

W. W. Newman
The Washington Whig.

VOL. VI.

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PER ANNUM.

THE WHIG

19 PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars 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

SALEM STEAM BOAT & Stage Line.

ONE of the Union Line Steam Boats leaves Philadelphia every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, and every day at 12 o'clock, by either of which passengers, wishing to go to Salem, will be landed at Craven's Ferry opposite New-Castle.

RETURNING—One of the Steam-Boats will take passengers from the said Ferry to Philadelphia every afternoon (Sundays excepted) during the season.

A Carriage leaves the Wharf at Craven's Ferry on the arrival of the Boat from Philadelphia, and conveys passengers to Salem.

LEAVES the house of Mr. Sherron on Monday the 1st of May and every day through the week at 1 o'clock, to meet the Steam-Boat for Philadelphia, and leaves Mr. Hacket's every day the week following at the same hour; and thus, alternately (week about) during the season.

Persons giving notice, will be taken and left at their respective places of residence.

The subscriber having procured a good and easy carriage, good horses, and an attentive driver, assures the public, that, on his part, no exertions shall be omitted to render this route pleasant and expeditious.

Ferriages.

The subscriber having taken the FERRY, owned by James Kinsey, Esq. has, at a great expense, procured a large and convenient Horse-boat, Sail-boat & Row-boats, all new and in complete order; and also, having engaged a competent number of experienced ferrymen, he is able to take horses and carriages, and passengers to New-Castle and Wilmington at all times; and he pledges himself that no delay in crossing shall be experienced by any of his fellow-citizens who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD CRAVEN.

N. B. An extra Carriage, and a Horse, and Gig, may be had at any time.
Lower Penn's Neck, August 7, 1820.

BIBLE NOTICE.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the public, that the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, have passed a resolution to keep on hand a good assortment of bibles of different kinds for sale at prices considerably cheaper than they can be had for in Philadelphia market.

Persons desirous to purchase bibles will do well to call at the store of the Treasurer D. P. Stratton, where they can see four different specimens of the octavo bible at the following prices:

1st specimen at	\$2 50.
2d do.	1 75.
3d do.	1 65.
4th do.	1 50.

Bibles of the 1st specimen are sold in Philadelphia, for four or four and half dollars. The other specimens are also proportionably cheaper.

The managers have likewise for sale very handsome duodecimo bibles for one dollar.

They have several dozen superior New Testaments for thirty-five cents, which are well adapted for use in Sunday schools, or other schools, and for premiums.

They have agreed to deposit bibles for sale in the store of Daniel P. Stratton, Thomas Woodruff, and Henry Howel, and in any other store, where they can be sold on the same principles.

Bibles for gratis distribution may be had of Doctor E. Elmer and Rev. J. Freeman, Bridgeton, and of any of the other managers.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'y.

August 1820—3c

N. B. Managers are Ebenezer Elmer, Ethan Osborn, Michael Swing, Jonathan Freeman, Samuel Davis, John Miller, Philip Fithian, Hosea Sneath, John Ogden, Daniel Richman, Jeremiah Stratton, Ephraim Paget, Daniel P. Stratton, Levi Leake, Eli Budd.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY].

AN ACT for the relief of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper account officers of the Treasury Department audit and settle the claim of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin, deceased, for moneys advanced by her said husband to soldiers in the army of the United States, on account of pay due to them at the time said advances were made; and to allow and pay to the said Mary Cassin, administratrix as aforesaid, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury; such part of said claim as shall not appear to have been paid to the said soldiers, respectively, by any officer of the United States: *Provided,* That the said Mary Cassin, administratrix as aforesaid, shall, previous to the receipt of the moneys which may be allowed her under this act, deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury, a bond of indemnity, in such sum, and with such sureties, as he may direct.

April 5, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims for lands within the eastern district of the State of Louisiana, described by the Register and Receiver of the said district, in their report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, bearing date the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and recommended in the said report for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed against any claim on the part of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, claiming lands within that part of Louisiana lying west of the river Mississippi, including the island of New-Orleans, founded upon any Spanish grant, concession, or order of survey, and whose claims have not heretofore been filed in the proper office, may, from and after the first day of July next, and until the thirty-first day of December thereafter, deliver notices, in writing, and the written evidences, of their claims, to the Register of the land district within which such lands may be situate, within the said State, and the notices and evidences, so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall, by the said Registers, be recorded, in books to be kept for that purpose; for which service a compensation shall be received, from such claimants, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words. And the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing, within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred, and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Registers shall, on the first day of January next, make, to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report of all the claims filed in their respective offices, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, together with their opinion of the credit to which such evidence is entitled.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons, claiming lands within that part of Louisiana described in the preceding section, founded upon any Spanish grant, concession, or order of survey, who had filed their notices of claims in the proper office, according to former laws, and whose claims have not been confirmed, may, at any time before the thirty-first day of December next, deliver additional written evidence, or other testimony, in support of their claims, the notice of which had been filed as aforesaid, to the said registers and the evidence, so delivered, or offered, shall be recorded in books to be kept for that purpose; for which service a compensation shall be received, from such claimants, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words. And the rights of such persons, as shall neglect so doing, within the time limited

by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred, and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Registers shall, on the first day of January next, make, to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report of the claims in which additional evidence shall have been filed in their respective offices, together with the substance of the evidence so filed, with their opinion of the credit to which such evidence is entitled, and such other information as the examination of such cases, under any former law, may have placed in their power or possession.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the reports of the said Registers shall be received, to proceed to the examination of the claims aforesaid, and to report to the two Houses of Congress a list of the cases, which, in his opinion, ought to be confirmed, together with the reasons upon which his opinion may be founded: *Provided nevertheless,* That no claim shall be so recommended for confirmation, which contains more than the quantity contained in a league square.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands, in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven," be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued, for the term of two years from and after the passing of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Registers, in addition to the compensation herein prescribed, shall receive, in full for the services required of them, respectively, by this act, the sum of six hundred dollars, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of such officer of the Treasury Department as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, designate for that purpose, as the agent of the Treasury, to direct and superintend all orders, suits, or proceedings, in law or equity, for the recovery of money, chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the name, and for the use, of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, if any collector of the revenue, receiver of public money, or other officer, who shall have received the public money before it is paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall fail to render his account, or pay over the same in the manner, or within the time, required by law, it shall be the duty of the First Comptroller of the Treasury to cause to be stated the account of such collector, receiver of public money, or other officer, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, and certify the same to the agent of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent officer & his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district in which such delinquent officer and his surety or sureties shall reside; and where the said officer and his surety or sureties shall reside, in different districts, or where they, or either of them, shall reside in a district other than that in which the estate of either may be situate, which may be intended to be taken and sold, then such warrant shall be directed to the marshals of such districts, and to their deputies, respectively; therein specifying the amount with which such delinquent is chargeable, and the sums, if any, which have been paid. And the marshal authorized to execute such warrant, shall, by himself or by his deputy, proceed to levy and collect the sum remaining due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such delin-

quent officer; having given ten days' previous notice of such intended sale, by affixing an advertisement of the articles to be sold at two or more public places in the town or county where the said goods or chattels were taken, or in the town or county where the owner of such goods or chattels may reside; and if the goods and chattels be not sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied upon the person of such officer who may be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged by due course of law. Notwithstanding the commitment of such officer, or if he abscond, or if goods and chattels cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the marshal or his deputy may and shall proceed to levy and collect the sum which remains due by such delinquent officer, by the distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the surety or sureties of such officer; having given ten days' previous notice of such intended sale, by affixing an advertisement of the articles to be sold, at two or more public places in the town or county where the said goods or chattels were taken, or in the town or county where the owner of such goods or chattels resides. And the amount due by any such officer its aforesaid shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a lien upon lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of such officer and his sureties, from the date of a levy in pursuance of the warrant of distress issued against him or them, and a record thereof made in the office of the clerk of the district court of the proper district, until the same shall be discharged according to law. And for want of goods and chattels of such officer, or his surety or sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress issued pursuant to the provisions of this act, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of such officer, and his surety or sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places in the county or district where such real estate is situate, prior to the time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal of such district or his deputy; and for all lands, tenements, or hereditaments, sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyance of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under such delinquent officer, or his surety or sureties. And all moneys which may remain of the proceeds of such sales, after satisfying the said warrant of distress, and paying the reasonable costs and charges of the sale, shall be returned to such delinquent officer or surety, as the case may be: *Provided,* That the summary process herein directed shall not affect any surety of any officer of the United States, who became bound to the United States before the passing of this act; but each and every such officer shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, give new and sufficient sureties for the performance of the duties required of such officer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, if any officer employed, or who has heretofore been employed, in the civil, military, or naval, departments of the government, to disburse the public money appropriated for the service of those departments, respectively, shall fail to render his accounts, or to pay over, in the manner, and in the times, required by law, or the regulations of the department, to which he is accountable, any sum of money remaining in the hands of such officer, it shall be the duty of the First or Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as the case may be, who shall be charged with the revision of the accounts of such officer, to cause to be stated and certified the account of such delinquent officer, to the agent of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required immediately to proceed against such delinquent officer, in the manner directed in the preceding section, all the provisions of which are hereby declared to be applicable to every officer of the government charged with the disbursement of the public money, and to their sureties, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if they had been described and enumerated in the said section: *Provided nevertheless,* That the said agent of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases arising under this or the preceding section, may postpone, for a reason-

retime, the institution of the proceedings required by this act, where, in his opinion, the public interest will sustain no injury by such postponement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person should consider himself aggrieved by any warrant issued under this act, he may prefer a bill of complaint to any district judge of the United States, setting forth therein the nature and extent of the injury of which he complains; and thereupon the judge aforesaid may, if in his opinion the case requires it, grant an injunction to stay proceedings on such warrant altogether, or for so much thereof as the nature of the case requires; but no injunction shall issue till the party applying for the same shall give bond, and sufficient security, conditioned for the performance of such judgment as shall be awarded against the complainant, in such amount as the judge granting the injunction shall prescribe; nor shall the issuing of such injunction in any manner impair the lien produced by the issuing of such warrant. And the same proceedings shall be had on such injunction as in other cases, except that no answer shall be necessary on the part of the United States; and if, upon dissolving the injunction, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge who shall decide upon the same, that the application for the injunction was merely for delay, in addition to the lawful interest which shall be assessed on all sums which may be found due against the complainant, the said judge is hereby authorized to add such damages as that, with the lawful interest, it shall not exceed the rate of ten per centum per annum on the principal sum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That such injunctions may be granted or dissolved by such judge, either in or out of court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall consider himself aggrieved by the decision of such judge, either in refusing to issue the injunction, or, if granted, on its dissolution, it shall be competent for such person to lay a copy of the proceedings had before the district judge before a judge of the Supreme Court to whom authority is hereby given, either to grant the injunction, or permit an appeal, as the case may be, if, in the opinion of such judge of the Supreme Court, the equity of the case requires it; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had upon such injunction in the Circuit Court, as are prescribed in the District Court, and subject to the same conditions in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the attorneys of the United States, for the several judicial districts of the United States, in the prosecution of all suits in the same, in the name and for the benefit of the United States, shall conform to such directions and instructions, touching the same, as shall from time to time, be given to them, respectively, by the said agent of the Treasury. And it shall, moreover, be the duty of each of the said attorneys, immediately after the end of every term of the district and circuit courts, or of any state court, in which any suit or action may be pending, on behalf of the United States, under the direction of any district attorney, to forward to the said agent of the Treasury a statement of the cases which have been decided during the said term, together with such information touching such cases as may not have been decided, as may be required by the said officer.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the district and circuit courts, within thirty days after the adjournment of each successive term of the said courts, respectively, to forward to the said agent of the Treasury a list of all judgments and decrees which have been entered in the said courts, respectively, during such term, to which the United States are parties, showing the amount which has been so adjudged or decreed for or against the United States, and stating the term to which execution thereon will be returnable. And it shall, in like manner, be the duty of the marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States, within thirty days before the commencement of the several terms of the said courts, to make returns, to the said agent, of the proceedings which have taken place upon all writs of execution or other process which have been placed in his hands for the collection of the money which has been so adjudged and decreed to the United States in the said courts, respectively.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to take away or impair any right or remedy which the United States now have by law, for the recovery of taxes, debts, or demands.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

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 Hub'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 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.

The sale of the above lands is further adjourned until Tuesday the 22d of August.

August 8—1820.

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, 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.

The sale of the above property is further adjourned until Tuesday the 22d of August.

August 8—1820.

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.

The sale of the above property is further adjourned until Tuesday the 22d of August.

August 8—1820.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the Superior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in the Middle Township in said county, at which time and place they will attend to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation as an insolvent debtor.

Zebulon Townsend.

August 7—5c.

Notice of Assignment.

WHEREAS Samuel R. Bellville, of the town of Salem, carpenter, has this day executed an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, by order of a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, holden at Salem, in the county of Salem, State of New Jersey, to Thomas W. Catell of the same place, for the benefit of his several creditors who shall make their claims legally within the time limited by law.

Salem, July 26, 1820.—4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the Lands of Major Henderson is further adjourned until the 22d of this instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel, in Bridgeton.

Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff.

August 2, 1820.

NOTICE.

Certain accounts for subscription to the Washington Whig for the year ending in July last, have been left in the hands of Mr. Powell Garrison, of Fairfield, to whom payment is requested to be made.

W. SCHULTZ.

August 14, 1820.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 21, 1820.

We have had on hand, for several weeks, a series of communications over the signature of Junius, the first number of which will appear in our next.

Next week we shall complete the publication of the Laws, after which we will be enabled to lay before our readers a greater variety of matter.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Monday last, James, aged about four years, son of Doctor Francis G. Brewster, of this place, was drowned in Cohansy Creek. We understand he was playing with some other children near the Bridge, and accidentally ran off the wharf; before relief could be afforded, the vital spark had fled.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

During the thunder storm of Sunday the 13th inst. the barn of William Gosling, residing in Gloucester county, was struck by lightning and burnt, with its contents, consisting of all his grain and hay, team, sleigh, and numerous other articles. By this accident Messrs. John and Wm. C. Tonkin, (proprietors of the line of stages between Camden and Cape Island) have lost eight of their finest horses.

YELLOW FEVER.

On Friday last, the Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, reported thirteen cases of Yellow Fever, principally in the neighborhood of Walnut and Water streets;—on Saturday they reported four new cases in different parts of the city. One case has occurred in New-York, the subject of which is a Mr. King, who had just arrived from Philadelphia.

Imprisonment for Debt.

This subject, since the organization of the present system of government in this country, having formed a continual theme for newspaper animadversion, likewise an important subject of legislative investigation, it can hardly be expected that any new ideas can be produced on the subject. It sometimes happens, however, that rays of light emanate from a dark and obscure place which serve as a guide to those whom fortune has placed in a situation to profit thereby. That this is a subject of the utmost importance to the whole community, both debtor and creditor, rich and poor, I presume no man in his right senses will deny. Any effort, therefore, tending to elucidate this subject, we may reasonably suppose, will be acceptable to the public. If it can be made to appear that the system of the insolvent laws as acted upon in this and the neighboring states, (for they are all similar) tend to promote and encourage fraud and dishonesty on the part of the debtor, and consequently disappointment and loss on the part of the creditor,—likewise tending to corrupt and demoralize the habits of society generally;—I say, if these facts can be substantiated, a discerning public will have no hesitation in pronouncing the present system imperfect, and which ought, as speedily as possible, to be abolished, and if possible, one more perfect introduced.

I will in the first place show, that the present insolvent laws tend in their operation to encourage and promote fraud on the part of the debtor. We will take a view of an honest man, who from misfortune or a change of times finds himself unable to pay his debts, he with sorrow hears of losses on the one side and on the other, and sees his property, from a change of times and unforeseen causes, sinking in value, on the other hand, although persevering industry and strict economy mark his general character, he beholds, in consequence of interest and costs accumulating in various directions, his debts daily rising upon him. He sees the storm gathering, and like a prudent mariner sets himself about the necessary arrangements to meet it; executions hovering over him, other creditors having taken the alarm, threaten him with prosecutions, whilst his nearest and dearest friends who have stuck to him in his most trying hours, are likely to be overwhelmed in ruin, in consequence of having lent him money, or endorsed his paper. In an almost distracted situation, he sets himself down to make an assignment of his property, in which he gives the preference to those he denominated confidential creditors. By this arrangement many who have just demands are entirely shut out, in consequence of which a flood of abuse is lavishly heaped upon the unfortunate man; and he, who a few days before was extolled to the skies, is loaded down with every foul epithet which the ingenuity of the most abandoned can invent. His property having been honestly surrendered to the utmost farthing for the benefit of his creditors, he is thrust within the walls of a jail, and this perhaps to glut the vengeance of the wretch who for years past has been clothed and fed by his bounty.

We will next take a view of the innocent inmates of his family, having before maintained a respectable standing in society, they are now bereft of their natural protector, stripped of every necessary and comfort of life, and abandoned to the charity of the neighborhood in which they live. As it is my object to operate on the reason, and not on the passions of the readers of this scrawl, I will not attempt to expose to public view the pain and mortification which the wife and children of this unfortunate man is exposed to, in consequence of his confinement. We will next turn to the unfortunate victim within the walls of the prison, unconscious of ever having committed a crime, he is bereft of his liberty, the dearest pledge of his existence, without resources, abandoned by his country, without having undergone a trial by jury, he is

there left to suffer, groan, and die, unless the benevolent in the neighborhood of the Jail contribute to his relief. I will appeal to the candor and judgement of my readers, whether this is not a correct view of a man who sets out with a determination to act honestly towards his creditors. I aver that this will be his situation nine times out of ten. No man is permitted to starve in jail, in this country, because the charity of the neighbourhood will not suffer it. Credit, however, cannot be given to the law for this. It is an ungenerous, an unwarrantable tax enforced by the legislature in an indirect way, upon those individuals who reside in the vicinity of the county prisons. These facts are notorious in every county: what is the consequence? the path of honesty is the path of danger; there is no man in his right senses, but what will shun it. The whole host of debtors through the country take the alarm, and when they see the storm gathering, make arrangements to save themselves and their families from the horrors of poverty, whilst they are going the rounds prescribed by law. Their consciences, they think will bear them out in it. It now becomes a war between debtor and creditor, in which every advantage that can be gained by one party over the other, is considered justifiable; the law is evaded, and the property of the debtor is made into other hands, the man is committed to prison, and in the same apartment with the honest debtor, where he does not long remain before a friend comes forward and gives him the jail limits,—and why is this done because the man has defrauded his creditors, and secured his money to himself, which is his friend. The man who has money can always obtain friends. The same law that discharges the honest debtor, discharges the dishonest. It sometimes happens that the fraudulent debtor is detained a little longer in confinement, but who can produce an instance wherein the most fraudulent have not been released, and for the most part according to a due course of law, whilst the innocent creditor is cringing under the grossest of frauds, and borne down by losses, which, in a short time compels him to adopt the same course.

Thus it is evident that the present system of insolvent laws, tend, in their operation to encourage and promote fraud on the part of the debtor; because the honest man is suffering in confinement, subsisting on the charity of the neighborhood, his family living in poverty and disgrace; whilst the fraudulent has the jail limits, paying for his board, living at his ease, and his family in splendor.—The remainder of this subject I shall reserve for a future communication.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 12.

Loss of the Ship China Packet.

Capt. Granger, of the brig Radius, from Matanzas, informs us that the Ship China Packet capt. Hewitt, belonging to Philadelphia, ran on an unknown reef of rocks in the Old Bahama Channel, on the 13th of July and bilged.—No lives were lost. Capt. H. and crew had arrived at Neuvitas, about 45 miles from where the ship bilged. Three of the crew of the China Packet, arrived in the Radius this morning.

Worthy of notice.—The medical faculty of Trinity College, Dublin, has recently been modified in its internal government, and its laws and regulations are a close copy of those statutes according to which the university of New-York is regulated by the honorable the regents.

R. B. Jones, Esq. late American consul at Tripoli, arrived at Boston last Tuesday, on the ship Mary, from Marseilles, and has brought home with him three fine Arabian horses.

So oppressive was the heat yesterday, that two of the horses attached to Messrs. Lyon & Bailey's Citizens Coach, dropped down on the road from Philadelphia to New-York.

A letter from Alabama, states that governor Bibb died at that place about the 29th ult. and that the place was becoming sickly.

Letters of the 20th July, from Mobile state, that the place was unusually healthy, and it was expected the season would continue so.—It is also stated, that gov. BIBB died in consequence of a hurt which he received some time since.

We find in one of the Bos on papers, the nomination of the venerable president Adams, as a candidate for an elector of president and vice president, at the ensuing election.

Great mortality in the American Colony on the African Coast.

The astonishing mortality that has visited our infant colony at Sierra Leone on the African Coast, (if the account may be relied on, and we have no reason to doubt it) must be a subject of extreme regret; not only to the humane and philanthropic projectors of that asylum for the manumitted African, but to the nation at large. This affliction, however, should not discourage those disposed to persevere in the plan; the English, on the same soil, have been completely successful, and have never met with any serious obstacles from the insalubrity of the climate; on the contrary, that part of the Coast alluded to has always been represented as favourable to European constitutions, and, of course not very un congenial to those born in the United States. The country bordering on the sea is mountainous, covered with palm and other trees, and presents to the eye a perpetual verdure.

[Washington Gaz.

Charleston, July 31.

On Saturday, last, a Devil Fish was caught off Pelican bank. He was 15 feet in breadth. The skin is to be stuffed and presented to the Museum.—He weighs about one thousand pounds.

The SEVENTY-FOUR, building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is now coping.—She will be ready to launch the latter end of this month.

Interesting from Gibraltar.

We learn from a respectable source, says the Norfolk Herald, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the Bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored, a despatch was delivered to Com. Bainbridge, from Governor Don, acquainting him with the measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last; but that he was instructed by his Government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of that port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, (which of course, Commodore Bainbridge was ignorant of)—and Governor Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, aid made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, salutes, were exchanged, and Commodore B. went on shore and visited the Governor.

After this the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere by carrying a challenge on board to captain Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the 64th Regiment, magnanimously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second Punic war, and, like the first, to the honor of the American military character. indeed we are assured that the honorable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion, was the theme of panegyric even amongst the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Governor Don had been instructed by his government to bring the offending officers of the garrison to a court martial, and inform commodore Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to captain Thompson and his officers, for a statement of facts, relative to the visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject. We learn moreover, that the British Government were not well pleased with the governor for adopting so harsh a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers, and commodore Bainbridge, in his negotiations with the governor upon the subject, maintained the honor of his officers and the dignity of his country, with the independence and firmness worthy of his character and station.

It is much to be rejoiced at, that this unpleasant affair has terminated thus amicably and satisfactorily; and if we are not deceived in our judgment of human nature, it will be the foundation of a more friendly regard on the part of the British officers towards those of our Navy on that station than has heretofore existed, or could have existed in the common course of things.

Dispute Adjusted.—We understand, says the Boston Gazette, a letter has been received in town from Com. Bainbridge, announcing the final termination of the dispute which has so unhappily existed between the officers of the British garrison at Gibraltar, and those of our squadron on the Mediterranean station.

The schooner Price, at this port, left Old Providence, on the 6th of July. Coin Aury had returned from an unsuccessful expedition to Truxillo and Amoa, which places he attacked about the 15th of April; but was defeated, with the loss of 15 men killed and wounded, and one vessel sunk. His force at this time consisted of 15 vessels. Aury some time previous captured the ship Corsair of this port in the port of St. Juan, and after a length of time liberated her. When he thought he was nearly loaded to proceed, he prepared to capture her a second time, but the ship had got away before he put his plan in operation. A brig from Charleston had been taken in the same harbor. Three of Aury's men have arrived in the Price.

Tolerance.—Letters from Rome announce that religious Tolerance has achieved a victory in the chief city of Catholicism. His Holiness, the Pope, has permitted the Calvinists at present in Rome the public exercise of their worship, and in consequence they have administered the Sacrament in a church open to the public.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 7.
FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Smith, of the Solon, left Constrandt on the 8th of June, and has brought dispatches for government from the American Minister at St. Petersburg, who was about to embark for home. A Russian fleet of five sail of the line and some smaller vessels, fitting out at Cronstradt, had hauled out from the Mole; another fleet was fitting out at Archangel, but their destination was not known. There was no political news. Capt. S. was at St. Petersburg the latter part of May and witnessed a review of 40,000 Eric troops, by the Emperor Alexander.

In consequence of complaints made to the postmaster general, he has issued an order commanding all contractors to carry the mails inside of the coaches, under pain of suffering the penalty annexed to such a violation of the law.

Useful Importation.—Mr. James Edgar who arrived here in the ship Martha, Sketchly, from Liverpool, brought out with him an English Cow, with her calf, a bull, about twelve weeks old, which was considered both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, as the finest animal of the kind ever exhibited within the remembrance of the best judges, many of whom expressed their regret that he should be allowed to leave the country. He is actually the great grandson of the celebrated Durham bull, Comet, which was sold for 1000 guineas. The calf has excited great admiration here, and is undoubtedly an important acquisition to the country. Mr. Edgar has also brought by the same ship sundry agricultural implements, among which are a Kibling Mill, and an improved straw and turnip cutter. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Instruction of the blind. An ingenious mechanical invention has lately been completed, which opens a new & inexhaustible source of information to those who are afflicted by the privation of sight. It is called a Duplex Topograph, and enables the blind to receive and communicate ideas by means of letters, upon a principle adapted to the sense of feeling. The apparatus is compact and portable; and the system so simple and intelligible, that it may be acquired by the blind in a very short space of time, and its application is instantly comprehended by others. The inventor is Mr. J. Purkis, brother to a well known musical character, who by the aid of a skilful oculist, obtained the blessings of sight at the age of 30, after having been blind from his birth.

A remarkable large Child.—Mr. Abel Deal living near Elizabethtown, North Carolina, has a son named Haywood, nine years old this month, who is five feet six and a half inches high, and weighed in January last, 167 1/2 pounds. He has all the actions and disposition of children generally, of his age. He is rather corpulent; has an open good countenance good disposition, very sensible and communicative for a child raised in the country.

Singular Circumstance.—We understand that a young lady who resided in Orchard street, & who had been ill of typhus fever about two weeks was a few days since supposed to be dead, and such was the opinion of her physician. The usual preparations were made for interment. She was laid in her coffin, and in consequence of a heavy shower at the lime, there was some delay in screwing down the lid. Ultimately while the cabinet maker was in the performance of this last act, the young lady opened her eyes and exclaimed "where am I." The astonishment may be easily conceived, but cannot be described. There is but little doubt that a heavy shower prevented the burial of this young lady alive. In 2 days after she expired. *N. Y. Gaz.*

From the N. York National Advocate, Aug. 13.
Severe thunder storm.—We understand that during the thunder storm of Thursday evening, the house of the Vice President, on Staten Island, was struck by lightning, without material injury to the house or family. One of the Cadets, from New Hampshire, was taken ill in camp after the return of the corps from the navy yard, and, pursuant to a general invitation of Mrs. Tompkins on their arrival, Major Worth sent him to the Vice President's house with two Cadets to attend him. After the spasms of the sick cadet were abated, by the kind attentions and exertions of the family he retired to rest. His two comrades attending, were looking out of the bed room window at the north-west corner of the house; to view the vivid appearance of the firmament in that direction. One of them attracted by a print on the opposite side of the bed room, left the window and called his companion to see it also. The latter had not reached the picture before the lightning dashed through the very part of the window out of which they had just been viewing the dements; threw the young gentlemen who had last left it against the bed post, and blinded both of them for a few moments entirely. The fluid having broke through the window & passed through an opposite door of the bed room to the library, and out of a south front window, which was open, without doing other injury than the momentary blindness and shock of two cadets and alarm to the family. The sick cadet was in bed and not injured.

About the same time a horse was killed in Mr. Yreeland's field, by the lightning the mast of a vessel at quarantine shattered by it. The storm was in a direction from Elizabethtown to Yellow Hook on Long Island, and shocks of the various explosions affected all the houses in its direction like an earthquake.

The Bachelor.
Calling the other evening to see a single gentleman somewhat on the wrong side of

forty, I found him walking backwards and forwards over the floor, with his hands in his pockets. "Why, the man must be in love," said I laughingly as I entered. Not at all, not at all, he replied, but I am in a confounded ill humour. I do believe I'll marry the first woman that comes in my way, for the sake of being any thing but an old bachelor: I'm tired to death with teasing and quizzing, and bantering on every side. I can't step out of the door without a napkin pinned to my coat, or a red flannel cockade sewed to my hat. I went twice to church last Sunday, with a pig's tail stuck under my coat collar, in imitation of a queue. About a month since I visited an uncle of mine, who dressed as plain as George Fox, with a queen and ten of hearts stuck upon either button behind, by whom I never have been able to learn. It would seem as if they took pleasure in tormenting—I slept last night into Mrs. D——'s, a seat was handed, and I found myself sprawling on the floor, ere I discovered the chair had but three legs; and Miss Fanny, pretended to think that I had fainted, threw a tumbler of water directly into my face—All this is thought to be very innocent as I am an old bachelor—and should they break my neck, as I very y believe they will, they will say—"O never mind, he was nothing but an old bachelor."—Now, yesterday morning, a parcel of young girls, at the head of whom was Fanny D——, by some means or other, gained admission into my store, which being filled with ironmongery, is the last place in the world I should have apprehended they should select as a theatre for mischief. But so it was, while I was singing at church, they were knocking my kettles and pots to a much merrier tune. The next morning presented a dismal scene. I was quietly getting shaved, when my boy who opened the store, ran into the room with inexpressible terror, knocked the barber in opening the door over a kettle of hot water, and with the little breath that remained, declared that the store had been robbed. Although it was some distance, I ran out with my face just lathered, and a towel stuck under my chin. The store was not yet opened, and was very dark; so as you may suppose, I broke my shins over the scattered ware. There were razors and hob nails scattered over the floor interspersed with locks, keys and screws and a large copper still filled with frying pans, case knives, scissors, my portable desk, surlout coat and many articles too numerous to mention. This was all done to torment the old bachelor. I have now determined to marry the first woman, who is so good natured as to have me.

Potatoes.

To have early potatoes, set sticks with those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have good potatoes, let them ripen. There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is nearly as much difference between a green and a ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open & dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes: When perfectly ripe they are dry and mealy: unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them before putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. Out keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frosts.

The best method of planting potatoes is to split them into small pieces, (an eye in each) and sow them in a furrow five or six inches apart. Let the furrows be three or four feet distant from each other.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it our sole object to keep down all other vegetables, which take the strength of the soil from the plants. The hill is if no use whatever.

When ripe and mealy the potatoe is one of the most nutritious of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy, and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potatoe which is always mealy, because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white or yellow potatoe from being planted late in the season.

Cape-May Orphan's Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1820.
PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDER. On application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. administrator of the estate of Richard Cooper, deceased, Hannah Eldredge, administratrix of the estate of Aaron Eldredge, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of said decedents, bring in their debts demands and claims against the same, on or before the first day of May A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes and Hannah Eldredge, 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 the same for the like space in the newspaper printed in Bridgeton. By the Court, August 2, —Aug. 2, 1820—CRESSE TOWNSEND, CLK.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 21st of October next, on the premises, the Farm, late the property & residence of Elwell Nichols, of Pittsgrove, deceased, containing one hundred acres, it is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Pittsgrove to Fork Mills, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a large frame barn, and apple orchard, the fences principally cedar; also at the same time and place, about 400 acres of wood and bush land, joining the above premises, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,—also a lot of land, at Dayton's Bridge, and on the road leading from Dayton's Bridge to Pittstow, containing two acres more or less.—Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by

John Mayhew, Adm'r.
Pittsgrove, Aug. 21st, 1820—ts

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-sixth day of September 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,

The following described Lands,
Situate in the township of Downs, the first, the 1st lading property with the what storehouse and two dwelling houses, said to contain fifty acres more or less; a farm of sixty acres joins lands of Peter Camblos, and others, fifty acres of timbered land, joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell and others, a lot near Newport, said to contain one and a quarter acre, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Henderson, and taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb, assignee, and Clark Henderson and others, and to be sold

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,
A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, joins lands of Thomas Blizard and others, said to contain one acre more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Samuel Blizard, and taken in execution at the suit of William Whitecar, assignee, &c and to be sold

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,

The following described Lands,
The first a farm, situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of David C. Wood, and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, a farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Sleeman and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, Ex'rs &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,

The following described Lands,
Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first a tract of land said to contain fifty acres more or less, a lot of land, said to contain fifteen acres more or less, joins lands of Abraham Jones and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of David Hess, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
August 21, 1820—4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION has been made to the Inferior May, of the County of Cape May, of the County of Cape May,

of an act entitled, "An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and the supplement thereto;"—And the Court has appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in Cape May, to hear what can be alleged for against our liberation from confinement.

AMOS PEPPER,
GEORGE STILES.
Cape May, August 14, 1820.

NOTICE.

A LONG BOAT was taken up adrift in the month of June last by the subscriber. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take it away.

ADAM HOOVER.
Millville, August 14, 1820.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the morning of the 7th instant, an indentured apprentice named RUTH ELMER, aged 15 years; she took away with her a bundle of clothes. Any person that will take up said girl and return her to me, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

John Tompkins.
Newport, August 14.—St

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the ninth day of September next,

A House and Lot of Land,
late the property of Anthony Gifford, deceased, in order to satisfy the debts of said deceased, which remain unpaid; lying in the Upper township of said county, adjoining lands of James Willets and others. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day when the condition of sale will be made known and attendance given by

PHEBE GIFFORD,
August 1, 1820.—4t Administrator.

