

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1823.

No. 107

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

Racon and Fitch, per lb	\$9	9 to 10
Beans, bushel	1 25	scarce
Beef, mess, barrel	10	12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6	50
Briquettes, American lb.		scarce
Butter, lump,	14	18
Do. salt, insp.	12	15
Candles, tallow dip	11	
Coffee, V. I. fine gr.	25	27
Do. 2d quality		
Do. Java	26	
Do. mixed qual.	24	26
Cheese, barrel	1 50	
Cider, best	32	35
Feathers, American lb.	11	32
Flax, clean	7	7 50
Pirewood, hickory cord	5 00	5 50
Do. oak	3 50	4 00
Do. pine	5 50	
Do. gum logs	6	5 C
Flour, wheat, barrel	4 25	
Do. rye	3 50	
Do. corn meal		
Glass, wind	6	7 75
8 by 10, 100 feet.		
10 by 12		
Grain, wheat bushel	1 25	1 50
Do. rye	75	50
Do. corn	65	70
Do. oats	35	45
Do. bran double	30	
Hams, lb.	10	12
Iron, in bars, ton	95	100
Do sheet	165	170
Do hoop, large	128	130
Do do small	140	
Do rod	125	130
Do hollow ware	80	90
Lard	0 9	0 10
Lumber 1000 feet	14 00	16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25	30
Do do heart, 1 inch	25	30
Do white pine, panel	25	30
Do do common	17 50	22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15	20
Do heart do	25	30
Do sap do	10	scarce
Lath, oak	8	
Oar, rafters	20	25
Timber, pine	25	20
Do inch spruce	12	20
Do oak	22	35
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17	21
Do cypr. 22 inch.	4	4 50
Staves, pine, w. o. 1200	70	
Do hhd. do	38	
Do do red oak	25	
Do barrel, w. oak	24	
Heading, oak	38	60
Hoops, shaved	26	
Mackarel, barrel	3 50	5 50
Molasses, sug-house gall.	0 48	0 50
Do West India	27	30
Nails, cut, all sizes lb.	7	10
Oil, sperm, bushel	75	
Peas, barrel	11 50	12 00
Pork, Jersey cwt.	3	3 50
Rice, new crop	6 50	5
Shad, southern barrel		
Salt, fine bushel		
do ground	7 00	
Seed, clover		
do herd grass	3 50	4 00
do timothy	6	16
Segars, Spanish, 1000	1 75	
do American	30	30
Shot, all sizes cwt.	9 50	
Spirits, viz.		
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80	90
do Penn 1st pf.	65	75
Gin, Philad. dist. do	41	45
Rum, New England	38	40
Whiskey, rye	30	31
do apple	23	30
Starch lb.	6	8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	11 50	13 00
do loaf	16	18
do lump	14	15
Tallow, country	9	10
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	7	10
do do even.	27	32
do do spun fine	25	30
do do large	15	
Wax, bees, yellow	33	35
do white	50	54

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue,

On Tuesday the twenty-first day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,

The two following described tracts of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River. The first joins land of Daniel Robinson, Mordeca Lewis, the Cumberland and Cape May meadow company and others, containing three hundred and fifty-six and a half acres, more or less. The second joins land of John Chambers, the Bingham land and others, being the northern part of a larger tract which John R. Coates granted to Joshua L. Howell. A further description will be given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Anna Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell, and others, and taken in execution at the suit of Sarah Sparkes, Henry Sparkes, and Isaac Wainwright, executors of Richard F. Sparkes, complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANSING, jun. Sheriff.
Nov. 12. — Dec. 14. 1823

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 1/2 p. c. dis.
Banks in New Hampshire, 2
Boston Banks, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 1/2 a 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks do. 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Suenectady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, 1/2 do.
Newburg branch at Ithaca, 3 do.
Orange County Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1/2 do.
Auburn Bank, 1/2 do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank, 1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton, 1/2 do.
All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, par.
Boston, par.
Germantown, par.
Northampton, par.
Montgomery County, par.
Harrisburg, par.
Delaware county at Chester, pas.
Chester county at Vest Chester, par.
Newhope Bridge Company, 1
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Bank, 23 do.
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg, 2 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank, do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co. 15 do.
Lumbia Bank at Milton, no sale.
Silver Lake, 11 do.
Greensburg, 11 do.
Brownsville, 11 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1/2 d.
Wilmington and B-andywine, 1/2 d.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 3 dis.
Branch of do. at Milford, 25
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 25

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, 1/2 d.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1/2
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 123 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 2 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale
North Carolina, 7 dis.
South Carolina, 5 do.
Georgia, generally, 7 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches, no sale
OHIO—Chillicothe, 2 dis.
Most others, no sale

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the legislature of the state of New Jersey, have during their present session, passed an act, incorporating a company to improve the navigation of Maurice River

Agreeable to the stipulations of said charter, books will be opened at the house of Nathaniel Salmon, in the town of Molligo, in the county of Gloucester, and at the store of William Duffey & Co. in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday, the sixth day of January next, and continue open for the space of ten days. Where commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions to the stock of said incorporation.

Nov. 25. 4t 100

TARTAN PLAIDS.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF

Have lately received a handsome

Assortment of Tartan Plaids

SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:

ALSO

CLOAKS

READY MADE,

Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices.

Nov. 19.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, January 2, 1823.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the last six months, on the Capital of this Bank of one dollar per Share, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

106. 3t.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

State of New Jersey.

AN ACT further supplementary to an act entitled An act to regulate the fisheries in the river Delaware, and for other purposes, passed the twenty sixth of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons whomsoever shall cast, draw or in any wise make use of, any seine or net in the river Delaware within the jurisdiction of this state, from sun-set on Saturday until sun-rise on Monday of each and every week, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with costs of suit, for each and every offence: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the owners or occupiers of eddy fisheries above the tide water, from beginning to fish at twelve o'clock on Sunday night.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons whomsoever shall cast, draw, or otherwise make use, for the purpose of catching fish, more than one seine or net, in any one pool or fishing place in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state on, opposite or above the lowest or south-west end of Newbold's or Biddle's island, from thence down as far as the concurrent jurisdiction of this state and the state of Pennsylvania extends more than two seines, or nets, in any one pool or fishing place, within any one term of twenty four hours, beginning at sun rise and ending on sunrise the day following, or shall be aiding or assisting, therein contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he, she or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with costs of wit, for each and every such offence: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons who by accident or otherwise may be deprived of the use of the seine or net first used in any pool or fishing place, in any term of twenty four hours, to withdraw the same, and substitute another seine or net in the place of the one so withdrawn.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall cast, draw or otherwise make use of any seine or net, of a larger mesh than three inches, for the purpose of catching fish in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state, below the head of Trenton Falls, between the last day of May and the tenth of June, and between the tenth day of June and the tenth day of July in any year, and above the head of Trenton Falls, of any mesh than fifty yards in length, and above the head of Trenton Falls, of any seine or net of a larger mesh than two inches, and more than fifty yards in length between the last day of May and the tenth day of July in any year, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with costs of suit for each and every offence.

4. And be it enacted, That the owner or possessor of every fishery upon the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state, his tenant or agent, shall, before he occupies the same as a fishery, give to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county wherein such fishery or the greatest part thereof may be, a description in writing of his, her or their pool or fishing place, designating the beginning and ending point and the extent thereof on the river shore, together with the name of the township and county in which it is situated, and the number of men generally employed in fishing the same, and shall also enter into bond with one or more sufficient sureties to the clerk of the said county, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars conditioned for the payment of all fines and penalties created or given by this act, or the act or acts to which this a supplement, that shall and may be incurred and recovered for any infraction of or offence against the said act or acts, committed at such fishery, by his, her or their command or permission, during his, her or their occupying the said fishery personally, or by tenant, which said description and bond it shall be the duty of the said clerk to file in his office and give a certificate thereof to the person producing the same, on being paid fifty cents—which said bond shall be a security for all such penalties as may be recovered against the said owner or possessor, tenant or agent, during the time he, she or they may occupy the same, and in case of a recovery against such owner or possessor, tenant or agent, for any penalty given by the said act or acts, and the non-payment thereof, it shall be the duty of the said clerk to cause this said bond to be prosecuted

to judgment, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment or discharge of the said recovery, and if any person or persons shall fish in any fishery so entered as aforesaid, or draw, cast or otherwise make use of any seine or net within the same, or in the said river opposite the river shore, included within the bounds thereof, without permission in writing from him, her or them so owning, possessing and entering the same, first had and obtained, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the costs of suit, for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered by the person or persons so owning, possessing and entering the said fishery, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall cast, draw, fish with, or otherwise make use of any seine or net in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state, and within the limits of the concurrent jurisdiction of this state and the state of Pennsylvania, between the first day of April and the tenth day of July in each and every year, without having first entered his, her or their fishery as aforesaid, or at any other place in the said river Delaware within the jurisdiction of this state, than at, in or opposite the shore boundaries of a pool or fishing place, described and entered in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with costs of suit, for each and every such offence.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any owner or owners, possessor or possessors of any shore, on the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state below the Trenton Bridge, having entered the same as a fishery and given bond in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this act, to fish the same, in front and opposite the bounds thereof, with a sweeping or shore seine, or net, or a gilling seine or drift net: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if he, she or they use a gilling or drift net, the mesh thereof shall not be larger than six inches atid a half, and the said net shall not be more than sixty fathoms in length, and the boat or boats used at such gilling seine or drift net fishery, shall have the name or names, and place or places of abode, of the person owning or entering the said fishery painted in large legible capital letters on the gunwale thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall be found making use of a gilling seine or drift net, in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state, and within the limits of the concurrent jurisdiction of this state and the state of Pennsylvania, without having first entered his gilling seine or drift net fishery, and given bond as aforesaid, or beyond the angles of the shore boundaries of the said fishery so entered, or with a mesh larger than six inches and a half, or with a net longer than sixty fathoms, between the first day of March, and the tenth day of July, of each and every year, he, she or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with costs of suit, for each and every such offence.

8. And be it enacted, That the township committee, of each township adjoining the said river Delaware within the jurisdiction of this state, may every year at their first meeting after their election, appoint one constable of their respective townships, whose duty it shall be, having taken an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace of the township in which he resides, that he will without fear, favor or affection to any, endeavor to execute this act, and the act or acts to which this is a supplement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, carefully and diligently to view and inspect the shores of the said river and the fisheries thereon in his township, once a week at least, between the first day of April and the tenth day of July, in each and every year, to put this act in force and to cause all offences or transgressions against the same or the act or acts to which this is a supplement, to be prosecuted agreeably to the directions thereof, for which service he shall be entitled to receive the sum of seventy-five cents per day, to be paid by the collector of the county, in which he acts, on proving by his own oath, or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, of the township, the number of days engaged in the said service.

9. And be it enacted, That if any constable, of any township in this state adjoining the river Delaware, shall neglect or refuse to do and perform the duty enjoined upon him by this act, or the act or acts to which this is a supplement, or to carry the same into ef-

fect against any offenders within his own view or knowledge, or upon the information of any credible witness, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect the sum of one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit.

10. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall by threat, menace, or otherwise, attempt to deter or prevent any constable, collector, or any other person, from enforcing or carrying into effect this act, or the act or acts to which this is a supplement, or any part thereof, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, with costs of suit, for each and every such offence.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the several townships adjoining the river Delaware within this state, to prosecute for any times and penalties incurred within the limits of their respective townships, under this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, which come to their knowledge, by their own view or the information of one or more credible witnesses.

12. And be it enacted, That in all and every action or suit for any fine or penalty given or created by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, the person prosecuting shall or may sue by warrant or summons, in case the same is commenced in the court for the trial of small causes, and by *causias ad respondendum* or summons, in case the action is commenced in any other court, any law, usages or customs to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall be found making use of any boat, seine, net or other tackling in the river Delaware, within the jurisdiction of this state, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or the act or acts to which this is a supplement, he or they so offending shall be in addition to the fine and penalties aforesaid, forfeit the boat or boats, seine or seines set or nets, other tackling so made use of, and that it shall be the duty of all sheriffs and constables, and may be lawful for any person or persons, to seize and secure any such boat, seine, net or other tackling as aforesaid, and immediately thereafter give information to two justices of the peace, of the county where such seizure shall have been made, who are hereby required and empowered to meet at such time and place as they shall appoint for the trial thereof, and hear and determine the same, in a summary manner, and in case the same shall be condemned, it shall be sold by the order and under the direction of the said justices, who after deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay one half of the proceeds of said sale, to the collector of the county in which such offence shall have been committed, and the other half to the person who shall have seized and prosecuted the same.

14. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons on board any such boat, or in possession of such seine, net or tackling, shall resist any officer or any other person or persons in the lawful seizure of the same, then every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with costs of suit, for each offence.

15. And be it enacted, That all and each of the penalties created, given or contained in this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, or the other supplementary acts thereto, except such as are given to the party aggrieved, shall be sued for and recovered by action of debt with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person or persons who will sue for the same, one half to the prosecutor, or prosecutors, and the other half to the collector of the county, for the use of the county in which such offence shall be committed.

16. And be it enacted, That the first, second and fourth sections of the act to which this is a supplement, passed the 26th of November, 1808, and the act supplementary thereto, passed the 20th November, 1809—and a supplement to the said act, passed the 20th of January, 1814—and the further supplement to the said act, passed the 9th of February, 1819—and all and every part of the said acts, as come within the purview of this act and is contrary hereto, be and the same is hereby repealed: PROVIDED, That the said repeal shall in no wise affect any rights acquired under the act or acts so repealed, nor invalidate or make void any proceedings legally had or done or commenced under the same, but the same shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution, as though the said act or acts were not repealed—AND PROVIDED ALSO, That no section, proviso or part of this act shall be considered as valid or operative until the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shall approve of the same by enacting a similar section, proviso or act, in whole or in part, and

that from and after the passing of such law, such parts hereof as shall be enacted and approved shall immediately go into full force and effect.

17. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state is hereby requested to transmit an attested copy of this act to the Governor of Pennsylvania requesting him to submit it to the Legislature of that state.

C. Passed Nov. 28, 1822.

AGRICULTURAL.

INCREDIBLE CROP OF MAIZE.

From the Winchester, (Va.) Gazette.

Mr. Heiskell: In your paper of the 29th of November I observe an extract from the National Intelligencer, noting an almost incredible crop of corn raised by Messrs. Priitts, of Madison county, New York. It is there stated that these gentlemen raised from three acres of land 4944 bushels of corn, making an average of 1723 bushels per acre. Being in the neighborhood in which the Messrs. Pratts reside, at the time when the report of this crop was made to the Agricultural Society of which they are members, I was induced to make some inquiry respecting their standing, which resulted in satisfying me that their statement ought to be admitted without the least qualification. But independent of him, the most indisputable proof of the fact were presented to the society. The crops differed a little from that stated in the Intelligencer, 5023 bushels of shelled, merchantable corn were produced from the three acres, making not 1723 but 1673 bushels per acre.

In addition to this there were 30 bushels of ears of unmerchantable corn. The mode adopted by these gentlemen, is different from any I have ever seen attempted.

It shall be reported to the Society of the Valley at some convenient period.

From the American Farmer.

Tocure Horses of the Botts.

Lexington, Ky. 14th, Nov. 1822

SIR,

If a receipt for curing horses of the Botts, will be any acquisition to the readers of your useful paper, you may insert the following, which I can vouch for by most successful experiments. Indeed, I do not know, nor have I heard of a case, in which its application has not accomplished a speedy and perfect cure.

"Drench the horse with half an ounce of salt peter dissolved in common water, and in about fifteen minutes drench him with half an ounce of alum dissolved in like manner. It is recommended that the horse have no water for 24 hours after this process."

The effect produced by the prescription, is this: The salt peter forces the Bot to release his firm and buried hold in the stomach of the horse, and the alum destroys it.

A pint of molasses, mixed with a like quantity of sweet milk, will be a good substitute for the salt peter, if the latter cannot be had. The molasses and milk entice the fly to quit its place, but it map partake of the grateful repast. The salt peter forces a release by the pain which it inflicts. But in either case, the alum destroys, yet this would be imperative, so long as the fly were entrenched in the maw and stomach.

Very Respectfully,

R. H.

To J. SKINNER, Editor Am. Farmer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

"The Senate have agreed to a resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes of Maine, requesting the President to communicate such information as he may possess of the commercial relations which now exist between the United States and the present Government of St. Domingo. What is the political condition of the island; whether any European nation pretends to claim any portion of the island; and whether any further commercial relations with the existing government, would be consistent with the interest and safety of the United States."—Our commerce with St. Domingo is already valuable, and it is thought by some that if a little pains were taken to secure it, important advantages to our trade might be secured.—The government have probably been prevented from pursuing a course of this sort, for fear of the entering into negotiations with, and thus elevating the importance of this black community, might possibly have an injurious effect on that sort of population in this country. I know there are some who very much deprecate any stir in this business, and consequently regret Mr. Holmes' proposition. Mr D'Wolfe is making an effort to obtain an allowance of drawback on cordage made in the United States of foreign hemp when exported.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Ingham, the committee on roads and canals have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting money in aid of the canal from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of the Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the military committee have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to the officers of the army a salary or stated sum of money per year, instead of the pay and emoluments now allowed by law—[A bill founded on this principle passed the House at the last session, but failed in the Senate.]

December 31.

"The committee on revolutionary pensioners, have reported a bill for the relief of those revolutionary pensioners that have been stricken from the roll, similar in all respects to the one passed at the last session by the House. [It authorizes and requires the Secretary of War, to examine the cases.]

A great number of petitions have been presented, and reports made in the House of Representatives yesterday and this day, among other bills is one from the committee of naval affairs granting a pension for five years of \$150 respectively to the mother and an unmarried sister of the late Lieut. Allen.

It is much to the credit of the merchants of Boston that they have voluntarily contributed a respectable sum for the relief of the same individuals, as they are represented to be in straitened circumstances, and to have derived their support principally from the kindness of the deceased. He having lost his life in defence particularly of the property of our merchants, liberality on their part is appropriate.

"The House of Representatives have this week been principally employed on bills and reports of a private character; one or two of which however elicited considerable debate, particularly a report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the prayer of Charles Townsend of New York. [Townsend has been a commissioner for taking testimony on the Niagara Frontier under the claims' law of 1816. At the claims were numerous in that quarter five or six months it is stated were employed in the service—and the question presented, whether the government or the claimant ought to pay him.

Mr. Woodson, has submitted a preamble and resolution declaring it expedient and proper that the general government should interpose in the accomplishment, or at least render its aid in promoting the whole, or some portion of the following great objects of internal improvement, viz:

A canal or canals through the isthmus of Barnstable, that part of New Jersey which extends from the Raritan to the Delaware, the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake, and the tract of country which divides the Chesapeake from the Albemarle Sound; also, a canal from Lake Erie or its waters to the Ohio River, or some one of its tributary streams, and round the falls of the Ohio; together with artificial roads, from three of the great western rivers, the Alleghany, Kachawas, and Tennessee, to the nearest corresponding Atlantic river, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, James River, and either, the Santee or Savannah—And that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill, or bills in conformity thereto. (However desirable the accomplishment of these great objects may be considered—it is not probable that any thing of consequence will be consented to by congress, so long as the constitutional scruples of the power of the general government continues to be as prevalent as it is now—and whilst so much public debt remains unpaid. A bill was sometime since reported for continuing the great western road, from the Ohio river, by the seats of government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively to St. Louis on the Mississippi. A portion of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of public lands in that quarter are by compact set apart for this purpose, and notwithstanding the Cumberland road has cost a much larger sum than the amount of this reservation hitherto received, yet the existence of the compact, in conjunction with the acknowledged importance of the road, will, I have no doubt induce congress to authorize its continuation, before long—possibly not at this session.

Bills have been reported in both Houses making appropriations for the repair of the Cumberland road, which is represented to be in a sad state of dilapidation. In the Senate's bill has been considered, and I observe it was proposed to fill the blank (appropriation) with 30,000 dollars. The constitutional difficulties of the President which induced him to return the bill of the last session, providing for the erection of toll-gates on the road, has produced much embarrassment. Without going into the question of constitutionality, however, I may with safety indulge the remark, that those who enjoy the benefit of the road, now that it is made, ought in all conscience to keep it in repair—a very trifling toll I presume would be sufficient for that purpose. To get rid of the difficulties in relation to it, the probability perhaps is, that it will ultimately be ceded to the states thro' which it passes—with an express injunction however, I hope, that they shall never levy greater tolls, than shall be absolutely necessary to keep it in repair.

On motion of Mr. Tatnall, the committee of ways and means have been instructed to enquire into the necessity of making an appropriation for the purpose of rendering efficient the public defences in the harbor of Savannah.

On motion of Mr. Barstow, the naval committee are instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying, or repealing the law providing for the allowance of salvage on all vessels or goods belonging to citizens of the United States, when re-captured by our public ships in time of peace.

A petition has been presented in the House from a pensioner, who is indebted to the United States, praying that legal proceedings for the recovery of the debt may be suspended, and the instalments of his pension as they fall due appropriated to its extinguishment.

Mr. Kent has reported a bill for the divorce of John Wheelwright, (of the District) and Caroline Wheelwright. The ground is the insanity of his wife—her friends are consenting thereto.

Mr. D'Wolfe in discussing his favorite drawback bill in the Senate, stated confidently his opinion that we import 49 50ths of the hemp which is consumed in the United States.—In this gentleman's remark on the subject, may be perceived the characteristic trait of a young legislator, although old in many other branches of experience, viz: confidence in assertions, and a disposition more or less directly to impugn predecessors.—I have often been amused to observe how quickly, persons of this description, after coming into congress find it necessary to lower their tone—especially young men, who are indeed most apt to possess a superabundance of self confidence.

It is stated that the senate here by an unanimous vote, advised and consented to the ratification of the convention concluded during the last year, between the United States and Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia—to prescribe the mode by which the first article of the treaty of Ghent shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision of his imperial majesty. [Relative to slaves carried away by the British.]

William R. King, is re-elected a senator from Alabama for six years from the 3d of March, by a majority on the 7th ballot of five votes over his competitor, William Crawford.

William Kelly, is elected a senator from the same state, by a majority of one, 39 to 38, over John M'Kiny, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker.

Isaac M'Kim, is elected a member of the house of representative, from Baltimore, in the place of general Smith, chosen senator: he had but 30 votes more than gen. Winder. Mr. John Barney, another candidate held a respectable poll.

Mr. Hernandez, the delegate from Florida, a genteel, good-looking young man, has been qualified and taken his seat in the house.

error.—It has always been my special care not to give incorrect information. In a recent instance I am notwithstanding chargeable with it, and although it is a matter of trifling moment, I will correct it. In my letter of the 24th ult. I stated that the section of the act for the suppression of piracy &c. passed in 1819, which the house had determined to continue in force, were those which awarded to persons engaged in the slave trade, the punishment of piracy. It is not so—this provision was not limited in the original law. The authority given to the president to employ the naval force of the nation for its suppression is what is continued.

The law establishing the Commissariat system of supply for the army being about to expire by its limitation, a bill to continue and make it perpetual has been introduced and passed the house without a dissenting vote.

The bill of the last session, to reduce the salaries of certain officers of the government, has, on motion of M. Harden, been re-committed to the retrenchment committee.

Pursuant to a resolution some days since submitted by Mr. McCoy, the committee of claims have reported a bill to authorize the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in the settlement of accounts of persons charged on the books of the third auditor of the treasury with public monies advanced prior to the first day of July 1815, to admit to the credit of such persons, the amount of any expenditures made by them, where the vouchers are lost, provided the impracticability of producing such vouchers be satisfactorily proved, and if the evidence offered in lieu thereof, be the best in the power of the claimant to produce, &c. No allowance to be granted under the act for a greater sum than the claimant is charged with. Upon disagreement among the accounting officers, the secretary at war to decide, who is also to report at the commencement of each session of Congress, a list of the names of those persons whose accounts have been settled under the provisions of the act the preceding year. If this bill should pass, it will relieve the congress from a multiplicity of claims which now require a great deal of time to consider and decide on.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, January 3d.

By the regular packet ship Montano, arrived in 40 days passage from Havre, the editor of the American has received files of Paris papers to the 19th of November, inclusive, as well as London papers of 14th November. The elections which were going on in France, appeared to occupy the chief attention. We observe that it is announced, as matter of congratulation to all true Loyalists, that M. Hyde de Neuville, had been elected a deputy from the department of the Nievre. The Congress of Verona had not broken up, but were in active session, despatching couriers to and fro. M. de Montmorency, however, is still announced in the Paris papers of the 17th, as expected in that capital in a few days. M. de Chateaubriand is, however left at Verona, to look after French interests.

The London papers on the contrary, the Times, surmises that Madame Montmorency, whose departure from Paris to meet her husband had been announced, would continue her journey to Verona, and it adds, "as the actual state of parties in France, it is natural to assign a political motive to a journey, at this season of the year across the Alps, it is said the minister's wife is the depository of secrets, which could not be confided to a less confidential agent.

The Austrian and Portuguese Ambassadors had a long audience on the 11th of Nov. with Mr. Canning, and an order subsequently issued to suspend the sailing of the Brazil packet. James Wedderburne, esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, lately died suddenly while on a visit to his sister, the Countess of Selkirk.

Madrid Nov. 3.—A plot is said to have been discovered in this city. It was the Monks again who were its instigators. Many arms were found in the Convents of Atocha and Buen Retiro. Another plot has also been defeated at Grenada, where 4 priests, a colonel and several members of the tribunal, were arrested.

Odessa, Oct. 22.—News from Constantiuople, of the 18th inst. announces that the grand Turkish fleet has recaptured the Dardanelles, in a very bad condition.

City, 10 o'clock.—The intelligence this morning received from Paris is very important. A despatch has been received from Verona, and a cabinet council was immediately assembled at Paris. It was looked upon as certain, that the actual situation of Europe would undergo no change. Indeed, if we can judge from the rise of the French funds, this news appears extremely probable.

A letter from Verona of the 14th ult. has the following intelligence.—The emperor of Russia is dying of ennu, the prince of Sweden, (son of Bernadotte) has been well received by the sovereigns, particularly by the emperor of Austria. He has been as much noticed as though his legitimacy extended to Odin, or his genealogical tree covered with its branches half the thrones of Europe. The young prince had an interview with the duke of Wellington, and left him, it is said, without being particularly struck with admiration at his conversation.

The plenipotentiaries of the different courts met on the 31st of Oct. Prince Metternich presiding.

It is stated that the affairs of Spain were discussed at the first sitting, and that the Duke of Wellington, seconded by other members, reprobated the intervention of any military force, which gave rise to considerable discussion; and further instructions must be had from the French government before any decision can be taken on the subject. The second sitting was occupied in subjects of minor importance.—At the third sitting, on the 5th, they had come to no decision.

Nuremberg, Nov. 11.—Letters have been received from Trieste, stating that a large body of Greek troops had penetrated from Livaelic into the southern part of Thessaly, where they attacked and entirely defeated the forces of Chourschid Pacha, collected there. We are expecting a detailed account of this event, which is of the highest importance to the cause of the Greeks.

Frankfort Nov. 12.—By a vessel which arrived at Odessa on the 18th of Oct. from Constantiuople, we learn that the Turkish fleet which suffered so severely in the Morea, and finally anchored in the Dardanelles. Its disastrous condition had spread dismay throughout the whole city.

The Morning Chronicle of the 15th Nov. states that the king was seriously indisposed with the gout at Brighton. The report is contradicted in the Courier.

Bayonne Nov. 10.—The Army of the Faith is in the greatest disorder; its bands are every where put to flight. Bayonne is full of Spanish emigrants, and numbers are arriving, but chiefly priests and monks.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1823.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, jun. of the eastern shore of Maryland has been elected lately Governor of that state, for the ensuing year.

SUMMARY.

It is affirmed in a letter from Laguna, that Mr. Zeal has raised upwards of nine millions of dollars in London for the Columbian Republic, and an immense quantity of clothing and necessaries for the army.

Gen. Devereau, is expected to be sent, by the Columbian Republic to Europe, as commissioner.

Thirty-six ships, averaging 402 tons each, have been built at New-York in the last two years.

The expenses of the Pennsylvania Legislature are about \$600 a day.

Mr. M'Duffie's is so rapidly recovering that he is expected to take his seat in Congress in a short time.

The Baptist meeting House at Russel, (Mass.) was destroyed by fire on the 27th Dec. supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A clergyman, of Immanuel church, advertises, in the Beliefs Falls Intelligencer, that the Ladies of his Parish has made him a present of a very comfortable cloak; he thanks them for it, and says he will remember how he came by it as often as he enjoys its agreeable protection.

The Chinese have visiting cards, the colour and size of which are regulated agreeably to the rank and estimation of the person invited—Lord M'Cartney received one from the Viceroy Petcheha a crimson card—large enough to have papered his bed chamber!

Mr. Morrow, is elected governor of Ohio, by a respectable majority.

Mr. Addington, the British Secretary of Legation, has arrived at Washington city.

At Chambersburgh 30 or 40 persons have agreed to go and settle on the Columbia river, should congress pass a bill for the organization of the Oregon Territory.

The snow fell at Boston on New-Year's day to the depth of one foot on a level.

The Bostonians are theatre mad.—The boxes were sold to the highest bidders at the merchants Coffee house, and went off brisk. Mr. Matthews is selling mimicry at the highest price. Of him it may be said that, "he sells for hire his passions and his words."

A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing a canal from Providence to Worcester.

The people of Pittsburgh, were lately to have a meeting to nominate a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Elliott, the coloured man, who stabbed John M'Kean, in September last, in Wilmington, Del. was executed at New Castle on the 31st ult.

Two Pigs, nearly nine months old, were killed a short time since on Long Island, and weighed when dressed 830lbs.

COMMUNICATION.

To the FARMERS of Cumberland County, and others interested in Agricultural pursuits.

Sometime since you were called upon by a notice in the Whig, to meet at the Hotel in this place to form yourselves into a society for the promotion of agriculture, but for some reason the call was not attended to; I am not however willing to believe that the failure was owing to any want of zeal for the cause, or from disapprobation to the measure; On the contrary, I am disposed to attribute it to the call coming upon you suddenly, and at a time when you were particularly engaged in the labour of your farms, and unwilling to leave them for an object which you had not at that time seriously thought of. If I am right in my conjectures, the principal obstacles to the successful formation of such a society are now removed; this is a season of the year when the Farmer is comparatively at rest, when he has time to look about him and enjoy the fruits of his labour, and when he can with propriety spend a little time in furthering the general interests of his profession; since that time too, we have had many publications in the papers, calculated to invite attention to the subject—and the former attempt itself, although it failed, had a good tendency by calling forth observation upon the subject among the farmers generally, and inducing them to enquire what would be the effect of such an association? and what had been the result in the numerous districts of the country in which they were already established? enquiries which must necessarily result in convincing the most obstinate unbeliever of its good tendency.

In familiar conversation with a great many farmers lately, I have heard the wish generally expressed, that we had an agricultural society. Why then is it that we have not? merely I believe because, no one ventures to bring the subject before you. I have hoped that the gentlemen who called upon us before would not be discouraged in so good a cause by a single failure, but would make a second trial, but as the season of leisure is fast passing away, I have determined to make an effort myself, and call your attention to the following notice. AGRESTIS.

Agricultural Notice.

A MEETING of the Farmers, and others interested in agricultural pursuits, will be held at Smith Bowen's Hotel, on Thursday the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Jan. 6.

COMMUNICATION.

EXTRAORDINARY HEIFER.

Mr. Lewis Davis of Shilo, Hopewell town-ship, in this county, yesterday slaughtered a heifer aged three years nine months and fifteen days, fat and fatted by himself which weighed as follows:—

Quarters,	050 lbs.
Rough tallow,	152½
Hide,	83
Total,	1185½

To the farmers of Cumberland this is an important lesson. What is there to hinder any of you from raising such cattle; careful attention to your stock must pay you well for any extraordinary exertion. This beast to be sure, must have been particularly thrifty, and probably from a good stock; but I have no doubt that much of her growth and weight may fairly be attributed to the care and keeping she received from her enterprising owner, tho' I did not understand that she received more attention than the rest of his cattle, until within a few months. If proper attention was paid by the Farmers to the stock bred from, to the selection of calves to be raised, and to the keeping given them, particularly through the first year, their stock of cattle would undoubtedly be much improved, and what is of no little consequence, the profit from their milk, tallow or beef, would be obtained much sooner than it now is. AGRESTIS.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. G. Balentine, MR. DELANY PAULIN, of Salem county to Miss SARAH MARTIN, of Deerfield.

At Bombay, Mr. GARRETT, to Mrs. PHILOMELA, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Newell.

Obituary Register.

DIED.

Departed this life on Monday morning at half past 8 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Miss JANE TAYLOR BOON, in the 22d year of her age, youngest daughter of Mr. Euoch Boon of this place.

At her father's residence in Deerfield, on Friday the 3rd inst. in her 23rd year, HANNAH M'GALLIARD, daughter of Mr. James M'Galliard, of Mopewell.

About two years ago she became serious and thoughtful on religious subjects, and soon after embraced religion as her chief god. From that until the time of her decease, she continued to experience and enjoy the happiness that flows from a constant intercourse and communion with her God, having received, through the merits and atonement of her Redeemer, a knowledge of the pardon of her sins. On the second Sabbath of last month she attended the ordinances of the Lord's house, and participated in the communion. She had been labouring under a pulmonary complaint for near two years, and on that day, when leaving the church, she expressed to the pastor of that charge a strong presage of her speedy dissolution. She stated in express terms that it was the last visit she should make to that church, but felt an assurance that when she would leave the church militant she would enter the church triumphant, where all would be harmony and peace—where pain and sorrow would not come, and where all tears would be wiped from her eyes. In her sickness she was a singular instance of mildness and fortitude. In her sufferings she seldom uttered a complaint, feeling resigned in all things to the will of her heavenly father. As she lived in the enjoyment of her God, so her end was peace; and she died in the full assurance of a resurrection to eternal life.

At his dwelling in Salem, on Monday last, Mr. JACOB MULFORD, merchant, in the 57th year of his age, for many years a respectable and distinguished member of the Methodist church.

So unexceptionable has been the conduct and character of Mr. Mulford, that to those who have known him, it is unnecessary to offer the slightest testimony in his favour. The most abandoned—the most prejudiced—the most uncharitable, will readily unite with the benevolent and the pious, in their

acknowledgments of his worth and excellence. The loss of such a man must be felt by all those who have intermixed in his society, as his influence and example must have had no small tendency in promoting that love of virtue and piety which distinguishes the christian and dignifies human nature. He was universally respected where known; his principles were correct; his motives pure; his integrity unsuspected; his moral deportment chaste and upright, and his piety a model which we might follow with safety. He has long been a zealous advocate for the cause of Christ, and he died as he lived, triumphing in his Redeemer.

COMMUNICATED.

On the night of the 31st of December, 1828, at his late residence in Canandaigua, N. Y. GIDEON GRANGER, in the 55th year of his age.

Mr. Granger was a native of the state of Connecticut, where after completing his education, he engaged in the practice of the law, and by the splendour of his talents, soon acquired a reputation and attained an eminence in his profession, not exceeded in New England. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Granger was judiciously selected to fill the office of post master general of the U. S. and by the system, economy, and energy which he introduced into his department, multiplying its benefits and diffusing its advantage through the Union, he secured to himself the confidence, honor and respect due to his capacity and exertions, and rendered essential services to his country. During the time Mr. Jefferson was president he continued in office, preserving the confidence and esteem of that gentleman. Shortly after the election of Mr. Madison he retired, in consequence of a disagreement in opinion with the president relating to some appointments at his disposal, and removed to the state of New York. He resigned his seat in the senate of that state, last winter, on account of ill health, and although occasionally able to transact business, had not been perfectly well since that time.

In the death of Mr. Granger, the nation has sustained a loss. He has left few equals in intellect, industry, and devotion of his talents to the best interests of his country. In private life, those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, will long deplore the death of a gentleman, who, by his amiable disposition, equanimity of temper, courteousness of manner, cordiality of friendship, and every estimable quality, was justly endeared to them.

This brief notice of the decease of Mr. Granger is elicited from an old and sincere friend, as a feeble but spontaneous effusion of respect for his worth, from one who has appreciated the value of his friendship.

In Philadelphia December 12th at his dwelling, Mr. ABRAHAM WOOD, son of James and Ann Wood, of Salem county N. J. leaving a wife and five children, to mourn his loss. What man is he can put away death's dart. When level'd once and shot against the heart. Suddenly, on the 9th of Nov near Savannah, Geo. the Rev Richard M'Allister, of the Methodist Church, youngest son of Capt. A. M'Allister of Fort Hunter, Dauphin co. Pa.

FOR SALE,

A GIG,

Not much worn,—also,

A RIDING CHAIR,

both in good repair, with, or without one set of

Handsome Harness.

Josiah Seeley.

Jan. 11. 107 1mo

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons who have legal demands against the estate of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, and all who are indebted to said estate, are desired to come forward and make payment immediately.

MARGARET C. FREEMAN Administratrix.

Dec. 14. 103

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

THE

VISION

OF

BUTLER NEWCOMB,

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.

Price 12½ Cents.

PROPOSALS

For publishing the 2nd Volume of THE WESLEYAN REPOSITORY AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

To publish a periodical work which shall merit general acceptance, is allowed by all persons, to be a task of great difficulty, though the benefit resulting from Religious papers of this family, when judiciously conducted, are universally acknowledged. Of the articles presented to the public in the first volume of the Repository, whether the style, nature, variety, or ultimate tendency be considered, we have the satisfaction to know that they have been acceptable to enquiring and intelligent readers.

From the pages of the first volume, the nature of those resources which are open to us, may be inferred and in some measure appreciated; and we are happy to state, that our means of commanding such a variety as will enable us to present our readers with original and selected matter of a respectable character, are daily increasing. Under these encouraging circumstances, it is not probable that we should be accused of either vanity or presumption, when our patrons are assured, that from the known abilities of our Correspondents, the articles which we shall introduce into our second volume, will not decline in value as they increase in number and variety.

Certain difficulties which have attended the semi-monthly publication of the first volume, have suggested to the publisher the propriety of new arrangements. It is desirable, for the purpose of presenting a greater variety at one view, to increase the number of pages to forty; we also design to obviate the necessity of publishing articles by continuing them from one number to its successor; we also design to enlarge the department devoted to Religious Intelligence.—Therefore, each number of the second volume of the Repository will appear on the first Monday of each month.

The price will be reduced to Two Dollars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and One Dollar on the publication of the sixth Number. With these arrangements, we flatter ourselves, the patrons of the Repository will be fully satisfied.

It is intended that the first Number of Vol. II. shall appear on good medium paper in April next.

Those persons who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.

W. S. STOCKTON.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at the office of the Washington Whig.

Phila. Dec. 31.—Jan 11. 107.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue,

On Third-day the 11th of the 2d month (February) next, Pursuant to the last will and testament of BENJAMIN HAINES, deceased.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

Situate in the Township of Upper Alloways Creek, county of Salem and state of N. Jersey, adjoining lands of John Groff, James Jessup, and others about six miles from Salem town, four from Woodstown, and three from Allowaystown, containing

Three hundred & twenty-one acres,

to be sold altogether, or in three parts, as may best suit purchasers. The first part to contain about seventy acres of arable land, twenty of meadow and ten of woodland, with a good two-story brick dwelling-house, barn, cribhouse, and other out buildings. The 2d part to contain about fifty acres of arable land, forty of meadow, and twenty of woodland. The 3d part to contain about twenty acres of arable land and ninety-one of woodland, with a small house and SAW-MILL nearly new and in good repair situated thereon.—There is a never-failing stream of water running through the whole tract.—The above mentioned property is all of the best quality, with many privileges and improvements not mentioned. It is deemed unnecessary to say more, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises which will be shown to them by applying to Garret Groff, living thereon.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made easy. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day, when the conditions will be made known, by

Empson Haines, Benjamin Haines, Nathan Haines, } Executors. 106,—5t. q.

A Farm for Sale—

Situate in the township of Hopewell in the county of Cumberland—New Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton the County town,—containing 140 acres.

The buildings consist of a large two-story, frame dwelling House and kitchen—spring house—two barns—crib, and other convenient out buildings—the Orchard contains about 200 trees, one half of them young, grafted fruit—There is 18 acres of woodland—10 of meadow, the residue tillable land.

If not sold, for rent—it is now tenanted by Joseph Claypole. For terms apply to me at Bridgeton.

DANIEL ELMER.

Jan. 4.—106.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office,

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 4th day of February Next,

between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, At the House of Daniel Hand, Innkeeper in the Middle Township, in the County of Cape May—

All That Certain Farm,

Whereon Ezra Young now lives, situate in the upper Township in said County,

Containing 280 Acres,

More or Less, with the appurtenances, adjoining Lands of Nicholas Willits esq., and others.

Sizied as the property of said Ezra Young, and taken in execution at the suit of Eli Burnell, and Mary his wife, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

ALSO,

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 4th day of February Next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, At the House of Daniel Hand, Innkeeper, in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May,

All that Certain Lot, or Parcel of Land;

With the appurtenances, whereon Robert Williams lived (previous to his absconding.) Situate in the Upper Township in said County, Containing Acres, more or less, adjoining Lands of —

Sizied as the Property of said Robert Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of James Diverty, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Cape May, Nov. 20.—Jan. 4. 106.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 4th day of February 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A Tract of Meadow land Situate in the township of Maurice River, joins Maurice River. land of Samuel Cox, the Leeming line, and others, contains Eighteen Acres more or less, together with all the land of the Defendant.

Sizied as the property of Enoch Towzer, and taken in execution at the suit of William Reves, assignee of Isaac Townsend, and to be sold by

Wm. E. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.

ALSO,

At the Same Time and place,

A House and Lot of land, Situate in Glasstown, near Port Elizabeth, joins land of Jesse Nand, Richard Penn, William Madden and others.—Contains Three Acres and twenty-seven Perches, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Sizied as the property of Michael Herst, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, esq., and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.

Nov. 30.—Jan. 4. 106.

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 21st day of January next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in Bridgeton aforesaid, bounded on Water-street and land of Alexander Boye, John Shannon, and others, contain eleven square perches of laid, more or less.

Sizied as the property of Enoch Boon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Yarrow, and William Morris, executors complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.

Nov. 12.—Dec. 14. 103

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of October. Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster, John L. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Ordered, on application of Samuel S. Macy, Administration to the estate of Isaac Smith, Esq. deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedent bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, (1823,) or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor, against said administrator; the said administrator giving notice of this order, by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space, in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the Court, JEAN TOWNSEND, Clerk. 81 98

Creditors Take Notice,

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the eleventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the court-house in Bridgeton, to meet for the purpose of hearing what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Samuel Tomlinson, jun. 102

December 7, 1822.

NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

Potters & Woodruff,

Have lately received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Well suited to the present and approaching season: among which are the following, viz.:

- Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
- and mixed
- 2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
- drab and mixed
- Superfine fancy cold midling } do.
- and low priced pelisse
- Double & single milled } Cassemeres.
- black, blue, brown } and mixed
- Fine drab, and other quality Coatings.
- Plain and corded Velvets.
- Different colors pelisse do.
- Swansdown, Valencia, mer- } Vestings.
- eilles and robroy
- Fine and middling white } Flannels.
- red and yellow
- Red and green bocking Baize.
- Figured-pelisse Flannels.
- do. Rattinetta.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts
- figured and plain
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } Shawls.
- middling and low priced
- Waterloo
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazeens.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes.
- Senslaw, Lustrestring, Mantua } Silks.
- and other
- Black, blue and white Sattins.
- Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
- Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do.
- Women's black, white, } Gloves.
- and other Silk
- Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan Dog- } do.
- Melan Endkshir quali- } do.

ty

- Figured Swiss, Jacksonet } Muslins.
- Plaid, Malabar, Booko Leno } do.

and Jacksonet

- Linen Cambricks.
- 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
- Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens.
- do. do. Long Lawns.
- Cotton Counterpanes.
- Men's Worsted, Woollen and } Hose.
- Cotton
- Women's Worsted and Cotton } do.
- Plaid, plain, mantua and sating Ribbons.
- Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS:

- Bleached and brown Sheetings.
- do. do. Shirtings.
- Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays.
- Tickings and Checks.
- 4-4 and 6-4 Diaper.
- Coverlet and other Cotton Twist.
- Cotton filling—different no's.
- Striped and plain Linsey.
- Cassinetts and Sattinets
- Batted, Raw Cotton, and cotton Candle Wick.

Liquors & Groceries.

- Fourth proof French Brandy.
- Middling and low priced do.
- Jamaica Spirits and common Rum.
- Holland and Country Gin.
- Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
- Samos and Malaga
- First and second quality Molasses.
- Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
- Hyson Skin and Bohea.
- Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
- Canton and brown
- Winter strained and other Oil.
- Mould and dipt Candles.
- Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
- Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre,
- White and brown Soap,
- Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt Mackerel.
- Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour.
- Together, with a general assortment of

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.

Cutlery, China, Glass and QUEENS-WARE.

Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.

All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

November 9. 98t.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 25 to 1 37
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	55 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	40 to 50
Dry Apples do	scarce, 62½
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed do	87½
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	12½
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	5 00
Oak dry, do	3 50
do green, do	3 00

POETRY.

From the Liverpool Kaleidoscope.

EVENING.

Tho' the hues of the morning are splendid
and bright,
And her gales are fresh, and odours young,
And the vales seem bathed with a living light,
In every dew-drop hung:
Though cool is the wing of the balmy air,
And though every flower is budding fair,
And the mountain waves are murmuring
where

The sweetest of songs are sung.

Though noon may boast of her brightest gem,
Of her liquid light and her whelming blaze;
And may wreath her peerless diadem
With a circle of dazzling rays:
Though never may wealth of hallowed shrine,
Nor ocean caves, nor earthly mine,
Glitter with splendor so pure as thine
When the magic of glory plays.

Yet the calmness of evening is lovelier far,
When the golden sun hath sunk in the sea,
And the clear blue sky, and the sparkling star
Speak, Lord, alone of thee.
'Tis the "still small voice" when thou art
known,
'Tis earth half veiled, and before thy throne,
Where the humble spirit is meekly shown,
From man and his passions free.

Yes, Lord! 'tis an hour which thy spirit has
blest,
Thou hast hallowed its silence—its calm
is thine own:

And when Jay's giddy tumult is brushed to
rest,
Our souls breathe a holier tone:
And dreams of a brighter and happier here,
And of beings more pure than the purest here,
And heavenly hopes, unmingled with fear,
Descend at this hour alone.

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

No VI.

An essay on the sacred import of the
Christian name; dedicated to the
lovers of truth.

"The Antiochians were called Christians, first
at Antioch." Acts xi. 26.

Search the Scriptures? JESUS CHRIST.
"Prove all things, hold fast that which is
good." Paul.

A vast body of divines both in Eu-
rope and America, have confessed that
the scriptures are the only and suffi-
cient rule of faith and practice.

Now if they he the only rule, they
can be no other; and if they be suffi-
cient, there can be no need of any other.

Some indeed have asserted the con-
trary; but they were such as wished to
legislate for the church. Indeed it ap-
pears to me that too many view the
Bible as the statesman dries the consti-
tution, that, upon which they are to
frame laws; and it often happens
through the ignorance or intrigues of
designing men that their laws are anti-
constitutional. The pride, ignorance,
and designs of the priesthood, have, in
this way introduced innumerable evils
into the church.

They have not only legislated for the
existing generation but have bound up
the consciences of millions yet unborn!

It is not a little degrading to the
Most High God, to suppose, that he
himself should institute a religion, and
convey it to his rational creatures by
means of supernatural revelation, on
the observance of which, their happi-
ness in the present and future world de-
pends; and yet, that this revelation,
should be so vague, that we must have
the assistance of men, no more inspir-
ed than ourselves, to perfect that which
is lacking in the work, of a God? that
it must be modelled by political heads;
that it, needs the labour of synods,
General assemblies, Councils of Fathers,
&c. &c. to systematize, and arrange it
before we can adopt it as a rule? This
is a thought, that has sunk the credulity
of the scriptures and being brought
to view has shook the faith of thou-
sands!

IV. Let us have one form of disci-
pline, and government, and let that be
the New Testament. The Old Testa-
ment, is necessary as a guide to our
faith; for by it we are led to those
things we find accomplished in the new
and which we are to believe. But for
the constitution of a Christian Church;
its conduct when constituted; the re-
ception of its members, and upon what
principles; the manner of expelling and
for what, we have a sufficient guide in
the New Testament, independent of
every other book in the world.

When I read, and consider how ex-
ceedingly particular, Jesus Christ has
been in building his church, and the or-
der of it, as to all her members—that
he gave his life for her—that his love to
her is unchangeable—that she is his
body, "the fulness of him that filleth
all in all"—that for wisdom and good-
ness, &c. there never was an earth
equal to him—I have a higher opinion
of his wisdom, goodness, and love, than
to imagine he would give her a guide,

or a rule, which in the state he left it,
was inadequate in some, or in many
respects—and yet, that he should ap-
point no body to make up the defi-
ciency.

V. Let all christians consider them-
selves members one of another; because
in the estimation of scripture they are
so indeed. This is illustrated and
proved by Christ himself being the
foundation, and his church the house,
or superstructure built upon that founda-
tion—he is the viii, they are the
branches—he is the head, and they are
the members of his one body, knit to-
gether by joints and lands. And
therefore they are members one of an-
other in particular. Hence it follows.

VI. That all Christians ought to be
members of one church. Because we
find but one foundation for a church,
and that is Christ; "and other founda-
tion can no man lay." All there-
fore that is built upon that foundation
is one superstructure, or one body in
Christ. This is his Mystical body and
no other. And the name of this body o-
riginates from its head, which makes
it the christian church, or church of
Christ; Therefore,

VII. Let all profess one religion.—
And let all be more solicitous about
the possession, than the profession of
his one religion; as that, which will
make every one happy in God, in him-
self, and with his brethren. But if a
man has religion at all, it will be known
and it must be called something. If
his religion be the religion of Christ,
both justice and propriety demand it
should be called by his name. Other-
wise he will be the author of a good, and
another will have the honor of it.

VIII. Let none be received as mem-
bers of the church, but such as are
made alive in christ. For the Lord's
temple is built of lively stones; a spiri-
tual building a holy Priesthood &c.—
But let awakened persons now as of
old be taken under care as "proselytes
of the gate" to be watched over or
prayed for. &c. until they can say by
happy experience, "I know that my
redeemer liveth,"—and hail the peo-
ple of God as their brethren—their
hearts cemented together by the holy
ghost, and their lives hid with Christ in
God: then they can feel interested for
each other as children of one great
family—love each other with a pure
heart fervently—be a light to the
world and a glory to their great head,
(Christ,) if the spirit and laws of Christ
will not produce concord and union
likewise and love I am sure no laws
of human invention can do it.

IX. Let none be excommunicated
from the church, but for a breach of the
divine law. As each member is in-
grated into the true vine by faith;
and nothing but sin, can separate be-
tween God and the soul; why should
any thing separate members from the
visible church? Where is the man, or
set of men who hold a divine charter to
forbid communion, or cut off from the
church militant those who hold com-
munion with God, and are fit candid-
ates, for the church triumphant?

But there are objections offered against
a general union of christians
under one name. I shall answer some
of them. 1. It is objected that contro-
versies would then cease, and being
alike would slide into a dull and care-
less state, seeing they would have nothing
to stir them up to examine whether
they were right or wrong. Ans what
good, (I ask) has ever been done by
controversy? Where can the person be
found, who by controversy, was con-
vinced of his lost state, and forced to
cry out, "what shall I do to be saved?"
Or who found peace with God in this
exercise? Where is the Christian, who
had his love to God and man in-
creased, while he warmly contended to
establish the opinions of his party, at
the expense of all others? He cannot
be found. But on the contrary how
much mischief have we seen done by
it? How many glorious revivals of
religion have been extinguished, as fire
upon which mighty waters have been
dashed? Mas not the heavenly dove
fled from the bigots rage? Nay has not
the world been drenched in the blood
of innocence, by reason of it? Let
the history of the church vouch for the
truth of what I say. It was this that
kindled the flames of the inquisition,
and smiled at the tortures of burning
saints. It was this that led Mary and
her humble servants to bathe their
hands in the blood of innocence—the
mischief done by it are incalculable.

To the careless part of mankind, ever
y party bears the appearance differ-
ing from the rest; and each arrogates
to itself the honor of being right, of
course it condemns all the rest as being
wrong. The natural conclusion there-
fore, of those who are not skilled in
Theological criticisms, and care as
little about them, is, that as there are
so many religions (for they denominate
each a different religion) they cannot
tell which is right. And there is but
one God, and one religion, if any, they
conclude all are wrong. Hooce they
commence infidels, concluding that
each of the parties is a cheat, the Bible
priestcraft, and its advocates a set
of designing men. Upon this ground,
therefore, they cast away religion, and
give up the reins to every lust.

2. It is objected, that God has per-
mitted division in the course of his
providence, and therefore, it must be
right. Ans. If, by permission, you
mean God has allowed it, it is not only
for good, but it is good in itself. For
God who is infinitely perfect, cannot
allow any thing, but what is good. To
suppose otherwise is to destroy the di-
vine nature. But if by permission you
mean, that he has not put physical ob-
struction in your way—made you cease
to be rational creatures—moral or free
agents—that is that he has not over-
turned the laws of creation, or stuck
the world out of existence, in order to
prevent divisions and controversies a-
mong men. If this he what you mean,
I grant God has permitted divisions
controversy, murder, drunkenness, un-
cleanness, and all other sins which
have existed, or ever will exist. But
it is very strange, that it should be ap-
plied to God in this sense, when his
word so far from saving he admits, ex-
pressly prohibits all sin.

For as I have already shown he has
forbidden division, consequently that
strife and contention which spring from
it.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Counselor Lillienstern, of Frankford on
the Main, has published a very singular
work, in which he attempts to prove argu-
mentatively and methodically, that the
predications respecting Anti-Christ are now
at the eve of being accomplished. Anti-Christ
he asserts, will be succeeded by ten years
of religious wars; after which the Millenium,
as he assures us, will commence in 1836!

The proprietors of a gambling house in
Piccadilly (London), are said to have made
upwards of 200,000 in the course of a year.
How many persons must have been ruined
by the loss of such a sum? There is gam-
bling also, as we have before stated, at a no-
torious house in Fall-Mall, near Carlton
Palace, every night. The house is fitted up
in a style of eastern magnificence, the suppers
given there are superb, and intoxicating,
and exhilarating wines are distributed gra-
tuitously, to make the dupes a more easy prey
London Paper.

Religion.—"The congregation in Wash-
ington under the pastoral care of the
Rev. Mr. PERRY, of the Methodist Episco-
pal church, has been recently favoured with
a gracious revival of religion. Since the
first of July, (in the present year) two hun-
dred and twenty persons joined the church,
nearly all of whom have given the most sa-
tisfactory proofs of a sound conversion and
thorough reformation. The chapel is still
crowded with attentive and serious hearers;
the work progresses, with little, if not with-
out any, intermission, and appearances are
calculated to encourage the hope that there
will shortly be a considerable accession to
the number already received.

"The benefits of this revival have extend-
ed to other congregations, and it is believed
that its influence, in a greater or lesser de-
gree, is felt throughout the district. The
Foundry congregation, in particular, has
had a considerable increase, both in number
and piety."

The Millenium.

Extracts from the Rev. Dr. Miller's Mis-
sionary Sermon—Sept. 1822.

"Blessed renovation! Happy world! when
these prospects, in which the Lord causes
hope to be gloriously realized! I will not attempt to describe the
scenes which the generations of the millenium
are destined to witness. I dare not venture
on the task. Take away from the world all
the malignant and violent passions, which
now degrade the children of men—take away
the intemperance, the impurity, and the
injustice, which are daily destroying indi-
viduals and families; take away the bigotry,
party spirit, discord, and strife, which un-
ceasingly agitate society, ecclesiastical as
well as civil; take away the war, famine,
pestilence, oppression, and slavery, which have
been, for so many generations, the scourges
of our race; take away earthquakes, tern-
pests, drought, blasting and mildew, which
so often destroy the hopes of man; take away
all these things—and suppose the general
reign of truth, righteousness, order and
peace: suppose the people of God every
where to see eye to eye, and the visible church
to be harmoniously united all over the world;
suppose the earth every where cultivated and
fruitful—the air salubrious—the seasons al-
ways favorable—tranquility, plenty, temper-
ance, health and longevity, universally to
prevail—and all accompanied with constant
and abundant influences of the Holy Spirit,
constituting one continual and universal re-
vival.—Imagine a scene like this; and then
say, whether our world, during such a pe-
riod, would not deserve to be called, as it is
called in the Sacred Volume, the new heavens,
and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteous-
ness? Whether it would not deserve to be
considered, what it is doubtless intended to
be, the vestibule of that mansion & rest, which
is not made with hands, eternal in the heavens?"

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN PUTNAM, a revolutionary
soldier, who belonged to capt. Jalat
Daniel's company, sixth Massachusetts
regiment, formerly of Great Barring-
ton, now residing in Troy, Bradford
county, Pa. wishes, if there are any
living who can testify to his services as
a soldier of the revolution, that they
would address a line to Samuel M'
Kean, post master at Burlington, Pa.
By so doing a favor will be conferred
upon a faithful old soldier, who now
stands in need of the assistance of his
country.

Printers generally throughout
the U. S. will do an act of kindness
by inserting the above.

Dr. Franklin used to say that mid-
dows were kind and y kind of second
hand goods that sold at first cost.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

Upon application of Hannah Miller,
administratrix of Stephen Miller, de-
ceased, to limit and appoint a time with-
in which the creditors of said decedent
shall bring in their respective debts,
claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the
creditors of said decedent, bring in
respective claims, on or before the first
day of January, 1824; and that said
administratrix give public notice there-
of 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 publishing the same in one of the
newspapers of this state the like space
of time, and any creditor neglecting to
exhibit his or her demand within the
time so limited, shall be forever barred
his or her action therefor against said
administratrix.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk,

Dec. 14. 103 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

September Term, 1823.

UPON application of George Bacon
administrator of John Miller, deceased—
Jonathan Fithian, do.—Rosanna
Erwin, do.—Henry Shaw, Esq. do.—
James Ogden, do.—David Lupton, ex-
ecutor of David Woodruff, do.—to limit
and appoint a time within which the
creditors of said decedents shall bring
in their respective debts, claims and
demands, or be forever barred from an
action against said administrators and
said executors.

It is ordered by the Court, that the
administrators of John Miller, deceased—
Rosanna Erwin, deceased—and
James Ogden, deceased—Give public
notice to the creditors of said decedents
to bring in their respective claim, duly
attested on or before the first day of
April next, and that the creditors of
David Woodruff, deceased, bring in
their respective claims, on or before the
first day of October, in the year eigh-
teen hundred and twenty-three, by
setting up a copy of this order in five of
the most public places in this county,
for two months, and by publishing the
same in one of the Newspapers of this
State, the like space of time, and any
creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her
demand within the time so limited,
such notice being given shall be forever
barred his or her action, therefore,
against said Administrators, and said
Executors.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk,

October 14, 1822. 94 2mo.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale: a very
valuable

Mill for Grinding Grain.

It is situated on the head waters of
Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedar-
ville; it is in complete repair, with two
pair of stones and in the midst of a
grain country where there is no situa-
tion for a rival establishment, the de-
mand for work is always as much as
can be met; and from the increase of
agricultural industry and improve-
ment, there must be an increased de-
mand upon the establishment which
will warrant any enlargement. At-
tached to the establishment, is a house
one and a half stories high with a lot
of ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot
of meadow adjoining, which will be
disposed of with the above. Many other
advantages might be enumerated,
which may be known by those wishing
to purchase: for further particulars,
enquire of the subscribers.

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,
JOEL FITHIAN, Salem,
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.

ALSO

On the same stream of water, a very

VALUABLE

SAW MILL,

Where lumber is plenty and near.—
The Mill is newly built from the foun-
dation, and in complete repair. At-
tached to the above, is a good

Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

With twelve acres of land, and a fine
young orchard, bearing.

For particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,
RICHARD BENNETT,

Cedarville,

Or the subscriber,

JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.

Nov. 23. 100 2m

ALSO,

In the Town of Cedarville, A two Story House and Kitchen.

With an acre tot. The house
is completely finished, with a Smoke-
house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c.
Enquire of the above persons for fur-
ther information.

Joseph Fithian.

106.

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT STORE,

from No. 23 to No. 131 North 3d
Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE

Sign of the Golden Hat,

Where he offers an excellent assortment of

LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO,

WATER-PROOF

Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
and durability.

Mens HATS finished in the first style
at \$2 50.

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.

P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
proud and discerning Public, with the
almost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59f

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and

Merchant Taylor;

No. 28, MARKET STREET,

Between Front and Second streets, south
side, two doors east of Letitia Court.

PHILADELPHIA:

HAS now on hand a general assortment of
ready made Clothing, consisting of
close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market
and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests,
Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs;
Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts
and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of
other articles too tedious to enumerate,—
which will be disposed of on the lowest
terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order,
in the most fashionable manner and at the
shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give
his establishment a trial, when no doubt they
will find it to their advantage to call again.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly executed.

52 6m.

December 24, 1821.

A BARGAIN.

For sale, the HOUSE and
LOT, late occupied by Ephm.
Holmes, at the corner of Main
and Front streets, in Bridge-
ton, on the west side of the creek. The
Dwelling House is of brick, 55 by 45,
two stories high, well constructed, and
in a good situation for a store or tav-
ern. The lot contains 56 square per-
ches, and has also on it a barn, smoke
house, and other convenient buildings.
The terms will be easy for the purchas-
er. If not sold before the 25th of March
next, it will be rented.—For particu-
lars, enquire of

TIMOTHY ELMER.

Dec. 21, 1822

134 St

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

November Term, 1822

Nancy Roecap, administratrix of Ja-
cob Roecap, deceased, having exhib-
ited to this court, duly attested, an ac-
count of the debts and credits of said
decedent, by which it appears that the
personal estate is insufficient to pay
the just debts and expenses, and setting
forth that said decedent died seized of
real estate in the county of Cumber-
land aforesaid, and playing the aid of
the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph
Golden, guardian of Jacob Hanc and
Andrew Hann, having made applica-
tion for the sale of the real estate of
said minors, for their support, main-
tenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all per-
sons interested in the lands, tenements
and real estates of said decedent, and
said minors do appear before the jud-
ges of this court on Monday of Febru-
ary term next, and shew cause if any
they have, why the whole of the real
estates of paid decedent and said mi-
nors, situate in the county of Cumber-
land, should not be sold for the pay-
ment of debts, support, maintenance,
&c.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 14. 103 2m

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published
every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a
year, one half payable in advance.—An ad-
ditional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid
within the year.

The WHIG will be forwarded by Stage or
Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they pay-
ing the expense of carriage.

No Subscriber taken for a shorter period
than six months, and a failure to notify a
discontinuance at the expiration of the time
will be considered as a new engagement, and
the paper forwarded accordingly.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for
one dollar when not exceeding one square,
and continued weekly for twenty-five cents.
Larger advertisement at the same rate.

Constables' Sales,

Warrants, Subpoenas,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this office.