

State of New-Jersey.

Supplement to the act, entitled "An act for the preservation of Clams and Oysters," passed on the 9th day of June, 1820.

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and if it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners, or any person or persons, having a licence, in writing, from the owner or owners of meadow or other lands, which are opposite and contiguous to flats which are at any time bare, or coves, upon or within which flats or coves there have, not been, heretofore any natural oyster beds, along the shores of such parts of the Newark Bay and Staten-Island Sound, as lie within the township of Elizabeth, to plant and lay clams, oysters or other shell-fish, upon, within or above, such flats and coves, and one chain beyond the same. Provided the clams and oysters thus planted shall be enclosed and designated by stakes placed beyond them within the prescribed limits not less than six rods apart, and of such length, as to be at least two feet above ordinary high water, and PROVIDED also that this act shall not be so construed as to take away, or in any wise impair the common rights of citizens to any natural oyster beds which may be embraced by the boundary in the said act specified.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons, who shall gather or take away any oysters or clams, upon, above, or within the limits aforesaid, without permission first had and obtained from such owner or owners, person or persons, occupying under such owner or owners as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same forfeitures and the like suits for damages, to be recovered and sued for, in manner as is directed and provided in the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent the Legislature from the repeal, or modification of the same at their pleasure.

Passed Dec. 8, 1823. C. & A.

An Act to regulate the fisheries in Mullica's river.

1. Be it enacted &c. That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person to erect, fasten or fix, any fish-ward, hoop-net, seine, or other device for the purpose of catching fish, across any part of Mullica's river so as to prevent a free passage of fish between the mouth of said river, and a station known by the name of Mappa creek.—And if any person shall offend against this act he or she shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, ten dollars, to be sued for, and recovered, in the name of any person who shall make complaint thereof, and when recovered, to be applied, the one half to the overseers of the Poor of the Township, where the said offence shall be committed, for the use of the poor of the said township, and the other half to the person who shall sue for the same.

C. Passed Dec. 2d, 1823.

An Act respecting the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and if it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Silas Condit, George Holcombe, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, esqrs. be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of a canal to unite the tide waters of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, and to report to the next Session of the Legislature, the probable expense and the revenue to be derived thereupon; as also upon any arrangement that may be made with the United States in respect to said Canal; and upon the ways and means proper to be adopted for executing the same; and generally on every other matter which in their opinion would be useful to be understood by the Legislature in the premises.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That in case of the death, refusal or inability of either of the said Commissioners to act, the Governor, for the time being, or the person administering the Government, be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to supply such vacancy; and also to draw upon the Treasurer of the State, in favor of said Commissioners, to defray the necessary expenses of such Commissioners, for any sum not exceeding four hundred dollars, and the said Commissioners shall keep and exhibit with their other proceedings a just and true account of all monies expended by them in pursuance of this act.

In the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Mr. Oglesby said, in debate, "In proportion to the ignorance of towns, was the disorder and confusion at elections. His county town had generally been opposed to his election, and he was disposed to attribute it to their ignorance." If his townsmen have sense enough to understand this compliment, we apprehend he will meet with more opposition in future than he has encountered heretofore.

MISCELLANY.

The following "Wedding Tale," while it furnishes considerable amusement to the reader, contains a striking illustration of the practical utility of modern romances. Every sensible and reflecting mind will gather instruction from it. It exhibits, in bold relief, the ludicrous effects which often result from an imperfect education—from intemperance of feeling, and from the overweening and mistaken regard which parents in too many instances manifest towards their children. It may in itself be a tale of romance, but then it has its rise as an antidote. [Ed. Whig.]

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE WEDDING.

Some few miles below the village of Augusta, on the Kentucky shore, there stands at this time on the bank of the river a small double log cabin, the former proprietor of which united for a long time the character of farmer, tavern-keeper, magistrate and ferryman, and in my recollection serves me right, he talked seriously of being a candidate for the legislature; he was a jolly fellow, fond of fun, and could never find it in his heart to refuse the kind solicitations of his guests, to partake with them of a cheering glass.—Among the evenings that I have spent with this jocose landlord, there is one I shall long remember with a smile. It was in the latter part of October, near the close of the day, when in company with two or three fellow travellers I arrived at the door; the clouds which had been lowering all the afternoon, now assumed a more dark and threatening aspect; the vivid lightning which played along the verge of the horizon was followed by the loud peals of thunder; the wind with irresistible force ascended the valley of Ohio, and in a few moments the rain descended in torrents. We were offering congratulations to each other upon our comfortable situation as we drew near the fire, when the trampling of horses was heard, and a voice from without crying "halloo, ferryman." The door was opened and exhibited to view a young couple covered with mud and drenched by the rain, who desired to be ferried over the river without delay, as they were in great haste.—

The landlord cast his eyes towards the clouds from which the rain was still descending with great violence, shook his head and desired them to dismount, declaring that his boat should not cross the river again that night. "Johnny, tell him he must set us over, and be hanged in him," whispered the young lady with great earnestness, for that plaguy old dad or mine will surely be here before midnight, and then the jig is all up as the saying is." Johnny bade his dear Sukey, as he pleased to call her, hold her tongue, lest she should be overheard, and again bawling to the landlord proffered him five dollars if he would ferry him over—but in vain; the landlord was inexorable, and after some little consultation, they dismounted and approached the fire, from which we gladly retreated from their garments in great profusion.

As we walked to the other end of the room, one of my fellow travellers, who readily conjectured the business of the hopeful couple at the fire, tapping me on the shoulder, whispered "there's a runaway match for you, and as our landlord is ex-officio a justice of the peace, he shall marry them this very night, and rare sport we'll have of it too." So saying he returned and entered into conversation with Johnny, who seemed highly pleased with such a mark of attention. Matters were very soon arranged to the satisfaction of the parties, and the fair Sukey immediately withdrew to the landlady's apartment in order to exchange her muddy garments for the bridal one which she had brought in a handkerchief suspended from the horn of her saddle.

We all now returned to the fireside, and after some persuasion prevailed upon Johnny, who was a good-natured simple country lad, to give us an account of the singular adventure in which he was acting a conspicuous part.—"We live when at home," said he, "forty miles beyond Lexington; and about three weeks ago I took it into my head to marry Sukey, who is an only child, and heiress to a snug little farm and several slaves—but her sulky old dad resolved at the same time that I should not, and to work we went, as the saying is. I soon contrived to have several private interviews with Sukey, and without much trouble obtained her consent: as to her father's opposition, she declared she was most heartily glad of it, for she would now have some charming adventures, like lady Al-gerona, or some such plaguy name, in the romance of the Mountain; and finally, she declared she would never marry me unless I would run off with her to the state of Ohio, and thereby enable her to do something as romantic as the heroine lady Al-gerona. So in order to please her, and have a little fun to myself, I agreed to start with her the next night at 12 o'clock, and upon going to the house with our horses at the appointed hour, I found her sitting at the window in the second story, reading her charming romance by moonlight. I advised her to steal down stairs and come out at the end door; but no, that would not be like a heroine, and out pops

a huge bundle of clothes, which so frightened one of my horses that he broke loose and gave me a great deal of trouble; just as I returned to my situation under the window, down comes Sukey, plump on my head, screaming out, "catch me, catch me," and away we both tumbled to the ground. Cursing such vile adventures and all heroines too, thought I—you had better knock one's brains out at once—but there was no time to lose, for the noise of our fall had awakened the family, and with as much haste as possible, placing her on one horse and mounting the other myself, we left the house just as the man opened the door.—We have travelled almost night and day since we started, but so closely has the old fellow pursued, that he was in sight of us when we landed on this side of Licking River; but for the sake of a dollar which I gave the ferryman, he agreed not to set him over for an hour and thus enable us to escape, and here you see us, half-starved and as wet as a drowned rat."

At this moment the bride came bounding into the room quite metamorphosed. At the appointed hour, I found her sitting at the side of and chuckling Johnny under the chin, informing him that she was now ready, and that there was no time to be lost. She was a stout buxom lass, with sandy hair, full face and light complexion. Her dress was striped pink gingham, bounded with blue silk at the bottom, and ornamented most fantastically with many colored ribbons around her waste; her neck was partly hid by a strain of large five-sided glass beads, and her hair profusely decked with artificial flowers.

Our landlord now arose, and taking down an antiquated volume from the shelf over the fireplace, which contained the church of England ceremony, desiring the bride and groom to rise, and with all imaginable gravity commenced reading the service; but ere he had proceeded two pages a loud knocking was heard from without. "Good lack," exclaimed Sukey, with the utmost consternation, "I'll warrant that is my old dad; do, sir, I pray make haste and finish." The landlord beckoned to my officiating fellow traveller to step to the door and prevent its being opened until the proper time, and passing a bowl of punch which he had prepared for the occasion, to the bride and groom, desired them to be of good cheer, for he would soon be done.

The ceremony was again resumed, as well as cries from without for admittance; and at this moment when the landlord was pronouncing them man and wife, the door flew open, and to our great astonishment in hops an elderly little gentleman, exclaiming with a loud shrill voice, "man and wixen, what does all this mean?"

He was about four feet ten or eleven inches in height, had long black hair, tied behind with a leather string, dark keen eyes, sharp aquiline nose—clad in an old fashioned blue coat and a pair of greasy buckskin breeches that had descended from father to son for several successive generations, sharp pointed shoes fastened by large silver buckles; one foot ornamented with a rusty spur, and in the right hand a huge riding whip. He advanced with a quick step and indignant look towards the daughter, exclaiming "You good for nothing jade you, I have got you at last, have I." "Yes dad," replied Sukey, "but Johnny has got me too."

Johnny, retorted the old gentleman, curling up his nose and casting at him a look of the most contemptuous indignation. "Oh daddy, what a charming adventure this has been," exclaimed the bride, quite transported with the thought. "So romantic—so like lady Al-gerona in the beautiful romance of the mountain—so like—the devil" replied the enraged father, with a sneer. "I'll disinherit you—I'll—I'll—love you all the days of my life," added the landlord approaching the old man with the remainder of the punch, and with an air of the utmost non-chalance. We all now interceded for the young couple, and having prevailed on him to join us in drinking the remainder of the punch, we soon brought about a reconciliation, and with the greatest glee spent the remainder of the evening.

Anecdote of the late War.—A soldier in the American army, about the time General Brock was killed at the battle of Queenstown, was on a scouting party one day. Being a man of courage, enterprise and sagacity, he was determined, if possible, to obtain an accurate knowledge of the position of the enemy. For this purpose he ventured to separate from his companions. In the course of his reconnoitering alone, in an open field, he approached a wood, the under brush of which was very thick. His watchful eye discovered what he at first supposed to be some animal among the bushes. He immediately saw his mistake; it was an Indian crawling on his hands and feet, with his rifle in his hand and watching the soldier, evidently with the intention of advancing sufficiently near to make a sure mark. For the soldier to treat was impossible; he thought he could not escape; and he remembered too that his father had told him never to return home with a wound in his back. He pretended not to see the Indian, and walked slowly towards him with his gun cocked by his side carefully

observing his movements. They approached nearer; at length he saw the Indian bring the rifle to his shoulder—and at that instant the soldier fell to the ground—the ball whistled its deadly music over his head. The soldier lay motionless. The Indian uttered the dreadful yell which signifies the death of an enemy, and drawing the bloody scalping knife, (but forgetting to re-load his piece,) advanced with hasty strides, thirsting for murder, and anticipating the reward of a scalp. The soldier, motionless, permitted him to approach within ten paces, he then, with the utmost composure, sprang upon his feet. The savage stood aghast. The soldier, with deliberate aim, put two balls directly through his heart. A hoarse groan was the only sound that issued from the fallen savage. This son of the forests was at least six feet 5 inches in height. The soldier took the Indian's rifle, returned to the camp, and sold it for \$25. N. Y. Paper.

Anecdote.—A wag, some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with only one wheel, and invited the curious in mechanics to see it. Many of the members of the society of arts attended, and in the ardor of expectation were shewn—a wheel barrow.

From the Salem Observer.

"Thou God seest me!"—Reader, believest thou this? Does thy life declare such a belief? A full conviction of the omniscience of God, is equally appalling to the wicked, and commanding to the good; for, while it convinces the former that his evil thoughts, as well as his secret crimes, are perfectly known to a righteous and omnipotent Judge, "who will render to every man according to his deeds," it encourages the latter, that the purity of his intention, which may have escaped human observation, and his virtuous deeds, which may have passed without reward or notice, will infallibly receive approbation and recompense from Him "whose favor is life, and whose loving kindness is better than life."

"Thou God seest me." If this solemn truth were generally believed, so as to have an influence upon human actions, it would be followed by the happiest consequences both to individuals and to society. It would restrain those lusts and passions "whence come wars and fightings," and all the wicked abominations that abound in the world. It would secure individuals from that folly and guilt which often involve them in disgrace and ruin; and secure society against those crimes and excesses which have led some to believe that virtue flourishes better in the bosom of a savage than amidst the refinements of civilization.

Few men are so hardened in wickedness and so totally regardless of themselves, as to violate the laws of society in presence of a court of justice, or civil magistrate, or a number of witnesses competent to attest their guilt, and in view of certain and speedy imprisonment. If the presence of man, whose mightiest arm can inflict but a momentary pang, be a restraint upon wicked inclinations, how much more effectually would these be restrained by a sense of the presence of that awful Power "who is able to destroy both soul and body?"

Though all men professedly believe in the existence and omnipresence of God, for speculative atheism can hardly be said to exist, yet how few comparatively speaking, act uniformly under the influence of such belief. Were the belief in the divine omniscience strong enough to control and direct human conduct, the passions would seldom gain the ascendancy over reason, or the character be stained with fraud, violence or impurity; the recollection of secret actions would never crimson the cheek with shame, or make it pale with fear; no motive would seek concealment; fairness, integrity and candor would mark every action; fraud and violence would be without a name; and hypocrisy would die away. Religion would never be worn as a cloak to hide a multitude of sins; nor the name of patriot assumed as a stepping stone to office. All the duties and requirements of religion would be cheerfully and faithfully obeyed. In civil affairs, every citizen would act with a single eye to the public good; and never suffer the clamors of faction or the narrow prejudices of party spirit, to guide his conduct in the exercise of civil rights. Public offices would be occupied by men of talents and integrity. Civil magistrates would exercise their influence and authority to suppress vice, and promote virtue, and increase public prosperity and happiness. Laws against drunkenness, profanity, and debauchery, would not be suffered to sleep, because the execution of them might be unpopular. In short, there would be realized that happy state of society, which has hitherto existed only in the poet's brain, or the far distant perspective of prophecy, the approach of which now animates the hopes of the christian believer. Reader, whatever thou art, or whatever thou art doing, or whatever thou art about to do, remember the words of Hagar, "Thou God seest me;" the recollection may save thee from many a blushing many a pang, nay, it may snatch thee from the very brink of endless woe.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT concerning discriminating duties of Tonnage and Imposts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, during the continuance of this act, and under the limitations hereinafter mentioned, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby suspended, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects or citizens of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; of Prussia; of the Imperial Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; of the Dukedom of Oldenburg; of the Kingdom of Norway; of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and of the Empire of Russia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and in vessels of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, suspended, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the territories in Europe, or any of the above mentioned nations, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the said Territories in Europe, of either of them, respectively, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively, the vessels of each nation importing its own produce and manufactures as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the suspension of the discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, in the two preceding sections of this act prescribed, shall continue, in behalf of each of the above mentioned nations, on condition that, and so long as, the vessels of the United States, and truly wholly belonging to the citizens thereof, and all goods and merchandise, of the produce and manufacture of the United States, laden therein, and imported into any of the ports of the said nations in Europe, respectively, shall be exempted from all and every discriminating duty of impost or tonnage, direct or indirect, whatsoever, other or higher than is levied upon the vessels and merchandise therein imported, belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively. But if, in any of the territories in Europe, of either of the said nations, any such discriminating duty shall, at any time, be imposed or levied on vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or on the merchandise imported as aforesaid in them, then, and from that time, the said suspension herein prescribed shall cease and determine, so far as respects the vessels, and merchandise imported into the United States in them, of such nations; and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, shall revive and be in full force, with regard to the said nations.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied within the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the President is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the merchandise of its produce or manufacture, imported into the United States in the same; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and merchandise as aforesaid, thereon laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the oath prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, may be,

in all cases, administered to the person entitled to take the same, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by the District Judge for the District within which such person may be, or by any person or persons commissioned by any Judge of the Supreme Court, or the said District Judge, for that purpose.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.
(inserted by particular request.)

On the Death of a much lamented Youth.

Death lingering strikes—at his approach
The trembling spirit faint, must die;
Pale sickness sits upon his couch,
And leaves the painful parting sigh.

In vain for moments of delay
Shall beauty plead with magic power;
Relentless he selects his prey,
And grasps the brightest, fairest flower.

The youthful heart with pleasure wild,
Elate with mirth, with fancy gay,
Soon by his icy touch is chill'd,
And life's bright visions flee away.

Thus did ELIAS' moments fly,
On wings of faith, with prospects fair;
Though clouded was his present sky,
Yet hope, fond hope, his guiding star.

From envy's grasp, with malice arm'd,
His artless smile its weapon stole;
With transport strange his virtue warm'd,
And waked to love his cheerful soul.

But why, fond memory, why recal
Those charms which late such pleasure gave?
Since now ELIAS' rest of all,
Lies cold the tenant of the grave.

Pale are those cheeks of roseate dye,
Their pleasing smiles forever flown;
Dim is the brightness of that eye,
Which once with sparkling lustre shone.

Mute is that voice whose accents sweet
The ear of fond attention drew,
Still is that heart which constant beat,
To every gentle virtue true.

His mind with science was adorn'd
Anticipating future good;
When Death, the conqueror came, thus
arm'd,
And nipt the blossom in the bud.

In vain did parents plead and cry,
In vain they tried the doctor's skill—
With calm composure in his eye,
He bowed to the Almighty's will.

Alas! shall death forever reign
Triumphant o'er each scene of bliss—
Blast fond desire, turn joy to pain,
And riot on such spoil as this?

Frail mortal cease—no longer mourn,—
This vain regret—these murmurs still;
The mournful change from nature learn,
To rest on the Almighty's will.

M. R.

Putfield, January 10, 1824.

When we consider that *lye* made out of the ashes of the prickly ash, has been often used successfully in many places to cure the bite of a mad dog, the following notice will receive more than common attention. Perhaps the reason why *lye* made as above was successful, depended upon its peculiar strength rather than its virtues.

[Ed. Whig.]

From the New York Gazette.

Remedy for the Hydrophobia.—The following interesting notice of the discovery of means to prevent that dreadful disease so frequently consequent upon the bite of a mad dog, is a translation from a German paper of the 2d of November last:—

"All caustic alkalies have, in consequence of the numerous and repeated experiments of Messrs. Von Redi, Fontana, Mederer Von Wuthweir, and others, been found to possess the property of rendering altogether harmless the poison of the bite of a mad dog. The wound must be well washed, as soon as it can be procured, with *lye*, which however must not be stronger than can be borne in the mouth. If it be stronger than this, it has the effect of drawing the edges of the wound together, and preventing the *lye* from being applied to the bottom of the wound, where it might meet with and neutralise the poison."

"It is astonishing," adds the above mentioned paper, "that this, so simple a remedy, should not have been before discovered; and were it published in all the schools and academies of medicine, it would have the effect of saving many valuable lives."

A letter from an American at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27, contains the following:

"The Russian Minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the

crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74's are here having brought the 12th regiment of Infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have fitted out in a great hurry."

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1824.

We received a letter from Cape May, containing a "Notice to the Public" for insertion in the whig as an advertisement. There is no name accompanying it, and we will not take the responsibility of its publication on ourselves. From its import we would rather decline inserting it in its present form on any conditions; and the writer, by satisfying us of his claim, may have the dollar returned to him which he sent with his Advertisement to pay for its insertion. We do not so much question the truth of the article, as doubt the propriety of its publication.

Presidential Question.—This subject in a greater or less degree occupies the columns of every newspaper which we receive. The conjectures respecting who will be president, appears on all hands to be founded on the predilections of those who write on it rather than on any data from which certain conclusions can be drawn. Indeed to calculate on it as things now stand would be a mockery of common sense. Public favour is too variable to authorise it; and the most any man at present can do is to choose his favourite and support him,—speculation being a substitute too vague for any discriminating politician, to depend on.

When we mention speculation, in these matters, we allude to the inferences drawn from public sentiment as expressed in the different parts of the United States. We do not, with respect to the candidates, take into consideration either merit intrinsically possessed, or popularity surreptitiously obtained; for we pronounce that to be surreptitious which is extorted from freemen without their being asked, and which they have exclusively in their gift; and we say, that the Presidential candidate who gets into office by any other means than the spontaneous will and suffrage of the sovereign people when un-influenced, does so from a consciousness that merit is deficient, and that his political popularity is doubtful. When a man schemes to get into a dignified office, we may doubt much whether he will dignify it. When legislators make a compromise between a constitutional right and a political advantage, we may safely infer that there is more knavery in their heads than liberty in their hearts. But after all, the great contest will finally rest between merit, standing aloof from all extraneous and artificial aids, and the want of it, with all the force of artifice and all the support of faction. A President of the United States should not, however, be selected, except by the purest and most honorable proceedings. They are the models of nations, and if any blemish is found in their manner of being appointed, the cause of republicanism is wounded by its friends. The advocates of legitimacy will rejoice to see that a branch of despotism—the spirit of intrigue and faction—raised him to his high station. They will say that, as he is the ruler of faction, he will distinguish his friends from his enemies, and govern for their sakes; that partial support merits exclusive patronage; that exceptions will create enemies and discontents, and that the boasted liberty of America will soon be no longer an object of envy for the slaves of despotism. God of heaven grant that our citizens may ever watch, with the assiduity of a priestess of Vesta, the sacred fire of republicanism; that its extinguishment may never bring calamity on our country, or cause those despots whom now we pity and despise, to enjoy a triumph at our expense by contemning and deriding us on account of our dereliction from our principles.

Among the number of presidential candidates who now swell the list,

there are none to whom some objections may not legitimately be formed. There are some, however, who approximate more closely than others, all we can reasonably expect in the present age—an age, when patriotism can only be distinguished by superficial performances, or doubtful tests—when those talents which are extolled and those who extol them, have only been tried in the sunshine and calm of peace and quietness—when an accidental circumstance over which the individual may never have had any control, may excite the applause of admiring fools—when that which is genuine is often obscured by that which is plausible and sold for that which is tinsel—when men are ready to overlook actual services for empty professions—when literature offers its venal tribute in support of ignorance or incompetency—when experience, wisdom, and tried patriotism in age is bartered for the fascinations of seducing eloquence, or the attractions of exterior politeness and the blandishments of courtly policy; and when men who have never distinguished themselves except by blunders and imputed corruption find as ready friends as those who stand the firmer and shine the clearer in proportion as attempts are made to oppress or to obscure the lustre of their fame. Our readers will recollect that we are now speaking of presidential candidates. Our own choice will ever be directed to where we can discover most merit—most experience—most tried patriotism—most industry and attention to public business—in short to him who embraces more of what is useful than of what is ornamental.

If we desire to be just to ourselves on the Presidential question, we will examine the candidates by other tests than the favourites of each would induce us to try them by. They ought to be tried by their personal merits and services. Party representations are mere freaks of fancy, which we should always suspect. They are actual distortions—the engenderings of foul imaginations. We should keep a steady eye on the acts on which the candidates found their pretensions; the manner in which their claims are supported, and the particular quality and characteristics of their friends. If the people of the United States will enter into the subject with such views and considerations as these, we have no fear of the result.

As a specimen, let us examine the president's message, and compare that part relating to our finances with the TREASURER'S REPORT.

The President says, "on the first day of January, (1823) there was a balance in the Treasury of 4,237,427 dollars and 55 cents. From that time to the 30th of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of \$16,100,000, and the expenses to 11,400,000 dollars. During the 4th quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, (1824) a surplus of nearly NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

This information the President certainly received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and that gentleman echoed the statement in the message, by saying at the conclusion of his report—after stating the receipts and expenditures of the year, that there was left in the Treasury, on the first of January 1824, an estimated balance of \$9,564,055 77,—so far the President and Secretary agree, because the former was instructed by the latter;—but now for the finale. The very next item in the Report says, "after deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to \$2,897,086 47 which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of \$6,466,969 30 remains, which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current expenses of that year!!"

Now we people of New Jersey understand perfectly well, that an estimated balance on the first day of January 1824 must be a certain specific sum,

and that from this estimated balance all deductions are supposed to have been made; for if not it is not an estimated balance. But after our Secretary makes a report to the President, to enable him to inform the whole world in general, and the people of the United States in particular, that we had a balance of nine millions in the treasury, and after repeating, and enlarging this splendid balance, he slyly comes in with certain deductions, which make the true estimated balance only \$6,466,969 30!! And this is the man who allows himself to be a candidate for the presidency! This is the man who, in the same breath tells the nation two stories of different complexions, and authorised our worthy President to publish officially that one which appears to be widest from the truth, if either of them be near it, which, as in former times, a week may contradict, that has the vanity to think he can govern 12 millions of intelligent freemen! We hope he may come out with an apology, and excuse himself through indisposition to save his credit; but surely we know no instance in which his genius has added lustre to his reputation.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARKE,

A Communication appeared in your pages some time ago, subscribed by a number of the voters in the township of Downe, which under the pretence of laying before the public a statement of a supposed infringement of rights and privileges, is no other than an insidious attempt to blast the character of a few individuals, whose unpardonable offence has been to vote according to the dictates of conscience. They did not vote for a certain person, who has long appeared as an annual, but unsuccessful Candidate for a seat in the Assembly of this state, and they do not intend to vote for him, until he evinces talents and virtue enough to entitle him to that distinction; and this is their crime—this is the sum of their corruptions. In order to soothe the disappointment of the unsuccessful candidate, he or his friends got up the said statement of grievances, and persuaded a number of our townsmen to subscribe it, making them believe that they had been slighted in the affair of appointing an additional Justice of the peace, and that this was the proper way to obtain redress; but they were not aware that by subscribing that document they were in reality subscribing a libel upon the character of our representatives, accusing them of using the baseness of corruption to obtain the suffrages of their fellow citizens. This slander was no doubt intended to lower them in the public estimation, with the hope that those who might be in this manner induced to desert them, would rally under the standard of the disappointed candidate, next election. It is believed that there was one or more individuals looking forward to the appointment of justice of the peace, who shared in the disappointment of their leader; and helped by their undergrowings to increase the outcry.

As to the complaint about the addition to the number of justices, it is altogether groundless; for it has been their own wish and expectation that another should be appointed, and there has been no new appointment since the death of the excellent and memorable W. Chard esq.; and besides, there would not have been a word of dissatisfaction from the present quarter, if the expecting but disappointed person had received a commission.

The belief expressed in the communication adverted to "that our fall election was corrupted in this township by some of the candidates, with the understanding that if they were elected, the said appointment of a new justice should be made," appears, to say the best of it, a silly belief—a belief contrary to truth, and inconsistent with the well known character of the representatives. But what makes this belief the more ridiculous is, that "the understanding" was thought to be between the candidates and a certain individual in this township, as if this one individual had carried the votes of the township in his pocket, and could bestow them on whom he pleased. This "individual" is certainly much flattered by these gentlemen, when they hint that he has so much power and influence as to lay them "under fearful apprehensions," and sway "the new justice in his judgments" as he pleases. But the "communication" is all of a piece; one mass of misrepresentation and falsehood, engendered by malice and disappointment.

We could have been more explicit and personal—but I hate personalities; and should never have thought of stepping forward in this manner, but from a wish to put the public in possession of the truth.

CHARGE IT TO

ISAAC GARRISON'S WILL.

NEWPORT, Jan. 21, 1824.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, Jan. 15. SENATE.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, was twice read, and referred.

The bills from the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the support of government, for the year 1824, and for the relief of certain distillers in Pennsylvania, were read the third time, PASSED, and returned to the House of Representatives.

Jan. 16.—Mr. PARROT, presented the petition of Reuben Shapley, of New-Hampshire, the owner of a vessel captured by a British ship of war in 1815, and praying indemnity therefor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire in what manner the resolutions of Congress, passed on the 24th December, 1799, relative to the erection of a Marble Monument in the Capitol, at the City of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of General George Washington, may be best accomplished, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. McLANE, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. A. STEVENSON in the chair,) on the bill "authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States, in the year 1824."

The amendments of the Senate to the partial Appropriation Bill, were considered in the House of Representatives, and concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances on account of the late Internal Revenue on the books of the Register, which have remained unsettled, and appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1823.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine; which was twice read, and committed.

Mr. McLane moved to take up the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make purchases in the 7 per cent. stock for 1824.

Mr. McLane went into a series of financial arguments and calculations, with a view to render the bill familiar to the House in all its details and its operations. The bill was then amended in its first section, on motion of Mr. McLane, increasing the premium from 1 75 to \$2 per cent. and then the Committee rose, and reported the bill as amended; and the House having concurred in the same, the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. Hemphill moved to take up the bill providing for tie procurement of surveys, &c. for roads and canals, which had been laid on the table this morning to make way for the preceding bill. This motion was carried—ayes 97, noes 76.

The bill then had its third reading. Messrs. Woods and Mallory having delivered at length their sentiments upon the bill, Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole. This motion (it is supposed with a view to allow the speaker to take part in the debate) was carried—ayes 106.

Jan. 16.—The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the value of the track which the United States held with Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, during the years ending on the 30th September 1820, 1821 and 1822: which was read and laid on the table.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, Mr. CONDICT in the chair, on the bill concerning Invalid Pensioners.

Mr. LITTLE moved an amendment, adding the names of certain individuals to the list of those contained in the bill; some conversation took place on this amendment, which was at length adopted.

Mr. COCKE moved that the bill be further amended, by striking out the name of James Royal, [who was wounded by an explosion of a feu de joie, in celebration of a victory].

Mr. LITTLE stated, that the Committee had inserted this case on the principle that, if a soldier was wounded in the performance of any lawful order of his commanding officer, he was as much entitled to a pension as if it happened in battle.

Mr. TAYLOR assented to this principle, but doubted the fact, and called for the reading of the papers in the case. The papers were read.

Mr. ALLEN, of Tenn. opposed the amendment.

On the question being taken, the motion of Mr. COCKE was agreed to, and the name stricken out.

The bill was then reported as amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SUMMARY.

Blucher, it is positively affirmed, died of a broken heart, produced by the king's withdrawing his confidence from him, and not fulfilling the promises he made of giving free institutions to Prussia.

Madame de Ruboul, who was instrumental in converting Mr Love-day's daughter to Catholicism in Paris, has been made St Ruboul by his most christian majesty, Louis XVIII.

A good proposal.—A writer in a New York paper, proposes that each member of Congress shall give in aid of the Greeks, the amount of one day's wages. This would in the aggregate be upwards of two thousand dollars! A very pretty sum—and certainly not a burdensome tax upon the contributors. It is also suggested that the President and Heads of Department give one day's pay.

Be careful brother types!—The editor of a New York paper called the Ballston Spa Gazette, has been cited to appear before his honor Judge Walworth, one of the Circuit Judges of that state, for a contempt of Court, in publishing as a communication a harmless query about where the place was to which the said Circuit Court was on a time, adjourned, which place was designated as the "United States Hotel, in the town of Saratoga Springs."

For the ignorance of the correspondent Gazette, in not being able to discover the said United States Hotel, the editor of the Gazette could not reasonably be blamed. It is true the editor ought to have been sufficiently informed of the geography of that part of the country to tell his correspondent where the Hotel was; but we humbly apprehend his honor was rather harsh in charging upon said editor a contempt of Court.

It appears that one hundred and ninety members of Congress are against a congressional caucus, and only sixty-eight in favour. Not one of the representatives of Pennsylvania would support it.

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Philadelphia on Friday morning last, 16th inst. between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. We learn that it was sensibly felt in Norristown.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whis.

Table listing prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Peaches, Beans, Wheat Flour, Rye, Butter, Lard, Hams, Pork, Wool, Feathers, Candles, Tallow, Apple Jack, Hickory Wood, and Oak wood.

Wanted Immediately

Choppers & Carters, To Cut and Cart 1500 Cords of Wood.

Apply to J. L. James. Bridgeton, Jan. 20-24 161 2t

NOTICE.

The Subscriber is about to remove in the beginning of March next, from this County; those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment on or before the first day of March or their accounts will be left with a Magistrate for collection.

JOSEPH M. GROFF. J. Seeley's Mill, Jan. 24-161 3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that ISAAC COOPER and SAMUEL L. COOPER, of the township of Lower Penns Neck, Salem county, have this day made an assignment of all their Estate, real and personal, to the subscriber in trust, for the benefit of their creditors—and their aid creditors are hereby notified to make their claims under oath or affirmation, as the law directs. All persons indebted to the said Isaac and Samuel L. Cooper, are requested to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GRISCOM, Assignee. Jan. 24, 1824. 161-2m.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, on the 15th day of January 1824, William Leaming of Cape May County, state of New Jersey, made and executed to the subscriber, an assignment of all his Estate both Real and Personal for the general benefit of his creditors, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to secure the creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors, who convey to assignees for the benefit of Creditors," passed February 23d 1820. The Creditors of the said William Leaming, are therefore notified to present their claims to the Subscriber, under oath or affirmation, as the law directs, and all persons who are indebted to said William Leaming, are requested to pay the same to the Subscriber without delay.

The Subscriber will attend at the Dwelling House of said William Leaming, for six or eight weeks next ensuing, the principle part of the time; and those having demands are requested to present them during that time.

JOHN HANCE. Jan. 20-24 161 4t

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the premises in the township of Stoe-Creek between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 11th of March (next)

A Horse and Lot of Land said to contain about 10 ACRES in good fences;

ALSO, A Lot of Bush Land containing about 2 1/2 ACRES, late the property of Isaac Reeves, dec.

Conditions at Sale. her PHEBE X REEVES, Adm'r. mark Jan. 8-24 161 4t q

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber, residing at Buckshutem, in Cumberland county, on the morning of the 15th inst. an indentured girl by the name of NANCY PERSENS; she is about 17 years old, and has dark hair and complexion. All persons are forbid harboring said girl at their peril. Whoever will take up said girl, with the clothing she took with her, and will return them to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JOHN CAMPBELL. Jan. 16-24 18-4 161 4t

FRUIT TREES.

An extensive assortment of Grafted Apple and Inoculated Peach Trees,

ALSO a few Plumbs, Pears, and Cherries for sale by the Subscriber in Mannington, Salem county, N. J.

Wanted in barter Cedar-Rails. JOSEPH REEVE. Philada. Jan. 20-24 161 2m q

FOR SALE,

360 Acres of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Downe in the county of Cumberland New Jersey; one mile and a half from Port-Norriston 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, opposite Leesburgh.—The bank is in excellent condition, having been lately thoroughly repaired.—It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage and will produce all kinds of grain, hemp &c.

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

JAMES DIVERITY. Nov. 27-29, 1823. 153 2m

FOR SALE OR REST.

A farm belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, esq. situate on Cohansey creek, one and a half miles below Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland New Jersey.—

Containing 115 Acres, 17 of meadow—50 arabic, and the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame house and kitchen—spring-house and barn. There is also an apple orchard—and a wharf to which a considerable quantity of cord wood is annually brought.

For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridgeton.

DANIEL ELMER. Nov. 28-29, 1823 153 4t

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 1st day of April 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 the 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. McCong'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 DIVERITY. 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 description, 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 seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

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

WILLIAM CROOKS. Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 t

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 to Mr. G. 159 4t

Timber For sale.

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

500 Acres of Land,

Situated about 2 1/2 miles from Dennis Creek Landing, and known by the name of the Mount Pleasant property. The timber is Pine and Oak, and falls 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 3m

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of Daniel Carroll, 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. Jan. 10. 152

Adjournment.

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

Wm. H. FITZPATRICK, Sheriff. December 30. 158

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 on their legal Representatives after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier. Jan. 3.-158 3t

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 fame, and intrinsic merits for success than to attach to our prospectus the best written eulogium which the brightest 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 increase his well earned celebrity.

The BODY OF DIVINITY which is now proposed to be published, was originally compiled 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

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 Arminian 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 Divines, and for these it has generally been imported by order, and at great an expense. The reason why it has never been re-printed in the United States is obvious. In matters of faith, monopolies 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 country 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 collect those systems of opinions which are laid down by theologians—as founded on, or deduced from the sacred records—tion an endless variety of writers, many of whose sentiments they viewed both as absurd and inconsistent.

The design of the publisher in offering an edition of STACKHOUSE'S Body of Speculative and Practical Divinity to the public in a new edition; 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 this is not expected—any other reason than this would not be the truth, and he hopes the public will appreciate his candour in this avowal. He believes the work eminently calculated to do good. Truth, and whatever tends to elucidate 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 explained. To the pious layman it will supercede the necessity of a great variety of works on divinity which he may be desirous to possess, 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 an 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 profound scholar and the pious christian—but he does not wish to incur 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 perusal 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. It will be published in three volumes, octavo, each averaging 550 pages; 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 covered in the usual manner of periodical works; and eight dollars, handsomely bound and lettered. [This is half the European price, and is in a more portable size.] Those who obtain eight subscribers, and whose respective names shall have accompanied the same, shall have a copy gratis, the same form as those ordered, or made equivalent thereto—and in proportion for a greater or less number.

All payments to be made when the work is delivered, whether in volumes or numbers—and all communications to be post-paid. Agents to receive the work and deliver it to subscribers will be appointed in the principal cities and towns throughout the Union, the names of whom will be made public. It is earnestly requested that the names of subscribers be forwarded to the publisher as soon as possible.

John I. McChesney's
GRAMMAR,
 Also his
Introductory Lectures,
 For sale by
Potters & Woodruff.
 April 12. 120

For Sale at this Office.
 Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work, "A Voice from St. Helena" containing conversations with Bonaparte, on almost every subject connected with his history—also—
 "The Steam Boat, and "The Entail" two works just issued from the Press, by the Author of the Annals of the Parish &c. with all the new publications of merit.

Commissioners Sale.
 Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed at

PUBLIC VENDUE,
 At the inn of Lewis Riggins, in Leesburgh, on

Seventh day the 14th day of the Second month (February) next.
 Between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of that day, the following described Lots and pieces of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, late the property of Levin Chance, deceased, viz.

- No. 1, A House and Lot in Leesburgh, adjoining Joshua Brick and others.
- No. 2, One other House and Lot, adjoining the above and Samuel Peterson, esq.
- No. 3, A House and eight acres more or less, adjoining John Lee and others.
- No. 4, A House and Lot in Dorchester, adjoining Philip Rice and others.
- 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 others.
- No. 8, A tract of Cellar Swamp, adjoining John H. Brinton and others.
- No. 9, A piece of Marsh, outside of the bank, adjoining Thomas Henderson; It being property that could 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 PUBLISHED,
 AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

A REPORT
 Of a Cause tried in the District Court of Philadelphia, April 24, 1822,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
 Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the

OYSTER BEDS
 IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
 Price 12½ Cents.
 August 26.

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 recollectd.

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 appertinances, now occupied by Isaac Swinton, situate near the county line, on the main road from Salem to Bridgeton.—Also For a term of years.

The Stee-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 applications may be made to the subscriber, residing near the premises.
John S. Wood,
 Stee-Creek, Dec. 8. 155 2m

SILAS W. SEXTON,
Fashionable Clothier and
Merchant Taylor,
 No. 28, MARKET STREET,
 Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court.
 PHILADELPHIA:

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

Gentlemen are requested to call and give their 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
 June 21. 130 6m

Debate on Christian Baptism,
 Between Mr. JOHN WALKER, a minister of the Secession, and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. To which is added a large Appendix with Strictures on Three Letters respecting said Debate, by Mr. Samuel Ralston, a Presbyterian minister. This day is received and for sale, by

S. Potter & Co.
 Booksellers, opposite the post-office, Philadelphia.
 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 Unitarism, a very valuable work.
Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

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

Cumberland Orphans' Court,
 November Term, 1823.

On application of Lewis Uavis 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

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 exposed 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 thereon, 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
 of land and swamp adjoining 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. Shippin, complainant, and to be sold by
JOHN LANSING, jun. Sheriff.
 Dec. 1, 1823—Jan. 10 1824 159.

S. POTTER & Co.
Booksellers & Stationers,
 Have removed from No. 85, to No. 115, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, 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, Country Merchants and Teachers, respectfully solicited, with the assurance that they will meet prompt attention and liberal discount.
 Nov. 15. 151

NOTICE.
 The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the Sheriff's Office.
JOHN LAKING, jun.,
 April 12. 130

NOTICE.
 John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, all his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors and others. Those indebted to the said John B. Miller on book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him are desired to exhibit them for examination.
Dan Simkins,
Timothy Elmer.

September 6.
 All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
Dan Simkins, Ad'm.
 September 6. 141 tf

Full and Winter Goods.
Merseilles & M'Calla,
 Have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
 Particularly suited to the present and approaching season: such as
 Flannels, Cloths and Casimeres, Satinets, 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 flatter themselves, their customers will be supplied with goods at as fair a price and on as good terms as any where in Bridgeton.

They continue to keep always on hand 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. 144

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 \$3 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.

The Wesleyan Repository,
 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, and delivered as printed. 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 religious and miscellaneous Newspaper.
 Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity.
 Miscellaneous Magazine.

NOTICE.
 The creditors of Seth Hand, an insolvent debtor, are hereby informed, that the subscriber will attend at the inn of Joseph Hand, in the Middle Township, 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 May. } 149
 October 31, 1823. } tm

For Sale at this Office,
A FEW COPIES OF
THE
VISION
 OF
BUTLER NEWCOMB,
 Of Fairfield, township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.
 Price 12½ Cents.

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	50	6 to 8
Beans, bushel	1 00	scarce
Beef, mess, barrel	13	50
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6	50
Butter, lump,	14	18
Do, salt, insp,	10	
Candles, tallow dip	10	
Coffee, W. I. finegr.	21	22
Do, 2d quality	21	21
Do, Java	21	22
Cheese,	8	9
Feathers, American lb.	32	35
Flax, clean	7	9
Firewood, hickory cord	6 75	7 50
Do, oak	4 75	5 25
Do, pine	3	7 5
Do, gum logs	6	25
Flour, wheat, barrel	13	6 00
Do, rye	2	75
Do, corn meal	2	87
Glass, wind	10	
8 by 10, 100 feet,	10	
Grain, wheat bushel	1 15	1 20
do, rye	45	50
do, corn	45	40
do, oats	32	35
do, bran double	15	
Hams lb.	10	11
Lard lb.	0 9	0 10
Boarding, pine, 1000 feet	14 00	16
do do heart, 1 inch	25	30
do white pine, panel	25	30
do do common	17 50	22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15	20
do heart do	25	30
do sap do	14	scarce
Lath, oak	8	
Oar, rafters	20	25
Timber, pine	25	
do inhspruce	12	20
do oak	22	25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17	21
do cyp. 22 inch.	3 50	4
Staves, pine, w. o. 1200	60	
do lib. do	38	
do do redoak	18	
do barrel, w. oak	24	
Heading, oak	38	60
Hoops, shaved	25	
do rough		
Mackarel, barrel	4 25	6 12
Molasses, sug-house gall.	0 42	0 45
do West India	24	27
Peas bushel	75	
Port, Jersey barrel	14 50	15 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	4 50	4 00
Shad, southern barrel	7 00	6 50
Salt, fine bushel		55
do ground		
Seed, clover,	5 50	
do herd grass		1
do timothy	2 50	3 00
Spirits, viz.		
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	75	80
do Penna 1st pf.	50	60
Gin, Philad. dist. do	37	40
Rum, New England	36	38
Whiskey, rye	32	31
do apple		32
Starch lb.	7	8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	32 00	12 50
do loaf lb	16	17
do lump	13	14
Tallow, country	8	
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	9	14
do do caven.	37	32
do do large	15	

NEW STORE
J. L. JAMES,
 Has just received and is now opening, (at the Store formerly occupied by J. B. & R. B. Potter,) a handsome and general assortment of

Woolen and Cotton Goods,
 Together with a complete assortment

OF
GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queens-ware,
Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Stone-ware,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
 Bridgeton September 87. 144tf

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 will be exclusively devoted to the best because the eternal interests of mankind. It is designed to be the vehicle, not of any particular class of religious opinions, but of such real information and practical instruction, as may be acceptable to all who acknowledge our common Redeemer."

"The Pulpit will comprehend,
 1. Reports of Sermons delivered in London during each week, accompanied occasionally with critical remarks.
 2. Notices of new works in Theology, Morals and Ecclesiastical History.
 3. Historical and descriptive accounts of Churches and classes.
 4. Essays, Precepts, and Maxims.
 5. Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent Christians.
 6. Missionary reports.
 7. Dying hours of great and good characters.
 8. Exemplary and curious Epitaphs.
 9. Gospel melodies; and, generally, every thing that may be expected from a journal zealous to promote the interests of religion and virtue.—The Editor.

Nov 22. 152

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
 November Term, 1825.

Edmund Sheppard and Elizabeth Smith, executors of William Chard, deceased; Levin Chance, administrator of Levin Chance, deceased; having severally exhibited 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 setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises

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 Orphans' 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. 3. 158 6w

Christian Almanac.
 Just received and for sale, by S. Potter & Co. the Christian Almanac for the year 1824, in addition to the useful information 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 day.

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 10,000 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 Schools, it is hoped the public will encourage it.

Editors of Country papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, friendly to the object will please to give the above one or two insertions.
 Philadelphia Nov. 12. 151

PRINTED @ PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
 FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

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

The WRITER 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 be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

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