Laws of the United States. PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT anthorising the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, an ab stract of the Military Bounty Lands. lying within the same.

B · it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congresss assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secre tary of the Treasury, to cause a com plete abstract to be made out and trans mitted, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, to the Governor of said Territory, of all the Military Bounty Lands, which have been patented to the soldiers of the late army, or to their legal representatives, lying within the same, designating the tract, the name of the patentee, and the time when is-

Washington, Jan. 1, 1824. JAMES MONROE. Approved:

From the Boston Patriot. JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A few months since, a most wicked effort was made by the treacherous publication of the Cunningham correspondence, to destroy the merited popularity of John Q. Adams, from an expectation that the friendship which Mr Jefferson had so long entertained for his venerable father would be converted into resentment, in which the republicans would not only participate, but visit the supposed wrongs of the father upon the son. So far from this desired result being produced, the people recoiled with horror from the deed, and their indignation has been loud, deep and universal. But to show still further, how impotent has been the malignant blow, aimed at an aged patriot who is trembling on the verge of the grave, permission has been granted to publish the following VOLUNTARY communication from the illustrious sage of Monticello to his distinguished compatriot, in the glorious career of the revolution, which must overwhelm with shame and mortification. the participants in that wanton outrage upon confidential intercourse, and blast forever their desperate hopes, to send to their tombs as implacable enemies, two of the only three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. While the holiness of friendship is thus preserved from vile profanation, the citizens of the United States will rejoice at the triumph of virtue, and learn how to appreciate those lofty sentiments and that exalted friendship,

Monticello, Oct. 12, 1823.

which neither time, political dissen-

tions nor private enemies can oblite

Dear Sir,

I do not write with the ease which your letter of Sept. 18th supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things in the recollection of ancient times, when youth & health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoa- "Act supplementary to the act to es ry winter of age, when we can think tablish the Treasury Department." of nothing but how to keep ourselves warm, and how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedium vitæ however I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30 or 40 years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an Octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an University on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of languor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things however for the present, I write this letter as due to a friendship coeval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious inuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend to whom you had opened vour bosom without reserve, and

which was to be made public by that The expend tures during the friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and my-Were there no other motive than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself more particularly, this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim by opposing to its impres sion a sevenfold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me however no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends at a particular period, placed us in a state of apparent opposition, which some might suppose to be personal also: and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's, and endeavoring to instil in to our minds, things concerning each other the most destitute of truth .-And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off our guard, and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years-and years of so much trial; yet all men who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also these passions subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors. It would be strange indeed if at our years we were to go an age back to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts, to disturb the repose of affections, so weetning to the evening of our lives. Be assured my dear sir, that I am

incapable of receiving the slightest impressions from the effort now made to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated & constant attachment, friendship and

THOS. JEFFERSON. JOHN ADAMS, former President of the United States.

Public Document.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. December 31, 1823.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the

I have the honor to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the

Preasury respectfully submits the following 1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1822 and

1823. The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonage, during the year 1892, amounted to \$20,500,775 91 1822, amounted to

Treasury during the year 1822, amounted to 20,232,427 94 17,589,761 94 Viz: Customs Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,803,581 54 Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U.S. 297,500 00 Arrears of internal du ties and direct tax.and incidental receipts, &

Theactual receipts into the

repayments under act of 1st May, 1820, 541.584 46 Making, with the balance in

the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, of An aggregate of

1,681.592 24 \$21,914,020 18

17,676,592 63 year 1822, amounted Viz: Civil, diplomatic, Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous Military service, including fortifications, ordinance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the military servery to the control of th 1,967,996 24 arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817 5,635,188 29 Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,224,458 98 7,848,949 12 Public debt Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, of \$4,237,427 55 The actual receipts into the reasury during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have 16,174,035 26 amounted to 15,019,392 74 Customs Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock 657,505 73 Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U. States, Arrears of Internal du-ties and direct tax, and incidental re-350,000 00 102,726 15 ceipts, Repayment of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July, 1816, he actual receipts into 44,410 64 the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are \$4,270,000 00 Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, \$20,444,035 26 And, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1823, forming an aggregate of the expenditures dur-\$24,681,462 81 ing the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to \$11,422,847 30 Civil, Diplomatic, and miscellaneous,
Military service, includ-1,510,735 14 ing fortifications, ord-nance, Indian depart-

ment, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrearages prior 1st January, 1817, 4,383,715 52 Naval service, includ-ing the gradual in-crease of the navy, 1,776,989 37 Public debt, The expenditures dur-3,751,407 17 mg the fourth quarter, are estimated at \$3.894,559 74 Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,
Military service, including fort fications, ordnance, Indian depart-489,704 11 ment, revolutionary and military pensions,

arming the militia, & arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817, 899,449 93 Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 726, 776 46 1,778,629 24

Public debt, 1,77 Making the total estimated expenditure of the year \$15,317,407 04

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st January 1824, an estimate balance of \$9,364,055 77

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to \$2,897,086 47, which are necessary to effeet the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the se vice of the ensuing year, a balance of \$6,466,959 30 remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, constitutes the means for de fraying the current service of that year.

2. Of the Public Debt. The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1822, S17,189,852 60 And that which was con-

tracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1819, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, amounted

Redemption of six

75,852,848 58

Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October 1822, \$93,042,701 18 In the fourth quarter of that year sum of Viz: that year, there was paid the Reimbursement of six ser cent. deferred stock, 265,673 32

per cent. stock, of 1820, 2,000,000 CO Reducing the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1823, 90,777,027 86 From that day to the 1st

of October last, there was added to the debt-In three per cent stock, 132 39 Treasury note six per cent. stock. 1,561 87 Treasury note seven per 135 00

cent stock

1,829 26 Making an aggregate of 90,778,857 12

there wes paid, in reimburse-ment of the defered six per cent. stock,

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st Oct. 1823, to 90,451,834 24 Since that day there has been added, in Treasury note six per cent. stock,

716 75

274,588 85

\$36,122 **60**

S21,258 87

Making an aggregate of It is estimated that the re-imbursement of deferred stock, in the fourth quarter of the present year, will a-90,452,550 99

Which will reduce the funded debt, unrecessed on the 1st January, 1824, to **%90,177,962** 14

The amount of Treasur notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimat-

sippi stock unredcemed on that day at

3d. Of the Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last angual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducements to purchasers. would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believ-ed, therefore, that data founded upon the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view, the Secretary has the honor to state:

1st. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the SOth of September last, inclusive, is estimated at \$17,800,000; and that of the whole year, at \$21,000,000. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, is about \$1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year; and that which accrued in the three first quarters of the year, is estimated at \$1.700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2d. That the debentures issued dur ing the three first quarters of the year 1823, amounted to \$3,412,000; which exceeded the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822, by \$1,500,000; and the amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was \$1,405.000; which is \$500,000 more than was, on the same day, in 1822, chargeable upon the revenue of 1825.

3d. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United Stares, in the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to \$47,155,711; being 2.718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles year ending on the 30th September last, was \$27,530,469; being 5,244,-267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4th. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, is estimated at \$77.486,432; which is less, by \$5,755,109, than those imported in the preceding year.

5th. That the amount of custom house bonds, in suit, which, on the 30th of September, 1820, was \$3,130.000, was, on the same day, in the year 1822, \$2,795,000, and, in the year 1823, \$2, 817,000; whence, it appears, that, although a reduction of \$313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet 2,265,673 32 the amount in suit on the 30th of Sept. last, was greater, by \$22,000, than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs, in the year 1824, may be estimated at \$16,500,000.

A considerable proportion of the lands relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, will be brought into market on the ensuing year; but, as it is yet uncertain to what extent this may be deemed advisable, and as the sale of these lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent

ource of revenue at more than 1,500,-000 doils.; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum. 327,022 33

Under these circumstances, the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimat-

ed as follows: **\$16**,500,000 Customs Public Lands Bank Dividends 350,000 Incidental receipts,

including Arrears of Invernal Duties and Direct Tax 50,000 Repayments of ad-

vances made in the War Department for servi- es or supplies prior to July 1, 1816 50,000

\$18 550,000 **00** Making together To which is to be added the sum of 6,466,969 30 remaining in the Treas. ury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes

the entire means of the year 1824, amoun: to \$25,016,969 50 The expenditures of the year 1924, are esti-

mated as follows: Civil, diplomatic. & Miscellaneous \$1,814,057 23

Military service, including Fortifications, Orannee, Indian Department, Revolutionarv& Military Pensioners, arming the Militia,

& arrearages prior to 5,122 268 15 1st Jan. 1817 Naval service including the gradual in-

crease of the Navy 5,314,000 00 Public Debt

Making an aggregate of 15,224,252 89 which, being deducted means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st Jau. 1825.after satisfying the curren: demands of the year 1824, a balance, \$9,792,716 41 estimated at

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on he 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the pubhe debt, until the first of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to lie mactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of in-terest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st of January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the government to apply to other ob-jects any portion of the means, which it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated, if authority be given for the purchase of seven per cent. stock, a-mounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st of January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval at fair price: and, as conversion of it into money, at such times, and in such portions, as would be most favorable to its investment, would be most advantageous to the moneved transactions of the community. it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund he authorised to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

S. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last men-

tioned day.

4 For all stock purchased between he first of October, 1824, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the governhave not been overlooked. It is beheved, however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims, by the issue and sale, at not less than par, of five per cent.stock, redeemable in 1832; and it is respectfully proposed that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the \$10.331,000 of six per cent stock, redeemable in 1825, about \$5,-000,000 will probably be redcemed in that year; and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the commismeans at the dispusar of the cominds from a political russe de parti to ensioners of the Sinking Fund, about \$5,3\$1.000. This sum, it is believed, may be readily exchanged for five per you, Mr Printer, these democrats cent. stock, redeemable in 1888, and it is respectfully suggested that provision party—they are the destruction of be made, by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock as they sting like dragons. They are shall not be redeemed during the year

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last in wase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that is operation, without being operate to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manpfactures of the country. All which is respectfully submitted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. December 31st. 1823.

POETRY.

WM H. CRAWFORD.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

(Inserted by particular request)

On the Death of a much beloved Child. Ah! how shall I support the gricf,

That preys upon my heart? Where shall I seek, where find relief, From sorrow's keenest smart?

Grief in my heart triumphant holds, Her melancholy reign, To faithful mem'ry scenes unfold Which add fresh pangs of pain.

The gardens, and the shady grove, The woods o'ergrown with moss, And every scene in which I move, Reminds me of my loss.

Oft I hend o'er the sacred earth. Where lies one I lov'd dear. -And when the rising sigh bursts forth, And oft the silent tear.

Alas I can I restrain the tears. Which flow fast from my eves-For death has seiz'd one I lov'd dear-And in the grave he lies.

In vain was try'd each human art, His valu'd life to save: But art could no relief impart-He found an early grave.

Trus fell in youth arid beauty's bloom, The young Elias fair, But the' his corps lies in the tomb, Remembrance paints him here.

The farest rose that deck the glade, I'll plant around his tomb, Tir willow tree shall form a shade, grace the hollow'd dom

And when at last my eyes shall close, Then place me by liis side. There to enjoy a long repose,

Death shall us not divide. How can I from listimage part, Oh! never shall it be, Nothing co , tear it from my heart-My soul will fly to thee.

Farewell, dear child from earth farewell! I hope to rise to thee, If we meet above, no tongue can tell, How greet our joy shall be. M****n.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

The caucusing subject occur pies much of the political speculations of our country. One party think? caucuses right, because they linv& been successfully resorted to in the lection of former presidents-and what has been, according to the good old legitimate system, should always be. Now in my opinion, cadcusing is an excellent system of carrying a point, where merit is not sufficient to support the cause which it is easiled in to aid. It is 3 good plan, also, where party force is ef thrr doubtfut, or on the decline But it is dangerous as a plan always

ion that democratic republicanism is dies. more prevalent now than at any former period. Why then do men, as raise a doubt as to the prevalence of lished a tender for the further supply the principle Do they not, in ef- of 3000 tierces of prime Irish beef feet, by thus acting, declare their weakness? Do they not say, our cause we fear, will not carry if supervenient aid is not given it-if we to not receive artificial strength who act thus, are the curse of their

a set of jesuits who would rob us through the intervention of political names---through demagogueism-through heating our feelings by bawling out liberty and democracy, while they are themselves aristocrats in practice, and monarchists in principle. I for one would never have voted for a member of congress who would caucus. I think when a legislator's duty is defined, the public safety consists in making him adhere annual report, with a view both to the to his duty, and to that only. If caucuses to nominate a candidate for the presidency be at all necessary, they should consist of men not in any office, or expecting any, and then by a meeting of delegates from all parts of the Union, at some fixed place, not at the seat of government. But I doubt much whether the public wish is not more fairly expressed when uninfluenced; or whether caucuses are productive of benefit to any, other than to office-seekers who despair of advancement from a ny other source. I look upon a friend to caucus as a man who is conscious that he does not possess genuine talents, and who seeks influence through the medium of artificial or fictitious merit. Conscious sterling worth does not want to rise by such means, nor will it support those that do. An imputation that any thing but a purely honorable & really meritorious cause-which always involuntarily & spontaneously attract attention and support—would be highly obnoxious to his feelings. He regards party, for the principles, not for the aid of it. Men of this stamp will rise at some period or other, and when they rise they will invariably dignify their station, and reflect the highest honor on their constituents. PHOCION.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertises Jan. 9.

Very Late from Europe.

The ship Susquehanna, M'Manus, has arrived below in 32 days from Waterford. We have just received from the captain, Waterford papers Lo tlie 3d Dec.

I'he following is the latest London

London Nov. 24-The secretary of the Ship-owners' Society had on Saturday an interview with governnent, at the instance of several of the merchants and ship-owners engaged in the trade with Spanish Amercn, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real foundaion for the rumours which have been circulated in some of the news papers, of its being the intention of he French government to assist Spain in attempting the re-conquest of her late colonies.

I'he most satisfactory and unqualiied assurances were given by government that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French governmen; that the French frigate Jean Bart which sailed some time since from France to the West Indies, was on her return to France, and that no force was going out from France to the West Indies, excepting 300 meu for relieving the garisons of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was stated to government that 14 ships were now loading in London and Liverpool for the Spanish American ports, and that of course, if the rumour alluded to had been well founded it would not be prudent for the claimed by Parmenio Adams. This merchants to continue sending their subject was resumed on the 7th, property in that direction. The answer given to this was, that government saw no reason why the conimercial intercourse which individuals to Mr Adams, was agreed to, Ayes might think proper to carry on with 116, Noes 85. those countries should be suspended.

o be acted on, because it gives, the standing army: it is answered sioners of the sinking fund to pur-

the commissioners under the treaty stitution does not authorise—and it plation. Some recruits will be raiswith Spain, of the 22d February, 1819. is stripping democracy of the best ed to supply the place of the regiplume in its cap. I am of the opin-ments under orders for the West In-

In the teeth of these pacific indications, we have to state, that on satdemocrats, seek aids which would urday last the victualling officerpuband the same quantity of pork.

Nov. 29.—It seems that there is te be a congress of ministers at Peters burgh for the affairs of the east, and a congress at Paris for the affairs of the South American colonics.

Excesses continued to Le committed in Ireland, several arrests have taken place under the insurrection While they smile like angels, act. The typhus fever had broker out in some of the districts.

The distinguished friend of Spanish liberty, Villaneuva, and some members of the late cortes have arrived in Ireland.

Gen, Mina has arrived at Plyma outh, Eng. in a French brig of war. Advices froni Estramadura represent that the Empecinado was still in arms and would not, listen to any terms : he was at Alcantana with a respectable force and had had an ac tion with Morales, who is reported to have suffered some loss.

The Austrians were iiot tranquil; and new parties were formed, which it was feared might unite in arms.

The public mind at Madrid was much engaged on the subject of S: America.

A recent letter from Vienna states that on the 13th ult. the first steam poat on the Danube commenced its voyage from that city fur Pest, in Upper Hungary, where, notwith= standing its exposure to one of the nest violent storms of wind, it arrived safe on the morning of the 16th. It was greeted on its arrival with a salvo of artillery.

It is in contemplation to send out wo land expeditions to assist in the liscovery of a northwest passage! one is to be commanded by captain Franklin, and tu proceed by the same out as formerly undertaken by Ma cenzie, and the other to ascertain vhether there be not a continuity of and between the Wager and Coppermine rivers. Capt. Lyon, we inderstand has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking; which is not so likely to be attempt ed as the former.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 6th Mr. Dickerson, in the senate, offered the petition of & great number of inhabitants of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jer sey, praying an increase of the tariff: A bill was introduced to continue in force tlie act providing compensation for the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house of representative§ and the clerks under them.

On the 7th a resolution was offered by Mr Barbour, calling on the president for such information, relaing to the diplomatic intercourse between Spain and tlic U. S. since the ratification of the Florida treaty. as may be proper, and the effect pro-luced on those relations, by the U: S. having csi blished diplomatic intercousse with thic South American provinces. This was agreed to the ollowing day

On the Sth Mr Benton offered two resolutions as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to be proposed to the legislatures of the different states for adoption, which resolutions formed a plan for the choice of president and vice president

of the United States.
On the 12th the bills and resoluions, which originated in the senate; o abolish imprisonment for debti or the relief of Joseph Wood, of O= iio; to amend the constitution in regard to the election of president and vice president; and to authorize the secretary of the senate to employ and additional temporary clerk; were severally read the second time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 6—This day was principally occupied by arguments, motions and resolutions on the contested election of Isaac Wilson of New York, to & seat in the house, which sent was when, after considerable time spent in debate, the report of the committee on elections, which was favorable

On the 8th Mr M'Lean from the Touching the report, that there committee or ways and means, rewas to be an addition of 10,000 to ported a bill authorizing the commis-

ment, in providing for the awards of power and influence which our con- that nothing of the kind is in contem | chase the 7 per cent stock of the U low citizens, who have not been favour. States in the year 1824; (committed) ed by a participation in some of the of. and also a bill authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding five millions of dollars to provide for the award of thic commissioners under the treaty with Spain 22d Fel-1819.

On the 12th a message was received from the President of the United States in the words following:

To the H of Representatives of the U S. In answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, of December ber 24th, requesting the Presiden ef the United States to lay before the sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonics on the American continent; and whether any government in Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, dr combination of sovereigns, may afformation on that subject, not known to congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

The subjects discussed in congress they have been uninteresting—that is, the greater part of them have only a local bearing, and not many of general importance. It may, however, be said, that the present congress have so far been very actively employed.

THE WHIC

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1824

It is to be regretted that any of our prothers of the type should be so very angible, when explanations are requir ed respecting offices which they holds which would seem to cast a suspicio? on any of their fraternity, with respect o theiraccuracy. It is also a misforone, that, when they feel a little a: armed, however causeless, they do not ake more pains to ascertain the spirit and meaning of that which they become alarmed at, before they express a sentiment which, from its being unnecessary, or premature, might induce others to think on the subject in such a manner as would not have been done had they kept silent. Our respected friend of the Woodbury Herald, has, in this respect, disappointed us. We offered in our last, some queries to post-masters. In those queries we sard that our paper? were delivered in Philadelphia on Saturday, the same day they left Bridgeton. How, in the name of common sense, could the Woodbury post-master conceive himself to be implicated, when we expressly arid intentionally exonerated him? What we said was correctly said, but the editor of the ilerald, in his hurry to defend his recitude and accuracy, which was not int: reached, enters into his own defence ind to threaten us, he adds to the result of his own misconceptions, an appall ng rank of notes of admiration, thus !!! s if he was showing us the clubs with which he would bang us if we would not let post masters alone. Had Mr. Grey acquittett himself, and no more: ie would have done all required. W 8 mly wanted to know whether any perm was in fault at all, and if so, to have t corrected. We of course did not exect any oile to criminate themselves:

CAUCUS. - There is ~ i subject which, it present, occupies the attention of the polititions of our country more than his. There is none, in a politic81 point of view, of more vital importance o the present and future happiness of mr country. It is the hinge on which urns the door which openseither to aris: occucy & probably to despotism, or t8 permanent democratical liberty. Iff epublican governments, the smallest nroad on the people's rights should not mly he promptly resented, but those who attempt to make them should be seld up to the public as men ofdangerius principles -- as men, who, regard ess of the privileges of freemen-of he sacredness oftlie elective franchise -of the freedom of choice - of our conititutional quarantees, and of the feelngs, in short, of that class of our fel: truggle, give up their, favorite enjoy-

fices, for which, under our happy frame of government, all honorable, intelligent and competent men, are candid. ates. It would seem as if the friends of caucusing desire to monopolise the rights of the people; and, making an estimate on popular prejudice or party predilections, they calculate upon rid. ing the horse forever which was induced, in the tumult of conflicting senti. ments to open his mouth for the bit, and allow his back to be saddled and mounted that his vengeance might be house such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed gratified. The people of the United without injury to the public good, States are not that stopid horse. If relative to the determination of any the in former times, availed themselves of caucusing to carry a point, they knew that the experiment was a dan. gerous one. They now see no reason why a temporary expedient should be

made an established wage -- a prece. dent for future generations. The absurdity of the thing is evident. There ford to Spain for the subjugation of is no principle of politics as important her late colonies ahove mentioned; to the future well-being of our union, as I have to state, that I possess no in- thr independence of our country, which was purchased by years of toil aiid oceans of blood, for which now to contend. The advocates of caucus. ing have nothing to give the people as the past week were as various as an equivalent lor the liberties of which they rob theat, but that they want, through a caucus, to get a FAVORITE. into office. If their favorite was an acknowledged arid exclusive republican, in opposition to those candidates who were either doubtful, or were known to be tlie contrary, then we might have something to console us for our deprivation of rights; and we might, hough with a little reluctance, con. cede for the time being, - in order to accomplish an important object - what a any other case we would not part but at the risk of "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." If the friends of caucuses are determined to plunder is of our dearest rights io Washington,

will teach them a lesson at home which they will not soon forget! We vill learn them to stay at home, and end others in their places who respect our liberties and our feelings, and who vill not increach on our constitutional tights, or exceed their own preroga-

Tax on Bachelors. —- The legislature of Pennsylvania appear now to be in sarnest consuitation with a view to promote the happiness, as they conrive, of this singular race of geniuses. I'he conceive bachelorism to be an aricle in the market which **might** well be dispensed with; and are resolved to ax it, that other domestic productions of greater public utility may be more specially encouraged. Like true tatesmen who have their country's good at heart, they look, with the broad ye of scrutinizing accuracy, over those nstitutions, arid manufactures, and nercantile operations, which experince has tested to belong to the useful; hese they encourage, while those that rea burden on the community they visely oppress, that they may cause hem to steal out of being for the wont f patronage arid countenance.

I'he poor old bachelors are, to be sure

naking a dreadful outcry against their ard treatment. They do not believe hemselves to be the miserable set of orlorn objects which others do - indeed hey presumptuously suppose that they rejudges of that in which their own appiness consist. Here is a great lifficulty, for if they saw themselves s others do, they would at once subnit. But such is their constitutional emperament - such the uncongeniality f their feelings and habits-such the dissyncracy, the morbidness of their assions and affections, that, poor souls, hev are the only beings who do not see heir own danger; who do not feel tlieir wn unhappiness; who do not know heir own wants. What wonder then, hat legislative bodies would take their ase under consideration. Should hey not do so, who would .- Laug just be respected, whether they are uch as please or not, and when the saus fraternity will scoff at individual efarts to promote their good, they must omply when the authority of legislaive enactments make it a duty,

But it is not to be expected that any et of men will at once, and without a

ments, however absurd. Neither do the old bachelors. They are an unyielding stubborn fraternity. You might as well make an impression on the statute of Memnon, at Thebes in Egypt, as on one of them. They, too, have some ingeniousness in their defence, and plausibility in their pretensions, which, if it were not well known that they were non compos on the subject of bachelorism, might have a considerable weight. They contend, that they are exactly like other men-that all men were bachelors before being married-that instead of mulcting them of their cash for being such, it is the want of that which is thus taken from them which often keeps them in "single blessedness"-that the reason why they do not marry is often because they are rejected by the other sex on this very account-that they sometimes are the martyrs of insincerity and coquetrythat the ladies often sacrifice their education, their reputation for industry, and a partiality for domestic attentions, to dress-that old maids are influenced on their side by similar motives, and should be subjected to the same penalties-that before bachelors should be oppressed by taxation, a law should be made to force the fair sex to more general habits of that kind of industry which would aid them in procuring that happiness, and those comforts, which the old men who have daughters to dispose of, so much boast as the result of a married life. They also say, that the present system of coertion might have a dangerous tendency; and that, as the object of taxing buchelors is evidently to dispose of the other sex, they ought to make their daughters objects of solicitude, not of dread! They say, that they will, to a man, get wives, as soon as the old lazy, sordid drones, who have money, and the ability to educate their daughters, will take pains to suitably prepare them for that state into which they evince so much anxiety to send them; but they say that they will not be imposed upon by fanciful decorations, upon empty heads .- We might proceed to state their arguments more at length, but Old Bachelors will anticipate them, if such should read this summary of the controversy; and the other side, who are the great majority, will reject all that they say as he terodox.

In this way the sage legislators of Pennsylvania are raising funds to replenish their treasury. One old bachelor who corresponds with us, says, he has waited ten years for a demurring maiden, who has fed him all that time with hopes, and now she rejects him because fortune has not been propitious. The legislature is going to add a climax to his calamity; and he is sitting down in despair, as he cannot think of being forced to take those whom, from that very conduct by which they desire to commend themselves, he can hardly treat with common respect. He says, that the class who are going to be taxed are the exceptions, almost to a man, who abstain from matrimony on account of their respect for the dignity the modesty and purity of the sex, and that not an individual of them were bachelors from choice.

In conclusion, we would ask, is there not more money expended in paying the stipends of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature during their sitting, for time spent in discussing subjects-such for instance as the caucus subject, the presidential election, and a variety of such like considerations which their constituents never employed them to engage in-than the taxes on all the old bachelors in the state will ever pay for?

Appointment-By the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, esq. District Attorney of U. S. for New Jersey District in the room of the Hon. Joseph McIlvain, appointed U. S. Senator.

At a meeeting of the Nepfune Fire Company, held at the Inn of Richard Jarman, on Thursday evening January

8, it was on motion,
Resolved. That the thanks of the Company, be presented the Board of Frecholders of the county of Cumber land, for their liberal donation to said company.

An extract from the minutes. H. R. MERSEILLES, Sec'y. Bridgeton, Jan. 8, 1824.

Near Bridgeton, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Rachel Garrison, wife of Mr. Powel Garrison, aged 33 years.

At Dennis' Creek on Dec. 14th Mr. Reuben Ludlam.

At the same place, Dec. Soth Mr. Thomas Ludlam.

At Roadstown, on the 10th instant, Mrs Rachel Mugee, aged 85 years and

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig

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Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	45 to 50
Rye, do Corn, do Oats, do	25 to 31
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	S7 :
Dry. Apples do	621
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 200
do do dounpare	d 1 50 to 1 75
Beaus, do	1.00
Beaus, do Wheat Flour, per cwt	. 3 25 to 5 75
Rye do. do.	200 142 50
Butter, per pound,	12⅓ to 15
Lard, do	, 10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12:
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon	, 40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per co	rd, 4 50 to 5 00
Oak dry, do	\$ 00
do green. do	

PUBLIC VENDUE,

There will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant,

At the late dwelling of Walter Robinson, deceased, the whole of the per estate, consisting of Beds and Bedding; a quantity of new Linen, Tables, Chairs, Iron Pots, Tubs, Pails, and a great variety of household furniture; Grain by the bushel, Wagon. Ploughs, Harrow, Winnowing Mill,

&c. Horses, Cow and Sheep.

Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

JONATHAN HOLMES, Ex'r. 160 11q Jan. 14.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE, On Monday the 15th day of

March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On the premises, a House and lot in the township of Fairfield, situate on the main

road leading from Fairton to Presbyterian Meeting House. The house is a frame building, and is at present occupied by the widow of col James Ogden, deceased. The lot contains an acre, more or less.

Conditions made known at the time of sale by
HENRY SHAW, Adm'r.

Jan 17. 160 ts

NOTICE.

For Sale or to Rent,

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. M'Clong's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, attached to it: also, a one story House: also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to

JAMES DIVERTY.

Dennis Creek, Nov. 10-15 151 t

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has opened a Store In the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes.

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, Where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business In all its branches. - He will also keep

on hand Ready Made Clothing Of every discription, together with a

handsome assortment of PLAID CLOAKS

Of the first quality-either ready made, or will be made by order for ladies and gentlemen at the shortest notice. Also a good assortment of scasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.
William Crooks.

Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 ti

OFA few copies of a highly finished engr. ving of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. F. S. A. by Longuere, one of the best head engravers in the United States, may be had at the office of the Whig. Theywill be sold at a moderate price.

NEW.JERSEY.

City of Burlington, Dec. 30, 1823. Mr. GRIFFITH having, for some time past been obliged, by sickness, to decline professional engagements, except in special cases, thinks proper to mention that, now, in consequence of an improved state of health, he purposes to resume his attendance in the Courts of New Jersey, and practice the law as heretofore.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH. Editors of Newspapers, in the counties of West-Jersey, will please to insert the above, charging the expense 159 4t

To be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 28th day of February next,

At three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the Premises:

A new Frame Building, standing near the head of the town of Greenwich, and near Pine Mount, on the road leading from Greenwich to Roadstown. It was erected about the year 1820, and was never occupied except for a short period as a Methodist Meeting House. It is constructed of the very best materials, and remains uninjured. Its dimensions not recollected.

> George Bacon. Isaac Elwell Samuel Tomlinson.

N. B. Conditions made known at the time of sale. December 13. 155 12t

TO RENT.

The subscriber offers to Rent for one or more years the TAVERN with its appurtenances, now occupied by Isaac Sutton, situate near the county line, on the main road from Salem to Bridgeton.—Also for a term of years,

The Stoe-Creek Factory,

Which contains the usual machinery for manufacturing all kinds of woolen cloth, in complete order, together with one or more dwelling houses for the accommodation of workmen.

The above property will be let on the most reasonable terms, to such as can produce satisfactory recommendations: for further particulars application may be made to the subscriber, residing near the premises.

JOHN S. WOOD. Stne-Creek, Dec. 8. 155 2m

Timber For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscriber, the timber standing on about

500 Acres of Land,

Situated about 21 miles from Dennis Creek Landing, and known by the name of the Mount Pleasant property. The timber is Pine and Oak, and fully ripe. It contains among it a considerable quantity of Saw Timber. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and from two to three years given to cut and carry it off

Richard Thompson, jun. Cape May Court House, Dec. 20. 156 Sm

FOR SALE,

860 Acres of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Downe in the county of Cumberland New Jersey; one mile and a half form Port-Norrison Maurice River; two miles from Maurice-Town on said river; part of it well timbered.—

Also 150 Acres

Of first rate banked meadow, situate on Maurice River, in the aforesaid township, op-posite Leesburgh:—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly re-paired—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tilling and will be the acceptance. for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain,

A good title will be made, and a liberal credit given .--Apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port-Eliza-beth—to Daniel Elmer esq. at Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis' Creek

JAMES DIVERTY.
Nov. 27—29, 1823. 153.2m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansey creek, one and a haif miles below Bridgeton, in the county of Comberland New Jersey:-

Containing 115 Acres,

17 of meadow-50 arable, and the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame house and known—spring-house and barn. There is also an appre orchard—and a wharf to which a considerable quantity of cord wood is annually brought

For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridge

Nov. 28--29, 1823 DANIEL ELMER. 153 tf

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Daniel Carrall, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 27th inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. 15.9

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1823

On application of Lewis Davis administrator of Elhanon Davis, deceased; Cooper Madden, administrator of William Maddon, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands:

It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of December, 1824, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and for 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 therefor, against said administrators.

By the court T. ELMER, Clerk. Jan. 3. 158 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1823. Edmund Sheppard and Elizabeth Smith, executors of William Chard,

deceased; Levan Chance, administrator of Levan Chance, deceased; having severally jexhibited to this court, duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and seiting forth that said decedents died several ly seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the pre-

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the Or phans' court, at Bridgeton, on the third monday in February next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the court T. ELMER, Clerk. Jan. S.

Adjournment.

The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the 27th day of January next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridge ton, to be sold by

Wm. R FITHIAN late Sheriff.

December 30.

Adjournment.

The land of William Carter, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th day of January next, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by W.M. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff. December 23. 157

Cumberland Bank.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 2, 1824. The DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend on the Stock of this Bank for the last six months of One Dollar per share, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives after the 10th inst-C. READ, Cashier.

3t Jan. 3.—158

Sheriff's Sale,

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

Tuesday the third day of February 1824.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following described real estate situate in the township of Millville. 1st. A tract with the improvements there-

1st. A use on, containing 315 Acres of land, millpond, swamp and cripple.

2d. A tract containing 267 Acres bounding on the Cumberland and Gloucester County line.

3d. A tract containing 686 Acres

Dec 1, 1823-Jan 10 1824

of land and swamp adjourning lands of Joshua Coombs, Philip Souder and others.
Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell, John Moore White and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G. Shippen, complainant, and to be sold by Joan Lanne, jun. She. iff.

ALMANACS

FOR THE YEAR

1 8 2 4

STACKHOUSE'S

Complete Body of Divinity,

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN CLARKE-BRIDGETON, WEST N. JERSEY, For publishing by subscription, Stackhouse's Complete Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The work now offered to the public is one with which the literary world in England and America have long been familiar. It is so well known, so generally admired, so universally sought, and so highly appreciated, that no particular recommendation in its favour has been accepted, preferring rather to depend on its established fine and introsic depend on its established fine and intrinsic merits for success than to attach to our prospectus the best written eulegrum which the bughtest genius in our country could produce. STACKHOUSE, as an ingenious compiler, as a man of learning and research, and as a profound Theologian, ranked in his own day among those who gained the highest literary eminence—the lapse of time has contributed exceedingly to encrease his well tributed exceedingly to encrease his well carned celebrity.

The Bonz of Divinity which is now pro-

posed to be published, was originally compilated for the Episcopal Church of England. It first emanated from the Press in the early part of the eighteenth century. Since then, it has stood its ground and sustained a reputation beyond which cotemporary writers never did, and subsequent writers never have been able to pass. Several editions of it have been circulated in Great Britain, but it has never yet been published in the United States. Various compilations of systematic Theology have been repeatedly committed to the American Press, each of which has been adapted to the standard of faith of the respective denominations for whom it was published .-This work is professedly written on the Armenian Scheme; but notwithstanding this, its high character has caused it to be an object of anxious inquiry by every class of christians. It has heretofore been in the hands of few in the United States except Dinames or rew in the omeer states except varies, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great a expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopoles have been sought with no less avidity, (perhaps not improperly,) than in the mart of the merchant; and those denominations of christians whose pretensions have not been supported by a widely extended and numerous fraternity have been compelled to coalesce, and reciprocate favours in the Book-market, in order to obtain from the publishers of books throughout our counthat kind of spiritual nutriment which try that kind of spiritual nutriment which would enable them to grow up in the faith and opinions which they delighted to cherish as the foundation of their future hopes.—
Where this advantage was not presented the student in divinity was compelled to wade through Tomes of ancient authors in the dead languages to satisfy his inquiries; or to col-lect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or de butted from the sacred records—from an endless variety of writers, many of whose sentiments they viewed both as absurd and

The design of the publisher in offering an edition of stackhouses, Body of Specula-tive and Practical Divinity to the public is two-fold; namely, for their good and his own. While he wishes to supply a demand for it which seems now to be particularly called for, he is desirous to obtain a subscription which will defray the expense, and compensate him for his labour. More than his is not expected—any other reason than this would not be the truth, and he hopes the public will appreciate his candour in this account in the account of the believes the work eminently calculated to do good. Truth, and whatever tends to chorded and confirm it, are, in the present age, objects of research & inquiry. In this work, all the leading doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are amply discussed and exfor, he is desirous to obtain a subscription Holy Scriptures are amply discussed and ex-plained. To the pious layman it will supercede the necessity of a great variety of works on divinity which he may be desirous to pos-sess, but which he may not have the means to sess, but which he may not have the means to procure. By purchasing this work true economy may be consulted, as the necessity of procuring many fugitive works which obtrude themselves on the public will be obviated. There are a number of respectable and pious classes of christians and christian ministers throughout our country, who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to obtain it upon reasonable-terms by encouraging an American edition. Of the Author's style he will only say, that it is plain, but nervous, bold and eloquent.-The work in general evinces the scholar and the pious christian—but he does not wish to meur the charge of exaggerated commendation; such an imputation, he presumes, will not be offered by those who have read the work with impartial attention, and from those who have not given it a perusali it would be premature.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be put to Press as soon as the subscription will defray the expenses of the edition.

It will be printed in the best manner, with new type, and on superfine wove paper, extra medium size

medium size
It will be published in three volumes, octave, each averaging 5501 ages; or in monthly numbers of about 138 pages each.
The price will be seven dollars and fifty cents, in boards, or in numbers, the latter exercid in the usual manner of periodical works; and eight dollars, handsomely bound and lettered. [Thus is half the European price, and it is in a more portable size.]

tered. [This is nair the European price, and it is in a more portable size.]

Those who obtain eight subscribers, and become responsible, shall have a copy gratia which copy shall be delivered in the same form as those ordered, or made equivalent thereto-and in proportion for a greater or

less number.

Ail payments to be made when the work is

All payments to be made when the work is deliver, d, whether in volumes or numbers—and all communications to be fost-paid.

(1) Agents to receive the work and deliver it to subscribers will be appointed in the principal crites and towns throughout the Union, the names of whom will be made pub-

For Sale at the office of the Whig.

SHERIFF's SALES.

By Vartue of several writ of Ficri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sate, at Public Vendue on

Tuesday the 20th day of January 1824. Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the ho-cl or Smith

Bowen, in Bridgeton,
A House and tot of Land, containing 14
acres at Cedarville, adjoining lands of William Westcott and others.

A lot of Bush-Land near Cedarville, con-

taining 17 acres.

A tract of Wood-Land near the head of

Buckshutum, containing 160 Acres,

Adjoining lands of John Ogden and others Seized as the property of Charles Bateman, taken in execution at the suit of several plaintiffs and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. Nov. 13—Dec 13. 155

John I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures, For sale **by**

Potters & Woodruff. April 12 1e0

S. POTTER & Co.

Booksellers & Stationers.

Have removed from No. 85, to No.

115, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, A few doors below Fourth-street, and directly opposite the post office, where Books in every department of Literature and Science may be purchased at the most reduced prices. Orders from Library companies, Coun-

try Merchants and Teachers, respectfully solicited, with the assurance that they will meet prompt attention and liberal discount Nov. 15.

For Sale at this Office.

Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work, 66 A Voice from St. Helena" containing conversations with Bonaparte, on almost every subject connected with his history - also,

"The Steam Boat, and "The En tail" two works just issued from the Press, by the Author of the Annals of the Parish &c. with all the new publications of merit.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridge ton on Tuesday antl Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun. April 12.

Commissioners Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Cumberland will be exposed at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the ion of Lewis Riggins, in Leesburgh, on

Seventh-day the 14th day of the Second month (February) next.

Between the hours of tweive and five in the afternoon of that day, the following described Lots and pieces of in the township of Man
If the citizens of the principal cities in the township of Manrice River, late the property of Levin and towns will appoint an agent to or Chalice, deceased, viz.

No. 1, A House and Lot in Leesburgh, adjoining Joshua Brick and others. No. 2, One other House and Lot, ad-joining the above and Samuel Peter-

or less? adjoining John Lee and

No. 5, Is about 60 acres of Bush-land, adjoining Joshua Brick and others. No. 6. Is about 40 acres of Bush land. adjoining John Albertson and others. No. 7, Is a tract of 60 acres more or less, adjoining Daniel Hand and oth

No. 8, A tract of Cedar Swamp, aid. joining John H. Brinton and others. No. 9, A piece of Marsh, outside of the bank, adjoining Thomas Henderson. It being property that cotild not be divided without great prejudice to the owners, and will be sold

for cash, by Isaac Townsend. Hosea Rankins, & John Albertson.

Commissioners. 12th mo. 11th. 155 2m

JUST PUBLISHD, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

A REPORT

Of a Cause tried in the District Court of destimable value.

W. Gieson, M. D.

W. Gieson, M. D. John Keen vs. Philip Rice,

Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the

OYSTER BEDS

IN MAURICE RIVER COVE. Price 121 Cents. August 26.

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:

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs; Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cavats, &c and a variety of other articles too tedoors to cumerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, classimeres 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

rompily executed.
June 21.

Debate on Christian Baptism,

Between Mr. John Walker, a minister of the Fenession, and Alexinder Campbell. To which is added a large Appendix; with Stric-tures on Three Letters reepecting said Febate, by Mr. Samuel Ralston, a Presbyterian minister. This day is received and for sale, by

S. Potter & Co.

Booksellers, opposite the post-office, Filiadelphia. Where Theological, Miscellaneous, and School Books, of every description, may be had at the most reduced prices.

Oct. 35-Nov. 15

151

Received and for sale at this office,

Dr. Miller's letters on Uni tarism, a very valuable work. 'Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

"Rodger's Biographical Dictionary of the Departed Heroes, Sages antl Statesmen of America," just published; together with "The Religious Trades, fnan," :: A Present for an Apprentice,"
"An Index to the Bible," "A Bridle
for Devils," &c. &c.

Christian Almanac.

Just received and for sale, by S. Potter & Co. the Christian Almanac for the year 1824. In addition to the useful informatio generally found in Almanacs, it comprises in 52 pages a summary of Religious intelligence, especially that which pertains to the spread of the Gospel and the benevolent efforts of the

This Almanac was first published by the American Tract Society, in Boston, and its value may in some measure, be estimated by the extensive sale, it met with there, near 40,000 copies having been sold the last year. As the profits resulting from the sale of this work will be appropriated for the advancement of Sunday Scliools, it is hoped the pub lic will encourage it.

Editors of Country papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, friendly to tlie ob-ject will please to give the above one or two

Philadelphia Nov. 12.

J. Shin's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM's celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Wesleyan Repository, three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2 50, or by the dozen ewenty four dollars.

All chariatable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be

poor, it will be supplied. This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases : scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid son, esq. | sore throat, long standing rheumatic No. 3, A House and eight acres more affections, cutaoeous diseases, white sore throat, long standing rheumatic swellings and diseases of the bones, & all cases generally of an ulcerous char. No. 4, 4 House and Lot in Dorches- acter, and chronic diseases, generally ter, adjoining Philip Rice and others, arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affection.

5, Is about 60 acres of Bush-land, tiona arising therefrom, ulcers in the thorders of the departful disease occasioned by a long and ex-cessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I hare within the last two years had an opportunity of several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr Swaim's Panacen, and I do believe from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venoreal and mercureal diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and prac lice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

1 have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have Ilways found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercureal disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist. Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823. For sale at Smith and Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market sts Dec. 13, 1823. 155 lam12m

NOTICE.

John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of Au-gust last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, all his estate both real and personal, in rust, for the benefit of his creditors and others. Those indebted to the aid John B. Miller on hook account rotherwise, pie requested to make inmediate payment, and those who ave demands against him are desired o exhibit them for examination.

Dan Simkins.

Timothy Elmer.

September G.

All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, leceased, are requested to make imnediate payment to

Dan Simkins, Ad'm. September 6. 141

Fall and Winter Goods.

Merseilles & M'Calla,

Have just received a large and genral assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS; Particularly suited to the present ind approaching season: such as Flannels, Cloths and Casimeres, Sati-

nets, Blankets, Rugs, and DOMESTIC GOODS.

All of which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices: and which with their usual assortment of goods, will be sold very low for cash or produce.

Persons disposed to buy for cash or trade, will do well to call on them at the first store East of the Bridge, before they purchase elsewhere, as they fatter theinselves, their customers will be supplied with goods at as fair apprice and on as good ternis as any where in Bridgeton.

They continue to keep always on lland a good supply of

PAINTS and OILS, FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

Also, one elegant Mahogany SIDE-BOARD at a reduced price. Bridgeton, September 27.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

Christian Advocate,

Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

Woodward's stereotype edition of Scott's Family Bible. This edition will be published in 5 volumes, at five dollars each, arid delivered as printed To the first volume will be prefixed the life of the Author. Those who wish may have Butterworth's Concordance, with Dr. Scott's Six Scriptural Maps at the additional price of six dollars.

Stackhouse's Body of Divinity. Medical Journal New Monthly Magazine.

Philadelphia Recorder, a weekly remiscellaneous Natural Theologp, or evidences of larrux, nodes, &c. And that deradful the existence and attributes of the De-

Miscelleneous Magazine.

NOTICE.

The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are hereby infornied, that tire subscriber will attend at the inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle Fownship, in the county of Cape May, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, to make distribution of all the money which hath come to his hands, of the estate of the said Seth Hand.

Jeremiah Hand, Assignee. Middle Township, Cape hlay, 149 October 31, 1825.

For Sale at this Office, A FEW COPIES OF

VISION

BUTLER NEWCOMB.

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

Price 121 Gents.

Philadelphia Frices Current.

	rd Wee	kly.	
sacon and Flitch,	per 1b bushel	80 6	to Si
	barrel	12	13
Srick, run of Kiln,		6 50	10
Butter, lump,	,	14 10	18
Do. salt, insp. Candles, tallow dif	ot.	10	
Soffee, W. I. fine g	r. "	21	22
offee, W. I. fine g Do. 2d quality	"	01	21 22
Do. Java	"	21 8	22
theese, feathers, American	lb.	32	35
'lax, clean	,,	7	9
Firewood, hickory	cord	6 75 4 75	7 5∪ 5 25
Do. oak Do. pine	,,	- 13	3 7 5
Do. gun log	's ''		6 23 6 00
lour, wheat,	barrel	2 75	GUU
Do. corn meal	37	2 87	
llass, wind	4600		
8 by 10,	100 feet,	$\frac{10}{1.15}$	1 20
do rve	bushel	45	5 y
do. rye do. corn	33	45	40 33
do. oats	nle ''	32 15	၁၌
do. bran dout	lb.	10	11
ard	lb.	0 9	0 10
umber 10	000 feet	14.00	16
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do do	common	17 50	22 50
cantling pine do heart do	1000	15 25	20 30
	"		scarce
an, oak	,,	14. 8	
ar, rafters	"	20 25	25
l'imber, pine do inch spru		23 12	20
go oak		22	25
Shingles, cedar 3 f	t. **	17	21
do cypr. 22 i	nch. 1200	3 50 60	4
do hhd. do	,,	38	
do do redoal	• • •		18
do barrel, w. c	ak''	38	24 60
Heading, oak Hoops, shaved	,,	25	
do rough	"		. ي م
Mackarel,	barrel	4. 35	6 12 0 4 5
Molasses, sug.hou do West In	se gall. dia	$0.42 \\ 24$	0 45 2i
Peas West III	bushel	$\tilde{75}$	
Pork, Jersey		14.50	15 00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	4 50 7 00	4.00 6.50
Shad, southern Salt, fine	barrel bushel	7 00	55
do ground	,,		
Seed, clover,	,, ,,	5 50	13 00
do hardtgyass		2 50	ມວິບເ
Spirits, viz.			,
Brandy, Peach 4th do. Penn'alst	pf. gall.	75	80
		50 37	60 40
Gin, Philad dist. turn, New Englar	uo	3 <i>i</i> 36	33
Whiskey, rye	"	32	31
do apple Starch		7	32 8
Sugar, New Orlea	lb. ns cwt.	12 00	12 50
do loaf	1b	16	17
do lump	"	13 Ω	14
Tallow, country Tobacco, Virg. m:		9	14
do do cave	en. "	37	32
do do larg	e ''	15	
7, 7, 3, 3,7			
Bank No	te Ex	chang	re.

Dunk Note Excent	ing v.
CORRECTED WEEKI	Y.
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.
Banks in New Hampshire,	2
Boston Banks.	2 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2 do
IRhude Island Banks do.	2 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, Rhude Island Banks do. Connecticut Banks do	par
NEW YORK BANK NO	TES.
lassas sa na tara	

All the city Bank Notes, 1p. c. dis. TitognikaRhnks. - do Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, do. Lansingburg Bank, Newburg Bank Newburg branch, at Ithica Orange county Bank, Catskill Bank, Bank of Columbia at Hudson, Utica Bank, Ontario Bank at Utica, do. 1 do. 1 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES. par New Bronswick Bank State Bank at Trenton All others

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, Farmers Bank at Lancaster Lancaster Bank, Easton, do. Germantown, Northamp.on, Montgomery County, I-lawisburg, Delaware county at Chester, Chester county at West Chester, Newhope Bridge Company, Farmers Bank of Reading, Susquehannah Bridge do. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Hank, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Carlisle Bank, Swatara at Harrisburg. Pittsburg, Greensburg, and Brownsville, DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington, Wilmington and Brandywine, Commercial Bank of Delaware, Branch of do at Wilford	par 1 par par. par. par. par. par. par. par. 11 dis 11 dis 11 do. do. do. 5 do.
Branch of do. at Milford,	par
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.
Laurel Bank,	25
MALOTE AND MOUNT	

MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank ⅓ d. dis Hnvre de Grace, do. Elkton, Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. Hagerstown bank, Bank of Caroline, 15 do.

VIRGIMA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, N, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 1 do 1 do Columbia District Banks, generally, 1

North Carolina, -4 dis. 1 do. 3 do. South Carolina, Georgia, generally
Bank of Kentucky and branches
OHIO—Chillicothe

NEW STORE

J. L. JAMES,

Ilas just received and is now open. ng, (nt the Store formerly occupied by J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and general assortment of

Woolen and Cotton Goods,

Fogether with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

Thina, Glass & Queens-ware, Iard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,

Which he will sell low for Cash or r Country Produce, and hopes by his ttention to business, to merit a share f the public patronage. Bridgeton September 27.

THE PULPIT.

A Periodical work, published Weekly in London, and imported by S. POTTER & Co.

Booksellers, Philadelphia, to whom all orders for the work may be forwarded. Terms three dollars per annum.

Extract from the first No. of the Pulpit.

To the Friends of Religion. "The first No is now presented to the public of a cheap weekly publication, which fill be exclusively devoted to the best beaus-the eternal interests of mankind. It is esigned to be the vehicle, not of any paricular class of religious opinions, but of such eal information and practical instruction, as nay be acceptable to all who acknowledge ur common Redeemer."

"The Pulpit will comprehend,

1. Reports of Sermons delivered in London dllyingth actitived kremandompanied occasion-

2. Notices of new works in Theology, Morals and Ecclesiastical History.

3. Chisrohea and dlasasscriptive accounts of

 Essays, Precepts, and Maxims.
 Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent Christians.
6. Missionary reports.

7. Dying hours of great and good characters. 8. Exemplary and curious Epitaphs. b. Bospel melodies; and, generally, every thing that may be expected from a journal zealous to promote the interests of religion and virtue.—The Editor.

CapeMay Orphans' Court, Term of October, 1823.

Present,-Cresse Townsend, Israel Townsend, Jacob G. Smith and others, esquires, judges..

Nathaniel Holmes and David Stites,, executors of the last will of Benjamin Stites, deceased, having presented to this court, duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate,, and also of the debts of the said decedent, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and the said executors having set forth to the court that the said Jecedetit died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises IT IS THEREFORE ORDER-ED, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of the said decedent, do appear before this court, at the court house in the Middle Township of the county aforesaid, on the Monday pre-ceding the first Tuesday in February ext, at ten o'clock in the morning, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedent should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expenses yet unpaid.

ORDERED, OR application of Humphrey Hughes, administrator to the estate of Levi Eldredge, deceased, and Richard Edmunds, administrator to the estate of Jeremiah Wicks, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the fourth Tuesday in October, 1824, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor. against said administraiors; the said administrators giving notice of this order by setting up copies thereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape hlay for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in one of the

newspapers in Bridgeton. From the minutes of said court. JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk. October 27<u>, 1828 - Nov. 15</u>

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY <-JOHN CLARKE,

FIRST HOUSE BAST OH THE BRIDGE. COEDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WASHINGTON Wate is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will Le demanded, if not paid within the year.

The Wars will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying 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 beconsidered 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.