

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, DECEMBER 18, 1820.

The resolution for the admission of Missouri has passed the Senate, 18 to 23; in the House the resolution was rejected, 79 to 93.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Electors of the State of New-York met at Albany on Tuesday last and voted unanimously for Monroe and Tompkins.

The Electoral votes in Pennsylvania were unanimously for Monroe and Tompkins.

The Electors of the State of Maryland, met at Annapolis, and gave their votes as follows: James Monroe, for President, 11; Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President 10; Robert G. Harper, do. 1.

The votes of the Massachusetts Electors were, for James Monroe, President, 15; For Richard Stockton, of New-Jersey, for Vice-president, 8; and for D. D. Tompkins, 7.

The Electoral Votes of North-Carolina, were unanimously for Monroe and Tompkins.

The Electors of Virginia gave a unanimously vote for Monroe and Tompkins.

Snow.—The first snow we have had here this season, (says a Richmond paper of Dec. 1,) commenced falling yesterday morning before day, and continued without intermission to fall when this paper was put to press, at which time it was 12 inches deep.

New-York, Dec. 2.—We are sorry to state that Mr. Disbrow, one of the police officers, who was wounded by the stroke of an axe, given by Dr. Randell, died last evening; and the lives of the other two men, who also received wounds from the same weapons, at the same time, and by the same person, while assisting Mr. Disbrow in the discharge of his duty—are said to be dispaired—shocking effects of ungovernable temper;—Dr. Randell has been convicted of Manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Pennsylvania.—On Tuesday the 5th instant, the Legislature met at Harrisburgh. Gen. William Marks, a republican, was elected Speaker of the Senate; and John Gilmore, a federalist, was, after nine ballottings, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Apprentices' Library.—The Apprentices' Library at Philadelphia, is said to consist of 3000 volumes; and the one in New-Pork, of 5000.

Large Dividends.—The Petapco Insurance Company of Baltimore, on the 30th ult. announced a dividend of fifty per cent. for the last six months. In June last, the same institution declared a dividend of forty per cent.

Productive Pews.—Sixty-one pews in St. Paul's Church, Boston, sold on Wednesday week, for 34,000 dollars.

The sale of the pews in the Cathedral Church in Baltimore at auction, produced upwards of 40,000 dollars—some of them brought 1750 dollars.

CONGRESS.

Extract of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, Dec. 5, 1820.

"The following proposition has been adopted on motion of Mr. Fuller,

Resolved. That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law such means as may be necessary to obtain for the citizens of the United States the navigation of the Euxine Sea and a participation of the commerce of its ports and dependencies.

Mr. F. after remarking on the expediency of affording to commerce, under present circumstances, all the facilities in the power of the government to bestow, went on to say that our commerce with Russia, it was well known, was at present almost entirely carried on through the Baltic Sea, which, it was equally well

known, was closed against navigation for the greater part of the year by the severity of the climate. The Euxine Sea, he said, afforded much greater facilities, by means of the rivers which fall into it, for carrying on the trade with Russia. But, not having any agent there, we have no means of procuring the permission to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles. From the information of others, however, Mr. F. said he had no doubt, that the requisite permission could be obtained by asking it in a proper form and manner. The free intercourse with the Euxine would, he said be of much advantage to us in another point of view. At present, all our commerce with Turkey is carried on through Smyrna. Several ports of the Dardanelles, Mr. F. said, would be more convenient for this purpose than Smyrna. Upon the whole, he thought it quite advisable to have an enquiry made into this subject through the medium of a committee of the House.

Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, said, in reference to Mr. Fuller's intimation that permission to pass the Straights could be obtained if asked in a proper manner, that he presumed the agent who asked it must go with something in hand, and suggested the propriety of ascertaining, before they went further, what would be the cost of this project.

Mr. Rhea suggested that the matter would perhaps get more directly at its object by moving at once to request the Executive to send a Minister to Turkey.

On motion of Mr. Mercer the President of the United States has been requested to lay before this House any correspondence that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose, which may have existed between the Executive of the United States and the governments of any of the maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the African slave trade.

The following Resolve has been laid off the table by Mr. Eustis formerly Secretary of War.

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to report a bill, providing that from and after the 4th day of March next ensuing, no officer, soldier, seaman, marine, or other person whatsoever, shall be placed on the pension list of the United States, except by virtue of a law in which the name of the pensioner shall be inserted, together with the amount of pension to which he shall be entitled.

OUR FINANCES.

The anxiously expected Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was yesterday communicated and read in the House. It is an unusually long and very interesting paper; three thousand copies (an unusual number) were ordered to be printed.

The Secretary appears to give a full and frank exposition of the present state and future prospects of the Treasury. The close of this year will find us in worse plight in relation to money matters, than was generally expected, especially since the receipt of the President's message; according to Mr. Crawford, we shall be in arrears at that time after disbursing the loan authorized at the last session \$3,638,169, and at the end of the year 1821, admitting the expenses to continue as they are at present authorized by law, and allowing also the estimate of the probable receipts into the Treasury for the coming year to be correct, \$7,341,583.

The accruing revenue of the current year has been (as was said and believed by many at the time) considerably less than the estimate of last year. Judging from present appearances it does not seem too probable that it will improve soon. How this deficit is to be supplied, is the great question which necessarily urges itself on the attention of Congress. Loans, taxes, & retrenchment are the only means of effecting it.

Retrenchment will be attempted in a variety of particulars, and will be effected to a certain extent, but not in a degree to supercede a resort to one or the other or both of the remaining expedients. It discovers a great repugnance to the imposition of additional taxes, especially of the excise kind, and perhaps the imposts cannot without oppression be regulated in a way to be much more productive: I therefore infer that loans will be resorted to, far the balance of the deficiency.

Under an apprehension (possibly a mistaken one) that this deficiency will be temporary in its character, Mr. Crawford seems to advise this course—and his recom-

mendation, backed as it will be, by the dread of laying taxes will I think predominate.

The loans to be created will not probably increase the public debt of the nation, having the effect only of retarding the contemplated extension of it, by breaking in upon the sinking fund, or in other or more familiar terms, discharging old debts by the creation of new ones; a thing at this time very readily done, as most of the public creditors would be willing to prolong the payment, by taking new stock, and perhaps at reduced interest in the place of that which will soon be falling due, an evidence, by the by, in connection with the present price of stocks, that there is not so much a scarcity of money, as of the opportunity of profitably investing it in this country.

December 6, 1820.

There was a smart argument yesterday in the house, on the resolution to amend the constitution in relation to the manner of choosing Representatives in Congress & Electors of President & Vice-President. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Smith of N. C. & Lowndes; it was opposed by Messrs. Read, Barbour & Rhea; on the question of ordering it to engrossed for a third reading, the votes were. ayes 108, noes 59, carried but not by sufficient majority to inspire hopes of its final passage. To-day, upon its third reading, after a little desultory conversation, the further consideration of it was postponed to Wednesday next (the 13th inst.)

In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Lowndes moved that the House go into committee on his report for the admission of Missouri into the Union. Agreed to—Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair. Mr. Lowndes delivered a speech of considerable length in favor of the resolution; when on motion of Mr. Sergeant the committee rose and the house adjourned. Mr. Sergeant of course has the floor to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1820.

MISSOURI.

"In my last I stated that the debate commenced on Mr. Lowndes' resolution for the admission of Missouri on Wednesday last, and that he had delivered a speech in favor of it. On Thursday Mr. Sergeant replied at length to Mr. L. maintaining the incompatibility of the Constitution of Missouri with that of the United States. Yesterday Mr. Storrs, in a speech of an hour or more, opposed the admission, and Mr. Barbour advocated it for about the same length of time; after which the Committee rose and reported the resolution to the House without amendment. This morning, Mr. Nelson of Va. moved to recommit it to the Committee of the whole—negated by a majority of 17. Mr. A. Smyth then spoke at length in favor of the admission; Mr. Strong of New-York followed on the opposite side, after which the House adjourned leaving the question undecided. The grounds assumed by the advocates for the admission, are, that free blacks and mulattoes, are not citizens in the sense in which the term is used in the constitution, but that if it was even doubted whether it was otherwise, it is a question that may safely be remitted to the Judiciary to decide; the arguments of Messrs. Barbour and Smyth were chiefly directed to the former position.

Their opponents insist that whatever might have been the understanding of the Convention that framed the Constitution, in relation to it, yet, the federal government have always recognised them as citizens by granting certificates of the fact to those who have gone to sea; by reclaiming as such those that were impressed into the Naval service of Great Britain; by allowing them as residents of one state, to bring their suit in the court of the United States against residents of another state, a privilege only granted citizens. It was also said that not a few of this class of persons were entitled to bounty land for military services rendered the United States; and it would be strange inconsistency indeed that a person deriving the right of soil from the general government, should be prohibited the privilege of occupancy by a

state, &c. The advocates are also maintaining the rights of soil and political inferiority to the white population, is after admitting the fact, answered by the equally notorious fact, that the free white non-slaves do not enjoy equal privileges; as in some of the States a freehold is a necessary qualification of a voter, and in all perhaps to the right of serving as a juror.

As to the proposition to turn the question over to the Judiciary, it is remarked that in the act authorising the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and state government, there is a special injunction, that such constitution shall not be inconsistent with that of the United States and that in addition to the obligation of the oath to support said constitution taken by every member, it becomes the bounden-duty of Congress to see that this part of the compact has been observed by them—and that it would be a dereliction of duty to shift from themselves on the shoulders of others this responsibility. The probability is that the Senate will vote their admission, but there is little doubt but that the House will come to a contrary decision.

If this should be the case the only inconvenience will be, that Missouri must wait another year before she will be received, in the mean time exchange the objectionable article. It is much to be regretted that they were so imprudent as to admit it; otherwise it is probable she would have found her way into the family of States before this time;—not without opposition, I am aware, yet still I have no doubt she would have got in. It is possible that some qualification of the terms of admission may yet, notwithstanding the late decision of the Senate, be accepted—of this however, I do not speak confidently.

December 11.

"In the House to day Mr. Archer of Va. delivered a speech of about two hours in favor of the Missouri constitution, he was followed in a speech of about one hour by Mr. Hemphill who argued the opposite side of the question, when on motion of Mr. Lane of Delaware the House adjourned."

From the New-Jersey Eagle.

SUMMARY.

It is said the government of Hayti are about adopting measures to "curtail American commerce," that is to prevent vessels from visiting or trading with St. Domingo, from any state or nation where African slavery is tolerated! This discloses a nice sense of national honour.

The revenue of England for the quarter ending Oct. 1st. was 10,874,000 dollars.

The members of the Legislature of Missouri are paid 84 per day for their services.

Coyer was proclaimed President of Hayti at Cape Henry (now Cape Hayti) on the 32d Oct, and marched into the city at head of 20,000 men.

In the light house of Portsmouth (N. H.) is suspended a bell weighing 600 lbs. which is kept ringing by machinery during every gale, &c. when the light could not be perceived.

The U. S. sloop Ontario, Capt. Chauncey will sail in a few days from N. Y. for the Mediterranean.

A gentleman of Philadelphia left this place on the 3d, for N. York where he transacted some business, dined and got home all in the short space of 24 hours.

The citizens coach went from N. York to Philadelphia (95 miles) on Saturday last in ten hours!

E. Gaeret, the mail carrier, is the villain who has repeatedly robbed the mail which he carried from Alexandria to Leesburgh (Va.) He is now in prison.

William Cobbett, in a late address to the people of England, undertakes to prove the innocence of the queen by the speech of the attorney general, taken in connection with other facts.

It is stated that the "Royal humane Society" of London, since its establishment in 1774, has restored 4889 persons to society, having rescued them from drowning, or a state of suspended animation induced by other causes.

Letters from Washington states that the President has nominated to the Senate Commodore Chauncey, as one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

Efforts are being made to have a Convention to amend the Constitution.

More than 25 natives of Indiana have been baptized into Christianity, 25 schools established contain eight.

Morillo, it is said, is the command of America.

The French city of New York contains 425 dollars worth of indigent persons.

The expenditure of the year ending to 127,396 dollars.

25 deaths occurred the week ending.

D. Raymond, has just published "Thoughts on the first work of America, and its merit."

8,000 sheep were fair in England.

22,000,657 dollars States for lands sold.

A new work called "The Inventor's Intention" is intended to be published in America.

There are 260 blind persons in New-York Eye Infirmary, several persons born with prospect of receiving.

The city of Rome contains about 90,000 inhabitants, decreases near 10,000.

Leghorn (Italy) contains about 12,000.

A man at Auburn was selling him and his wife their names.

The steam boat Richmond and Norfolk, makes the run in 26 hours.

Among the trophies of the royal chapel of London, is a sword from the American New-Orleans!

It is said 300 stage coaches leave London every day.

The trial of the Queen for sale, in parts, is now in progress.

In the county of Perth a single Magistrate has been appointed.

The 361 Peers who are to sit in the House of Lords, will receive more than 200,000 dollars annually, in places of honor, &c.

25 aged and indigent persons, who are supported by the "society for the relief of the poor" in New-York, are now in the hospital for the aged.

Mr. Mays, the mail robber, was sewed up in a barrel, and thrown into the sea, the mail robber, &c.

In the house of Mr. Stryker, N. Brunswick, was sewed up in a barrel, the body of a mail robber, &c.

An association has been formed for the purpose of procuring a library.

It is reported that the press arrived at Washington on the 27th ult.

A right shock of an earthquake, (Ky.) or Louisiana, &c.

Thompson, Esq. of the port New-Belton, resigned, &c.

Five million of the inhabitants of the United States are said to be de-

French brig having been rescued from the coast of America, lately but in an attempt, or a state of suspended animation induced by other causes.

Poland contains 2,719,000 inhabitants.

drawn from the political inferno, is after admitting the equally no white population...
More than six thousand of the idolatrous natives of India have been converted to Christianity, and the Bible has been translated into 25 of their languages. The schools established by missionary efforts contain eight thousand children.
Morillo, it is said, is recalled from the command of the Royalist army in South America.
The French Benevolent Society in the city of New York, gave the past year 875 dollars worth of bread, 277 loads of wood, and 425 dollars in sundries, to different indigent persons in that city.
The expenditures on account of the centre building of the Capitol of the U. S. for the year ending last September, amounted to 127,396 dollars.
25 deaths occurred in Baltimore during the week ending on Monday.
D. Raymond, Esq., a lawyer of Baltimore has just published a work entitled "Thoughts on Political Economy." It is the first work of the kind ever formed in America, and it is said possesses great merit.
8,000 sheep were penned at a late sheep fair in England.
22,000,657 dollars are now due the U. States for lands sold to individuals.
A new work to be published quarterly, called "The Investigator," lately made its appearance in Liverpool. It is particularly intended to disseminate correct information on American affairs.
There are 260 blind patients in the N. York Eye Infirmary, among whom are several persons born blind, who have a good prospect of receiving their sight.
The city of Rome, once the proud Mistress of the world, contains at present, about 90,000 inhabitants; its population decreases near 10,000 annually.
Leghorn (Italy) contains 60,000 souls, of which about 12,000 are Jews.
A man at Auburn N. Y. forbids all persons selling him ardent spirits, on pain of having their names exposed.
The steam boat Richmond between that city and Norfolk, made a passage of 300 miles in 26 hours.
Among the trophies of victory, in the royal chapel of London, are 3 flags taken from the Americans at the victory of New Orleans.
It is said 300 stage Coaches pass through and leave London every day.
The trial of the Queen, is already offered for sale, in parts, in Paris.
In the county of Perry (Pa.) there is not a single Magistrate in commission.
The 361 Peers who are trying the queen are said, receive more than 12500,000 annually, in places and pensions: the Duke of Wellington, receives more than 10,874,000 dollars, any other individual, gets 65,741 of it.
125 aged and indigent females are supported by the "society for the relief of indigent females" in New York.
A young man was lately imprisoned at Lancaster for robbing the mail between that place and Leesburgh.
2,800 dolls. more in bank bills have been sewed up in a belt and fastened to the body of the wife of Patrick the light robber, spoken of in our
The house of Mr. Stryker, in the vicinity of N. Brunswick, was consumed on the 20th ult. by a fire which was communicated by a stove pipe.
An association has been formed in Alexandria for the purpose of establishing an antislavery library.
It is reported that the Spanish treaty has been ratified by the Cortes, and that a press arrived at Washington with the ratification on the 27th ult.
A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Louisville, (Ky.) on the 19th ult. at sun-rise.
Mathias Thompson, Esq. is appointed factor of the port New York, vice Daniel Belston, resigned.
The million of the inhabitants of the States are said to be devoted to agriculture.
A French brig having 100 slaves on board from the coast of Africa bound to Europe, lately but in at Antigua mis-pended animation in the former Island, and was by the custom house officers.
Asia contains 53,316,797 inhabitants, of whom 31,000,000 profess the Greek religion, as one of the Commissioners of the Board.

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A bear, who was confined in a cellar at Williamsburgh (N. Y.) devoured a small boy who ignorantly entered the cellar.
Wm. G. Cornell, who was under sentence of death in Newport, has been pardoned by the President.
NEW JERSEY.
The Legislature of this state, at its late session, fixed the yearly salaries of the officers of its government, as follows:
Governor, \$2,000
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1,100
Other Justices of do. 1,000
Law Reporter, 200
Attorney General, 80
Adjutant General, 100
Quarter Master General, 190
The compensation of the Members of Assembly was fixed at two and a half dollars per day; the Speaker being distinguished by the allowance of half a dollar per day additional.
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.
By the Meta from Augustura, we have letters of date 23d October—from which we make the following short but pithy extract.—*Aurora.*
"The affairs of the patriots improve every day. Since the Spanish constitution has been published, great desertions from the enemy have taken place, in some instances, colonels with whole batalions have come over. These are triumphs of opinion infinitely superior to those gained in the field. The army of New Granada began to move on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela. The advanced guard consist of upwards of 4000 men under the command of gen. Urdaneta. Gen. Paez, will form a junction with it about Guanari, it is supposed, in all December. Morillo is in the neighborhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined the grand struggle shall take place. We have good reasons for anticipating a favorable issue. Bolivar's person has been moving through departments and inspecting corps, and promoting uniformity of organization; he will read at least 12,000 men well armed."
Huntsville, (Alabama,) Oct. 20.
Land Sale.—The public lands offered for sale on the second Monday in this month, have been generally disposed of at the government price.—Some few tracts, we understand, went as high as 5 or 6 dollars per acre. The wisdom of the late alteration in the mode of selling land, from credit to cash, is manifested in the sales now pending. The hardness of the times and the difficulty of getting land office money, which now 15 per cent above the currency of the country, no doubt depress the price of lands, but those few tracts disposed of have been purchased at about one fourth the price they would have brought two years since. We feel satisfied, from this experiment, that, notwithstanding the flattering prospects to the agriculturalist, and the improved price of cotton, if the lands of the big head of the Tennessee were again to be offered for sale in the course of the ensuing year, they would not bring more than about one fourth the sum for which they were originally sold. This section of the country has already been disposed of for something more than \$8,000,000, one fourth which has been paid, and the other three fourths, or \$6,000,000, are still due by the citizens to the government. This enormous balance, in addition to what has been already advanced, will never be paid. The purchasers must either lose the first installment, of more than 2,000,000, or the government must pass some alleviating act.
From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, Dec. 9.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the brig Chatsworth, captain Rogers, arrived last evening from London, we have received London papers to the 23d Oct. Capt. R. brought no late loose papers. The C. had a passage of 36 days from Gravesend, and 34 from the Downs. It was reported the day Capt. R. sailed, that the bill of pains and penalties, against the queen had been REJECTED in the House of Lords. The examination of witnesses, in favor of the queen, is continued in these papers to a great length and tend to do away the slanders against her character. Addresses were still continued, from all parts to the queen. One of the London papers state, that Spain had ceded the Floridas to the United States.
In the House of Lords, as late as October 22, Mr. Brougham produced an Austrian Gazette, as evidence of the estimation in which the queen's character was held abroad—this testimony was rejected. A document was then exhibited signed by the queen, when princess of Wales, creating Bergami knight of the holy Sepulchre, and Wm. Austin was raised to the same

dignity. With regard to the present appearances of the trial, we can only say, that the testimony touches on collateral and incidental points, not inculcating the character of her majesty. To enter into a detail of such matters, would only perplex our readers and ourselves, without advancing one inch in the discussion, whether her majesty is guilty or innocent.
Accounts from Naples state that the Sicilian insurgents, from a total incapacity of further struggle, had yielded to the propositions of their sovereign.
According to the French journals, but one sentiment of enthusiastic joy pervades the nation, on account of the birth of the young Bourbon prince.
Sir Francis Burdett is suffering under a severe attack of the gout.
The emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of 4 men from every 500, amounting to 96,000.
According to the accounts from Vienna, the interview of the sovereigns was to take place on the 28th Oct.
The accounts of the revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordinary sensations in Vienna. The archduchess Leopoldina having married the crown prince of Portugal, is destined, perhaps, to become queen of that kingdom.
There had been considerable damage done in the Downs by the late severe gales. Several vessels had put into Ramsgate with the loss of cables and anchors.
American Flour for export 24 to 26 shillings.
MARRIED,
At Port Elizabeth, on Saturday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fidler, JOSHUA BRICK, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH SOMMERS, of Philadelphia.
At the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Jane, Mr. JAMES NEWBERRY, to Miss ANN RIGGINS.
In Friend's Meeting Mr. SAMUEL TOWNSEND to Miss REBECCA CRAFT.
DIED,
This morning, after a short illness Mrs. LOUISA WOODRUFF, at an advanced age.
At Baltimore, on the 6th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the system of education which bears his name.
NOTICE.
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Wednesday the 21st day February next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,
TWO ACRES OF LAND,
or as much as will be necessary to pay the remaining debts of John Ware, jr. dec. The aforesaid property is part of the Farm whereon Jonathan Brown now lives, and is bounded by Topping's lane on the north, and the Bacon's neck Road, on the east; late the property of said John Ware jr. deceased.
JAMES SHEPPARD, Adm'r.
December 18 1820.
Sheriff's Sale.
BY Virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice river the first
A Lot of Meadow Land,
joins lands of Thomas Henderson and others said to contain ten acres more or less.
A Small Farm,
joins lands of Wm. Clark and others, said to contain fourteen acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant;—Seized as the property of Joseph Tomlin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Townsend, & to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Nov. 11.—Dec 18.
Sheriff's Sale.
BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downes: the first,
A tract of Land and Meadow,
joins lands of Daniel Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain Fifty Acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, William Bevan, jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
THE sale of the above property of Daniel R. Moore, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of January next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Dec. 18

Sheriff's Sale.
In Chancery of New-Jersey.
BY VIRTUE of a Writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, in the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1821, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all the following described

Tracts of Land and Premises,
situate, lying, and being in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, aforesaid, and bounded as follows: viz: Beginning at a post for a corner, about two perches below the mouth of a small creek or gut, which runs up into Abraham Sayres, and is a corner of said meadow; thence north fifty one degrees east thirteen perches to a stone for a corner, four perches west of the bank of the above mentioned meadow, thence north twelve degrees and a half west twenty nine perches and ten links to a post for a corner set in the south side, a line of the Society's Pamphylia Tract; thence bounding thereon, north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and seventy-one perches to a stone for a corner, and marked with the letters C. E. and S. M. and is the south west corner of land late Curtis Edwards; thence bounding the east north nineteen degrees west, one hundred and seven perches and a half to a stone corner of Adam Rocup's land; thence bounding thereon south sixty-five degrees west 87 perches to a stone, thence north 16 deg. west fifteen perches and a half to a post for a corner set in Fuller's run; thence down the same and bounding thereon the several courses thereof to a post for a corner one perch west of the side bank across the foot of said Fuller's Branch, and is a corner of said Rocup's meadow; thence along a ditch north fourteen degrees west fourteen perches to a post for a corner; thence north twenty-three degrees and a half east nine perches to a stone for a corner; thence north twenty-eight degrees west thirty-six perches to a pine marked for a corner; thence south seventy-nine degrees west twenty-six perches to Cohansey creek at low water mark; thence down the said Creek and bounding thereon low water mark the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifteen acres of land, meadow and mudflat, be the same more or less, which said tract the said Jeremiah Buck purchased of John Ogden and deed, date, February 11th, A. D. 1815, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland in book A. A. of deeds page 503, &c. as excepting thereout the right and privilege of fishing with a seine in any way or manner along the shore of Cohansey creek within the above grounds, lying above the mouth of Fuller's creek, which right belonged to Eli Elmer, dec'd. and also one acre of land which Joseph Miller a former owner of said Farm sold, or gave for the use of a public landing situate near the dwelling house on said premises.

One other Tract,
situate in the township of Hopewell, butted and bounded:—Beginning at a white oak tree standing on south point, corner of a lot of marsh belonging to Samuel B. Davis; thence running north thirty-one degrees and a half west thirty-nine rods to a stone in the road a corner of Amos Brown's land; thence by said land and road north fifty-nine degrees east thirty-one rods and a half to a stone; thence north forty-six degrees east thirty-four rods and a half to a stone; thence north thirty-two degrees and a half east twenty-four rods to a stone for a corner of John Holmes' land; thence by the same south fifty-five degrees east fifty-two rods and eight links to a stone; thence still by said land, north 35 degrees east one hundred and eighteen rods to a stone; thence south fifty-five degrees east forty-four rods to the run of Kewap's branch; thence down the same and bounding on the middle of the swamp or hollow to a stake, the distance on a straight line about one hundred and sixteen rods; thence south forty-seven degrees east eighteen hundred rods to a ditch or run; thence down thence south thirty degrees east twenty rods; thence south 34 rods; thence south 33 degrees west 16 rods to a stump; thence south sixty-two degrees and a half west, 100 and 51 rods to a stake near the bank; thence north five degrees west thirty-two rods; thence north sixty-two degrees and a half east one hundred and thirteen rods & a quarter to a stone; thence north forty-two degrees west fifty-four rods and five links to a ditch; thence by the same south seventy-five degrees west twelve rods; thence south fifty-three degrees west eighteen rods; thence south twenty-five degrees west thirteen rods; thence north eighty-five degrees west twenty-two rods and a half to a stone by the end of Holme's bank; thence north five degrees and a quarter west thirty rods to the beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres of land and meadow ground, be the same more or less.

One other Piece,
situate in the township of Hopewell aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory corner of John Holme's land; thence bounding north thirty-nine degrees east one hundred and fifteen rods and five links to a stone; thence bounding on Isaac Brown's land south seventy five rods and a half to a stone, thence south three degrees west forty rods to a stone; thence south forty-nine degrees west ninety three rods and fifteen links to a stone near a walnut tree a corner of the said John Holme's land; thence by the same north fifty three degrees west thirty one rods and three links to the beginning, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less; the two last described tracts the said Jeremiah Buck purchased of Ephraim Holme's and wife, by deed dated the 13th day of May, 1817, recorded in the Clerk's office aforesaid in book G. G. of deeds, page 365, &c. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Buck, & others defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of Jacob Ridgeway complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Dec. 14, 1820.

PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

SELECTED.

THE MODEST RETORT.

A superficial nabob of the east,
Haughty, being great, and purse-proud being rich,
A governor, or general at the least,
I have forgotten which.

Had in his family a humble youth,
Who went from England in his patron's suit,
An unassuming body, and, in truth,
A lad of decent parts, and good repute

This youth had sense and spirit;
But yet, with all his sense,
Excessive diffidence
Obscured his merit.

One day at table, flushed with pride and wine,
His honor, proudly free, severely merry,
Conceiv'd would be vastly fine
To crack a joke upon his secretary.

A young man (said he,) by what art, craft or
trade,
"Did our father gain his livelihood?"
"He was a saddler, sir," Modestus said,
"And in his line was reckon'd good."

"A saddler, eh! and learn you Greek,
"Instead of learning you to sew;
Pray, why did not your father make
"A saddler, sir, of you?"

Duch parasite, then, as in duty bound,
The joke applauded, and the laugh went round.

At length Modestus, bowing low,
Said, (craving pardon, if too free he made)
"Sir, by your leave, far a would I know
"Your father's trade?"

"My father's trade!—by heaven, that's too bad!
"My father's trade!—why blockhead! art thou mad?"
"My father, sir, did never stoop so low—
"He was a gentleman, I'd have you know!"

Excuse the liberty I take,
(Modestus said, with archness on his brow,
"Pray why did not your father make
"A gentleman of you?"

VARIETY.

Atheism refuted.—A poor Arabian of the desert, ignorant as most Arabians, was one day asked how he came to be assured there was a God.—"In the same way (he replied) that I am enabled to tell, by a print impressed on the sand, whether it was a man or a beast that passed that way."

Philosophy.—Pride frequently keeps us in ignorance. A Persian philosopher being asked how he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions where I was ignorant."

Complimentary.—An English clergyman preaching before the court, said, at the close of his sermon, that those who did not profit by what he had advanced, would never know the place which politeness would not suffer him to name before so respectable a congregation.

Scenes of Life.—Every scene of life has two sides, a dark and a bright one, and the mind that has an equal mixture of melancholy and vivacity is best of all qualified for the contemplation of either.

Good qualities ill applied.—Agesilaus seeing a malefactor endure the greatest torments with constancy, cried out indignantly, "What an audacious villain is this that dares employ patience, courage and magnanimity in such an impious and dishonest cause!"

A subject for Envy.—It is an ease and sometimes a happiness to have nothing. No man is so worthy of envy as he that can be cheerful in want.

Intuition.—The most ignorant have knowledge to see the faults of others—the most clear-sighted are blind to their own.

A Welshman pleased.—A ship in the course of a long voyage was overtaken by a storm, in which she sprung a leak. A Welsh passenger, on being informed of it, thanked fortune, as he had tasted no fresh vegetables for many months.

Lord Bacon, speaking of commentators, critics, &c. said, with all their pretensions, they were nothing more than brushers of noblemen's clothes.

Age.—A Spanish prince used to say of age that it appeared best in four things, viz. old wood to burn; old wine to drink; old friends to trust; and old authors to read.

EXTRACT.

"Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purposes of lucre and ostentation—who looks upon his fellow-creatures not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, & he was made to be their lord—as if they were formed for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandisement—such a man may be rich, but trust me he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow-men; let them fall, like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to cheer the faint and way-worn pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots, philosophers, and philanthropists who in various ages have blessed the world; was it their wealth that made them great? Where was the wealth of Aristides, Socrates, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame? Their wealth was in the mind and the heart. These are the treasures by which they have been immortalized, and such alone are the treasures that are worth a serious struggle."

THE DISAPPOINTMENT.

A young fellow whose person was very handsome, addressed a wealthy old widow, who after a little application consented to love him. Boasting of his success among his comrades, he spoke with the utmost contempt of the lady, and professed it was not her that he designed to marry, but her money. She had notice of this declaration, and resolved to be even with her pretended lover. Accordingly, on the wedding day, she dressed as gaily as if she was really going to be made a bride, and hung a purse of gold at her side, of which she made an extraordinary use on the occasion. She gave her hand to the deceiver with a seeming alacrity; and he led her to the ceremony with the appearance of a sincere affection, while he was inwardly exulting with the hope of the rich prize that he was basely betraying into his possession. He went through his part, we may believe, without the least hesitation.—But it was quite otherwise with his partner: for when she was desired to repeat her's after the minister, she continued some time silent, holding forth her purse only. The parson pressing her to speak, and demanding the reason of such an odd behaviour, she said, "Sir, the scoundrel who stands here with me, is an impostor, who comes not to espouse me as he has openly avowed, but my fortune. Here is its prosy, (pointing to the guineas at her girdle) and he may persuade it to contract with him, if he can. But I will by no means intrude myself into the place of that which is the beloved and only object of his pursuit. This villain, who hates my person, would make himself master of my estate, and bring me to ruin: I hope, therefore, you will justify my conduct, in disappointing his vile intention, and expose him to the shame he deserves."

AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

The manner in which the Caffres make war against one another, has a generosity in it very unlike what we find among savages or even civilized nations. When war has been declared, which is always done formally by an ambassador carrying in his hands the tail either of a lion or a panther; the chiefs, with their vassals, are summoned to attend the king. After the array has marched, carrying with it a great number of oxen, which serve for their magazines of supply, and has approached the territories of the enemy, ambassadors are sent to give notice of the intended attack; and if the enemy declares that he is not prepared, or that his people are not assembled, the invading army waits with patience till he is ready. A wide open place, without bushes or rocks, is chosen for the field of battle, that there may be no possibility of an ambush, which is reckoned highly dishonorable. Here they contend with valour and obstinacy. When one side is vanquished, the same generosity is as conspicuous after the battle as it was before it.—A part of the plunder is sent back to the vanquished; for it is a maxim among them, "We must not let even our enemies die with hunger." This ingenious mode of warfare is practised only when one tribe of Caffres attacks another. When they make war with the Dutch or the Hottentots, the chivalrous spirit is entirely laid aside, and they proceed to cut the throats of their enemies, according to the most approved practice of savage and civilized nations.

SRAPS.

The necessities of Agriculture are properly defined to be, fertility, tools, industry, and houses; comprehending in this latter class, fences.

A sentiment expressed eighty-three ago:—"On the right side of a question, a book must be excellently well written in all respects, to be generally read; when one with half the sense or spirit on the other shall succeed much better."

The Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, so well known by his fame and writings to the Christian world, was born in Gloucestershire, in Great Britain, in the month of December, 1741—was ordained to the ministry June 10, in 1736; married in 1741 Mrs. Jones, a widow lady of Abergavenny in Scotland, and died at Newberry, about 40 miles from Boston, in Massachusetts, of a violent asthma, September 30th, 1769, in the 56th year of his age. The pious and benevolent Countess of Huntington, was his patron and particular friend.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory, it is enacted, that any person having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighteenth of April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President,
JOSIAH INGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 15 between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, AT PORT ELIZABETH,
1. Half of a House and Lot, well situated, in Port Elizabeth.
2. Half of a Lot of Good Meadow, containing about four acres, within two miles of Port Elizabeth, in Cumberland county
A more particular description of the above Property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. Conditions made known at the Sale by JOHN RAMBO,
Assignee of *Marmaduke Wood.*

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Of the term of October, in the year of 9th one thousand eight hundred and twelfth.

Between NORTON O. LAWRENCE, Complainant, And LORENZO LAWRENCE & DANIEL C. PIERSON, Defendants.

UPON opening the matter to the Court, it appeared that process of subpoena was served upon the said defendants, and that Lorenzo Lawrence one of the said defendants had not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court, and it was ordered that the said case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said Lorenzo Lawrence is out of this state; the Chancellor doth order and direct, on motion of Daniel Elmer, solicitor and of counsel with the complainant that the said defendant Lorenzo Lawrence, do appear, plead answer or demur, to the complainants bill of complaint, on or before the third Tuesday of January next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the complainants said bill shall be taken as confessed against the said defendant Lorenzo Lawrence; and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, within twenty days from this date, in the "Washington Whig," a newspaper printed and published in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.
A true copy
WM. HYER, Ck

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Rachel, has left my bed and board without any just cause, these are therefore to caution any person from trusting or harboring her on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Joel Bishop.
Cape-May, Nov. 3, 1820.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1820.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. Adm'r of John Newkirk, dec. having exhibited to this Court duly attested, an account by which it appears that personal estate of said dec. is insufficient to pay the just debts & expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real Estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid David Shull, guardian of Jonathan Shull, and Ephraim Padgett, guardian of David Padgett and Aaron Padgett, praying a decree of this Court for sale of the real estate of said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real Estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton on the first day of FEBRUARY Term next at two o'clock P. M. and show cause of any nature why so much of the real Estates of said decedents situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, shall not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, and why the real Estates, of said minors should not be sold for their support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court,
Bridgeton Dec. 11, 1820.—6w.
T. ELMER, Ck.

CUMBERLAND ORPHAN'S COURT.

Nov. Term 1820.
UPON application of Hannah Lanning and Joseph Golden Administrators of James Lanning dec. and Rineer Dare Adm'r. of Daniel Dare dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts claims and demands or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the second day of June of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County for the space of two months and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state for the like space of time—and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited such public notice being given shall be forever barred his action thereagainst said Administrators.

By the Court,
Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES B. POTTER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—They return their thanks to the public for the patronage they have received, and solicit the favour of all those who have unsettled accounts with the late firm, who is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES B. POTTER,
H. R. MERSEILLES,
December 6th 1820 R. B. POTTER.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by J. B. & R. B. POTTER.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber has for sale, a complete finished & substantial LIGHT WAGON and HARNESS.

H. R. MERSEILLES,
Bridgeton Dec. 9th 1820.

New Apothecary Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the new Building between the store of Stratton Buck and the Post Office, respectfully informs his friends & the public that he is about to open a general assortment of good and fresh DRUGS, PAINTS, ground and dry, best winter SPERMATIC Lamp Oil, and Lamp-wood, Hed-wood, Fustic, Nicaragua wood, and kinds of Spice, &c.

Likewise, Books and Stationary, Pen Knives and Jack Knives, Scissors &c. and a few articles more. Also, for sale, various kinds of Hens, Factories, and Stores with articles in the Drug line at very low prices.

F. G. BREWSTER,
Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

NOTICE.
AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Cumberland and Brigadoe Board of Officers, will be held at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Monday the 29th of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Officers and for other business. All those who have settlements with the Board, are requested to be present at their attendance.

J. SPELEY,
Judge Advo.
Bridgeton Dec 9th 1820

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland will be sold on the premises, in the township of Stoe-Creek, on the 29th day of December next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all the Real Estate of the said Decedent, consisting of a Lot of about ten acres on which is a dwelling house with a number of Young Blue Apple Trees, and a good STONE QUARRY.

No 2. Containing about 4 acres of Ground, the whole in fence. Conditions made known at the Sale.

HANNAH M'CONNOR,
October 27th, 1820.