

WASHINGTON WHIG.

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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Miscellany.

TRAVELS.

THERE are no books more entertaining than well written travels. They charm us with the variety of incidents they exhibit to our view, and keep alive our curiosity by the hopes they continually excite of more interesting particulars.

Wherever a traveller directs his way, whether among the savages of America, the sable hords of Africa, the slaves of Asia, or the civilized barbarians of Europe, he may, by a judicious selection of incidents, and pertinent observations, render the narrative of his journey amusing and instructive. But he ought to remember that nothing but *man* can be highly interesting to *man*; and, however he may indulge himself occasionally in descriptions of inanimate nature, a frequent recurrence of pictures in which no human being is exhibited will satiate and disgust the reader.

It may be observed that the travels of a man of general literature are always more amusing than those of one whose studies have been principally directed to some particular branch of science.

A man who imagines that he possesses a talent for giving his reader *sketches of scenery*, will be forever directing your attention to the misty azure of the mountains, the naked rocks, and the jutting promontory. He will continually present to your view the woody valley, the winding stream, and the far extended plain. Now it is to be remembered that all descriptions of scenery are extremely vague, and rarely present to the mind any definite idea. When we have heard of one mountain, one valley, and one plain, we are satisfied. They awaken in our minds the ideas of those mountains, valleys and plains which we ourselves have seen; and the remembrance is pleasing. But if these images continue to be crowded on the mind without ceasing, we strive in vain to distinguish one from the other, and finding ourselves incapable of forming any distinct ideas, we grow weary of the book and enraged at the author.

A connoisseur in the art of painting of statuary is never happy but among busts or pictures. He has no taste for any thing but canvas or marble. Every species of flesh and blood appears altogether unworthy of his attention. While he is examining the respective merits of the Flemish and Italian schools, expatiating on the distinguishing excellencies of Rembrandt or Raphael, enraptured at the sight of the Medicean Venus, writhing in agony with the wretched Laocoon, or expiring with the dying gladiator, every common occurrence of life is disregarded. His reveries may be pleasing to himself, and his longwinded description may gratify the cognoscent few; but, for our own part, we had rather "ply the labouring oar" than follow one of these fellows into a pantheon of marble gods or a gallery of pictures.

The general reader will find but little entertainment in the travels of a botanist. While we are anxious to form some idea of the country to which the traveller has carried us, to be made acquainted with the nature of the soil and climate, and to hear of the manners, customs, language, laws, and religion of the natives, the itinerant is in raptures at the discovery of a new species of convolvulus; and were heaven and earth to be shaken, he will not be disturbed until this plant shall be technically described in pure Linnean Latin, and have received its distinctive appellation *Grombrobstschmuckia* from the learned author's much honoured friend, Dr. Grombrobstschmuck, professor of botany in the university of Grogenhogen. After we have attended patiently to the class, genus, and species, of this new discovery, we are in hopes of some information that may prove more interesting; and sometimes we are not altogether disappointed, but we are in

continual danger of having our entertainment interrupted by the shape of a leaf, or the flowering of a shrub.

Naturalists, who have become habitually attentive to the *minute* wonders of creation, are insufferably tiresome when they find a variety of woodlice, caterpillars, grasshoppers: man and his operations must remain unnoticed while their attention is engrossed by the proboscis of an insect.

There are other travellers who are much too fortunate in finding curious and beautiful pieces of spar, and elegant specimens of rock crystal. They examine minutely into the different layers of clay, gravel, and loam, of which any eminence is composed; and when they meet with pyrites or rocks of granite, they are rather too tedious in their disquisitions.

We must however acknowledge that the travels of these gentlemen, may be extremely useful; and are often amusing. We would only remark, that, if they do not travel for the express purpose of making discoveries in their own favourite science, too great a share of their attention is devoted to things which are not interesting to the generality of readers. They seem to forget that all men are not exclusively fond of botany, mineralogy, or the little wonders of nature.

But most of our late travellers are of a different kind from any we have yet described. They forsake their pleasant firesides and other domestic comforts, for the purpose of having a peep at tile world. The privations to which they must submit, and the difficulties they encounter, make a strong impression on their minds, that we hear of nothing but the badness of the roads, the inconvenience of their vehicles, and the wretched accommodation at the inns. Their minds are generally so contracted by the narrowness of the sphere in which they have hitherto moved, that every thing appears to be wrong which is not conducted precisely in the manner they have seen it conducted in their native town or village. They make no allowance for the operation of causes with which they have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted; and they condemn the necessary result of circumstance as a departure from the order of nature.

They always keep an account of their expenditures, and make the most pitiful complaints of the extortion practised by drivers, guides, ferry-men, and the keepers of turnpike gates. They arrive wet, weary, hungry and cold, at a house of entertainment; but here, alas! unfolds a fresh scene of distress. There is no fire to be found; the apartments are damp and disagreeable; the servants are lazy and inattentive. "How different all these," ejaculates the miserable traveller, "from the comfort and conveniences to be found at an English inn!" When dinner appears, he hesitates some time whether to die of hunger or to satiate its cravings with the wretched preparation before him; but, as necessity has no law, he ventures, at last, to come in contact with materials so disgusting to his senses, and abhorrent to his feelings. He expatiates largely on the poorness of the bread, and pours forth the most piteous lamentations concerning the toughness of a *doose*.

A late celebrated traveller mourns over his fate in the following manner. When he desired to be shown a place of repose, he was conducted to a chamber that resembled a dungeon. He lay down on a hard and disagreeable bed in hopes of procuring a temporary rest; but, the rushing of rats behind the wainscot, the obstreperous courtship of cats in an adjoining apartment, the ceaseless crowing of a *banty* cock in a neighbouring building, and the furious attack of a troop of hungry fleas, frightened away the drowsy god from the eyelids of the weary guest.

Such particulars would hardly be tolerated in a private letter to a friend; but become insufferable when they occupy the greater part of a book designed for the instruction and amusement of the public. Travellers should remember that it is not from any interest we take in their personal concerns, that we are disposed to accompany them through the history of their peregrinations; but from a desire of being made partakers of the amusements and pleasures of the journey.

When a traveller pervades any region at an immense distance from the place of his birth—where none of his countrymen have ever been, and where it is not reasonable to suppose any of them ever will be—there is great danger of his meeting with pygmies, giants, and salamanders.

From the Philadelphia True American. LECTURES OF FATHER PAUL.

Throughout the whole of the sacred volume, we are urged to the performance of our moral duties, and the virtues of industry and prudence are frequently inculcated. The desire of wealth seems to be implanted in every breast; but half the evils society suffers arise from exertions to obtain it by surreptitious means. The plain way of industry to earn, and prudence to save, is neglected; white speculation, gambling, counterfeiting, and fifty other plans, are followed with the eagerness of the fox hunter, and generally with his success—for, if his neck is not broke in the pursuit, he finds at the death that his game is not worth carrying away. In truth, the leading evil that is now prevalent in our country is this, that there are ten who are striving to get rich by their wits, where there is one trying to obtain wealth by his work.

Men who have been invited into trade by the former flourishing state of commerce, before whose delighted eye, visions of fancy have spread millions, at the return of a ship from a successful voyage, can hardly bear for a moment the thought of abandoning the pursuit, and returning to the slow process of patient industry and prudent saving. But the sooner that a hundred thousand men in the United States come to this conclusion the better.

The real wealth of the country is the products of the earth—and the increased value of the products by the application of labor, changing the raw material into the manufactured article of more value.

But it is of little consequence what business a man may follow, he never will obtain an independence unless he is industrious, and if by industry he could wake thousands, still would be poor unless he was prudent. The great secret of getting rich is to save money. There is not a man who would not be surprised, if he could see an exact bill of all that he had unnecessarily expended within the last five years. Yet recollect that this prudence is as far removed from the mean, detestable vice of avarice, as light from darkness. It is not incompatible with every rational and liberal enjoyment, proportioned to our means.

But it is useless to preach to the merchants, for many of them are too much engaged in invoices, consignments, and bank stock, to think of hearing a sermon on a sabbath, and much more listening to a lecture on a week-day. Literary men are too consequential and vain to receive instruction from any work less than a quarto volume or octavo. The ladies are all so perfect, that lessons of industry and prudence would to them of course be unnecessary. I must therefore, devote this to the use of the young men who may please to honour me with their notice.

THE SAYL of Benjamin Franklin, is too well known to need repeating—Without going to tales of fiction, to learn the story of the little English lad, to whom the church bells rung—

Turn again Whittington,
Lord Mayor of London,

we have here an instance of a poor boy, who by industry and prudence and good behaviour, raised himself from the humble station of a journeyman printer, to be the governor of the first state in the Union. What a powerful incentive should it be to every young man to pursue his footsteps.

I dare hardly transcribe my notes of men in this city, from motives of delicacy. I intend, some days hence, however, to put them to press for the use of future times. But, look about you, and you will find that prudence and industry have raised many from indigent circumstances, to most princely fortunes.

There is, however, one recent example of prosperity, that I shall venture to notice, for it pleases me. A young man who acts as a porter at a well known and excellent house in Fourth-street, was assisting me to carry some packages, when observing from his conversation, that he had a bit of the brogue, I thought to enquire respecting his fortune; for there is something in a young Irishman, whose heart is not contaminated, but beats in its native purity, so generous and honourable, that I feel an instinctive attachment to him. "I have been, said he, four years and a half in this country, sir. The first year and a half I went to school; for I had not much learning when I came over. I now live at the Green Tree, without wages, but have what I can make as porter." And do you lay up money, said I. "A little (said he) by industry and prudence, and I think by January I shall have two thousand dollars to layout."

Speaking of the Irish character, I beg

leave, by way of episode, to tell one interesting fact. Just before the last war, a vessel was coming to this country with a large number of passengers from Ireland. Among the rest was a young Irish lady of eighteen, beautiful as Glovina herself, and as excellent as beautiful. A British frigate hove in sight, brought the ship too, boarded her, and began the dreadful work of impressment. Two young lads from among the steerage passengers, were seized and torn from an aged father, who departed on his arrival in this country, on their labor for support. The young lady threw herself at the feet of the lieutenant, stated the situation of the young men, and of their father, and begged for their liberation. The whole deck was looking with anxiety for the issue. "I will liberate them," said the officer, "my sweet girl, if you will give me a kiss." It immediately smacked upon his lips, and the holy contract ascended on the wings of angels, to be recorded in the archives of heaven, and the lads were restored to their father!

In a neighbouring county of this state, there lives a man not more distinguished for his wealth, than for his virtues and liberality. He is known and beloved through a wide extent of country, and his name is united with those patriots who signed the excellent constitution of Pennsylvania. Industry and prudence have, under the blessings of Heaven, given him all his wealth. He came to this country a poor and friendless boy, and his income now exceeds 30,000 dollars a year.

In Foster's Essays, a work, young men, displaying more than a common ability, there is a chapter on *decision of character*, wherein this fact is related: a young man in England was left possessed of an immense fortune. Industry and prudence were, unfortunately, virtues he had never been taught. A passion for gambling, among other vices, often led him into the company of sharpers, and he lost, by that fascinating, maddening, ruinous pleasure, the whole of his money—his landed property, and finally, in the delirium of desperation, the last coat from his back. Driven to distraction, he went upon a hill that overlooks his grounds—his now no longer, with a determination to take one view, and then to rush to another world, to find in eternal misery what seemed to him a relief from his wretchedness here. A spirit of mercy seemed to have met him on the hill. He changed his resolution, and resolved by industry and prudence to redeem the whole. He descended to find employment, and his first labour was in a coal yard. No difficulty discouraged, no pleasures allured. He marched directly to his object, steering constantly by the chart of honor, and wealth began to accumulate. In less than twenty years he was master of all he had lost, and became as distinguished for his worth, benevolence, and virtues, as he had formerly been for his folly and misfortunes.

COMIC SKETCH.

Some men speak before they think; other: tediously study every word they utter. Some men are mute, from having nothing to say; some should be mute because they say nothing to the purpose. Some men say nothing to their wives, and others' would be extremely happy if their wives said nothing to them.

There are a set of persons who continually ransack the dictionary to puzzle their friends, and pass for men of learning, by using obsolete words and technical terms, which they frequently misapply, to the exposure of themselves and the diversion of their hearers.

One of these word-grubbers was informed by a friend, that a certain gentleman had fallen from his horse, and received a severe blow in his stomach, which, it was thought, would cause a gathering. This valuable piece of news he immediately carried to the barber's shop with a very unnecessary alteration of language; for this dealer in hard words said, that the squire, in the fall, had received a *contusion* in his *abdominal* parts, and 'twas thought 'twould occasion an *abscess*.—Friend Razor was not long possessed of the learned information before a customer came to be shaved. The towel was scarcely tucked under his chin, and my friend Razor employed in beating up a lather; when the usual question of what news? was asked—"News!" says Razor, why don't you heard the story about the squire?" "No answered the other. "No, said Razor in surprise, why he fell from his horse yesterday, and received such a *contusion* in his *abominable* parts, that 'tis thought will occasion his *absence*."

WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETOWN, OCTOBER 7, 1816.

Cumberland Nomination List.

The following persons were nominated by the electors of this county on the 2d September, for the several offices designated, viz:

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ebenezer Sealey, Ezekiel Foster,*
Ebenezer Elmer, Jacob Shull.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Ezekiel Foster,* John Sibley,*
Nathan Leake, Thomas Lee,*
Amos Westcott, Israel Stratton,
Jeremiah J. Foster,* Samuel Seeley,
Thomas R. Sheppard, John S. Wood,*
James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin,
Abraham Sayre, Stephen Willis.*
John Buck,*

SHERIFF.

Moses Bateman,* David Lupton,*
Moses Burt, George Souder.
Dan Simpkins,

CORONERS.

Richard Mulford, Dan Simpkins,
James B. Hunt, David Reed,
Israel Stratton, Howel P. Watson.
Stephen Miller,

Those marked thus * have declined being candidates.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, assembled at Trenton, on Thursday the 26th of September, 1816. Aaron Munn, esq. of Essex, Chairman, and George Cassey, of Bergen, Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That the following persons be recommended to be supported as members of the 15th Congress, viz.

CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex.
JOHN LINN, of Sussex.
BENJAMIN BENNETT, of Monmouth.
HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset.
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington.
EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland.

And that the following persons be supported as Electors of President and Vice-President, viz:

Lewis Moore, Bergen.
Benjamin Ludlow, Morris.
David Welsh, do
John Crowell, Middlesex.
Aaron Vansyckel, Hunterdon.
William Rossell, Burlington.
Charles Ogden, Gloucester.
Daniel Garrison, Salem.

Resolved, That the delegates from each county respectively, be empowered to fill any vacancies that may happen by death, or otherwise, by nominating others, either as members of Congress or Electors.

That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to call the next Convention.

That the proceedings of this meeting and the following address to the Republican Electors, be published in all the Republican papers of this state and that they be requested to copy the same from the True American.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New-Jersey.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Your Convention again address you under auspices infinitely more favorable than when we last assembled.

Then the horrors of war, a war waged by a relentless, vindictive and cruel enemy, was on and within our borders; now we enjoy the sunshine and the smiles of peace; thanks to a kind Providence who watches over the just and good; thanks to the valor of those heroes who in arms defended the rights of the American people, and to those patriots who in Council advocated the justice of our claims.

The last convention recommended to your support a Congressional Ticket, in the confidence that the persons then presented for your suffrages would, with the characteristic firmness of Jerseymen, maintain your rights in the councils of our country.—In the same confidence we recommend to your support, the Congressional and Electoral Tickets as agreed upon at this Convention.

It is a pleasing presage of the future success and high standing of the Republican party in this state, to observe the nu-

merous delegation appointed, and general attendance of members to the Convention; on the right exercise of the privilege of selecting, and the duty of electing depends the very existence of free government; on the correct exercise of these privileges and duties, depends the existence of those free institutions so dear to your hearts.

Remember, Fellow-Citizens, that our republic is the last that remains; that every vestige of Liberty has been swept away, except from these happy shores; and that tyranny, like a resistless torrent, has overwhelmed every portion of the ancient world.

Permit this convention to recommend to your most earnest attention the high importance of attending your county meetings—on these the business of selecting devolves—a matter of infinitely more importance than is generally imagined.

Permit this convention also, to recommend to the Republican Electors of this state, and of the several Republican counties, a particular attention to the ensuing county and State elections, as being of more than ordinary importance—of this importance we trust, however, you are aware, and rely with much confidence, on an exertion worthy of the great and good cause which we are engaged in defending.

AARON MUNN, Chairman.

GEO. CASSEY, Sec'y.

To the Directors of the Cumberland Bank at Bridgetown.

GENTLEMEN,

At a time like the present, when the whole system of banking throughout the union has verged almost into a gross and unlawful species of speculation—when this wretched state of things has resulted from the indiscretion of those whose station and whose duties correspond with those which now devolve upon you, and when you are in possession of all these glowing precedents of folly, a few observations on the subject, cannot, I think, be unacceptable.

Directors of Banks generally fall into these two great errors, viz. limiting their accommodations to a few particular individuals; and embarking into speculations of public stock, &c. to which the interests, both of the community and of themselves, are pointedly repugnant. Banking institutions were evidently designed for the immediate, or temporary accommodation of the government, and of individuals; in this way their operation is of the first importance to society. A man engaged in trade of any description, is frequently, however responsible his situation, brought to the painful Alternative of making sacrifices, which would be ruinous to himself, or seeking relief by a temporary loan, in order to meet with promptitude his engagements. The farmer, whose circumstances, in proportion to his situation in society, and the small sum which might be sufficient to answer the exigencies of the moment, might be equally benefitted, and would be equally entitled to consideration. By unavoidable accident, or distempers in his stock, he might be deprived of the means of cultivating the ground, when a small assistance would enable him to prosecute his schemes of agriculture, thereby improving the country, and putting him in funds again. Those descriptions of mechanics, the operation of whose employments supplies us with some of the necessaries, and a great number of the conveniences of life,—whose business consists in lengthy jobs, would often be prevented from availing themselves of this advantage, without some source of credit. Manufacturers, the profits of whose business is generally derived from the immediate wants of the community; would thereby be enabled to derive the means of prosecuting their pursuits with more spirit and economy. Being always in funds, business can be conducted at a much cheaper rate, and their labourers will experience the most essential benefit, receiving regularly the amount of their earnings. The manufacturer would be enabled to furnish his materials at a cheaper rate; and this, at the same time that it removes the necessity of a dependence on foreign nations, is, in the most direct manner, increasing our individual wealth and national consequence. In this way there are substantial advantages derived from a bank judiciously managed. The benefits are reciprocal in their operation, extensive in their exercise, and without exception as to their ultimate utility to our common country. Contrast these important considerations with the general purposes to which banking capital is applied, and every man, however rigid his prejudices, must be constrained to acknowledge the prevailing error. Reciprocal and mutual obligations constitute the first and most material laws of society. Banking, as well as all other institutions,

derive the authority under which they act from the people, at the same time holding out all the motives recapitulated. Can they act then upon the principle of good faith or common honesty, when their funds are appropriated to speculating purposes, however profitable it may seem to those whose ideas of business are directed to monopoly and hazardous schemes of experiment? From this disposition of your funds result a great number of weighty and serious consequences. It injures society in two ways: by withholding from them the advantages originally proposed, and to which they are justly entitled; and, by placing those very funds in the hands of a few, who not unfrequently exercise them for oppressive purposes. It is injurious to the interest of the bank in a variety of ways: it subjects you to risks, if a speculation is entered into by you, and the great danger of sustaining heavy shocks by the miscalculation of those whom this misguided prejudice has made subjects of favour. The loss in cases of this kind, more than any others, are, with few exceptions, conclusive; as the endorser may, with common accuracy, be placed upon parallel grounds with the drawer. It subjects you to the necessity of issuing a larger amount of your own paper. The requirements of a single heavy loaner would absorb funds sufficient to answer the common demands of the community for some time; and thus, instead of having every individual interested in keeping your notes in circulation, it would have the most direct tendency to throw the same paper back upon your hands; and lastly, it would have the most prejudicial effects to the bank, by incapacitating you from meeting with promptitude the demands made by neighbouring institutions. But notwithstanding all those advantages, and the great alleviation of public pressure which you have it in your power to effect; and the fact that, the usual mode in which banking establishments are conducted in the United States, is attended with great danger to the interests of those institutions themselves; I say, notwithstanding all those facts, yet there have been gentlemen appointed, as you now are, to conduct the important business of a bank, who have so far lost sight of the duty which they owe to society, and the actual design and safety of the funds committed to their direction, as to adopt with avidity those disgraceful errors. There is no bank in this country, the dividends of which have been so large and uniform for a length of time, as the late Bank of the United States, nor any whose stock ever bore so high an advance both at home and abroad for the same period. All who ever had any knowledge of the direction of this great engine of public and domestic utility, well know the innumerable instances of their liberal and uniform method of transacting business. The directors were selected from all respectable classes of society, without regard to motives of individual aggrandizement, or local or family considerations. Those men, aiming at the accommodation of all honest and industrious citizens, the capital of this valuable institution, with judicious appropriation, disseminated its advantages to all classes of upright men. Let your object, gentlemen, be to act with corresponding views and motives; having always in mind this incontrovertible fact, that so mutually connected are the interests of your charge with those of the community, that whatever injures one must inevitably affect the other. The Cumberland Bank at Bridgetown, emanating from the people's will, and now entering into operation for their benefit, may, if properly managed, be calculated effectually to remove the inconveniences under which we all labour from the want of a regular currency.

You have an extensive country, full of every species of trade and business for the circulation of your money, and if public policy is always kept in view, it will become a matter of pride and interest, with a vast number of the trading part of the community, not only to facilitate and encourage its circulation, but to place in your hands the means of making it the paper of contiguous banks. Give to this, and other classes of men that accommodation which the laudable pursuits in which they are engaged often require, and withhold it from the fatal purposes before mentioned, and you will establish at once a mutual and reciprocal principle of corresponding interests, which nothing but your own folly can ever disturb. This once destroyed, and the notes of your bank, like those of the Bank of —, in an adjoining state, will not at par pay a tavern bill twenty yards from your Banking-House.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The hob. ELIAS BOUDINOT, of New-Jersey.—The donation of Ten Thousand Dollars made by this gentleman to the American Bible Society, has been mentioned in all the public papers, with great and just praise and commendation; but his noble and disinterested liberality does not

rest on this act of munificence alone. On former occasion, it has been equally great and magnanimous, as may be seen in the public journals of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Mr. Boudinot having in the year 1803, made a grant to that body of Ten Thousand Acres of Land, in the state of North Carolina, for pious and religious purposes, and at the same time presented them with four hundred dollars in the 8 per cent. stock of the United States, to enable them to pay the taxes which might from time to time accrue on the said land.

Alb. Gaz.

A STAR IN THE WEST, &c.

Some months since, D. FENTON, of this city, and others, published a volume entitled "A Star in the West; or, a humble attempt to discover the long lost ten Tribes of Israel, preparatory to their return to their beloved city, Jerusalem.—By ELIAS BOUDINOT, L. L. D." We have had this volume lying by us leisure not permitting, or inclination not prompting us, to read it, until a few days since; when on opening it, our interest was so strongly excited that we scarcely laid it down, until we had finished its perusal; and we should now think ourselves deficient in gratitude for the pleasure it has afforded us, did we not recommend it to the attention of others.

Dr. BOUDINOT'S idea is, that the Ten Tribes of Israel, who are known to have been transported into some of the northern provinces of the then Assyrian Empire, bordering on the Caspian and Euxine seas, and to the northward and north-east of them, and are not now to be found in those regions, nor in any other quarter of the old world, in process of time, to free themselves from an oppressive government and idolatrous neighbours, removed in search of a country where they might enjoy unmolested civil liberty and the religion of their ancestors; that in search of such country they continued travelling until they reached the straits of Kamschatka, which they passed perhaps on the ice, and arrived finally in America, which they gradually overspread and peopled; and that from these Hebrew emigrants descended the Indian tribes which were found here on the discovery of this continent by the Europeans.

In support of this theory, the Doctor not only quotes ancient prophecy and history, but points out a striking resemblance in many parts of the language, traditions, customs, habits, rites, ceremonies, public worship, and religious opinions and prejudices, of the Indians, to those of the ancient Jews, as described to us by sacred and profane history; and if he does not succeed in absolutely convincing all his readers that the Indians are descended from the Israelites, we think few will lay down his work without a disposition to admit that his arguments in support of this opinion are plausible, and the fact probable.

Many interesting and authentic Indian anecdotes are interspersed through the work, which rendered it at once entertaining and instructive; and on the whole, we feel a confidence in recommending it to the public as well worth their purchase and perusal.—Trent. True Am

UNITED STATES AND ALGIERS.

A vessel has just sailed from the Mediterranean with despatches for Commodore Shaw, which we are assured contain his instructions as to his future conduct towards Algiers; and the explanation of our government respecting the disputes with that regency. The following is stated to be the grounds of the controversy. The original treaty with Algiers negotiated by Commodore Decatur was lost in the Epervier.—An authentic copy being prepared was ratified and signed by the President, and transmitted to Algiers.—This document the Dey refused to acknowledge, alleging to Commodore Shaw that it was a different instrument from that which had been agreed upon—a copy of which he had preserved. He insisted, that the original treaty contained an article, by which the United States agreed to restore all the Algerine vessels captured during the war; and that a treaty should be made upon the usual terms!

This averment is extraordinary.—It is recollected that Commodore Decatur stated, that he positively refused to insert such an article in the treaty; but that after it was concluded he made the Dey a present of the two vessels captured: one of them, however, having been taken by the Spaniards, could not be recovered for the purpose.

When Commodore Shaw was acquainted with this situation of things it became his duty to consult his government, and it is understood, the Dey of Algiers, in a letter in Arabic, has addressed the President on the subject;—whose answer forms part of the despatches sent out.—[Dost. Gaz.

