

# 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.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

On the Cold of the present season.

Few phenomena have occurred, more difficult to be explained, than the long period of cold weather, which the habitable world has experienced in the present year. Several writers in the public papers suppose that this season is out of the ordinary course of things; because say they, the climate of Europe, and consequently the American climate, has grown warmer than it formerly was, on account of the woods being cleared away, the morasses dried up, and the sun acting with more power.

So far as the climate is affected by the heat of the sun, these writers may be correct. But it is well known that the sun is only one of three causes which act upon the temperature of the atmosphere. The other two upon which the heats of climates depends are,

1st. The internal heat of the earth.

2d. The circulation of the electrical fluid, through the atmosphere, and over the surface of the earth.

With respect to the 1st, we know of no greater agent in affecting the general temperature of the air itself. Were the sun annihilated, this heat would still remain. That this heat is derived from a very different source than the sun, is a fact which innumerable experiments made in various parts of the world have long established. It has been positively ascertained, as can be proved by the *Journal de Physique* of Delametherie, and other authors on the natural history of the earth, that a certain depth below the surface, the heat at the same place is nearly stationary during the course of the year; but in a series of years this heat has been found to decrease.

2d. The internal heat of the earth, in the same latitude, is found to be greater in the eastern hemisphere than in the western.

3d. The internal heat of all latitudes higher than 20° of north latitude, is more than the internal heat of all corresponding latitudes south of 20° south latitude.

4th. It is calculated, that upon an average over the globe, this internal heat has diminished five degrees of Fahrenheit in the last thousand years.

5th. At a greater depth than those strata of the earth of which the temperature is uniform during the year, the internal heat not only increases, but is found to be much more variable; so that this point below the surface of the earth, where the heat is stationary for the period of a twelvemonth, may be regarded as the point where the power of the sun ceases to operate. According to this theory of a gradual diminution of the internal heat of the globe, a theory which seems to be founded upon experiment, it follows that there was a period when the polar zones were equally habitable as the temperate zones of the present day.

There are a number of historical facts which appear to confirm the same theory.

1st. East Greenland, or as it is now termed lost Greenland, which several centuries ago was the residence of many hundred Russian families, is no longer accessible, and it is more than probable that this country, which was once the abode of the human species, now lies buried in snow, and serves as the basis of immense mountains of ice.

2d. The history of the antiquities of Iceland, proves that the population of this island must have been at one period at least four times its present population.

3d. The *Ameritantes Academicae*, a work upon the natural history of Sweden, printed by a society of which Linnæus was at the head, demonstrates in the most satisfactory manner that the climate of Sweden, in ancient times, was much milder than at present. In a memoir published by the Academy of Arts at Stockholm, on Swedish fossils, it is asserted, that in the

neighborhood of Upsal, the skeletons of several animals of the torrid zone have been discovered.

4th. In the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, there are innumerable evidences preserved of the great antiquity and population in former times of the northern countries of Europe.

5th. In respect to Italy, the climate is now, as asserted by some writers to be warmer than formerly; there are several arguments which may be advanced to the contrary. The falling of snow is a phenomenon, which has taken place even at Rome many times in the last century. The lake of Como at the southern extremity of which Pliny had his residence, appears never to have been frozen in the lifetime of that writer. Scarcely a year now passes without part of the Lake freezing. Piutiana, the very spot where Pliny used to retire in the months of summer and autumn; at present the seat of a Milanese nobleman, is situated at the foot of immense rocks and mountains, which for three months in the year are covered with snow.

The inhabitants of all the Alpine regions in Switzerland, Savoy, the Grisons, the north of Italy and Spain, agree that by the annual increase of the glaciers the fields capable of cultivation are diminished, that the winters are lengthened, and the summers shortened.

But the long period of cold weather, which we have experienced during the present summer, appears to us to have been caused more by the absence of the usual circulation of the electrical fluid, than either a deficiency in the heat of the sun, or of that which we receive from the internal heat of the earth.

In a paper of great merit published by Doctor Stukely, upon Earthquakes, in the philosophical transactions of London, between the years 1760 and 1770, for we have not the volume by us; it is shown that whenever the electrical fluid circulates, heat is produced. That whenever there is an equilibrium of the fluid for any length of time between the surface of the earth, and the atmosphere, the temperature of the air is much lower than in its usual state. That the circulation of the electrical fluid is uniformly productive of thunder and lightning; and that the absence of these natural phenomena is a certain indication of an equal distribution of electricity over the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere; as also of cold weather. Earthquakes, according to the Doctor's theory, take place after the electrical fluid is very unequally diffused, and when by some cause the equilibrium is restored; so that an earthquake may be compared to an electrical shock of great magnitude. Earthquakes which have extended their influence over an immense part of the globe, he says, have been always preceded by a long tract of warm weather and followed by a period of cold weather. Thus in the season of the great earthquake in London, all vegetables were uncommonly forward; but the succeeding season was later and colder, than any which had been known for many years.

The same hypothesis was advanced by signior Beccarie, but independently and without knowing any thing of Doctor Stukely's theory. Doctor Priestly likewise seems to incline to the same opinion.

With respect to the cold of the present year, and how far the history of Doctor Stukely can reasonably be employed to account for it; it is to be recollected that three preceding years have been remarkable for earthquakes in various parts of the globe, more universal and terrible in their effects, than any which have been recorded for several centuries. More have taken place for the last nine months, and their has been also an entire absence, with the exception of a few trifling thunder showers, of the usual phenomena of thunder and lightning so frequent during the months of summer and autumn. Although we have had several severe hail storms; yet we have not had any thunder storm meriting that appellation; vegetation also is extremely backward. In short all those phenomena which result from the circulation of the electrical fluid appear to be dormant. The beautiful appearance which those small meteors called shooting stars display in a serene sky we do not recollect to have witnessed this season. All nature seems to declare that electricity, the great agent of heat, when in a state of motion, is equally diffused at present through her system; and that no part either possesses a superfluous or labors from a deficiency of that extraordinary and mysterious fluid! The earthquakes of the last years have produ-

ced this remarkable equilibrium; and we may calculate that several summers will yet pass away, before this equilibrium is destroyed; and the usual quantum of heat necessary for vegetation will again be generated.

Delemeric in his theory of the earth (vol. 3, page 391) demonstrates in the most rigid manner, that the effects upon the earth only differ in different places, according to the latitude; and that all places under the same parallel of latitude must be equally heated. The heat of the sun however varies in the course of the year under the same latitude from the following causes. 1st. The Sun's altitude above the horizon. 2d. The intensity of rays, which varies with his altitude, on account of the extent of atmosphere through which they have to pass. 3d. His distance from the earth. 4th. The period of time which the sun remains above the horizon.

The striking variation of temperature in different places under the same parallel of latitude on this continent, is a sufficient proof that there are other causes for heat than the sun. Lexington in Kentucky is nearly in the same parallel with the city of Richmond, Virginia is not only an old country and well cleared of woods when compared to Kentucky, but lies upon the ocean, all of which causes ought to operate in making Richmond warmer than Lexington; whereas the reverse is known to be the case, and that the mean height of the thermometer taken throughout the year, is several degrees more at Lexington than at Richmond. There is another great cause from which we ought to have inferred, that the temperature of the atmosphere is greater in Richmond than in Lexington; viz. the difference of the situation of the two places above the surface of the sea. The city of Richmond is built adjacent to tide water; whereas according to a calculation made by Mr. Volney, the town of Lexington is elevated at least twelve hundred feet above the sea.

From the Albany Argus.

## OUR FISCAL CONCERNS

Are represented in a very auspicious light, in a review of the labors of Mr. DALY, as Secretary of the Treasury. The following important facts are developed:

That during the present year the national debt will be reduced to about 14 millions;

That the arrearages due the army, &c. amounting to about 8 millions, have been paid off;

That the existing revenue is sufficient to defray the ordinary expences of the government, and wholly extinguish the national debt, of 109 millions in twelve years;

That the receipts at the treasury, from the various sources of revenue, during the first seven months of the current year, were about 60 millions;

The five remaining months are estimated to produce a revenue of about 28 millions;

Making the aggregate receipts of revenue 60 millions;

That an unexpended balance remained in the treasury, on the 1st of August, of more than six millions;

And that there will be an ultimate surplus in the treasury at the close of the year, of nearly nine million dollars.

We do not think that the receipts of the current year furnish correct data on which to predicate calculations of future revenue. It is probable that some of the internal duties will be repealed. The land tax will expire in a few months. But the greatest diminution of revenue will be experienced in the duties upon imports, which will probably decrease from 30 to 50 per cent.

What abundant cause of felicitation have we in the fact, that while the revenue of the nations of the old world, strained to the highest pitch, even in a state of peace, is insufficient to meet their current expences, or to ameliorate the horrors of poverty and despotism, the genial sun of freedom continues to pour its rays upon our land, and exhibit an appearance of unexampled prosperity. Let us not, while lamenting particular evils, and endeavouring to correct partial abuses, lose sight of our national exaltation.

## CHOPPERS

WANTED to cut 2000 cords of wood, for which I will give one dollar per cord.

Azel Pierson,

Cedarville, October 7th, 1816-31

## Clock & Watchmaker.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past favours, and informs them that he still continues the business of clock and watchmaking at his residence in Bridgetown, and solicits a continuance of their custom. He lays no claim to infallibility; but all those that favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that nothing in his power will be left undone to give satisfaction. All clocks and watches left in his care will be in no danger of being lost or mislaid.

William Morris.

No. B. He has on hand for sale, several articles in his line, such as clocks, watches, chains, keys, &c.

October 14th, 1816-31

## NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland in the term of September 1816, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Hannah Souder in Leesburgh, the equal undivided half part of the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by the aforesaid Hannah Souder at an Inn or Tavern; the lot contains half an acre more or less. Also, at the same time and place, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining Thomas Jones, Abel Jones and others, said to contain one and an half acres, more or less. Also, at the same time and place, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Scull and others, said to contain three and an half acres more or less. Also at the same time and place aforesaid, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Peterson and others, said to contain one acre more or less. Also, at the same time and place aforesaid, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Denner Jones and others, said to contain two acres more or less. Also, at the same time and place aforesaid, a LOT of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Samuel Erixon and others, said to contain one acre two rods and twenty perches more or less. The above described lots lately the property of James McKee, deceased, and sold by

Dan Simkins, Adm'r.

October 14th, 1816-1m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

UPON application of James B. Parvin, sole executor of David Fithian, deceased, to lift a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Executor.

It is ordered by the court, that the said executor give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within one year from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited after such public notice given, shall be forever barred his action therefor against said executor.

By the Court:

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816-2m

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1816.

JOHN DONALLY, administrator of Abraham Prickett, deceased, David O. Garrison, administrator of John Parvin, deceased, and William Davis, administrator of John Lake, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay said debts. Therefore, on application of the said John Donally, David O. Garrison, and William Davis, setting forth that the said Abraham Prickett, John Parvin, and John Lake, died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Elizabeth Maul, guardian of Anna Maul, Robert Maul, John G. Maul and Statura Maul, and Sarah Garrison, guardian of Deborah S. Garrison, setting forth that their said wards have no personal estates, and praying the court to order and decree the sale of the real estates of said minors for their support and maintenance.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the judges of this court on the first day of November Term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of debts which remain unpaid, and why the whole of the real estates of said minors should not be sold for their support and maintenance.

T. ELMER, Clk.

October 14th, 1816-2m

The Election for Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President, takes place on the first Tuesday in November next, and the day following. The following is the Ticket agreed on at the State Convention:

FOR CONGRESS.

- CHARLES KINSEY, of Essex. JOHN LINN, of Sussex. HENRY SOUTHARD, of Somerset, BENJAMIN BENNET, of Monmouth. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Burlington. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland. FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. LEWIS MOORE, of Bergen. BENJAMIN LUDLOW, DAVID WELSH, of Morris. AARON VANSYCKEL, of Hunterdon. JOHN CROWELL, of Middlesex. CHARLES OGDEN, of Gloucester. DANIEL GARRISON, of Salem. WILLIAM ROSSELL, of Burlington.

The Legislature of this state will meet at Trenton to-morrow.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

In MORRIS, the representation is the same it was last year, except Mr. Halliday in the place of Mr. Mandeville.

In BERGEN, the candidate for Council is elected; and there is an equality of votes between a republican and a federal candidate for Assembly.

Essex. Council, Amos Harrison. Assembly, John Dow, Isaac H. Williamson, Silas Condit, Charles Clark. Sheriff, Nathan Squier.

Sussex. Council, Thomas Vankirk. Assembly, Abraham Bidleman, Peter Decker, Robert C. Thompson, William Darrah. [The two last are Federalists.] Sheriff, Daniel Swazey.

Middlesex. Council, Ercurius Beatty. Assembly, James Parker, Allison Ely, jun. Hezekiah Smith. Sheriff, Alexander Dunn.

Masonic.

On Tuesday last, Cedarville Lodge, No. 35, was consecrated, and its officers installed in ample form agreeably to ancient usages. The Grand Lodge, preceded by the new lodge, walked in procession from the lodge room at Cedarville, to Friendship School-House, where the public exercises and ceremonies were performed. James Giles, Esq. officiating as Grand Master, and the Rev. Holmes Parvin, as Grand Chaplain. Previous to the consecration by the Grand Chaplain, elegant and instructive address, illustrative of the principles of masonry was delivered by the Grand Master to an attentive audience, consisting of a large collection of ladies, and a number of the most respectable gentlemen of the place. At suitable intervals during the public ceremonies, the following Hymns were sung.

I.

SUPREME Grand Master! most sublime! High throne'd in glory's radiant clime; Behold thy sons, on bended knee, Convent'd, O God! to worship Thee!

And as 'tis Thine with open ear, The suppliant voice of prayer to hear; Grant thou, O Lord! that one request, Let Masons be, in blessing, blest!

O give the craft, from pole to pole, The feeling heart, the pious soul, The generous breast, the liberal hand, Compassion's balm, and mercy's band;

With charity that flows around, The wine and oil, on misery's wound! And heals the widow's orphan's heart, Deep pierc'd by sorrow's venom'd dart.

Then to Thy throne the craft shall raise One deathless song of grateful praise; And Masons, men, in chorus join, To hymn the power of love divine.

That love supreme! Thy love, O God! Which Heav'n itself shall pour abroad, 'Till Light, Life, Peace adorn the vale, And angels, men, pronounce All hail!

II.

Hail sons of light and Masonry, United, happy, social, free, Your mystick square shall ever be The seat of peace and innocence!

While virtue has a friend below, Or tears for brother's grief shall flow, So long shall man delight to know, Blest royal art, thy secret worth!

While wisdom, strength, or beauty charms, Friendship or love, the bosom warms, Thy faithful Sons from care's alarms, Shall walk secure in paths of peace!

While pure religion calms the soul, Subjects the passions to controul, From east to west from pole to pole, Millions shall hail freemasonry.

III.

GREAT source of light and love, To Thee our songs we raise; O, in the Temple, Lord, above, Hear and accept our praise!

Shine on this festive day, Succeed its hop'd design; And may our charity display A love resembling Thine.

May this fraternal-band Now consecrated—blest, In union all distinguish'd stand, In purity be dress'd.

May all the Sons of Peace, Their every grace improve, Till discord through the nations cease, And all the world be love.

IV.

GREAT Architect, supreme, divine, Whose wisdom plann'd the grand design, And gave to nature birth; Whose word with light adorn'd the skies, Gave matter form, bade order rise, And bless'd the new-born earth!

O bless this love-cemented band, Form'd and supported by thy hand, For charity's employ, To shield the wretched from despair, To spread through scenes of grief and care, Reviving rays of joy.

The liberal arts, by Thee design'd, To polish, comfort, aid mankind, We labour to improve. While we adore JEHOVAH's name, Pour on our hearts thy melting flame, And mould our souls to love!

For the Washington Whig.

MR. PRINTER;

Same days since I was so fortunate as to snatch from oblivion the following very excellent poetical productions; and as I am of opinion that selfishness is one of the worst qualities, I have resolved to give the public the pleasure of seeing these most exquisite performances. I should be very glad, if it was in my power, to give the authors' names, but I have not been able to discover them. I must confess, that one strong reason for publishing the poetry, is a desire to become acquainted with the learned poets; as doubtless they will come forward to claim the honour due them, and to which they are so justly entitled, from all those who read their elegant sonnets.

I will not keep the good people in suspense, but give them the poetry:

Every lady in the land Has ten nails on every hand, Five and twenty on hands and feet, Whis true without deceit.

Leave the ingenious to find the sense of the poetry, and come to my inability to explain it. I believe its obscurity to be its greatest recommendation. Whether it is a description of the ladies in the Moon or in the Sun, I cannot determine to my satisfaction. But here comes the next.

My pen shall now be employ'd, Nor will I the task ever scan; But describe, nor shun to avoid To picture the ladies' man.

These truths are as clear as the sun, When he shines in his zenith so bright, But lest I offend some fair one, I will lay by my pen for to-night.

The author will please to excuse me if there is any error in the copy, for he had laid on so goodly a portion of red beard, that some of the words were scarcely legi-

ble. By the by, I wish to inform the readers that the paper had been used by some person to wipe his razor when shaving. The two pieces appear to have been written by different persons; I am glad of it, Iron sharpens Iron, and probably the shining talent of the one, may excite the other to still greater exertions.

I cannot pretend to point out the individual merits of the poetry. I will only observe that the author of the last piece must be related to the poet who was the author of the following well known lines.

The Sun in meridian height, Illumin'd the depth of the sea;

but he was not so fortunate as to find any person to finish his production, and some a manner as his predecessor, whose fellow student, while he was absent, added these lines,

The fishes, beginning to sweat, Cry'd O dear how hot we shall be!

I would advise the young poets to cast off their diffidence and come forward with more of their productions; as their talents will add much to the worth of the paper.

E.

IMPORTANT.

New Orleans, Sept. 1a.

Under a free and popular form of government, like ours, it is the high privilege of the citizen to form and express his opinions in all trying emergencies. The government itself is bound to regard the public sentiment, and in some measure to direct its operations in conformity to it.

There is little doubt that, in consequence of an unexampled outrage upon the national flag, and the measures of retaliation adopted by the naval commander on the New Orleans station, our country is on the eve of a war. It is proposed, therefore, that a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans be held on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at Maspero's Coffee House, in order to express, in a respectful address to the executive of the United States, our indignation at the outrage upon our flag; and our readiness to support the government in such measures as it may take in order to obtain satisfaction for the same.

The following letter to the editor of the Orleans Gazette, is written by a gentleman who was on board the Firebrand, when she had the encounter with the lords of the gulph of Mexico. He expresses himself warmly, but in a manner worthy of an American Citizen, who witnessed an outrage, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will produce one loud and simultaneous burst of indignation, from one end of the continent to the other. It is highly probable, as the writer suggests, that the Spanish commander wished to provoke some act of hostility from the Firebrand, which might afford him a pretext for her instantaneous and total destruction. In that case he would doubtless have reported to the captain general that he had sunk a pirate; and the American public, not knowing no actual fate of the Firebrand, would attribute her loss, like that of the Wasp and Epervier, to the elements. But Providence determined that the ends of justice should not thus be defeated.

Her brave and estimable commander had an opportunity of relating the story of his wrongs to his country. Those wrongs and the insult offered to our flag, which we hope, is destined to flesh terror and dismay wherever a Spaniard can be found, will be most abundantly revenged. But here is the letter.

Bay of St. Louis, Sent. 8, 1816.

Dear Sir—Nothing of importance occurred after leaving port on the morning of the 27th of August last, when not far from Vera Cruz at day break, we found ourselves near three vessels, which proved to be his Catholic Majesty's ship Diana, of 24 guns, commanded by Jose Sasondo; the hermaphrodite brigs Cassidor and Le Gera, of 18 guns each, the names of the commanders of the two last mentioned vessels were refused to be given us.

There were not less than five hundred men on board of the two first mentioned vessels, as besides their crews they had many soldiers. The Le Gera appeared to be in chase of another vessel. The Diana and Cassidor made for us, capt. Cunningham at the same time approaching them. As we approached within pistol shot, one of the Spaniards on each side of us, at the very moment that our flag was hoisted, the Cassidor, without hailing, or without any ceremony, fired some of her cannon loaded with grape and cannister into us, and a volley of musketry. Capt. Cunningham immediately leaped on a gun, and hailing, stating who we were, and demanding the cause of their firing. The firing continued,

intermingled with the most near and billingsgate abuse. I observed a single musket aimed from the quarter deck of the Cassidor, and evidently intended for Capt. Cunningham, who was conspicuous by his elevation on the gun and his epaulet; but which fortunately by a few inches missed him, and entered the breast of a marine, and lodged in his neck. We were ordered to send a boat on board; captain Cunningham said he would not send, but he would receive a boat. We were ordered by the Diana to send a boat on board; and lower our mainsail with a view that in case of refusal they would sink us. Capt. Cunningham ordered lieutenant A. S. Campbell to proceed on board the Diana, where his side arms were taken from him, and he was placed under a guard of marines. The gig's crew were put in irons, threatened to be hung and beat with swords; the marks of which are yet evident. Shortly after a lieutenant came on board of the Fire-Brand, and while conversing with capt. Cunningham in his cabin he was hailed from the Cassidor, and requested to get out of danger, as they intended to fire into us, board and show no quarter—he replied that we were an American—the reply from the Cassidor was, that we were scoundrels and liars, and again was poured upon us every epithet of abuse that cowardice or vulgarity could suggest, and a single musket shot was fired. At this time captain Cunningham committed the only act, which in my opinion was not strictly correct; it was the result of his feelings not his judgment, soured and irritated by the conduct of cowardly assassins, he exclaimed, opening his bosom and springing on a gun "fire at me but not at my men." The Spanish boat's crew that brought the Spanish lieutenant on board of us, when they heard the last threat, leaped overboard; well knowing their own nation, and convinced that the ocean presented more probable chances of escape than our deck. The Spanish lieutenant was then hailed from the Diana, and he ordered captain Cunningham to proceed to the Diana, before he went he ordered the colours down, which the Spanish lieutenant would not permit to be done. The Spanish lieutenant mentioned while on board of us that we had no right to navigate the Gulph of Mexico, that the Spanish king claimed its exclusive sovereignty; that we could have no commerce there to protect, that a new governor general had arrived at Vera Cruz, who had ordered out all the vessels to scour the coast, that the whole coast was in a state of blockade, that their orders was to respect the flag of no nation; that to them there was no difference between the flag of the insurgents and pirates (as they termed the Mexican republicans) and the United States. Among other insults equally unjustifiable, he accused the brave and respectable captain Porter, of the brig Boxer, of robbing a Spanish vessel, and of being a pirate. The Spanish lieutenant was then hailed, and proceeded to the Diana, and soon returned with a party of marines, and took possession of the Firebrand, stating that we were to go to Vera Cruz, and if the governor found it all right, he would pay the expense of our detention, a real Spanish sentiment, dollars a salvo for wounded honour and outraged feelings.—Our vessel was searched, and being prisoners, the signals, &c. were sunk. The Spanish lieutenant was again hailed and proceeded to the Diana, and shortly after we were gratified by the return of our commander, lieutenant Campbell and gig's crew.

Captain Cunningham when he entered on board of the Diana offered his sword as a prisoner which was refused, and he was told that he must follow the Spaniards to Vera Cruz, which he indignantly rejected; his reply was, that as they had so vastly a superior force, they might take him where they chose, but that he would follow no vessel, and that he should represent the whole transaction to his government. A scene of vulgarity, confusion and abuse passed on board of the Diana, that would disgrace an American cabin boy.

It is owing to the firmness of captain Cunningham, that we have been enabled to reach our shore, and that I have this opportunity to address you. For I am firmly convinced that no different treatment would have been measured to a non-combatant, that was inflicted on our sailors, letters and lashes. The official statement of the outrage to American citizens, and our national flag, has, I presume, before this been transmitted to Washington. And it is impossible to doubt that a just and high minded government will immediately take measures to redress her violated rights, and afford to a meritorious officer an opportunity of effacing from the star-spangled banner, the cowardly insult, and ruffian outrage inflicted upon it.

The American navy has shed too much of its precious blood to give to our name a renown, and our glory a splendour which will be lasting and brilliant, it is too great a favourite with the American people, not at once to point to the cabinet the only means

of wiping from its standard, a blot with which cowards, backed by a vastly superior force, have attempted to stain it. To me who saw all that passed, there is not a doubt that the Spaniards, by their outrage, and vulgar abuse, wished to provoke us to some act of hostility, that would afford them a pretext for our own indiscriminate butchery.—They stood ready to discharge from two large vessels, 42 heavy guns, against a small vessel of eight guns. They fired without hailing, they continued their fire after they ascertained who we were, they fired once after our lieutenant was on board their vessel, they abused us by every vulgar epithet, they imprisoned our officer and flogged our men, they made disgraceful propositions to us, they deliberately aimed at our commander, searched our vessel and stigmatised the worthy Porter as a

And sir, with me after this recital, you will be compelled to believe that they intended to sacrifice us to their dastardly and ignoble passion for assassination. But thank God, we were saved by the firmness and prudence of our commander, who calmly stated who and what we were, and indignantly rejected a proposition, not consistent with the character of an American officer to accept—owing to what we have the opportunity of complaining to the American government of the wanton violence offered to its citizens and the base attempt to tarnish the reputation of its flag. To its justice we appeal, knowing by experience that our government will be prompt to redress our wrongs, and uphold the honour of our flag. I am, &c.

P. S. It would be well for our government to examine the validity of the right assumed by the Spanish king to the exclusive navigation of the Mexican Gulf.—Their declarations show what they would do if they were backed by courage and force.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 21st July, 1816.

There is plenty of employment here and wages are very high; living tolerably reasonable; but every thing else extravagant. The people here obtained their independence, but the state is divided into three parties, all struggling for the government—they have been under arms twice since my arrival here—the rage is bruising, and I expect they will eventually fight among themselves. The soil of this country is excellent, and very productive. There is little wood here; and distillers, bakers, &c. burn sheep for the purpose of making large fires. A Creole will kill a bullock and dress it for two dollars, and a sheep for 25 cents. A horse can be purchased for one dollar. There is plenty of milk here, but no butter, and the reason I cannot divine, unless in consequence of ignorance of the mode.

“There are 75 churches in this city, all Catholic, and so superstitious are the ignorant populace, that every day or two, they parade the streets, with the Holy Ghost, as they say in a carriage, and every person must kneel as they pass, or instant death is the consequence, from the mob. The coach is an antique looking article, and is drawn by two white mules, which the priest tell the people have lived since Christ was upon earth—Inside the vehicle is an old priest praying and howling as he goes!”

New-York, October 14.  
**Successful Angling.**—On Saturday afternoon, a young gentleman of this city caught off the Battery, with a hook and line, nearly two hundred striped Bass, weighing from a quarter to one pound and a half. Several others caught nearly a similar number.

The crops of Tobacco in Kentucky are said to be ten fold more this, than any former season.

An unknown friend of Dartmouth College, has presented that institution with a present of 1200 dollars.

We are sorry to state, that the **Block House** at Spermaceti-Cove (Sandy Hook) was entirely consumed by fire on Friday last. The Block-House had been locked up for several months, and it is presumed, that it must have been set on fire, by the hand of an incendiary.

Three cannons were mounted on the works, a 32 pounder and 2 twelves, one of the latter is destroyed. The revenue cutter Active, capt. Cahoon, was off Sandy Hook on Friday, and about noon, discovered the Block-House in flames, and immediately stood in for the shore, but, was too late to stop the devouring element. Capt. C. and his crew, however, saved about 4 tons of iron bolts, &c. &c. which they brought up in the cutter last evening.

New-York, Oct. 18.  
**From Surinam.**—Capt. Jaggett, of the ship Gov. Tomkins, who arrived here last evening in 43 days from Paramaribo, Sur-

nam, states that what are called the *Bush* negroes in the vicinity of that place, had become very troublesome, committing daily excesses and murders both in and out of the city. It was feared they would commence a sudden attack upon the city—to prevent which safety parties of soldiers were kept in continual motion.

**SEIZURES AT SIERRA LEONE.**  
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated  
Sierra Leone, July 24, 1816.

“For your information, I beg leave to state the proceedings here against several vessels of the United States, which appear to us to have been lawfully trading on the coast.

“On the 18th of May, two vessels were observed off the Cape; and on the 19th the Governor despatched the collector of the customs, with two armed boats, who seized, and brought them both into this port; the one proved to be the schooner Hiram, of Newport, which was under way when seized, distant from the Cape about 3 leagues, endeavouring to get round the Shoals of St. Ann, but calms and contrary winds had prevented her for two or three days. The other proved to be the brig Frances, of New York, which was at anchor when seized, waiting for an anchor the captain had purchased from a merchant here; without which he could not with safety proceed to the leeward.

“The depositions of the principal officers of both vessels being taken, it was judged expedient to seize the Frances, although, in my opinion, both were guilty of an equal offence, if any. The Hiram being now detained for adjudication, the next and most difficult point was to find evidence sufficient to condemn her; for which purpose, people were sent along the coast as far as the Banana Islands, where the vessel had previously been trading; a distance upwards of 80 miles, and without a doubt beyond the jurisdiction of this court—consequently, they had no authority whatever to enquire into any transactions the captain might have had there; they, however, took the depositions of several negroes, to whom the captain had given a few heads of tobacco, for a little wood and water. With the above evidences, and her transaction at Goree, it was concluded they had sufficient grounds to effect the desired purpose. The trial came on the 27th June, when she was condemned (few vessels are tried in this court and released) as good and lawful confiscation and forfeiture to his majesty.

“At the trial it was stated, by the learned judge, that the vessel's transactions at the island of Goree were alone quite sufficient to condemn her, it being a dependency of this colony, and that foreign vessels, anchoring there, were liable and subject to condemnation. This is something new, as it never was before considered, and in fact it is the opinion of most people here, that it is not a dependency of this colony, being merely a settlement taken from the French, and ceded to them by the last treaty. But, allowing it were a dependency, the captain had permission from the governor for the business he did there, which was merely the selling and landing of a few provisions to himself, for the use of his majesty's troops, stationed there and in the river Gambia; consequently, one would imagine he was perfectly safe—I am, however, very sorry to find it otherwise.

“The next vessel that arrived here, was the ship General Lincoln, capt. Swan, from Boston, who cleared out for Sierra Leone, a very considerable part of her cargo being for the governor, which was verbally contracted for when Mr. Swan was here, about six months ago; but no sooner was the vessel at an anchor, than to the great astonishment of capt. Swan, she was seized for so doing; however, in consequence of the contract, it was considered rather unjust to condemn her; she was therefore, after a few days detention, set at liberty, with special orders to the captain to get under weigh, and depart from the colony immediately. I conclude, by giving you my most candid advice, that should you be inclined to fit out a vessel for this coast, do not upon any account whatever, allow her to come ever in sight of Sierra Leone.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

Under the Wind-Mill Point, there is now building a floating manufactory, or in other words, a house for a Felling and Carding Machine. This building is about 28 feet square, forming two respectable and separate apartments: the one for a family to live in, the other for business. The building is supported by two scows, or boats solidly built, about 4 feet apart. In the interval, a large water wheel will be fixed to propel the machinery. The proprietor, early in the spring, intends anchoring in the middle of the strongest current of the St. Lawrence, where the machinery will be set in motion, and his family all lodged in comfort, on the water.

expense, thus saving the expense of purchasing a pearl-boat. In the winter the building will be removed to a place of safety, where it will answer as an excellent tavern.

Quebec, September 21.  
**Extraordinary.**—On the 27th of June last, at Eskimaux, the snow fell three feet deep. A vessel, the bay was frozen in by ice, which was sufficiently thick to enable the people to walk ashore. Eskimaux Bay is about 15 leagues from Belisle at the entrance of the Bay. To come nearer home, we had to go to the small lakes to the north of St. Paul, (16 leagues from Quebec) were still covered with ice in the middle of July, parts of which were strong enough to bear the Indians.

**The Harvest.**—We have had for several days a continuance of a fair weather, as the husbandman could have wished for ripening and securing his grain.—Reaping is commenced in all parts of the district, and the harvest is abundant; though in many places the farmers, from an apprehension of the rust, owing to the greenness of the wheat have commenced rather early. Frosts have been experienced in the district, but their effects have been principally felt in places newly settled, where peas, potatoes, and plants of every description, have suffered.

Cork, August 20.  
**Royal Marriages.**—By a vessel from Lisbon we have received accounts from thence, of the date of the beginning of the present month, announcing the solemnization of the marriage, by proxy, which has been so long in negotiation between the house of Braganza and the Branch of the family of Bourbon, on the throne of Spain. It was celebrated at Rio Janeiro, between Ferdinand the VII. his brother, and the two Portuguese princesses, the nieces of Ferdinand. Notwithstanding the continued report of the approach, the arrival, and the disembarkation of these princesses in Europe, they had not, according to the latest advices, quitted the Brazils, but it was certainly expected that they would take their passage in a ship of force, prepared for their reception, but it does not seem to be ascertained, whether they were to proceed to the Tagus, or to the Bay of Cadiz. At the Spanish court it was certainly expected that the princesses would land in the Isle de Leon, and the duke of Infando, on account of deep domestic affection, had repaired to Madrid, was on his return to Cadiz to fulfil his honourable mission, in giving reception to the royal bride at that port. The intelligence, with regard to the ceremonies of marriage between these illustrious personages, are given in the Lisbon Gazette, obtained through the channel we have named, and at the eastern capital of the Portuguese court, there was every demonstration of rejoicing suited to the occasion.

Boston, Oct. 9.  
**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**  
Ship Governor Carver, Captain Doten, arrived here yesterday from Brevre-Grace, bringing Paris papers to the 25th August, for the perusal of which we are indebted to the politeness of the editors of the Palladium. Upon an examination of these papers, we find nothing of much interest to the American reader. Not a word is mentioned of Lord Exmouth against Algiers. General Lallemand, the younger, has been sentenced to death by a military tribunal. Fortunately, he is safe in this happy land.

The king of the Netherlands has issued positive orders to expel from his dominions the exiles included in the ordinance of the 24th July. They are as follows:—Generals Vandamme, Lamarque, Hullen, Lobau, Courtin, and Mellinet; and Messrs. Pomeireul, Garrau, Lepelletier, Brice, Despres, Barrere, Arnault, Sarrazin, and Merlin of Douai. Louis Nicholas Simon, continued in the prison of the Netherlands.

Bory St. Vincent was considered the principal writer in the *Main Juane*.

The time for the opening of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation at Frankfort remained uncertain. That empire is yet far from being settled.

The old leaven of rivalryship between Prussia and Austria seems to be again fermenting.—*Patriot*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 9.

By the brig Governor Carver, from Havre, we have received French papers to August 26. They contain no news of any importance. The Duke of Kent was travelling in France under the name of the count of Dublin. A woman had been sentenced to death for poisoning her husband, and another for poisoning her father and mother. A traveller from Louisiana has brought to Paris, and exhibited there, a living crocodile.

Bull fights like those common in Spain, have been exhibited at Bayonne. The po-

lytechnic school is to be immediately re-organized. A grand fete was celebrated at Paris on the 24th of Aug. Immediately after the fete the duke of Wellington was to repair to his head-quarters at Cambray.

Paris, Aug. 25.  
Yesterday, being the feast of St. Louis, his majesty received all the authorities, staff officers, &c. in the hall of the throne. We have remarked, with pleasure, that his majesty walked into the heart of the city, to witness the festivity enjoyed by all classes of his subjects.

Prince Talleyrand has made a visit to Paris to be present at the fete.

Gen. Kosciusko has left Switzerland for Italy, in company with lord Stewart.

A terrible quarrel took place the 11th inst. at Mentz, between two parties of Austrians and Prussians in the garrison there. They fired upon each other, and several were killed and wounded, before the officers could suppress the riot.

Extract of a letter.  
Paris, August 25.

All accounts agree, that in the memory of no man living, has there been a season so cold—they observe there has been no summer. Such however, is the fertility of our soil, the crops will be tolerably good. Rice, &c. are not recommended to be sent. None of the bankruptcies which have taken place in England and America have reached here.”

### DIRECT TAX.

To all whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified, that the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1816, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the following times and places, viz:

- In the County of Salem,  
At James Sherron's, for the townships of Salem, Elsenborough and Pennsneck, on Saturday, the 26th October inst.
- At Stephen Smith's, for the townships of Upper and Lower Alloway's Creek, on Monday, the 28th October.
- At Richard Lott's, in Pittstown, for the township of Pittsgrove, on Tuesday, the 29th October.
- At Joshua Paul's, Pole-Tavern, for do. on Wednesday, the 30th October.
- At John Hackett's, for the township of Bilesgrove, on Thursday, the 31st October.
- At Adam Cook's, in Sharptown, on Friday, the 1st of November.
- At James M'Allister's, for the township of Upper Pennsneck, on Saturday, the 2d Nov.
- At Isaac Elwell's, for the township of Mannington, on Monday, the 4th November.

And that correct copies of the Tax Lists remain with the principal Assessor of this Collection District, open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same.

Samuel L. James,  
Collector for the 6th Collection District of the State of New-Jersey.

### In the County of Cumberland,

- At William R. Fithian's, on Monday, the 28th October inst.
- At John Waitman's, in Greenwich township, on Tuesday, the 29th of October.
- At Mason Mulford's, Roadstoan, on Wednesday, the 30th October.
- At Richard Mulford's, in Fairton, on Thursday, the 31st October.
- At Asa Smith's, in do. on Friday, the 1st of November next.
- At Samuel Thompson's, in Deerfield, on Tuesday, the 5th of November next.
- At James M'Clong's, in Millyville, on Friday, the 8th November.
- At John Brown's, Port-Elizabeth, on Monday, the 11th of November.
- At Robert Bell's, Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 12th of November.
- At Ellis Hand's, Downs, on Tuesday, the 18th November.
- At Joseph Clark's, Downs, on Wednesday, 19th November.

### In the County of Cape May,

- At Eli Eldridge's, Dennis Creek, on Wednesday, the 13th November.
- At George Hand's, (Middle Township) Thursday, 14th November.

Samuel Seeley,  
Deputy Collector.  
October 17th, 1816. Oct. 21.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Deputy Collector of the revenue for the Counties of Cumberland and Cape May. Retailers, and others concerned, in said counties, will for the future make application to him at his office in Bridgetown.

Samuel Seeley.

### Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

THE annual communication of the Grand Lodge of N. Jersey, will be held at their Hall in the city of Trenton, on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. L. BEATTY, Grand Secretary.  
October 5, 1816. Oct. 21-St.  
The editors of the several Newspapers in the state are requested to insert the above notice three times in their respective papers and forward their accmpts to the G. Treasurer:

### I WANT TO PURCHASE A GOOD HORSE.

Samuel Seeley.  
Oct. 21, 1816—(1)

