inquisition fall, at the magic, or more properly, sacred touch of the finger of liberty, and the time is not far distant when the glorious fire of liberty, which emanated from this happy region, and which has been gathering strength for years, and for years been kindling in the bowels of the eastern continent will burst upon them like ten thousand Etnas, and with one irresistible cataract of liberty's Ere sweep the last vestige of tyranny from the earth, one glorious universal republic, when in the long expected era of Millennial blessedness,

Then Pence on earth shall hold his equal sway,
And Man forget his brother man to slay.
The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick their pilgrims feet.
The smiling infant in his hand shall lake,
The erstwhile basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleas'd the green lustre of their scales survey,
And with their forked tongues shall innocently play."

From Niles' Weekly Register.

"Going going gone." Many banks, too tedious to mention, are "shutting up shop"—leaving the little circle in which their notes were received in a state of wretchedness that a bank should break! Good bye to them. Begotten in iniquity, they have died in corruption. In a few years more, there is some prospect that banks will regain their character, provided, nevertheless, we can guard against counterfeited and altered notes. Except the introduction of slavery by the "mother country," they have been nearly the greatest curse which has afflicted our land. But the misery of the thing is, that the Fellows who ought, perhaps, to surer on the gallows for banking frauds, are those who live in their palaces and at ease.

The cashier of the New-Hampshire bank, at Portsmouth, appears to have made a deficit of \$42,000 79. So we go—Mural principle seems to have sunk beneath giant speculation and fraud.

"Patriots!" The brig Wilson, alias Bolivar, &c. commanded by capt. Almeida, et alias, and apparently having several jags, Buenos Ayrean, Artigan, Venezuelan, et alias—by which a Spanish ship bound to Baltimore was recently captured on our coast, was lately off Charleston waiting for men. Information of the fact being given, lieutenant McClunie, of the United States schooner Revenge, happily arrested a sloop-load of her intended crew, and they were lodged in jail, together with a person calling himself Job Wee-ven and reported to be the surgeon of the privateer.—After this service, lieutenant McClunie, in the Revenge, accompanied by

the revenue cutter Gallatio, having on board a detachment of U. S. artillery, proceeded to sea to arrest the privateer and her prize, the Santiago—but returned without being able to come up with them.

The "patriot" brig General Ramirez, has been captured off the southern coast and carried into Savannah, by the U. S. revenue cutter Dallas. This vessel is a prize to a privateer, and had on board 280 slaves, mounted 10 guns and was manned with 28 men. She had not any papers—the purpose of her commander was, no doubt, to smuggle the slaves ashore. Her crew have been deposited in jail. This is the vessel by whom young Coppinger, son of the governor of St. Augustine, was taken out of an American vessel—of whom we have the following account from a Charleston paper of the 5th inst.

"A gentleman who arrived at this port yesterday from St. Augustine, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing, a patriot privateer touched at St. Augustine, having on board Mr. Coppinger, son of the governor of the latter place, who was forcibly taken out of the scho. Mary, a short time since, on her passage from this port for Matanzas. The commander of the privateer made the fact of his son being on board, known to the governor, and required a supply of provisions and water, as a condition of his release. Gov. Coppinger refused complying with the request, calling the commander and his crew, at the same time, a band of buccaneers, who were unworthy of any assistance. It was finally, through the humane exertions of the above gentlemen who furnished us with these particulars, that young Mr. Coppinger obtained his freedom.

Slave traders. Eighteen persons, which belonged to the slave vessels sent into N. York by the Cyane, have arrived at Boston, in a merchant vessel, under charge of a midshipman, and were delivered into the custody of the marshal. They are chiefly foreigners and of several nations. The captain of the Endymion, however, is an American, named Andrews, and a midshipman in the navy. The Cyane had not made any new captures.

The late anniversary of our independence appears to have been observed more generally than usual—and the "wicked practice of reading the declaration," we are happy to say, was as generally severed in.

Lewis, a person famous for his robberies and escapes from prison in Pennsylvania, has been taken and lodged in the jail of Centre county. He and his associate, Connely, were fired upon by a party resolved to take them: the latter was killed, and Lewis himself badly wounded.—Lewis, it appears, has since died.

Flour, at Lisbon, \$5 per barrel, by retail! The crop of wheat, in the United States, never was nearly so large as in the present year, and that of corn is more promising than ever known: the value of a home market will be seen, felt and understood by our farmers.

St. Paul's Church, Boston.—\$4 pews in this new church, on the ground floor, were sold for \$21,362, an average of about 615 dollars each; and 10 in the gallery at about 150 each.

Specie. It is said, and we think with probability, that there never was more specie in the United States than at this present time.

Fine arts. Rembrandt Peale, of Baltimore, to whose pencil we have been indebted for several exquisite pieces, is now employed on a picture, 24 feet by 15, the subject of which is the "Count of Death," from bishop Porteus' poem.

Walker's Dictionary. The Incorporated Society of Teachers of the city of N. York, (says a paper of that place; have adopted Walker's dictionary as their standard of English pronunciation. Johnson's orthography and Walker's pronunciation will doubtless become the universal standard of English literature.

Pensioners. About one hundred aged soldiers of the revolution assembled at New-Haven, Con. on the 5th inst. to make application for pensions. The court seemed at first resolved to charge them \$4,75 each, for the necessary papers, to be paid for beforehand. It was impossible for many to comply with this requisition. Public opinion came to the aid of the veterans, and finally the judges, sheriff, clerk, &c. all resigned the fees to which they appeared to be legally entitled.

RUSSIA.

Some alterations have been made in the new Russian tariff, which is to aid the national manufactures.

The steam boat Calhoun left St. Louis about the 1st of June to ascend the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony. The distance from 900 to 1000 miles, and she was expected to make the voyage in twelve days. This is the first expedition of its kind ever attempted.

