



OMINATIONS.

A LIST

Of persons nominated as Candidates for Representatives from the State of New Jersey, in the 17th Congress of the United States.

- Jedediah Allen Thomas Letson
Isaac Andruss Stacy Lloyd
Benjamin Archer James Ludlam
Robert Arnold Robert M'Chesney
Ephraim Bateman William M'Cullough
Peter Bilderback Joseph M'Ilvaine
Benjamin Bennet James Matlack
John Blackwood Peter Merseles
Joseph Bloomfield Samuel Miller
Joseph Bonnell James Morgan
Rev. William Boswell Caleb Newbold
Thomas Newbold
Aron Ogden
James Parker
William B. Patterson
Samuel Pennington
Isaac Pierson
Zaccheus Ray
Joseph Rogers
Thomas Rowan
Zachariah Russell
John Rutherford
Robert W. Rutherford
Samuel Dickinson
John Dickinson
Philemon Dickerson
James Schurman
Jedediah Dubois
Joseph Sharp
Benjamin Egbert
James Sherron
Ebenezer Elmer
John M. Sherreied
Allison Ely, junior
Isiah Shinn
Charles Ewing
William J. Shinn
David Ford
Bernard Smith
Jeremiah J. Foster
Merrittan Smith
John Frelinghuysen
Isaac Smith
Theodore Frelinghuysen
Abijah Smith
Henry Southard
Samuel L. Southard
Jacob Glover
Samuel Southard
William Gould
Elnathan Stevenson
Henry Hankinson
Richard Stockton
Aron Hassart
Lucius Haratio
Thomas Hendry
Stockton
Shangar Hewitt
Samuel Swan
George Holcombe
Daniel Swayze
Joseph Hopkinson
Anthony F. Taylor
Joseph C. Hornblower
John Johnson
Samuel L. Howell
William N. Jeffers
John Johnson
Jacob S. Thompson
Samuel L. Kill
Cressé Townsend
Thomas Kinney
Jesse Upton
John Kinney, junior
Robert H. Vanmeter
Charles Kinsey, of Essex
Aaron Van Syckle
Thomas Ward
Charles Kinseg
Jamer D. Westcott
Charles C. Kinsey
John Moore White
Nathan Leake
John S. Wood
Robert Lee
John S. Wood
John Linn
Thomas Yarrow
Silas Lindsley

I, ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, that the above is a true List of the names of all the persons nominated on the first Monday in September instant, as Candidates for Representatives from this state, in the 17th Congress of the United States. Given under my hand at Trenton this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1820.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.

A LIST

Of the persons nominated as Candidates for Electors of the next President and Vice-President of the United States, on the part of the State of New Jersey.

- Abraham Ackerman Edward Condit
William Andrews Silas Crane
Robert L. Armstrong Benjamin B. Cooper
John Armstrong Richard M. Cooper
John T. Banta John Crowell
Ephraim Bateman John N. Cumming
John Beatty John S. Darcy
Peter Bilderback John Dickinson
Joseph Bloomfield Solomon Doughty
Joseph Boss Jerediah Dubois
Adam Boyd Ebenezer Elmer
Abraham Brown Timo by Elmer
Job Brown William B. Ewing
Joseph Budd Charles Ewing
James Burch Solomon Freilagh
James W. Burnett Theodore Frelinghuysen
Moses Burt
Robert Campbell John Firth
Charles Carmichael Daniel Garretson
Charles Carson William Griffith
Charles Carter Henry Hankinson
Thomas Chapman Amos Harrison
Charles Clarke Thomas Hendry
James Clarke John S. Holmes
Israel R. Clawson Thomas R. Howell
Enoch Clifford Ralph Hunt, of Hunterdon
John Clement Samuel L. James
James Cook John Johnson
John Condit Aaron Kirshel
Lewis Condit
Silas Condit Joseph Kille

- John Kinney, jun. Joseph Sharp
Abraham W. Kinney James Sherron
Shepard Kollock Isiah Shinn
John Lanning John N. Simpson
Nathan Leake Henry Smally
Joseph M'Ilvaine John L. Smith
Samuel Matthews Henry Southard
James Matlack Isaac Southard
Isaac Mickle Samuel L. Southard
Samuel Miller Ezekiel Stevens
David Mills Daniel Stuart
Lewis Moore Robert Stuart
James Morgan William Stuart
Aaron Munn Peter J. Stryker
John Neilson Michael Swing
Ethan Orsborn David Thompson
Jehu Patterson Jehu Townsend
William S. Pennington Jesse Upton
Samuel Pennington James Van Kise
Zacheus Ray Aaron Vansickle
David Reeve Thomas Ward
Abraham Reynolds Elijah Ward
Joseph Rogers Benjamin Wilkins
William Russell John Wilson of Essex
Andrew Rowan John Wilson, of Hunterdon
Sylvester D. Russell James D. Westcott
John Rutherford Amos Westcott
Martin I. Ryerson Thomas Yarrow
Nathaniel Saxton Christian J. Zabris
James Schureman Elias P. Seeley
Ebenezer Seeley
Elias P. Seeley

I, ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, that the above is a true list of the names of all the persons nominated in the several and respective counties of this State, on the first Monday in September instant, as Candidates for Electors of the next President and Vice-President of the United States. on the part of this State. Given under my hand at Trenton this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1820.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. London papers of the 30th July. Parliament having adjourned, the English papers are chiefly made up of their common matter, such as trials for crimes, crim con. cases, and boxing matches. The following brief notice takes in every thing in anywise interesting which has reached us. The papers have many speculations about the queen. We have now indications that she is the favorite of the people. She is preparing for her defence. The bishop of Winchester, lately deceased, left 300l. to the poor, of whom it is probable that, in the course of his life he had exacted 30,000. The punishment of transportation, it is supposed, will be abandoned; it no longer excites terror. It was reported that Sir William Kerr had suffered very severely in a battle with the pirates of the Persian Gulf. Sir William Scott is to retire on a peerage and pension, and to be succeeded by Sir C. Robinson, as judge of the admiralty. A man has been tried and found guilty for using the following language to a body of soldiers: "Those are the last clothes you shall wear. You will never proclaim another king George. Down with the king. May the skins be torn off the backs of such as serve for reformers to heat to arms." A cordon of troops is about to invest London, pending the trial of the queen, and an encampment of 8000 will be formed at Blackheath. A letter from Holland says that the people of the Hague feel their country degraded, because it has been selected as an asylum for the miserable Italian witnesses against the queen. One of the addresses to the queen was signed by 7,800 persons. In her reply to an address from Morpeth she used the following decisive language—"I humbly solicit, and boldly challenge any open, any legal investigation; and the more my character is investigated, the more I trust it will be found to be intimately embodied with the principles of rectitude. I consider my rights and privileges as queen consort of the sovereign, to be a part of the sacred patrimony of the British nation and I will defend them with intrepid constancy, for their benefit, rather than for my own gratification." Though the queen's name is omitted in the liturgy, it is stated that many of the officiating ministers mention her in their prayers before sermon. From the Courier of July 28. Lord Duncannon yesterday waited on her majesty with an address from the town of Wakefield and its vicinity, to which her majesty returned the following answer: "I receive with heartfelt satisfaction, this loyal and affectionate address from his majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the town of Wakefield and its vicinity. Their sentiments of congratulation on my accession to the high dignity of queen of these realms, are a proof that their minds have not been unduly influenced by the flagitious calumny of my persecutors; and

I am, at the same time, feelingly alive to their expressions of kind condolence upon the melancholy losses of those near and dear relatives, which I experienced while on the continent.

"I am sensible of the indignities with which I have been assailed, not so much because they are disrespectful to myself, as because they are insulting to the nation for the nation has been insulted in the late outrages upon the character of the queen. Though I am attacked by that malice which hesitates at no falsehood, and by an assumption of power which seems to spurn all limitation, I feel a cheering confidence of present support, and of eventual triumph in the affections of the people.

"I have been accused of appealing to popular clamor—but I appeal to nothing but to the good sense and good feeling—to the reason, the morality, and the patriotism of the most enlightened and most respectable portion of the community. If I am condemned without justice, and destroyed against all law, the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab; and the character of the highest judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity.

"My own personal welfare is of little moment; but I do feel as a queen for the public welfare, which is deeply implicated in the vindication of my violated rights.

"The power which the house of lords are assuming in their bill of pains and penalties, not only of divorcing his majesty's royal consort, but of dethroning their lawful queen, may prove in the result, productive of an age of misery to the nation. The child that is now at the breast may live to rue its consequences.

"The consciousness of rectitude, of which no bill of pains & penalties can ever deprive me, will support me through all trials; and even though the force of my enemies should, in the end, prove commensurate with their malignity, the people shall never have occasion to reproach me with neglecting their happiness, with betraying their rights, or with relinquishing, for one moment, the patriotic magnanimity of the queen."

From France there is nothing worthy of notice. The press is under the censorship and all seems quiet under despotism.

Spain. We have some doubts of the continuance of the freedom of the press from the following notice of the proceedings of the cortes—"It was proposed that the editor of the journal entitled Lu Ley, should be prosecuted for sedition and calumny. On this occasion M. Martial Lopez moved, that whoever dared to speak with contempt of the national representation, should be cited to the bar, and obliged to give satisfaction for doing so." The king is still the object of popular applause. Some priests have been arrested at Seville, charged with endeavouring to create disturbances.

From Naples we have little additional news. The new state of things had not suffered any change until the 10th of July; its effect in Sicily was not known.

In Prussia the people begin to clamor for a constitution, so long promised them by the king. There have been considerable riots at Berlin; and the military (the grand royal argument!) was called out to convince the people that they ought not to have liberty. The tumult lasted several days—but it seems that "order" was restored.

SYNOPSIS

Of Miscellaneous items from European Papers.

Prepared for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. Edwards the Spy, who betrayed this-tlewood, &c. after urging them to commit the overt acts for which they were be-headed, has taken up his residence in Dublin.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Perth Academy, has lately discovered a new method of finding the relative strength of spirits by Leslie's hygrometer. The principles on which this depends, is the following:—The degrees of cold induced by the evaporation of spirits of different degrees of strength, are proportioned to the strength of those spirits, reckoning from the degree of cold induced by the evaporation of the water.

Sight Preservers.—A gentleman has invented a machine to take the glare off paper or needle-work, and which cools and softens the rays of light issuing from a lamp or candle. It sheds a delicate tinge of green upon any substance placed within its influence, and renders print, however small, quite distinct by candle-light.

In consequence of the death of a soldier, who was stabbed in the side by a Turk at an affray at Chatham, Sir A. Christie, the commander of the garrison, has forbidden all Turks, coming on shore in future, the liberty to carry arms of any description.

A new mode of dispersion was lately adopted in England, which had the desir-

ed effect. 4 or 5000 colliers from W. quitted their employment owing to a reduction of wages, and armed with sticks &c. had threatened vengeance. Shrewsbury Yeomanry were called out to quell them, who gave them a few rounds, not of cold lead, but of shilling sixpences, &c. and friendly advice, of which they received and quietly dispersed.

The following is an extract from the Will of the late Mr. Henry Grattan:—I have a reversion in fee, in my Queen's County estate, and if all my children die without issue living at the time of the death, I leave the said estate back to the public; that is to say to the following officers for the time being:—The Provost of Dublin College, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Bishop of Dublin, and Judge. Day, trust to form a foundation for the annual support of unprovided gentlewomen daughters of poor and meritorious citizens of Dublin, according to such regulations as they shall plan and advise.—Dublin Eve. Post.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Cuvier, in making some remarks on the state of education, observed that elementary instruction was for the most part gratuitous, or at small expense. "one million seventy thousand five hundred children, learn at this moment to read and write in the minor schools of France, under the care of 28,000 masters, and that 46,400 youths are admitted to the Colleges, each having to pay a small tax of from fifteen to forty francs, to the State."

Sir Joseph Banks has left his library to the British Museum, and his estate at the death of Lady Banks, is divided between the families of Stanbury and Knatchbull. He has left 200l. a year to Mr. Brown, his secretary, and some other trifling legacies. His funeral was quite private.

A Clergyman, whose precepts ample had conduced to stifle the numerous feuds that existed in his parish, on his death bed, was asked how he would be buried. "With my face downward (replied he) for when I am dead I am the parish will be turned upside down."

Mechanics.—An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Montrose, Thomas Jamieson, at Lawton Mill, invented a small machine for spinning flax, whereby one woman can spin styles itself 20 or 30 styles. It occupies no more room than the common wheel used by women, and can be moved from place to place in the same manner.

The following remarkable natural phenomenon is mentioned as having occurred in Saxo-Gotha:—The quantity of vermin of the mouse tribe, has increased of late a degree almost incredible. The local magistrates give rewards for their destruction. In the year 1818, more than 2000 field mice were brought to them for premiums. In the Rathskammer of the city of Gotha, between the 9th of August and the 9th of September 1817, the number for which the rewards were reached to 89,565. The regularity of which the accounts are kept in these treasuries leave no room to doubt of the authenticity of this fact, which is both novel and extraordinary."

From the True American.

Insolvent Act.

The following Opinion was given by the Supreme Court at the late term, and published for general information:

The State, vs. John S. Johnson. On Habeas Corpus.

The defendant was brought up in custody of the sheriff of the county of Middlesex. It appeared by the return that the writ that he was in custody upon Ca. Sa. issued out of the common pleas that county, at the suit of one Disbrow, that this Ca. Sa. was tested in the term of June last, and returnable to the term of September following, and that the defendant was arrested and taken into custody on the 28th of June.—It appeared further that after the fourth of July the defendant had made out an inventory of his personal property, and a bond conditioned to comply for the benefit of the act of insolvency, and in the meantime not to go out of the county, &c. as prescribed by the act of the 3d of March last, and tendered same to the sheriff; and that the said inventory and bond were in all things, satisfactory to the said sheriff, but that he doubted whether the said defendant was within the provisions of the said act, and therefore detained him until his discharge should be determined by the judgment of some competent judicatory; and to deter-

mine that qu brought, and The act of person who shall make an inventory particularly directed here, there is a prospect of July, then tion was first opinion, that was postponed was to be corrected if it had not been that the phrase prospective a not touch this

But upon a they now thin be considered March, and si be arrested i charged, provi be arrested, b struction; and in common thing, as shall that therefore contained in that shall her March) be arr be discharged; shall have bee are the subject operate, the p- fold ease and operation in from that time the subject, u rate, is not at whom it is to same, that is, of March.

From this v are now disposi tant is entitled upon the term upon his havin plied therewith discharged acc

COUNTER E

Extract of a letter

"We are at by war; the Cor out in the grea styles itself 20 or 30 styles. It occupies no more room than the common wheel used by women, and can be moved from place to place in the same manner." The De Valentia three of the Minho yeste head of the Ins armed peasants on Creense, and fed; another cot from the neighb the sea coast, a of St. Adrain.

to see them wit the Apostolic Ju at Tuy. The r God and the K is to preserve t ancient Spanish ed, that the peac excellent English are animated v great portion of joined them at E

"On receiving ment, the Junta, permanent, all p have been taken here, has been a sea, with the b Castile, and the stationed at Muj received orders to ginn; it is said somewhat vige ho, nearly the w Pontevedra pass that this Ca. Sa. was tested in the term yesterday, after the Battalion of and; the insurge This requires cu ain is, that the had made out an inventory of his pers al property, and a bond conditioned to ply for the benefit of the act of insolv cy, and in the meantime not to go ou of the county, &c. as prescribed by the of the 3d of March last, and tendered same to the sheriff; and that the said inventory and bond were in all things, satisfactory to the said sheriff, but that he doubted whether the said defendant was within the provisions of the said act, and therefore detained him until his should be determined by the judgment of some competent judicatory; and to deter-

Accident.—O young man who the top of the sh means of the ta geros achievement the rope and w tom, and expired

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1820.

## Cumberland Nominations.

The following persons were nominated on the 4th inst. for Electors, Members of Congress, Legislative Council, Assembly, Sheriff, and Coroners.

### ELECTORS.

Ebenezer Elmer, Ebenezer Seeley, Nathan Leake, Ethan Osborn, Henry Smalley, Timothy Elmer, Elias P. Seeley, Michael Swing, Isaiah Shinn, David Reeves.

### CONGRESS.

Aaron Ogden, Lucius H. Stockton, Joseph Bloomfield, Samuel L. Howell, Ebenezer Elmer, Hedge Thompson, Benjamin B. Cooper, James Giles Ephraim Bateaman, John Linn, Henry Southard, John Clements, David Thompson, Jr., William Gould, Daniel Parvin, Joseph Clements, Thomas Letson, Abijah Smith, Daniel Elmer, James D. Westcott, Ezekiel Stevens.

### COUNCIL.

James Clark, George Souder, James D. Westcott, John D. Elmer, Ebenezer Seeley, William B. Ewing, Thomas Lee, Daniel Parvin, Henry Shaw, Ebenezer Elmer.

### ASSEMBLY.

James Compton, John Sibley, Nathan Leake, Samuel Thompson, Hosea Sneathen, Dan Sim ins, Isaac Mulford, Joseph Sheppard, Jonathan Mulford, Jarvis W. Brewster, Anos Westcott, Thomas Lee, George Souder, John Trenchard, Jr., Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Elias P. Seeley, Henry Shaw, Henry Smalley, Edmund Sheppard, James J. Westcott, Samuel Seeley, Ebenezer Davis, Jonathan Loring, Smith Bowen, John Lanning, Jr., Garrison Maul, Abel Bacon, Richard Seeley, Joshua Brick, William B. Ewing, Lewis Paullin, Timothy Elmer, Jonathan Socwell, John Buck, Daniel Parvin, Jeremiah Stratton.

### SHERIFF.

William R. Fithian, David Reed, David Lupton, Enoch H. More, Daniel Carrall, Norton Harris, Samuel Seeley, Daniel M. Woodruff, John Buck.

### CORONERS.

David Reed, Reuben Hunt, Moses Burt, Garrison Maul, Henry Socwell, Mark Garton, David W. Carnes, William D. Barrett, Josiah Sheppard, Joseph B. Hughes, Ephraim Padget, Hugh R. Merseilles, Stephen Miller, Ebenezer Seeley, Jr., Joseph Buck, David Reeves, William Bevan, Jr., Samuel Barber, John Swinny, David Sheppard, Enos Ware, Howell P. Watson, Job Bacon.

Those marked thus (\*) have declined.

## CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Republican Delegates of the several Counties of this State, will be held at Trenton on the 1st Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to select and recommend to the Electors suitable candidates to represent this State in the next Congress, and to select candidates to be supported as Electors of President and Vice-President.

Aaron Munn,

Chairman of the last Convention.

The Yellow Fever in Philadelphia has nearly subsided; not more than one or two cases having been reported during the past week.

Robert Wharton, Esq. we hear, has succeeded in recovering the whole amount of property stolen from him. It had been deposited in a wooden chest and sunk in the Delaware, near the navy yard.

Philad. Gaz.

New London, in Connecticut, contains, according to the census just taken, 3225 souls, being an increase of 43 only since the census of 1810. The number of females is nearly one-third greater than that of the males.

The line of battle ship on the stocks, at the navy yard, Norfolk, will be launched on Saturday the 21st of October. The name has not yet been decided on. As soon as she is launched the frame of another line of battle ship, now on the spot, and in every way prepared will be immediately set up.

[Nat. Int.]

LOUISVILLE, Ken. Aug. 30.

The Louisville bank at New Orleans has declared a deficiency of \$250,000, on account of recent failures. We also learn, that the yellow fever is prevalent in the city.

Extract of a letter dated, Alexandria (Louisiana), July 28.

The General election in this State was held on the first Monday in this month; the last returns were only brought by this day's mail. The Hon. THOMAS B. ROBERTSON, of Orleans, is elected Governor; and Hon. JOSIAH S. JOHNSON of this place Representative of the State in Congress. The legislature of this State will now assume a respectability which it

has been thought it never would attain. The Hon. H. B. ... and William Wilson, Esq. of this place, and E. Livingston and John R. Grymes, Esqrs. of Orleans, all gentlemen of splendid talents, are elected members of that body for the next two years.

## HUMOROUS.

At the last session of our legislature, a law was passed to amend an act incorporating this village [Canandaigua] but by the inattention of the engrossing committee, and the hurry of the council of revision, (where private bills are often passed by merely reading their titles) several words were omitted, which, ludicrously enough, entirely perverts the meaning of several sections of the bill. For instance, the second section enacts that "the trustees of said village, or a major part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain or publish any by laws for restraining animals, may be seized and impounded, and after reasonable delay, may be sold at public vendue, to pay the penalties, &c."

Some of our brother editors have made themselves merry with this amending act. The editor of the Plough Boy says, it seems to be quite as much of a bull as the British statute which subjects certain offenders to transportation for 14 years, one half of the penalty to the informer, and the other half to the king.

[Ontario (N. Y.) Repository.]

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 15.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship London Packet, Capt. Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening, in a passage of 34 days, we have received London news ten days later than our previous advices. We are indebted to captain Tracy and a passenger for a regular file of London papers to August 9, from which we have hastily selected the following intelligence.

A French Ordinance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 90 francs per ton, with an additional 10 per cent, on all vessels of the United States in French ports in Europe, to take effect upon vessels which left the United States after the 15th June; the date at which the act of Congress of the U. S. of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the U. S. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty; and this duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be officially known in France.

Another ordinance of the same date, grants a premium of 10 francs per 100 kilograms of Cotton imported from America in French vessels after the 15th of October; and all imported from the U. States before that time in French vessels which shall have paid the duty of \$18 per ton in our ports.

Some serious counter revolutionary movements had begun in Spain, some particulars of which will be found below. Intelligence of some important movements in Sicily and Naples is also given in the subjoined paragraphs.

The Duchess of York died Aug. 6: she was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, by his first consort, Elizabeth Ulrica Christiana—was born May 7th, and was married to the Duke of York, Sept. 20, 1791, at Berlin. She has left no children.

The Spartan frigate arrived at Portsmouth, Aug. 6, being ordered to take the Right Honourable Stratford Canning to the United States.

A letter from Bayonne dated July 20 states on the authority of private letters from St. Sebastian that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement off the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and too of its ships sunk.

A very destructive fire broke out in Paris on the morning of August 1, in some wine and brandy vaults at La Rapée de Bercy, which extended itself nearly three quarters of a league, destroying a great part of the Bourg de Bercy. 50,000 barrels of wine were destroyed and for some time the engines were supplied from a pool of wine. Many of the firemen were intoxicated with the fume of the wine and brandy, and in consequence a great number lost their lives; about 80 wounded, some mortally, were carried off to the hospital—and the destruction of property was immense.

## DUELING.

A late Boston paper contains an account of a controversy between Mr. Cook of that place, and Mr. Barrell formerly of that place but now of Malaga. In the course of the dispute, Mr. Barrell sent a challenge to Mr. Cook, in order to convince the public of the justice of his statement by attempting the life of the person who had contradicted it. M. C. instead of accepting the challenge, very properly instituted suits against Mr. B. and the person who bore the challenge. The following remarks on this subject are from the Portland Gazette, and we should be gratified to see them practically applied, not by merchants only, but by gentlemen in every situation.

"It has been said by some, that in the army and navy, it is in certain cases, impossible without disgrace to avoid a duel: on that question we shall offer no remark. Here is a different case; two merchants are involved in a dispute in which one party must be wrong and must have been guilty of falsehood. Each shifts the blame from himself, and casts it upon his adversary but one, in hopes of vindicating himself, demands the privilege of shooting the other: Mr. Cook says, No, sir; I am convinced that what I have said is true, but whether true or false, my being fired at,

or even shot by you, will prove neither the one nor the other; I may be shot, and I shall certainly be called a fool by the public, without satisfying them of my innocence, or deriving any possible advantage from the glory of being killed in a private quarrel on a trifling subject. Under this impression, or under any view of the case, we say, Mr. Cook ought to be justified by the community, and in a decided manner, for putting himself into the protection of the law against a man who seeks his life. How absurd is the contrary doctrine! Does a man gain any honor by being killed in a duel? Is the name of Decatur any more respected than before the fatal affair which terminated his life? Does the survivor gain any reputation? No justification is produced on either side; the parties remain in precisely the same state as to the facts that they did before they took the field; and one, and sometimes both, are killed or wounded; then frequently a reconciliation takes place, which comes, in many instances too late for the victim of such false notions of honor. Is a man, therefore, in such a case, to hazard a life valuable to his friends and community, to feed a monster engendered by unsound and dangerous principles on minds too timid to act right?

But public opinion must correct the evil, and we are therefore pleased to find a merchant taking advantage of the laws of the land to protect himself against another merchant, who has no regard for those laws."

## The Bachelor's Soliloquy.

Happy a man may pass his life,  
When he is freed from matrimonial chains;  
When he is govern'd by a wife,  
He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare  
The failings which in woman dwell;  
The worth that falls to woman's share,  
Can scarce be call'd perceptible.

In all the female race appears  
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;  
Truth dwelling in a heart sincere,  
In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to employ  
Their time in vanity and prate;  
Their leisure hours in social joy,  
To spend is what all women hate.

Destruction take the men I say,  
Who make of women their delight;  
Those who contempt to women pay  
Keep prudence always in their sight.

Note.—When read for the praise of women, read the first and third lines, then the second and fourth may be read, or as you like.

## MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. in Fairfield, Mr. CONSTANT LONG to Miss HANNAH SHEPPARD.

On the 20th, by M. Osborn, Mr. JOHN B. BURT to Miss ANN GANDY.

On the 21st, by the same, at Fairton, Mr. EPHRAIM WESTCOTT to Miss ANN THOMPSON.

## DIED.

At Cincinnati, a few weeks since, Mr. LEWIS MULFORD, at an advanced age, and formerly an inhabitant of this county.

Departed this life, on the 11th ult. in the 83d year of his age, Mr. DAVID CLOYD, of East Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The deceased, we understand, resided in Chester county from his infancy, and at different periods filled important stations with reputation to himself, and advantage to the public. As a citizen and neighbor, he was highly esteemed, and all his transactions in life, both public and private, was remarked for his rigid adherence to the principles of equity and justice. He was a kind and indulgent parent, a tender and affectionate husband, and from his exemplary conduct as a Christian, we trust has gone to reap the fruits of his labor.

## ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property of James Moore, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 17th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the inn of Jarvis W. Brewster.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

Sept. 19.

## NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 13th inst. a *Batteau* was taken up by the subscriber in Delaware bay near Maurice River. The following articles were found on board, viz: a pair of oystering tongs, a blue roundabout, a light cotton waistcoat, a black silk handkerchief, a fur hat, a jug of cyder and two small baskets; all of which are in the possession of the subscriber. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away.

DANIEL ROBINSON.

Maurice River, Sept. 25, 1820—4t

## LIMIT BONDS.

For sale at this Office.  
By the Quire or single Sheet.

