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UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

State of New-Jersey.

An Act for the relief of Watermen.
1. Be it enacted &c. That all persons actually employed as mariners on board of any vessel, under licence of the United States in the coasting trade; be, and they are hereby exempted from the performance of militia duty, and in case fines shall be imposed upon them, they shall be relieved therefrom by producing to the company or battalion court to whom the same may be returned, a receipt for the payment of hospital inconvy during the time they have been so fined.

An Act respecting Aliens.
1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, all aliens in this state, who have been in the United States for a less time than five years, be, and they are hereby exempted from the performance of common militia duty.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Orange county Patriot, Dec. 2.
Propagation of the Silk Worm.—The propagation of the Silk Worm, and the manufacture of Silk, has excited a good deal of interest in this county since the exhibition of the handsome specimens of maj. Bingham and Mr. Gillespie, at the late fair in Goshen.

Curiosity, and a desire to gratify the public, have led me to make some inquiries into the subject. I have visited major Bingham, and the following information is principally obtained from the different members of his family. Nothing can be done in the manufacture of silk, without the leaves of the white Mulberry Tree. For although the worms will eat other leaves, they never make silk, unless fed on these alone. The trees may be propagated by the seed, or by plants from the nursery. They thrive best in a sandy loam. I am told the plants may be produced in abundance, from the state of Connecticut, where many families make a considerable business of manufacturing silk. Maj. Bingham planted a quantity of seed, about 14 years ago, the trees, I should judge, are now 20 feet high, and the tops are spread, something like an apple tree. The business may be commenced on a small scale, when the trees are quite young.

In the beginning of July, soon after the worms have completely their balls of silk, those intended to furnish the next year's supply of worms, are placed by themselves on a sheet of brown, or other paper, in the room where they are kept. In a few days the worms will crawl out of the balls and assume the form of a miller, but they never fly nor crawl from the paper. They remain here together a short time, when the females deposit their eggs and die. One will deposit at least five hundred eggs, which are about the size of a mustard seed. The eggs adhere to the paper and remain in that condition until the following spring. They should be kept from the air and frost as much as possible—say in a warm cellar, or between folds of linen. When the leaves begin to shoot out and the weather becomes warm in the month of May, the paper with eggs, is to be brought out, and exposed to the sun and air. A very small insect will soon be discovered in the place of the egg. Soon after they are hatched, they are to be returned in the house, and a few leaves immediately placed within their reach—they continue to grow for about four weeks, when they will be nearly or quite two inches long—during the four weeks they are growing; they shed their skin three or four times, and continue to devour an additional quantity of leaves as they increase in size. As they arrive at their full growth, which will be about the middle or latter part of June, they begin to wind their balls of silk, and so rapid is this labor performed by the worms, that in about three days from the time they begin to spin or wind, the ball is finished—the fibres of silk as spun by the worms are very strong, so that they seldom break in reeling, and yet they are as fine as a person's hair. The balls are either of a yellowish or blueish white, from an inch to an inch and a half long, the worm being so contracted, as to be completely enveloped in the ball. As soon as they complete the winding, those balls intended for silk, must be exposed

to a warm sun, this kills the worm contained in them. The process of getting the silk from the ball must then be attended to without delay, while the dead worm is in the ball, and before it causes a disagreeable smell. The balls are to be thrown into a kettle or tub of hot water—they are then to be stirred round with a small brush, until the loose fuzz which adheres to the outside of the balls, is gathered on the brush. The end of the fibre of silk is then to be sought for and reeled off—it may be spun at leisure. The insects remain in the eggs from July till May—they hatch, grow, make the silk, deposit their eggs and die, all in about six weeks.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Indian conjugal affection.—In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder, in his interesting account of the American Indians) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Low Sandosky had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him.

REPARTEE.

A young man visiting his mistress, met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to rally him, inquired how old he was? "I can't exactly tell," replied the other; "but I can inform you that an ass is older at twenty, than a man at sixty!"

ANECDOTE.

During one of the last days of Lord Mansfield's presiding in the Court of King's Bench, in which there was a trial of some importance, he remarked with uncommon satisfaction the assiduity of a student who was placed near him, who was employed on his note book with considerable industry, and occasionally directed glances at their Lordships with very shrewd and attentive observation. When the trial was over, he complimented the young gentleman on his zeal and diligence, and requested to be favoured with a sight of his notes. The student, with much confusion, expressed his apprehension that they were far too imperfect for his Lordship's inspection; but being further solicited, he was obliged, though very reluctantly, to comply. The Judge proceeded very solemnly to examine the contents, in which, much to his surprise, he only found the accurate likeness of himself and his brethren highly caricatured in profile. He returned the book to the confused young Templar, pleasantly acknowledging, "that it was one way of approaching to the head of the profession."

The following anecdote is given us by Mr. Owen: "The Duke of Crillon was at Avignon at the period when the Duke of Ormond died there; and having entered his chamber at the very moment when the latter was dying, he had nearly seen a witness to a remarkable scene, which had just taken place, between the expiring nobleman, who was a true pattern of politeness, and a German Baron, also one of the most polite men of his country. The duke, feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm chair; when, turning towards the Baron, "Excuse me, sir," said he, "if I should make some grimaces in your presence; for my physician tells me that I am at the point of death." "Ah, my lord duke," replied the Baron, "I beg that you will not put yourself under any constraint on my account."

Gambling.—We had determined not to communicate the following facts, but the spirit of gambling which has been excited by the late races at Washington, renders it proper that they should be known.

Phil. Union.
Not many months since, a young man went to finish his professional studies, and; falling in company with gamblers, was in a short time, stripped of all his money. Distant from his friend, and deprived of the means of supporting himself in the style in which his equals and associates lived he stole a quantity of bank notes, was detected, and is now in prison; as we understand, waiting the sentence of the law. He was of a very respectable family which by one act he has disgraced, and by the same act he has probably ruined himself.

In another city, a young man arrived at a certain house, with a large sum of

money, which, it is believed, he soon lost at play. He made an attempt to supply his wants from a fellow lodger; but was detected, and, before the peace officer who was summoned could arrest him, the unfortunate young man seized a pistol and shot himself through the body.

Now, it does not follow that every man who makes a bet, or who engages in a game of chance, will be driven to robbery, and thence to self-murder; but till question is whether the spirit of gambling is not very pernicious to the community, and whether it should not be guarded against. So violent is the passion for this amusement, when it once takes possession of a man, that neither health, nor rest, nor fortune, nor character, nor wife, nor children, nor friends, are regarded. All are staked on the throw of the dice, or a horse race. Nor let any one flatter himself that he has self command enough to say, Thus far will I go but no farther. *Obsta principis.* Gambling produces in its intemperate votaries, a species of excitement, for which neither business nor rational amusement can afford a substitute. The vicissitudes give play to the mind—the hope of recovering losses leads to large stakes—till finally desperation produces madness, crimes and murder. We appeal to the lunatic asylums, poor houses, and penitentiaries, for our proofs.

DUELLING.

There is scarcely any subject on which more discordant opinions are entertained than that of duelling; and, whilst one part condemn it as a flagrant violation of all the laws of God and man, others are content to represent it as a necessary evil. Without however, discussing at present the expediency of the practice, it appears that if an appeal must, in any case, be made to arms, the great object should be to place the champions on an equal footing, and prevent as far as possible, the better cause from yielding to the more skillful combatant. In one single solitary instance has this been attained. On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique or quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps even the more extended horrors of a national war, whenever any serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it, to what is called the custom of the frontier. A spacious plain or field is selected, whither, on an appointed day judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, nor in their method of fighting, but each is at liberty to employ what he conceives is most advantageous to himself and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, and destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that his method of deciding a quarrel on his frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned above.

The phlegmatic German, with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifle pistol mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the held; and conscious that he would infallibly destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on one side and a pistol on the other, and two more in his holsters, and two more in his breast, and a carbine at his back, and a sabre at his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and galloping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a nutkman with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk at length perceiving a sort of little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and almost immediately was shot dead. The witty German had put some gunpowder into his pipe, the light of which his enemy mistook, as the other had foreseen, would be the case, for a flash in the pan; and no longer fearing the superior skill and superior arms of his adversary, he fell a victim to them both when recoded by artifice.

Labourers and Soldiers in England.
—It is stated in a letter appearing in the London Statesman, signed William Cobbett, and addressed to the honorable Mr. Canning, that the wages of a labourer in England amounts to three shillings and six pence, while a private foot soldier receives seven shillings and six pence a week, besides clothing, lodging, fire and candle.

Deferred Articles.

Attempt to rob the stage.—An attempt was made on Thursday last to rob the post coach which runs between New York and Goshen, by a person who slyly got up behind, and cut the straps of the baggage. By the light of the moon his shadow was observed by the driver and passengers, who immediately sprung out, but the fellow escaped while they were examining each for his baggage. Had they secured the thief, they would of course secured his plunder.

On Thursday of last week, a little child was knocked down by the Germantown stage in third street, a little above Poplar lane, Philadelphia, and instantly crushed to death under its wheels.

The sword of Prince Charles Edward Stewart, of Scotland, has lately been discovered in Canada. It is to be presented to George IV. of England.

Lieutenants L. Kearney, W. H. Watson, C. W. Skinner and S. Henly are appointed to command the fleet of Schooners about to be sent to the West Indies against the Pirates; the whole to be commanded by com. Porter.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President of the U. S. with the advice and consent of the senate, to be directors of the United States' bank on the part of government, viz. Nicholas Biddle, and John Conoly Esquires, of Philadelphia, H. Eckford, Esq. of New York, E. J. Dupont, Esq. of Delaware, and John M'Kinnee, Esq. of Baltimore.

Counterfeit three dollar notes of the Morristown N. J. bank are in circulation.

The total population of Baltimore in 1790, was 23503—in 1800, was 26614—in 1810, was 46,555—in 1820, was 62,738.

James Benson, of Virginia, was lately killed in a duel at New Orleans, by John M'Clelland; one hundred dollars reward is offered by the city corporation for M'Clelland's apprehension.

The governor of Pennsylvania states, that 1940 miles of turnpike roads have been completed in that state.

It is stated that nearly 300 of the population of Pensacola, out of 1000, have died the present year.

It is common in Turkey, by way of reproach, to blacken the front of those persons' houses who are notorious for ale bearing, or propagating falsehoods—if that were the case with us, what dismal figure some of our houses would make.

A Fox trap found!—On the evening of the 10th ult. Moses Pearce, shot a large gray Eagle, perched on the top of a tall hemlock tree, on the east bank of Delaware, river, opposite Buckingham township, which measured 8 feet 3 inches between the points of its wings; and attached to one foot a fox rap, which had been missing from its place for five days or more.

Bethany Adv.

Earthquake.—The Montreal Courier says, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Isle aux Voix, on the morning of the 21st December, and was felt a distance of nine miles in circumference. Its duration was about 4 or 5 seconds, commencing with a rumbling noise, and ending like the firing of cannon. The houses, and furniture within the above limits, were shaken by this convulsion of nature, and the inhabitants, who were incapable of accounting for this awful visitation, were placed in a situation by no means enviable.

A married woman of the Shawnee Indians made this beautiful reply to a man whom she met in the woods, and who implored her to love and look on him: "Oulaman, my husband," said she, "who is forever before my eyes, hinders me from seeing you."

A GRAMMATICAL QUESTION.
aid Ann's preceptor, "A kiss is a noon.
"But tell me if common or proper," he cried
With cheeks of vermillion, and eye-lids, cast down,
"Tis both common and proper," his pupil replied.

A painted representation of the ship-reck of the Albion, on 117 square feet of canvass, is advertised at Richmond, Va.—admittance 25 cents.

A queer case.—A lady was arraigned at Albany before the court of sessions, for the crime of bigamy, that is, for having two husbands.—She proved, however, that instead of two, she had three husbands living, and on that ground was acquitted by the court.

FOREIGN.

Latest and Important from Europe.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, January 11.

The regular packet ship James Monroe, capt. Marshall, which arrived below last evening, brought London dates to the evening of the 5th December.

The intelligence by this arrival is more than ordinarily important. The Congress of Verona has broken up.—Spain has been consigned to France, to enforce, if the latter thinks proper, a return to the ancient system. France and Spain, in consequence, present the spectacle of two great nations arming to destroy each other; the allied powers standing by, as lookers-on, watching when they may think it necessary, or consistent with their own safety, to assist in putting down the constitutional system in the Peninsula. Great Britain, in particular, professing to have taken a neutral stand; "whatever (says the Courier) may be the result of the differences, either between France and Spain, or between Russia and Turkey." The Emperor Alexander, confident in his own immense physical strength, apparently indifferent whether they should be war or peace, though secretly, as is alleged, preferring the former, and according to late advices from Warsaw, raising immense levies of troops in the North of Russia, for the purpose of augmenting his already formidable armies that he may carry into effect his long contemplated designs against the Turks.—In the midst of this "din of war," we find scarcely any notice taken of the Greeks, though it is attempted to be denied, that their oppressors have been compelled to evacuate the Morea after the total destruction of a powerful army, and that the remnant of their fleet had sought refuge in the Dardanelles from the pursuit of the victorious patriots.

With the limited information at present in our hands, it is not for us to speculate what may, or may not, be the result of the recent changes in Europe. The London Courier considers war inevitable, and openly avows that it is riot for territory that France arms against Spain, but "against principles that tend, in her opinion, to shake all allegiance, and to unsettle all attachment to the monarchial form of government."

The sudden breaking up of the Congress at Verona, and the publicity given to its decision, seems to have given rise to a multitude of reports as to the preparations of war, many of which we presume will turn out to be unfounded. It was even stated that a body of the French Army of observation had actually crossed the Pyrenees, and penetrated into Spain. It was et-riam that an ordinance had been issued by the French government, calling out 40,000 of the levy of 1822, and it was rumored that this was to be raised to 75,000 men, and that all the sailors were collecting to be sent off to man the fleets at Brest and Toulon. The Spanish Minister at Paris was reported to have left that place on the 1st of December, or Madrid. The French Chambers were to meet the first week in January.

A letter from Paris, of the 2d Dec, gives it as the general opinion, that some delay would take place, in order to give Spain time to deliberate and decide upon the ultimatum transmitted from Congress. But on the other side it was asserted that the Ministry of Madrid had already sent in its decision; and that the Spanish Envoy at Verona, was fully empowered to declare that Spain would not consent to the slightest modification of her constitution by the dictation of foreign powers.

The Moniteur contains the speech of Bertrand de Lis, delivered in the Spanish Cortes. It accuses the French Government of having favoured the factions on all occasions—of having furnished them with clothes and warlike materials—he declares, that if they continue to excite fresh uneasiness, the moment shall arrive in which they shall repent it. (These expressions are thus printed in the Moniteur.) He hints at assisting the Revolutionists in France, and in fact, reproduces the same revolutionary doctrines which were used by the French Revolutionists. Nor does it appear from the proceedings of the Cortes that the Royal Family are treated with more respect than they were. The King's Palace is liable to domiciliary visits, though the private apartments of their Majesties and the Royal Family are not to be entered.

A meeting had been held at Madrid, at which Gen. Riego and a number of deputies attended, and where it was unanimously agreed, "that Spain ought

never to provoke war; but that it ought to be wished for as a benefit, it open hostilities put an end to secret and perfidious intrigues, infinitely more formidable for a generous nation, confident of its dignity and power, and ready to make great sacrifices to sustain national honor and independence. Official accounts had been received at Madrid from Gen. Mina, detailing his successes against the "Army of the Faith."

The fluctuation of the funds, particularly the Spanish, at London, Paris and Madrid, in consequence of expected hostilities, appears to have been very great, and to have excited considerable alarm. Active preparations were going on in England, to fit out a squadron for special service. Com. Owen was to have the command.

A mercantile house in Manchester had received a letter, dated Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1822, in which it is stated, that the importations of nearly all descriptions of English manufactures have been far too heavy. Woollens are for the present nearly unsaleable, and too large a stock has accumulated to leave any hope of improvement in prices, even when some revival takes place in the demand. Cotton goods are in a similar state. Muslins are just now piling in still more abundantly than prints, and if the ships continue to bring investments on the same scale, this market must still go lower.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Extract of a letter to the London Courier. "Despatches were sent off this afternoon to Spain. The question of a declaration of war, will in all probability, depend upon the answer to these despatches. The decision of the Congress was sent off to Madrid from Verona, and the despatches now spoken of, are supposed to contain a statement of the views of France, and a requisition to do certain acts, on the refusal to comply with which requisition, a war is threatened.

"The late accounts from Madrid by no means lead to the expectation, that the present government of Spain will be willing to make any concessions for the sake of preserving peace. The last advices from Madrid are only eight days old; and by them we find that the Cortes was adopting very active and vigorous measures to raise a large military force. The conduct of France was freely spoken of, and loudly condemned in a recent debate, when it was again required, that France should give a clear and categorical answer to the question, as to her intention in bringing so large an army on the Frontiers. It seems that this demand was answered by a statement on the part of the Spanish Ministry, that negotiations were pending upon the subject. It was declared in this discussion, according to a private letter, that but for the aid of France in money, arms and protection, the rebellion in the north east would have been terminated long since.

All the news from Toulouse, Bayonne and Penzance, relative to the success of the Constitutionalists, is receiving daily confirmation; and having excited this domestic enemy, for the present at least, it is not likely that the Spanish government will be inclined on this account to be more submissive.

From the London Courier, Dec. 4.

We have, since our last, given the deepest attention to the mass of intelligence which we have received, both public and private, and we are irresistibly led to this conclusion, that war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen, which we have not at present the least right to expect—1st, that the Cortes will abandon their constitution, and consent to model one upon the views and principles of the continental powers; or, 2dly, that France has persisted with such constancy, and determination in getting her claim of a right to an armed intervention with the affairs of Spain acknowledged, without having the intention of exercising it. What a ridiculous figure would she cut in the eyes of European powers—particularly in those of Spain! Instead of discouraging the revolutionists in that country, or in any other, she would give them additional energy and spirits. They would argue in this way—"The holy alliance think to intimidate us by threats, but dare not to carry them into execution." Why, in that case infinitely more injury than benefit would be done to the cause of legitimacy, and it would have been better that the claim of right had never been enforced, but that Spain had been left unnoticed and untouched, to all the mischief and miseries of the revolutionary warfare.

Upon those grounds, which appear to us perfectly plain and natural, we cannot but be of opinion, that war will take place. And, as far as we have been able to ascertain, both parties have for some time been making preparations for such an event. We stated some days ago, that Spain had been giving increased activity to all her military efforts—ordering fresh levies to be raised forthwith under the severest penalties—fortifying garrisons; and indeed doing every thing that announ-

ced the expectation of an immediate attack. Mina was at the same time directed to press the Army of the Faith as closely as possible, in order that their strength might be weakened, and their strong holds forced before the entrance of a foreign army. Nor has France been backward on her part.—She has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see, by a decree in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the class of 1822 to be called out.—This may be styled indulging a warlike language; but what other language, what other conclusions, will the premises at present warrant? A few words will sum up the whole. Spain, in her present situation, is viewed by France as dangerous.—To provide a remedy, she demands a congress of European powers to point it out, and to demand a remedy. The danger is acknowledged by the continental powers—the remedy she demanded is sanctioned, viz. to interfere with arms, in order to put down the danger. How then can we expect to believe she does not mean to apply the remedy.

Whilst we are waiting with anxiety the next arrival from France, we must direct the attention of our readers to two or three subjects, which the French and other papers have slightly touched upon. Whether true or false, it was natural to be supposed that the Liberals would make every effort to represent this country as influenced by selfish motives: The conduct we have invariably observed towards other powers, might indeed have shielded us from any such imputation; but revolutionists are never entered by any such considerations. They have represented us as determined to remain at peace, only that we may take advantage of the pressure of war upon other powers. They have depicted us as having made a commercial treaty with Spain, in which facilities are afforded to us to the disadvantage and exclusion of all other powers. No such treaty has been made—though it is understood, from private letters from Madrid of the 22d of last month, that in two or three secret sittings of the Cortes, authority was demanded by the minister of foreign affairs, to negotiate not only a commercial treaty, but a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with this country. Whatever foundation there may be for the report of such a demand having been made, we may safely take upon ourselves to assert, that next to the wish that Europe may remain at peace, is the determination of our government to be strictly neutral in the war that appears to be impending. Of course such a determination will be totally incompatible with the policy of entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with Spain.

GREECE.

Hydra, Oct. 1.—The Turkish fleet, after having left the Ionian Sea, passed on the 6th of September Cape Matapan, and anchored some time in the Gulf of Colokythia. On the 14th the Greek fleet was seen doubling Cape Malee, when the former sailed with a favorable gale towards the island of Candia. On the 17th it made its appearance between Cape Malee and the isle Parapola. On the 20th the two fleets anchored opposite to each other. That of the Greeks consisting of 60 vessels, formed its line at the mouth of the canal of Spezia, while that of the Turks, consisting of 96 sail, viz. six ships of the line, nine frigates, and the others corvettes, brigs, and transports, directed itself towards the island of Stratonice, having the wind on the poop, and with an intention of breaking the enemy's line, and of penetrating to Napoli di Romania.

The fight lasted six hours, and it was obstinately contested on both sides.—Twenty-eight Greek vessels driven by the wind, which was adverse, were obliged to double Cape Docas, when they necessarily became inactive; the Greek flotilla, however, from the superiority of their officers and sailors, succeeded in repulsing their opponents.

The Greeks fought bravely, for they fought in the presence of their wives and children, who covered the hills on shore. Capt. Antonio Creasis, in particular, distinguished himself by his bravery in attacking with his Turkish man of war, of which he cut away one mast, and damaged the rigging. Three times did the brave Captain expose himself to the cannon of the Turkish vessel, which unable to resist him, was at length compelled to set sail into the main sea.

In the evening the Turks retired, and were pursued to the isle of Parapola. On the 24th they again appeared before Stratonice, again attempted to enter into the bay of Spezia, but the appearance of 15 fire ships, stationed there by the Greeks, prevented the attempt. The Turkish admiral sent two steam well laden with provisions towards Napoli, and then set sail towards the Negropont. The Greeks captured the two provision ships, one of which was an Austrian vessel, hailing on board a Tchaouos or Adjutant of the Turk admiral, on whose person was found a letter from the admiral

to the commandant of Napoli, as follows—

"I have ruined the island of Spezia; I have captured or put to flight a crowd of the vessels belonging to the Infidels; I continue to exterminate this perfidious and audacious race, but the currents of the sea have prevented my reaching you. I send, however, to you abundance of provisions, and before long I hope to return. In the meantime be steady and fear nothing, for the Prophet will assist you to your rights."

The Greek fleet set sail immediately after in pursuit.

From the New York Gazette, Jan. 11.

FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Captain Shead, who arrived on Tuesday evening, in the Haytian schooner *Pacification*, informs us that an express was received at Jacquemel on the 24th December, stating that the town of Port-au-Prince had been nearly destroyed by fire. It commenced on the night of the 22d or 23d. The custom-house, with all the books and papers, were entirely consumed. Almost the whole of the commercial part of the city was destroyed. The conflagration was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Captain Shead states that he saw Port-au-Prince newspapers at Jacquemel, containing all the particulars of the fire, and the names of the sufferers, and a proclamation of the president of Hayti, declaring the port open to foreign vessels with cargoes of lumber and other materials, free of duty, for twelve months.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The senate have passed a bill appropriating 25,000 dollars for the repair of the Cumberland road.

The house have been almost exclusively employed the last two days on a bill to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association, and have not yet decided the pending question of ordering it to be engrossed.

The object of the bill is to enable the officers of the navy proposed to be incorporated, the more conveniently to fulfil their purpose, that of collecting by contribution of themselves, funds to be applied to the relief of their destitute widows and orphans.

The power of congress to grant a corporation whose principle sphere of operation shall be ulterior to the District of Columbia, even although its officers and agents may be located within it, is called in question by the opponents of the bill—Say they, the power to legislate exclusively for the District, cannot confer this power—all such measures must have for their main purpose a benefit or convenience to the inhabitants of it. They acknowledge that non-residents as in the case of stock holders of a bank, may be incidentally interested. The objects on which this bill are to operate will always be, or at least a vast majority of them non-residents. Of the conclusiveness of this reasoning your readers will judge.—As in addition to this, some gentlemen appear to doubt the expediency of the measure; I am disposed to believe the bill will be lost.

Jan. 11.

"The vote in the senate on the passage of the bill, appropriating \$25,000 for the repair of the Cumberland road, was taken by ayes and nays—Yeas 26, Nays 9. Mr. Dickerson voting in the affirmative, Mr. Southard absent.

The vote on the final passage of the bill to allow a drawback to the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, was also decided by ayes and nays—for the bill 16, against it 24—both the members from New Jersey voting in the negative. In the course of the debate on this bill, Mr. Dickerson delivered an intelligent and sensible speech against it.

Mr. D'Wolfe, it will be recollected, commenced his defence of this his favorite measure, with an air of great confidence.

The bill to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association, has been rejected in the house of representatives by a majority of 25 votes—Messrs. Cassedy, Condict, Holcombe and Swan in favor, and Messrs. Bateman and Matlack against it. This is the first occasion on which the yeas and nays have been taken in the house the present session.

The house have passed a bill, 130 to 21, authorizing the state of Ohio, to lay out, and make a road from the lower Rapids of the Miami of lake Erie, to the western boundary of the Connecticut western reserve, in the state of Ohio, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty Brownstown.—The bill appropriates the ground on which the road is to be located, and one mile on each side of it for the purpose.—I understand the road will be 45 miles in length—about two-thirds of the distance is through the black swamp which separates the population of Ohio from that of Michigan, and over which it was found so excessively difficult and expensive during the late war to

transport munitions of war, and supplies for our army. The Michigan frontier, is one of the weakest and most exposed, and for the purpose of strengthening it, an increase of population in that territory is deemed highly important. It is also believed by those acquainted with the country, that the United States will be indemnified for the expense, by the increased demand for, and value of its lands in the neighbourhood.—But the road in a national point of view is pre-eminently important on account of the facilities it will afford for the defence of that valuable frontier—the want of which probably occasioned an expenditure in 1818 and 1813, putting out of the question the sacrifice of human life and the disgrace to which the nation was subjected, of a sum more than sufficient to make ten such roads.—The bill provides that the road shall always be free.

Mr. Hernandez has presented in the house a long memorial from sundry inhabitants of East Florida praying for the following things, viz.

1. That the Florida's may be formed into two distinct territorial governments.

2. That a separate board of land commissioners be appointed for the eastern section of said territory, to adjust and determine the claims of the United States, and that the expense attending the exhibition of the proof of title be paid by the United States.

3. To allow citizens of the United States to settle on the public lands, on giving public notice of their intention to do so, and to purchase the settlement so made, at such price as shall be established by law for the sale of the public lands.

4. For the aid of congress in opening and improving the roads in said territory.

5. For the erection of light-houses at the entrance of the harbour of St. Augustine, at St. John's river, Mosquito, and Key West, and a beacon at the south end of Lake George.

6. That some measures may be adopted to ensure the tranquility and security of the country against the Seminole Indians.

7. That claims to land, commonly called *British Grants*, may engage the attention of the general government.

8. Complaining of an act of the legislative council, providing for the election of a delegate to congress, whereby common soldiers of the army are permitted to vote? and praying that this evil may be corrected by an act of congress.

9. Complaining further of an act of said council providing for the levying of taxes, as oppressive and asking that the collection of it may be suspended by an act of congress, until the next meeting of the council.

10. That the members of the legislative council may be elected by the people.

11. Complaining also, that the judicial system for said territory is not suited to their present situation, and praying that alterations suggested in said memorial may be adopted.—The subjects of this memorial were respectively referred to the proper committees.—If the people of this territory are not accommodated, it will not be on account of backwardness in asking for it.

On motion of Mr. Dennison, a resolution has been adopted calling in the Secretary of the Treasury to report the irine to which the accounts of the General Post Office have been rendered to the Treasury Department, and settled, and the difference between contracts for transporting the mails, and the amount paid on those contracts, specifying the cases in which such difference is found.

The frequency of the attempts within the last five years to investigate the affairs of this Department by Congress, calculated to excite suspicions in regard to the prudence, or less, of its administration. It a rigid and thorough scrutiny was had, I should not be surprised if the charge of carelessness in regard to its fiscal concerns should receive countenance.—It would be difficult I apprehend to convict it of corruption—I have reason to believe, that deputy Postmasters have not heretofore been held to as strict a system of accountability, as the interests of the Government required they should be.—The low state of its finances will, if nothing else does it, necessarily correct the omission.—I presume it is already in a train of correction.

The committee of Commerce has been directed to enquire into the expediency of erecting light houses respectively on Cape Roman, between George Town and Charleston in S. C. on Great Duck Island, near Mount Desert on the eastern coast of Maine, on the eastern coast of Florida and at the foot of lake Huron, at or near Fort Gratiot.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the following Resolution has been adopted, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House 6 statement of the Custom House bonds outstanding on the 1st of December, 1822, and falling due within the year 1823, with the amount of debentures chargeable upon the same, and the probable expense of collection;

also, a statement of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1821, and at the commencement of each quarter during that year, with the debentures chargeable upon the same at the respective periods; also, the amount of revenue from customs which will probably accrue in the year 1823, and the portion thereof which will probably be received in the course of that year, stating the average amount which has been received on the customs accrued within each year, since 1816, inclusive also, a statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balances of the sinking fund, distinguishing each year since 1817, and on what principle he distinguishes the balances that will accrue against that fund in 1829 and 1824 from those of preceding years, by which he proposes in his annual report of the 22d of December, 1822, to charge the estimated unexpended balances of 1823 and 1824 upon the revenues of 1825.

By the Rules of the House this resolve lies one day, of course, for consideration.

On motion of Dr. Eustis, a select committee of five members, has been appointed to enquire whether any legislative provisions is necessary to effect a final adjustment of the accounts of Daniel D. Compkins, esq. relative to advances made to, and disbursements made by him, during the late war—Dr. E. is the chairman.

Mr. Rodney, of the Senate has submitted a Resolution for enquiring into the expediency of firing light vessels at or near the shoals called the *Bran dyvine* or *Middle-Grounds*, in the bay of Delaware; or such other place or places as may render the navigation thereof more safe and conveniently, and also into the expediency of erecting a light House at Fort Delaware, (Pea Patch).

Mr. Taylor of Va. has submitted in the Senate, a proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, so as in the event of a failure by the electors to elect a President or Vice President, that they be required to re-assemble and vote a second time, for those only that are highest on the list, and

In the House Mr. Alexander Smith has also offered a proposition to amend.—He would prohibit a President elected by the House of Representatives, during his term of service from appointing to office any member of the House, by which he was chosen.

So also, of the Vice President, when that officer all have been designated by the Senate, in regard to the members of it, in the event of his being called to officiate as President &c.—also when the choice is effected by the electoral colleges, he proposes to render the electors ineligible in the same way.

The bill to provide for the discipline of the militia of the United States, reported at the last session, by Col. Cannon of Tennessee, has been discussed. The leading features of this bill require that once in every year, all the commissioned officers of the respective brigades, also the aids to the brigadier general, the brigade majors, adjutants, quarter masters, sergeant majors, quarter master sergeants, and drum and fife majors shall be assembled together, and encamped within such brigade, at such time and place as may be provided by the Legislature of the respective states and territories, for the purpose of military instruction, and shall be encamped and kept together not less than four days, nor exceeding six days,—that the officers thus assembled, shall be furnished by the United States, with camp equipage, and rations and shall be paid a per diem allowance and also for travelling.—At the close of yesterday's debate the committee of the whole was discharged from further considering the bill, and it was ordered to be laid on the table, where it is probable it will remain, as there is evidently a decided majority opposed to its passage—certainly in its present shape.

Jan. 13.

"The committee of manufactures have reported a bill "for the more effectual encouragement and protection of certain domestic manufactures." This bill proposes to raise the duties on several articles which interfere with our manufactures, the most prominent of which are woolen, linen and hempen cloths; iron, glass and paper. The principle of considering every square yard of cloth to have cost not less than a specified sum, and which has proved so eminently beneficial to the cotton manufacture, is proposed to be applied to woolen, linen and hempen goods.—Eighty cents is fixed for the former, and twenty-five cents for the latter, which if sanctioned would exclude the coarsest fabrics of these materials, and give a spur to those branches of industry highly beneficial to the nation. Blankets, flannels and worsted or stuff goods are to be exempted from the operation of the maximum principle.—The duty on all woolsens to be advanced to 30 per cent, and all cotton, silk, flax and hempen goods to 25 per cent, ad valorem to take effect after the 30th of June next.

The duties on several other articles in addition to iron, the manufactures of iron, glass and paper are likewise proposed to be raised.—What will be the result of this very interesting bill, I cannot predict, but one thing I consid-

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

Upon application of Hannah Miller, Administratrix of Stephen Miller, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within 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 their respective claims, on or before the first day of January, 1824; and that said administratrix give public notice thereof 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, 1822.

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, executor 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 claims, 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 eighteen 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 Cedarville; it is in complete repair, with two pair of stones and in the midst of a grain country where there is no situation for a rival establishment, the demand for work is always as much as can be met; and from the increase of agricultural industry and improvement, there must be an increased demand upon the establishment which will warrant any enlargement. Attached 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 foundation, and in complete repair. Attached 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. 25. 100 2m

ALSO,

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

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

Joseph Fithian,

106.

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT STORE,

from No. 2 1/2 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 Whole-sale.

P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost 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, Pantaloon, 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. Dec. 24, 1821.

A BARGAIN.

For sale, the HOUSE and LOT, late occupied by Eph. Holmes, at the corner of Man 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 tavern. The lot contains 56 square perches, and has also on it a barn, smoke house, and other convenient buildings. The terms will be easy for the purchaser. If not sold before the 25th of March next, it will be rented.—For particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY ELMER.

Dec. 21, 1822 104 6f

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

November Term, 1822.

Nancy Roesap, administratrix of Jacob Roesap, deceased, having exhibited to this court, duly attested, an account 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 Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court, in the premises.

Also at the term aforesaid, Joseph Golden, guardian of Jacob Haun and Andrew Haun, having made application for the sale of the real estate of said minors, for their support, maintenance, &c.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedent, and said minors do appear before the judges of this court on Monday of February term next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedent and said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland, should not be sold for the payment of debts, support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 14. 105 2m

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.

Constables' Sales,
Warrants, Subpoenas,
And a variety of other blanks,
For sale at this Office.

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,—

BROOKES'S**General Gazetteer Improved,**

Or, a new and compendious

Geographical Dictionary;

Containing a description of the Empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the

KNOWN WORLD:

With the government, customs, manner, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances, in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished: INCURSED

The Constitution of the United States the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States;

Together with a succinct account of at least fifteen hundred cities, towns and villages in America, more than have appeared in any foreign edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes & deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied. Illustrated by a neat colored Map of the United States.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By E. Brookes, M. D.

The fourth American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements

BY WILLIAM DARBY,

Member of the New-York Historical Society. Author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

IN order to render this edition in a peculiar manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places on this continent, adjacent islands and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any gazetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last 8 or 10 years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect they may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

The publication of the work has hitherto been delayed in order to procure the census of 1820, which has not yet been completed. The publishers however confidently hope to receive the necessary document, and present the work to their patrons, in the course of the ensuing season, in a form worthy of their acceptance; but the Gazetteer will not be put to press before the returns of the census are obtained, collated, and the various articles digested according to its results.

The Post Office list will be carefully arranged up to the present time, and the mark P. O. placed before the description of all places containing a Post Office.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and neat colored Map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.
Price, neatly bound, three dollars and fifty cents, payable on delivery.
December 1. 52

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, complaints, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, Junr. Sheriff.

Nov. 12. 103

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch, per lb	\$0 9 to 10
Beans	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess	10 12
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6 50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce
Butter, lump	14 18
Do, salt, insp.	12 15
Jandles, tallow dipt	11
Joffee, W. L. fine gr.	26
Do, 2d quality	26
Do, Java	26
Do, mixed qual.	24
Cheese	8
Jider, best	barrel 1 50
Feathers, American lb.	32
Jax, clean	11 12
Firewood, hickory cord	7 7 0
Do, oak	5 00 5 0
Do, pine	3 50 3 5 0
Do, gum logs	5 0
Flour, wheat, barrel	6 0
Do, rye	4 25
Do, corn meal	3 50
Mass, wind	7
8 by 10, 100 feet,	6 7
10 by 12 at bushel	1 25 7 7 5
do, rye	75 8
do, corn	65 7
do, oat3	35 4
do, bran double	30 10
lams lb.	10 12
Iron, in bars, ton	95 100
do sheet	145 170
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
boards, yellow pine, 1 to 2 inch	14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do white pine, panel	25 30
do do common	17 50 23 5
cantling, pine	1000 15 20
do heart do	25 30
do sap do	10 scarce
Lath, oak	8
Oar, rafters	20 25
Timber, pine	25
do inch spruce	12 20
do oak	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17 21
do cypr. 22 inch.	4 4 5
Slaves, pipe, w. o.	1200 7
do lhd. do	38
do do redoak	25
do barrel, w. oak	38 60
Heading, oak	26
Hoops, shaved	26
do rough	30
Macarel, barrel	3 50 5 5
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 48 0 5
do West India	27 3
Nails, cut, all sizes	lb. 7 10
Oil, sperm.	gall. 89
Peas	bushel 75
Pork, Jersey	barrel 11 50 12 00
Rice, new crop	cwt. 3 3 50
Shad, southern	barrel 6 50
Salt, fine	bushel 55
Seed, clover	" 7 00
do herd grass	" "
do timothy	" 3 50 4 00
Segars, spanish.	1000 6 16
do American	" 1 75
Shot, all sizes	cwt. 9 50
Spi its, viz.	" "
Brand, Peach 4th pf. gall.	80 90
do Penna 1st pf.	65 75
6in. Philad. dist do	41 48
Rum, New England	" 38 40
Whiskey, rye	" 30 31
do apple	" 28 30
Starch	lb. 6 8
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt. 11 50 13 00
do loaf	lb. 16 18
do lump	" 14 15
Tallow, country	" 9
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	" 7 10
do do caven	" 97 32
do do spun fine	" 25 30
do do large	" 15
Wax, bees, yellow	" 35 35
do white	" 50 54

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.
Seized 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

SEICER 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 the property of said Robert

Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of James Diverty, and to be sold by

SEICER HUGHES, Sheriff.

Cape May, Nov. 20.—Jan. 4. 106.

BLANK

For Sale at this Office.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	1 p. c. dis.
Banks in New Hampshire,	1 do.
Boston Banks,	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	1 1/2 a 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do,	2 do.
Connecticut Banks do,	1 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 Shenectady,	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank,	1 co.
Newburg Bank, at Ithica	1 1/2 do.
Orange county Bank,	1 do.
Catskill Bank,	1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1 do.
Columbia Bank at Poughkeepsie,	1 do.
Utica Bank,	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank	3 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
New Brunswick Bank	1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	1 do.
All others	par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes,	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par.
Lancaster Bank,	par.
Easton town,	par.
Northampton,	par.
Montgomery County,	par.
Harrisburg,	par.
Delaware county at Chester,	par.
Chester county at West Chester,	par.
Northampton Bridge Company,	par.
Susquehanna Bridge do,	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	7 do.
York Bank,	2 1/2 do.
Chambersburg,	2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg,	2 1/2 do.
Carlisle Bank,	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	do.
Pittsburg,	do.
Northumberland Union, and Co.	do.
Lumbia Bank at Milton,	15 do.
Silver Lake,	no sale.
Greensburg,	11 do.
Brownsville,	11 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes	no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	1 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	1 do.
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	1 do.
Branch of do. at Milford,	3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	par.
Laurel Bank,	25
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks,	1 d.
Baltimore City Bank,	1 do.
Bay de Grace,	1 do.
Elkton,	par.
Annapolis,	1 do.
Branches of do,	1 do.
Hagerstown Bank,	1 1/2 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES,	
Richmond and Branches,	1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. 3d Wheeling,	5 do.
All others,	2 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally,	1 do.
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 Salzman, in the town of Mallow, 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. 4: 100

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.