

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

EMPIRICISM.

We are sworn foes to this desolator of the human race—we may add, that destroyer of nations—in every shape, and by whomsoever practised, from the humble villager who vends an infallible cure for agues, to the political quack who would fain persuade us that every temporizing expedient is the political panacea. We, therefore, turn with a sort of loathing from quack doctors' advertisements in general, and the string of certificates appended to them as long as the tail of a kite, and which serve pretty much the same purpose; and although we do not pretend to prescribe for the bodily diseases of our readers, we beg leave strongly to recommend to them to take no nostrums which are not vouched for by the names of respectable well known educated physicians. This however, by the way. The subject came into our head just now, by our eyes falling on a certificate, in a neighboring paper, in favor of some plaster or other, which amused us so much that we must give it to our readers. This notable plaster is to cure all sores, burns, scalds, swellings, rheumatism, in all their wonderful variety and extremity, bruises and sprains, &c. Among the certificates is the following, purporting to be from a person in Hartford county, Maryland:

"I ran a large pitchfork through my foot, which, from loss of blood and pain, disabled me from walking, I immediately applied your ointment, which enabled me to go to work the next day."

Here is medicine for you! Doubtless, had the pitchfork run through his head instead of his foot, the plaster would have been equally operative—nay, we are quite sure it would. This plaster is the identical unguent of Don Quixote, who says, that in days of yore, a man's head being chopped off, a brother knight made no more ado but placed it on his shoulders with a box, (or bottle, no matter which) of this ointment, and forthwith he was as well as ever.—*Nat. Int.*

Carlisle, Aug. 15.

Wm. Claborn, a black man, at the court held in this place last week, was convicted of having committed a rape on the body of a girl of about ten years of age, and sentenced to fifteen years confinement, at hard labor, in the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

Boston, Aug. 10.

A happy choice of Words.—A gentleman known for his habitual tardiness, was invited to join a party to Nahant; and appointed for that purpose to be at his friend's house at an early hour in the morning. Contrary to all expectation he was the first on the ground, and his friend in surprise at his punctuality, burst out in the following lucid apostrophe. "So you have come first at last; you used to be behind before; I suspect you get up early of late; 'tis well you called in season, you would not have found me within, without."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 21

The United States brig Enterprise, Lieutenant Kearney, from a cruise in the West Indies and bay of Mexico, last from Charleston, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. On the 15th inst. off Cape Fear, spoke the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Captain Turner, all well; 18th, off Cape May, spoke ship Martha, 57 days from Liverpool for Virginia.

The Olden Times.—Some ancient documents have recently been brought to light in Connecticut: among them is found the trial of certain women in that colony for

witchcraft, in the year 1692. The women charged with having "familiarity with Satan," resided at Compo, and were tried in the county court at Fairfield: the whole particulars of the trial are given at considerable length, and is a very curious document. Elizabeth Clawson, Goody Miller, and Mrs. Staples, were tried and acquitted; but it fared worse with Mercy Disborough, for she was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to be executed. A petition was afterwards presented to the legislature in her behalf, but nothing can be discovered that shows what was her ultimate fate.

It appears that these "weird sisters" were put to a severe test of their innocence, for they were bound hand and foot and thrown into the water; if they floated, it was evidence of their guilt; but if they sunk and drowned, their innocence was established beyond doubt. Mercy Disborough and Elizabeth Clawson, passed the watery ordeal; and several witnesses deposed, that "they swam like a cork," and although they labored, to depress them under the water, yet they immediately buoyed upon the top of the same.

Dutchess Observer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Cyane, dated St. Cruz Roads, Teneriffe, 14th July, 1820.

"As soon as we were granted pratique, Lieut. M. C. Perry on the governor, and informed that we should be happy to give the customary salute, if it would be reciprocated gun for gun. The governor replied, he would return the salute with pleasure, but it must be with nine guns less, as it was not customary with his nation to return an equal number of guns to republican governments, but to those only who acknowledged a sovereign. He was told that no salute would be given, as the U. States acknowledged no nation to be greater or more respectable than their own. Consequently no salute was given."

The New Orleans cutter Louisiana, arrived at the Balize 27th ult. from a cruise of 20 days, having taken four pirates, with about 4000 dollars worth of dry goods which they had robbed.

The Character of Witnesses.

We know nothing more calculated to shock the feeling mind than the contemplation of the profligate characters of too many of the witnesses upon whose depositions the life or liberty of our fellow creatures frequently depends.—We allude particularly to those who make a living by what is called blood money; those who are spies by profession, and to those called King's evidence, who having been actually concerned in the perpetration of a crime, screen themselves by impeaching their companions in guilt. We are aware that the jury are generally cautioned not to attach any credit to the evidence of such men, unless it is corroborated by that of others of a different description; but we also know, that innocent men have suffered, notwithstanding this salutary precaution. These reflections occurred to us upon reading the evidence of one individual especially, upon a late trial to which we dare not allude more pointedly for obvious reasons. We shall therefore only add, that it was principally upon his testimony that one of the men recently tried for sedition was convicted. He is a spy by profession; and we have received a letter from a most respectable gentleman in Bolton, corroborating the disgraceful circumstance alluded to in another letter from our friend Dr. Taylor, now in Philadelphia; from which we make the following extract; premising that nothing but the hope that some ultimate good may be the consequence, should tempt us to record the infamy here alluded to.

"One of these fellows," says the Doctor, (naming him) "whose name was lately, with equal gravity and impudence, laid on the table of the honorable house, is publicly known to have had a child by his own daughter. I say publicly known; because in the village where he resides, (the very central nest of the spies) his effigy was publicly carried on a stang pole, by way of celebrating this incestuous business."

Last week we stated, on the authority of the Litchfield Mercury, that Bullock and Johnson, two of the principal witnesses against Sir Charles Wolseley, at Ches-

ter, were on Wednesday week taken up, and are actually in the New Bailly for robbing a poor man of ten shillings in copper."

The Morning Chronicle, speaking of the trial of Mr. Harrison at Chester, proceeds as follows—"It is stated in the report of the last trial, that when Robinson the principal witness, was giving his evidence, Mr. Harrison observed, 'My Lord, it appears that the witness is intoxicated; and that the judge, turning to the witness, said, 'Go on, sir!' We have enquired into this circumstance, and understand that the witness was in reality, in a state of complete intoxication, and indeed the gross indecency of his answers, for which he was more than once reproved by the judge, seems to put this matter beyond all question. It may be difficult to determine what degree of intoxication ought to prevent the testimony of a witness from being received; but we should think there can be little question, that when the intoxication is glaring, it ought to diminish the credibility of a witness. It does not however appear that any notice was taken of this circumstance in summing up the evidence."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A plain spoken gentleman being asked his opinion as to a compromise between two parties, replied, "that a little conciliation and concession might do wonders; but if one party was determined to be dogmatical, and the other cut-egeorical, nothing better could be expected than carrying and scratching."

Notice of Assignment.

WHEREAS Samuel P. ... of the county of ... 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, in Thomas W. Cattell 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 23, 1820.—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed by the Hon. the Superior Court of Public 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 last landing property with the wharf 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 acres, 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 by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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 by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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 Slesman 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, Exors &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

August 21, 1820.—4t

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 girl, 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.—3t

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
Administratrix.

Cape-May Orphan's Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1820.

PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, 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 debt, 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,

Jehu Townsend, Clk.
August 2,—Aug. 21, 1820.—2m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the Inferior 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.—5t.

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 and residence of Elwell Nichols, of Pittsgrove, deceased, containing one hundred acres, it is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Pittstown 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 Pittstown, 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, 1821.—ts

NOTICE.

APPLICATION has been made to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, of the Term August, 1820, for the benefit 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 or against my liberation from confinement.

AMOS PEPPER,

GEORGE STILES.

Cape May, August 14, 1820.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, AUGUST 28, 1820.

"Junius," announced for this week, is deferred until next.

Nominations.

Monday next, the 4th of September, is the day set apart for receiving nominations for Congress, members of the Legislature, &c.

The Yellow Fever.

The Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, have not reported any new cases of the above disease for the last three or four days; from this we presume the fever is subsiding.

DEED—At New-Orleans, on the 18th ultimo, JAMES LEE, Esq. formerly of this county. Mr. Lee removed from this place, with a large family, during the fall of 1817. He was a respectable and useful citizen, had been a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, and for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and was eminently distinguished for his enterprising disposition, and the many important improvements he effected in the county, particularly in the village of Port-Elizabeth, in which place he resided a considerable time.

Execution—On 11th day of Aug. at Charleston, William Haywood was executed for the crime of highway robbery. From the period of his condemnation, he uniformly persisted in his innocence of the particular crime for which he finally suffered, while he as freely acknowledged the immorality of his life, and the baneful effects of the crime of gambling.

Yellow Fever—Mr. William King, who left Philadelphia a few days since for New York, and who was taken sick immediately on his arrival in that city, died on the 18th inst., with the black vomit and other fatal evidences of this disease.

Population—The following is a statement of the population of the 4th 5th, 6th and 7th wards of the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties, (Philadelphia) as enumerated by Joseph P. L. Clerc. Heads of families, 2081; number of whites, 10,638; and blacks 644. At the time the enumeration was taken, forty-six families were absent, consequently the number of persons could not be obtained in each of these families, and are to be added to the number above mentioned. The number of manufacturers was 797.

Accident—Lately at Long Branch, Mr. Crooke Stevenson, a merchant of Philadelphia, was washed out by the surf, and drowned whilst bathing. Several gentlemen were near him, but were unable to render him any assistance. The body was found directly after, but every effort to restore life was ineffectual.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Having in a previous communication shown that the imprisonment of the body of a debtor has a tendency to encourage and promote fraud on the one part, and consequently losses on the other—it now remains for me, agreeable to my promise, to show that it likewise tends to corrupt and demoralize the habits of society generally. The debtor having laid (as the old saying is) an anchor to windward, and having complied with an old and popular adage, that charity should always begin at home, procures his own confinement. Here a scene of fraud, corruption and often perjury takes place; the law is evaded, and he obtains a discharge; he appears again in public, plenty of money, rides in splendor and fares sumptuously every day. Cases like these are notorious in all our commercial cities, and in most of our popular towns throughout the country. They form topics of conversation in every grade of society, from the highest to the lowest, and do not fail in diffusing dishonest and demoralizing habits throughout the whole community.

Mankind are imitative beings, and when they see one person successful in any enterprise, it scarcely matters how wise or dishonest, there will be others ready to try the same experiment. The same motives that influence a man in high life operate through the whole down to the lowest grade, in proportion to their ability and disposition. Thus under every bearing that I have been able to view this subject, it has a degrading, corrupting, and demoralizing tendency throughout our country, and agreeable to my views, is entirely contrary to the spirit of a free government. A man charged with a criminal act is not committed to prison without first having undergone at least an examination, not so with the man charged with the crime of being poor. His property being first taken from him, he is, without judge or jury, thrust within the walls of a prison. I am aware that it is an easy matter to find fault, and that the great difficulty rests in applying the proper remedy. It is an easy matter for a physician to discover that his patient is diseased, but it is not so easy, in all cases, for him to administer the healing balm. Likewise the attorney and statesman can readily discover latches or short-comings in the law, but it is not so easy for them to frame a law in which there shall be no latches nor short-comings, and which shall meet the approbation of every man. Here is the grand difficulty. The insolvent and military systems unquestionably form two of the most difficult subjects our state legislatures have to contend with. The reason is obvious, every man in the union is interested. Not so with most other laws, their bearing and operation is in a great measure local. I am likewise aware that strong objections and powerful prejudices exist throughout the country against the doctrine which I am here endeavoring to support, and in favor of the

imprisonment of the debtor. These objections and prejudices, in my humble opinion, originate in mistaken notions of the effect produced by the operation of these laws. I would wish to be distinctly understood, that my object is to abolish imprisonment for debt altogether, except in cases of evident fraud.

The great object of imprisonment is to coerce the debtor to pay his debts by property within his command, and which cannot be discovered or taken hold of by execution. Another object is that it holds a salutary check over those who are disposed, either thoughtlessly or artfully to create debts without the requisite means of paying. These, I presume, are the strongest grounds that can be taken in support of imprisonment for debt. The positions, I acknowledge, are strong and the arguments weighty; but it does not follow, that the advantages gained on this score overbalance those in the opposite scale. There are, no doubt, instances wherein imprisoning a man is the means of his paying a debt that he otherwise would not do, but these instances are rare. It more frequently happens, that some person possessed of more humane feelings than the plaintiff, becomes security for the defendant, and in the end has the money to pay. This money is taken from the pocket of an innocent man who has never received one cent advantage, and this often happens to pay a debt cunningly and artfully urged by the creditor upon the debtor, and which he could well have done without. I will appeal to the public whether this is not often the case. There are other ways of reaching the object where a man is disposed to act dishonestly. This ought to be a subject of judicial investigation, where the person accused could be heard, and when sentence could be passed by a jury of the country. As the law now stands, the creditor acting under interested motives, and often dictated by a spirit of determined hostility and revenge towards the defendant, acts as accuser and judge, while he is in the first instance creating the debt, more to blame than the defendant. These things ought not to be so, and I trust for the honor of our country, it will not long be the case. I shall, as time and opportunity offers, in another communication pursue the subject still further.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

At a meeting of Republican Electors of the Township of Woodbridge, at P. B. Freeman's, Esq. in pursuance of public notice, on Saturday the 19th instant. Joseph Crowell, Chairman, and Adam Lee, Secretary.

Resolved, That it is the incumbent duty of township, county, and state conventions, to select on county and state tickets, men of fair and unblemished character; men in whose talents, integrity, and patriotism, the people have undiminished confidence.

Resolved, That the republican electors of Woodbridge, have undiminished confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of ROBERT LEE, Esq. as evinced by twenty years steady devotion to, and support of the Republican cause and party—that Mr. Lee be recommended to the republican electors of the state, to be supported on the Congressional Ticket, and that Samuel Edgar, Esquire, be our delegate to the State Convention at Trenton.

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to address the Electors of New-Jersey on the Congressional Election; and that Samuel Edgar, Jeremiah Campbell, Nathan Thorp, Marsh Crowell, Henry Potter, Thos. Edgar and Adam Lee, be the committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the Editors of the Republican papers in New-Jersey, and that they be requested to publish them.

JOSEPH CROWELL, Chairman.
Woodbridge, August 19, 1820.

In a public burial ground at Portland, (Maine,) there is a stone containing the name of two young gentlemen, who were born in different parts of the world, on the same day of the month, became acquainted and attached to each other, which continued until their deaths, which took place in one day and both were buried in one grave!

A person has been fined by the Board of Health at Boston, for misstating his time of sailing from a West India port, in order to shorten the quarantine.

THE NIGER.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground in Europe, that this mysterious river, to ascertain the termination of which so many unsuccessful attempts have been made, and so many lives lost, flows into the Nile. In closing a review of the first volume of Burckhardt's travels, the Quarterly Review has devoted several pages to this subject, and has at all events collected much circumstantial evidence tending to establish this important fact. Mr. Burckhardt was repeatedly assured that the Niger of Soudan and the Nile of Egypt were one and the same river; and the reviewers say that the same opinion has been repeated by every Arab merchant and black pilgrim in North and Western Africa. The Egyptian slave merchants also, confirms his opinion, by saying that the fact is not to be doubted.

MISSISSIPPI STEAM BOATS.

The steam boat Fayette, Mills, passed Natchez on the 15th July for the Falls of Ohio, with 180 tons cargo, and 75 passengers fifty miles above New Orleans, passed the steam boat Ohio aground, bound up, no prospect of getting off—detained 36 hours taking out her freight.—On the 11th came up with the steam boat Aetna, sunk—she had run against a snag and went to the bottom immediately; every pound of her cargo lost, except about 30 tons of bar-

rels (that floated out; which with her passengers, were received on board the Fayette.

From the Newburyport Herald, Aug 18.

Captain Mitchell arrived here from St. Thomas, which he left first of August, informs that on the 9th July he was boarded by a Venezuelan privateer schooner called the Victoria, capt. Marchand, who, in his chase, sprung his mainmast, and took from captain M. a hawser, as a compensation for the damage sustained. He sailed under a commission from commodore Aury, and gave capt. M. a certificate in French, to protect him from molestation, should he afterwards be boarded by a Venezuelan cruiser. Marchand afterwards fell in with the Eliza Barker, capt. Sears, and robbed him of a quantity of cocoa, all his clothing, money, &c. News of these depredations reaching St. Barts, the governor commissioned a small Swedish schr. to go in pursuit of the Victoria—she was manned by American masters and crews, and a few troops from the garrison, they soon got sight of her, and as they were running down to board her, a rakish looking brig hove in sight, which circumstance favored the enterprise, for they took her without any resistance and carried her into St. Barts. The captain made his escape, but it was expected they would find him. She had but 25 men, all Frenchmen except one man who entered her on the coast of St. Domingo, from sloop William, captain Jones, of this port. They were marched into the fort and put into safe keeping. When she boarded the Robert she had 40 men.

On Monday, 7th inst. about 20 miles SE. from Mount Desert, captain Bragdon and all his crew distinctly saw a monstrous Sea Serpent!!! It appeared directly astern of his vessel, about 12 rods distant, and was about 20 or 30 feet long. The head was the size of a large keg, and the tail shaped like that of a shark. It moved at a slow rate, and all on board had a distinct view of it several minutes, when it disappeared under water.

THE CADETS.

The United States corps of Cadets, amounting to upwards of two hundred, under the command of Major Worth, entered our city, by the Ridge road, on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and marched over Market street to Mantua village, where they have encamped.—The corps is remarkably healthy—they appeared in high spirits, and were much gratified with their reception. The City Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Biddle, escorted them to their encampment. It is understood they will take their march early this week, on their return to West Point. Am. D. Adv.

The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. informs that the Americans brought home in the Enterprize, were a part of those who were taken with Gen. Mima, in Mexico, about three years ago, and have been ever since confined in the Moro Castle.

The Dollars brought in the Enterprize, (\$20,000) are principally from Kingston, Jam. for a mercantile house in New York.

New York, August 20.

Latest from England.

By the America, captain Rosseter, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 11th—London papers to the 9th, and Lloyd's list to the 7th of July.

The affairs of the queen continued to occupy the attention of the government and the people. The coronation was put off. It was not to take place on the first of August, but at some later period not yet agreed upon. A motion to this effect, made by an opposition member, was seconded by lord Castlereagh, who however, assured the house that this procrastination was in no degree occasioned by the proceedings in the case of the queen. [The Times thinks he told a fib.]

It is stated that the queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy, to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 5.
"The present distress is very great, and I fear it will long continue. Our bank failures within a range of 60 miles, we reckon little short of a million and a half sterling, besides a large one in Dublin. Our government have not yet agreed to suffer flour to be landed here for export."

The papers continue to be occupied principally on the discussions respecting the queen. One of the papers observes, "the proceedings in parliament instituted against the queen, occupy almost the undivided attention of the people of England, as well female as male. This extraordinary process, in every stage of its progress, is watched with extreme anxiety, and the power and influence of one party, compared with the utter helplessness of the other,

except so far as innocence is her shield, imparts to the public mind a degree of watchful jealousy that has never before been exceeded. It is to this cause, combined with the constitution of the secret committee, that the report of that body has had very little influence in altering the favorable impression entertained in the country towards the queen; and the bill of pains and penalties, introduced into the upper house of parliament, has been equally inoperative in that way."

Many of the Italian witnesses against the queen had reached London via Calais and Dover. The coronation was postponed indefinitely. On this subject lord Castlereagh, adverting to the state of the proceedings in the house of peers against the queen, observed, that it was desirable that they might be proceeded in with the least possible delay. The king had given orders for the postponement of the coronation; but, to prevent misconception, with respect to the motives of the postponement, he repeated his observation on a former night, that the exclusion of her majesty from the ceremony of the coronation must not be understood as liable to be affected in any way by the result of such proceeding.

On the 10th of July, the house of commons was to determine what day is to be fixed on for the second reading of the bill against the queen, in which stage of it the witnesses on both sides were to be examined. It can easily be seen from the papers, and from verbal intelligence, that the queen's party is acquiring strength. The postponement of the coronation by the king, looks as if he expected a tumult might take place if that ceremony should be performed at the present time.

On the 4th of July, thirteen Italian witnesses against the queen landed at Dover from Calais, twelve men and one female, mean in appearance, and resembling the image sellers of the metropolis. No sooner had they landed, than the mob assailed them with gross epithets, spit upon and pelted them unmercifully. During their short stay at the hotel, it was literally surrounded by the mob. Several of the windows were broken, and one of the witnesses badly wounded over the eye. It became necessary to read the riot act, and the mob was at last dispersed by the police, after a slight resistance.

Even the captain of the packet came in for his share of abuse; but he appeased them by saying, "D—n the Italians, if I had not brought them, somebody else would, and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person."

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her majesty with a copy of the bill of divorce, which had been presented to the house of lords by lord Liverpool. The queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the bill, she said, "I am sorry that it comes so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his majesty; but, as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next," pointing her hand towards heaven, and then adding with great emphasis, "where justice will be rendered." She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the king.

PARIS, July 4.

By the most deplorable oversight a terrible disaster took place on the 22d June, in the village of Gassau. The church lately constructed was almost finished; a fete had been prepared for the workmen; and it was to be preceded by a service and prayers; circular galleries had been temporarily raised and an immense population had been collected at this affecting religious service. The sacred music was about commencing when all at once the galleries gave way, and precipitated in the fall a crowd of persons—35 persons were found dead, and more than 100 individuals had their arms and legs broken; there is not in this populous village a single family spared—death and grief in every house, a tomb to open or one whose death is expected. The scene which the environs of the church presented was awful; the field of battle after a combat can only give an idea of it. Physicians and Surgeons of every kind were afforded; the next day a great number of the wounded were sent to the Hospital.

A CAMP MEETING.

Will be held near Port-Elizabeth on the 5th day of October next, on grounds of Abner Bams. Persons who attend the meeting by water are informed that Dorchester or Chamberlain's Landing will be most convenient to the ground.
Port-Elizabeth, August 26, 1820.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL attendance of the creditors of the subscriber is requested at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 5th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to consult on a general arrangement of their respective demands.
WESLEY RUDD.
Cumberland Works, Aug. 26, 1820—2c

