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BY AUTHORITY

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to continue the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act, entitled "An act regulating the Staff of the Army, passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the term of five years, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to enable the proprietors of lands held by titles derived from the United States to obtain copies of papers from the proper department, and to declare the effect of such copies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person claiming to be interested in, or entitled to land, under any grant or patent from the United States, shall apply to the Treasury Department for copies of papers filed and remaining therein, in any wise affecting the title to such land, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such copies to be made out and authenticated, under his hand and seal, for the person so applying, and such copies, so authenticated, shall be evidence equally as the original papers.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

POETRY.

From the "Songs of Zion" by James Montgomery.

PSALM CXXXIX.

SEARCHER of hearts to Thee are known
The inmost secret of my breast;
At home, abroad, in crowds; alone,
Thou mark'st my raising and my rest.
My thoughts far off, through every maze,
Source, stream, and issue,—all my ways.
No word that from my mouth proceeds
Evil or good, escapes thine ear;
Witness Thou art to all my deeds,
Before, behind, for ever near:
Such knowledge is for me too high;
I live but in my maker's eye.
How from thy presence shall I go,
Or whither from thy spirit flee,
Since all above, around, below,
Exist in thine immensity?
—If up to heaven I take my way,
I meet Thee in eternal day.
If in the grave I make my bed
With worms and dust, lo, Thou art there;
If, on the wings of morning sped,
Beyond the ocean I repair,
I feel thine all-controlling will,
And Thy right-hand upholds me still.
"Let darkness hide me," if I say,
Darkness can no concealment be;
Night, on thy rising, shines like day,
Darkness and light are one with Thee;
For Thou mine embryo-form didst view
Ere her own babe my mother knew.
In me thy workmanship display'd,
A miracle of power I stand;
Fearfully, wondrously made,
And framed in secret by Thy hand;
I lived, ere into being brought,
Through thine eternity of thought.
How precious are thy thoughts of peace,
O God, to me! how great the sum!
New every morn, they never cease;
They were, they are, and yet shall come.
In number, and in compass, more
Than ocean's sand, or ocean's shore.

Search me, O God, and know my heart,
Try me, my secret soul survey,
And warn thy servant to depart
From every false and evil way;
So shall thy truth my guidance be
To life and immortality.

RELIGIOUS.

REMARKS ON PROFANITY.

The Great and blessed God has been pleased, for wise reasons, to forbid the mention of his Holy name, except in solemn acts of religion, pious conversation, and when the seriousness of our minds raise our thoughts to a due reverence of his greatness. The very thought of God should raise a holy awe through our hearts, and his name should never be pronounced with carelessness and levity; for "the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." God is a great and holy being—he beholds the actions performed by our hands—he hears the words that drop from our tongues—he knows the thoughts that dwell on our hearts. We cannot see his form, we cannot measure his power, we cannot trace his movements; but the thought that he watches over every idle and sinful word, that he is greatly displeased with those that use his name on every light occasion, should fill us with seriousness and reverence.

The sacred words, God, Lord, Christ, Heaven, Hell, and many others, are frequently mentioned as by words in the conversations of multitudes; but alas! how depraved must be the heart, and how accustomed to irreverent expressions must be the tongue, when such holy and awful words can be used without meaning, and employed without solemnity! The habit of vain and light swearing betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the very awful words which he has employed to express his displeasure against sin, are made use of by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his honorable name. It is a very common mistake to suppose that we are not guilty of this sin, if we keep from the direct use of the name of God, for it is a sin that includes in it every light expression concerning God—his titles—his attributes—his providence—his judgments—his word, and his worship. This sin is usually called *profaneness*, and it is a crime for which no possible excuse can be framed. Children are tempted to commit some sins because they foolishly expect to get something by their sinful conduct; but those who take the name of God in vain can only attempt to accuse themselves by saying they "do not mean any harm;" they should however remember, that for every idle word they must give an account; and surely if the fear of the Lord, and a fervent love to him filled their hearts, they would not trifle with all that is holy, serious and sacred.

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense—it promotes no interest—it yields no profit—it produces no honor. To indulge it is to insult our Maker—to trifle with the Divine Being—to abuse his glorious character—to despise his awful judgments, and to provoke his dreadful vengeance! A deep sense of our duty to God, a fixed horror of vice and a holy disdain of folly, are among the best means to guard against this sin; and if these feelings dwell in our hearts, we cannot without pain hear that name abused which saints & angels praise above, and which all holy children hope to praise with them forever.

The power of speech was given to man for the most valuable and important purpose; that he might declare his admiration of the works of God—that he might shew his love and gratitude to his creator—that he might celebrate his praises, and promote his honor and service; and if with this gift we violate his holy commands, and profane his blessed name, we are guilty of the basest ingratitude to our benefactor, and of the utmost cruelty to ourselves.

"Holy and reverend is his name!" and while the thoughtless pronounce that name with guilty levity, and the wicked treat it with unholly contempt, angels mention it with a trembling awe, and saints adore it with solemn hearts.—They reverence the Divine Majesty, fear the Holiness, and delight in the Divine Being as their Father and their God. "Happy the people that are in such a case; yea, happy the people whose God is the Lord."

The whole number of the Militia of the United States and Territories, agreeably to the latest returns that have been made, amounts to 937,447, allowing five thousand for the territory of Arkansas.



AGRICULTURAL.

REMARKS ON CULTIVATION.

[Continued.]

WHEAT.

The ground where there has been barley or oats, should be ploughed shortly after harvest, and again near the time of sowing. As good wheat will, perhaps, be produced on ground which has had but one ploughing, but is not left in quite as level a state; and it is believed the artificial grasses, when sown, are not likely to succeed as when the ground has been twice ploughed. The time of sowing is from the 20th of the 9th to the middle of the 10th month. The quantity of seed is from one and a half to two bushels per acre. It appears from various writings on the subject, that much difference of opinion exists in England, whether rich or poor land requires more seed. The quantity per acre sown is sometimes as much as six bushels; but as the time of sowing is much later than ours, it is probable part of the grain perishes without coming up, and as many believe there is more of this description in poor than in rich land—also, as the young plant is more apt to stool or tiller (spread from the root) in this than in that, there are more advocates in favor of an increased quantity of seed on poor land. The many different kinds of seed sown, and the season some times suiting one kind best, and sometimes another, makes it difficult to say which are the preferable kinds.—Humphrey Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says, "Mr. Knight's experiments on the crossing of wheat, which is very easily effected by merely sowing the different kinds together, lead to a result of considerable importance." He says in the Philosophical transactions for 1799, "in the years 1795 and 1796, when almost the whole crop of corn in the island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing alone escaped, though sown in several soils, and in very different situations. The experiment is worth a trial: the farina of the different kinds will probably occasion the production of a new variety, distinct from either. In some districts the grain has been much injured with smut, and different remedies have been, it is believed, advantageously employed as a preventative, but as we have not had this difficulty to contend with, we are unable to speak with experimental certainty in the case. The growing wheat is also frequently injured with mildew, hessian fly, &c. but as this subject properly belongs to another committee of our society, we forbear remarking thereon.

RYE.

The time of sowing and preparation of the ground and management generally of this grain is so nearly similar to the preceding that it seems unnecessary to remark much respecting it. It is peculiarly adapted to light sandy soils, and will grow on such, where wheat will entirely fail. It is also more productive than wheat on poor land.

BUCKWHEAT.

This grain is not much cultivated in the South east parts of this country, as it is considered more productive to plant Indian corn, in place of which it would be sown as a rotation of crops. The time of sowing, the forepart of the 7th mo. Quantity of seed 3 pecks per acre. About the time of ploughing for this grain fermentation is more rapid by increased heat and moisture, the culture of it has a tendency to destroy grass roots, thereby rendering the ground loose and mellow; hence it seems proper occasionally to sow it in orchards, for the benefit of the trees. The subject of manures being referred to another committee, we have therefore omitted to notice its application to the different kinds of grain of which we have been treating, and we make the remark to inform the reader the cause.

[To be continued.]

The "glorious uncertainty" of the law, is, we suppose, intended to be demonstrated by what follows:—A person was prosecuted and tried for stealing pigs. There was no doubt as to the act—but as it was not stated what sort of pigs they were, whether alive or dead, whether animal pigs or pigs of lead, the prosecution was non-suited.

The Albany papers state that Moses S. Cantine, esq. senior editor of the Albany Argus, died on Thursday night of a short illness. His death was occasioned by a cold, producing a fever; but it is also reported that he was poisoned by taking Noyeau, which was embued with Prussic acid.

MERCER, (Pa.) Jan. 21.

On Sunday the 12th inst. while a congregation of Methodists were performing their quarterly devotion, a singular circumstance took place at the house of worship—About four hundred of the congregation were assembled in the court house at Franklin, Pa. when a sudden eruption took place in the earth on which the house stands, which sunk it about four inches, and split the walls from top to bottom.

Those who occupied the upper chambers, supposed from the noise, that the lower part of the house was on fire, & those below imagined that the noise emanated from the fire above; they, however, discovered their error, and fearing that something of a more serious nature was about to befall them, began to rush out of the house through the door and windows.

We understand that a woman made her escape through a window with a child in each arm, but the quick succession of others, gave her no time to escape from the outer side until she & her children were very much bruised.

Sir Isaac Newton was born December 25, 1642, and died March 20, 1726, aged 84 years. He was of middle stature, and in the latter part of his life somewhat inclined to be fat. His countenance was pleasing, and at the same time venerable. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth in his whole life. His temper is said to have been so even and mild, that no accident could disturb it. Of this the following remarkable instance is related—Sir Isaac had a favorite little dog, which he called Diamond; and being one day called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labor of many years was in flames and almost consumed to ashes—This loss, as Sir Isaac was then very far advanced in years was irretrievable; yet with out once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with the exclamation: O! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

There are at present 140 students in Hampton Sydney College, Virginia. Mr Clay of Kentucky, has arrived at Washington. It is said that general Jackson has been appointed Minister to Mexico, sod. Mr. Allen of Vermont to Chili.

Great conflagration—In pursuance of an act passed at the late session of the Kentucky legislature, 71,000 dollars in notes of the mother bank of the commonwealth were committed to the flames, in the presence of the president, directors, &c. The condemned notes of the branch banks were soon likewise to be passed through the purifying element, & \$200,000 in notes, it is said, would also meet the same fate. The old bank of Kentucky will soon purge her trash in like manner by the fiery element.

Five prisoners confined in the jail at New Haven, attempted to liberate themselves on the 20th ult. by firing some charcoal, to consume the building. They did not succeed.

There are sixteen applications for new banks before the legislature of New York, ten of which to be located in one city! Some of these applications are said to be in derision of others.

The Providence journal says, the manufacturers of cotton goods, in that section of the country, have as many orders as they can supply for some time to come, from South America.

The moral condition of the slaves in the south of Africa has been greatly improved, and schools are established in almost every settlement.

Miracles.—St. Gregory, the great affirms—and who will doubt him?—that a little Monk got into such a habit of working miracles, that at length the prior forbade him to exercise his supernatural talent. The monk conformed to the order; but one day, seeing an honest bricklayer, falling from the roof of a house, he hesitated, between monastic obedience and charity, in saving the poor man's life; and ordered him to remain in the air, ran to acquaint the prior, who gave him absolution for the sin of beginning a miracle without his leave, and allowed him to go through with it, but never to do the like again. English paper.

The powder works of Mr Garesche, on the Brandywine, were blown up on Thursday the 30th ult. between 11 and 12 o'clock; and we are sorry to add, that as many as seven persons are said to have been killed, and six wounded by the accident.

Washing rendered easy—For the use of private families, whose linen is dirtied by perspiration or grease, it will be of great service towards rendering it white, to steep it some time in a clear liquor, made by mixing one quart of quick lime in ten gallons of water; letting the mixture stand 24 hours, & then using the clean water drawn from the lime. After the linen has been steeped in this liquor, it should be washed as usual, but will require less soap to be used.

Mr C. Clark of Richmond, Va. lately dreamed that he saw on a sign board in large figures a number which would draw the highest prize, 100,000 dollars, in a lottery; he sought and obtained the number, stating openly what he had dreamed, and he has since realized the prize by that very number.

Yarrow, a Moor, died at Georgetown, D. C. on the 18th ult. aged 135 years.

The Columbian minister (M. Zea) died in England on the 1st of December.

Mrs. Allen the mother of lieut. Allen, died at Hudson on the 7th ult.

In Canada, a canal is contemplated from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. This is the age of canalling, and the poorest canal we have ever read of paid better to its stockholders than the best Banks. Canals are a blessing to every country in which they are. Gold or Silver mines are not so valuable.

Bank Robbing.—The vaults of the Danville (Ky.) bank was entered by a false key, and robbed of a considerable sum in notes of the Bank of Kentucky, and bank of the commonwealth. The villains then set fire to the buildings, but it was happily extinguished before much injury was sustained. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection and apprehension of the villains.

Immense banks of excellent coal has been discovered about 50 miles above St. Stephens in Alabama, and near the falls of Tuscaloosa, in the same state.

From the official statement of the bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania; we learn that the whole amount of capital paid in was \$250,000, and that they have been robbed by overdrafts of 283,323 dollars and 12 cents!!

Mr. Leonard Jacobus, a very respectable citizen of Huron county, in this State, (formerly of the state of Vermont) has discovered an improvement of tanning hides of all descriptions which promises the most extensive usefulness to the public. By his process, calf skins are perfectly tanned in 4 to 6 days, and all thicker leathers in the same proportion of time; soal leather is completed in 60 to 90 days! The right to use this skill, was purchased by a tanner in this town, about a week since, and the experiment has been satisfactorily tried by him on calf skins which were finished on the fifth day. We have seen some of the leather, and it appears every way as firm and handsome as the best finished skins, tanned in the usual way. Mr Jacobus has secured a patent for his invention, and has gone to the south to vend the rights, and we have no doubt his ingenuity will be handsomely recompensed.

Delaware Patron.

A gang of counterfeiters of Spanish Milled Dollars, has been discovered in Lower Canada, in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and two of them apprehended.

The mail stage from Philadelphia, between New-York and Wrightsville, was lately fired at in the night, but no person was injured.

The last Winchester Republican furnishes the result of an account brought by David Bailly against Jacob Woodward for having killed a dog which had entered the house of Woodward and acted so strangely as to alarm the family and induce a belief that he was mad. The damages recovered were five dollars; the costs with 10 cents interest on judgment, amounted to 10 dollars 93 cents; making together 15 dollars 93 cents. The constable levied on and sold goods to the amount of 9 dollars and 51 cents, leaving a balance unsatisfied of 6 dollars and 42 cents. For this balance Mr. Woodward was separated from his family and put into jail, but was discharged by Judge Darlington on giving bond with security to the plaintiff. A more aggravated case of oppression we scarcely ever met with.

UNITED STATES MINT.

The amount of gold coin of various denominations struck at the mint, from 1793, to 1821, is \$7,620,867.30; of silver, \$11,696,198.40; copper, \$425,585.78—total, \$19,852,746.68.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports, which has attracted so much of the attention of the mercantile members, has at length been gone through in committee of the whole, reported to the house, and as amended, ordered to be reprinted.

The bill for the occupation of the Columbia River, has again been under consideration; the amendment proposed by Mr. Mallory, substantially adopted, and the bill again laid on the table. In the course of its discussion yesterday and this day, Messrs. Calden, Floyd, Baylies and Woodson advocated, and Messrs. Breckinridge, Rhea and others opposed it. My opinion is not changed, as to the temper of the house on this bill.

After striking out of the bill, proposing to establish a term of the district court of Louisiana at Opelousas, the item giving to the judge an additional salary of 500 dollars, it has been ordered to a third reading. The question in regard to the salary was decided by yeas and noes, 93 to 65—all the members from New Jersey voting against it.

The judiciary committee have reported a bill to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, by which it is proposed to remove some of the grievances complained of by the people of that territory. The committee decide against a division of the territory, but, very properly, in my judgment, prohibit the council from the passage of any law to authorize soldiers of the army to vote for a delegate to congress; it also declares null and void several acts of the council, particularly one imposing a tax on the inhabitants and their property, which is represented by them to be exceedingly onerous and oppressive. Mr. Hernandez considers the passage of this bill of the utmost importance, not only to the welfare, but quiet of Florida.

The Committee, on the Post-Office, and post roads, have reported a bill further to regulate the Post-Office Department similar to the bill passed by the House and rejected by the Senate at the last Session. The following are among the prominent provisions of the bill. That all post roads, the net proceeds of the postage on which shall not amount to one-third of the expense of conveying the mail therein, shall be discontinued—certain roads leading from one seat of government or justice to another seat of government or seat of justice to form exceptions. In advertising for contracts for carrying the mail, the Post-Master-General to state in the advertisement the price for which it is carried under the existing contract—and to name some person in the distant states and territories in his name to receive proposals &c.—Restricts the franking privilege of post-masters to letters, written to or by them, on business of their own or of their office, and one daily news paper, or what would be equivalent to it—Prohibits Postmasters from being concerned in contracts for carrying the mails except where they are conveyed by water—Requires the Post Master General forthwith to remove from office any post-master who shall fail for ninety days, to render his accounts and make full payment—Forbids any allowance to a post-master for house rent, clerk hire, or other contingences unless the same shall have been previously allowed by the Post-Master-General—regulates the per centage allowance to post-masters—raises the postage on letters conveyed more than 700 miles to 31 cents, and raises also the charge on magazines and pamphlets when conveyed a long distance—Prohibits the Editors of news-papers from receiving more than 50 news-papers free of postage—not more than ten of which shall be from any one state—Contracts with mail carriers, to carry newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail, to be construed so as to place the printers of newspapers, resident in the same town or city on an equality—authorizing the Post-master-General when he shall deem it expedient to cause the mail to be separate, so as to transport the letters in one portmanteau, or trunk;—and the newspapers in another—requires all post-masters to pass in review before the P. M. General once in four years—none but those whose accounts are settled to be reappointed.—Those who have held their office for more than 7 years to expire on the 30th of June next—those for more than 5 & less than 7 years on the 3d of October next—those for more than 3 and less than 5 on the 30th of December next; and all post-masters who have been commissioned within three years, their commissions shall expire at the end of four years from the date of their commissions respectively.—The privilege of franking to be restricted to the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Senate, the members and delegates of the House of Representatives of the United States; the Secretaries of State; Treasury,

War, and Navy; the Post-Master-General; the assistants Post-Master-General; Post-Masters, and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States.

Nehemiah R. Knight, has been elected a Senator for 6 years from the 3d of March by a majority of one vote over his competitor Elisha R. Potter, a federalist.

Jan. 27.

The Rev. Mr. Frey the converted Jew, preached yesterday in the Capitol to a full House—He is a fluent man, language somewhat broken, about 45 years of age,—and has been a preacher of the Gospel 20 years—He gave quite a circumstantial account of the present condition of the Jews, particularly as regards, their means of acquiring a knowledge of the christian religion—He stated that the Jewish Rabbi's so carefully keep out of view the new testament, and the prophecies of the old, that not one in ten thousand ever see either—The five books of Moses and a few other select chapters of the old testament were bound together, and those only placed in their hands—The reading of a portion of these scriptures, and a form of prayer in Hebrew, constitutes the whole of their synagogue worship—With a knowledge of these facts, he does not consider it at all singular, that they have hitherto, so obstinately resisted the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and infers that if the proper lights are afforded, there is rational ground for believing, that the inveteracy with which they adhere to the faith of their fathers would relax.

Upon the whole, it was an instructive and interesting discourse, and listened to, with much attention.

Notice had been given in the House, by several members, that they, should respectively ask this day for the consideration of several bills, in the decision of which the notices were particularly interested—of course there was much competition for the floor, the greater part of the competitors were however unsuccessful—The first proposition was again to take up the bill to occupy the Columbia River—refused—vote by yeas and noes 61 to 100—It is quite probable that this vote closes that subject for the present Session—The next subject was the bill to procure surveys, plans, and estimates in regard to Roads and Canals.—The House by a majority of 20 yeas agreed to take it up,—which after an earnest speech from Mr. Wood against it, and a few remarks of Mr. Farely in favor of it—it was again laid on the table.

Feb. 1.

In the Senate Mr. Lloyd of Mass. having obtained leave has introduced a bill for the erection, in the burial ground at Washington, of a monument over the tomb of Eldridge Gerry, dec. late Vice President of the United States.

The Legislature of Maryland, have requested their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions, to procure such an amendment to the constitution, as will give Congress power to adopt, and execute a system of internal improvement, to be confined to great national purposes, with proper limitations—Copies of these resolutions have been submitted in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. J. T. Johnson has submitted in the House a petition from sundry citizens of the West, praying Congress to grant an exploring outfit to Capt. John Cleves Symmes, in order to enable him to verify his theory of the Earth, by a voyage to the North.

The House after refusing the reference of the petition to the committee of Foreign Relations, on motion of Mr. Farely, ordered it to be laid on the table.

Mr. Tomlinson, a gentleman well versed in the system of collecting our revenue, and of the commerce of the country generally, has proposed an enquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of *measures*, & requiring the inspectors without any additional compensation to perform their duties.

The Senate have neutralized some of the most rigid features of the bill concerning the disbursement of public money,—which amendments the House have concurred in—so that the President's signature is only wanting to constitute it law.

Gen. Cocke's bill in regard to revolutionary pensioners, has been amended at the instance of Mr. Taylor, so as to allow to those that may be hereafter placed on the roll payment only from the time of completing their testimony, and thus amended it passed the House by a majority of 151 to 14—after such a commanding vote, the Senate, I should think, will hesitate before it rejects the bill as it did at the last Session—The bill of the last Session passed by a vote of 128 to 23 in the House, and was indefinitely postponed in the Senate 26 to 12.

The operation of Mr. T's. amendment will be to make the draft on the Treasury less heavy, and as the condition of it is more prosperous, than it was last year, it may possibly pass.

The other day Gen. Smith, who had before him a pile of books, and was prepared as was supposed to make a long constitutional speech against Judge Hemphill's bill to procure maps,

plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals, moved to take it up.—It is unusual for the opponent of a measure to call for its consideration—and the House refused the motion by a vote of 111 to 42, many of the friends of the measure voting against it, partly from a disposition to give the Tariff bill the preference, as being of more pressing importance, and partly perhaps from a disrelish at that time to hear a long dry harangue on an abstract question.

The select Committee on the subject of the letter of Gales and Seaton, have made a report, accompanied by the testimony which they collected—They entirely acquit Gales & Seaton, and also the Secretary of the Treasury; from having caused directly or indirectly, the marks in the original document, by which the excepted part was omitted in the printing—Mr. Dickens a clerk in the Treasury Department, admits that he marked several other parts of the documents, so as to prevent the printing of them, under the impression that the passages were not relevant to the subject matter of the enquiry, and were moreover calculated injuriously to effect innocent individuals, but he has no recollection of marking this—It still remains a secret, by whom, or at what time, the exceptionable marks were made.

Mr. Poinset has at length arrived & taken his seat.

Mr. Tucker of Va. has obtained leave of absence for the residue of the Session on account of indisposition in his family, and Mr. Long of N. C. on account of his own bad health.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston City Gazette, Jan. 25.

From Europe.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Bingham, in 40 days from Havre, we have received accounts to the 12th Dec. inclusive. Our

THE SPANISH WAR.

In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Bingham, we learn that the French troops, 40,000 in number, had actually marched towards the confines of Spain; but that government had by a sudden recantation of the decree, sent a courier after them to order them to halt. Whether the French troops had or had not passed the Pyrenean bonds of liberty and slavery, our informant could not tell. The general impression in France was that Peace would, at least for the present, continue between the two countries. The funds had risen from 80f 80c to 89f 50c a tolerably strong sign, it not of the continuance of peace, at least of the public opinion on the subject. Insurances at Lloyd's on French vessels, were obtained at 10 per cent, to and from any port, even Spanish possessions; in Havre and Paris they asked 50 per cent but this only on vessels destined to Havana, Mexico, &c.—there being much dread of pirates.—Our informant adds, insurances in England were effected only on the condition that if captured by an English vessel of war, the Insurer should not be liable. This provision has something to its character and meaning, which goes to show that the duration of peace was regarded as doubtful by English speculators.

Our intelligent correspondent at Havre, confirms the above, and writes us very fully.

"Havre, December 11.

"There are many factions at present in France, but only two parties; one inclined to war, and the other to peace. The King is for the pacific party. It is hoped he will have firmness enough since he differs in so important a particular from the *Ultras*, not only to maintain his sovereign will, but to dismiss those rash Ministers who are ready to involve France in an unreasonable war, and one so contrary to the wishes of fifteen sixteenths of the nation. Indeed there is already a rumor of some change in the Cabinet. As a proof how firmly the people believe in the continuance of peace, vessels are daily fitting out at Havre for Havana, the West Indies, Brazil, &c. &c.

A first rate English house at Havre, who receives daily large consignments of sugar, coffee, &c. is now disposing of them quickly, although the rumor of Spanish war has slightly affected the price of coffee two sous and sugar about six per cent.

The preparations of the French army of observation, it is thought are intended to frighten the Spanish Cortes into a change of their constitution, at least so far as regards the adoption of a Senate, or Upper House, as a check on their representative body, and an additional to the Crown.

Dec. 12.

The news from Paris is this day still more re-assuring of peace. Colonial products is generally dull.

SPAIN.

The Constitutionists were still successful. Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the

confines of Spain organizing a regiment, or rather an army of foreigners, who all wore the tri-colored cockade.—Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul General in London.

From Gibraltar.—Our regular files of Gibraltar papers to the 9th Dec. have been received.

They do not afford much information of moment, not previously received; but they confirm the Paris accounts of the defeat and discomfiture of several divisions of the Army of the Faith, and of their retreat into France; and that when they arrived there they were disarmed, but protected.

It does not appear that the Cortes had received any information of the decisions of the Congress of Verona on their affairs; but their officers & agents continued to denounce and arrest the Clergy, as hostile to their system;—to lay all the disaffected parts of the kingdom under heavy contributions, and to declare all the districts in insurrection under Martial Law. They had decreed, that all the officers who had left the kingdom without leave (among whom are some of the most celebrated of the Spanish Generals) be cashiered.

The Cortes have decreed, that the extraordinary measure, lately proposed by Government, and adopted by themselves, shall not extend to the island of Cuba and Porto Rico; or the extraordinary powers, also lately conferred on civil Governors, be exercised against members of the Cortes, Councilors of State, Members of the Tribunal of Justice, or the commanders in chief of Armies or Operations.

Several bands of Insurgents continued in arms in various districts, and were harassed by the Constitutional troops.—Centinel.

From the Charleston City Gazette Jan. 25.

By the fast sailing ship Perfect, in 42 days from Liverpool, we have been politely favoured with Liverpool papers and letters to the 11th December, and London papers to the 9th.

The English journals seem to be still under some doubt as to the declaration of hostilities between France and Spain. The pacific reasoning is, however, the strongest.

GREECE.

The intelligence from this quarter almost inspires the hope that Greece may yet be free. Chourschid Yacha, the Turkish commander, has proposed an armistice, to which the provisional government of Greece has thought proper to accede on condition, however, that he should evacuate Thessaly, and that those fortresses in the Morea which have still Turkish garrisons, as well as Arta and Preveza, shall be given up to the Greeks. When this is effected, the Greek Government consents to a suspension of hostilities for six months. Doubts, however, are entertained whether the Turkish Commander can subscribe to these hard conditions. He has, it is affirmed, meanwhile, deemed it prudent to retreat with the remains of his army towards Macedonia.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Private letters, by the express this morning, positively assert that the French Minister, Villele, is against a war with Spain, and that he is determined to prevent its taking place. It is also stated in private letters that the King of France, will do nothing against Spain without the consent of the British Government. Upon the whole, the information from Paris is of a very pacific nature. The prices of foreign securities are the same as on Saturday. Up to this hour, Spanish Scrip, 11 dis. New Spanish Bonds, 53.

Count Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador of Russia, arrived at Paris on Wednesday from Verona.

The small pox continues its ravages at Amsterdam 60 children died in the last fortnight of November.

ASIA.

A manuscript of the eighth century, hitherto unknown, of a translation of the Bible into the Georgian language, by St. Euphemits, has been discovered in the convent of Mount Adios.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

Our correspondent, who sent us a copy of verses "from the pen of his father," is informed, that with the exception of the last, (which, though it contains a very good idea, is so confusedly worded as to make no sense,) his verses are very good. We cannot however insert them, as they are not what in his preface he pronounces them to be. His remarks, from the manner in which they are written, we might suppose to be personal, though they may be only fanciful. We would be glad to have an interview with the writer—in such an event, we might so arrange

that his communication would find a place.

"A friend to equal justice," is also informed, that we cannot give his communication an insertion without his name, as it contains a serious charge, which we might be under the necessity of calling on him to support—for if we did not know him, we would probably have to bear some censure. When public officers discharge their duties under the solemnities of an oath, we ought not to impeach them, without being able to support our assertions by facts. We do, for ourselves, regret that public men in many instances not only discharge their duties contrary to our views, but also to what we think both just and right; but then it would be presumption in us to assert that they are "partial," or act "unfairly," without knowing that they were conscious of this. Men in the discharge of their public duties widely differ, yet act fairly & impartially, and would it not be highly illiberal and ungenerous to condemn them because they do not act up to our view of things? If "a friend to equal justice" will call on us and make himself responsible, we have no objection to publish—his name shall not, however, be made known.

"LAURA" in our next.

We have been informed that two pieces of ancient silver coin, with inscriptions supposed to be in the Arabic or Chaldaic characters, were lately discovered while digging a new cellar on the property of Dr. Garrison in this town. They were lying about six feet below the surface of the earth, in a place where the ground had not previously been broken.

The last advices from Europe appear to represent things there as being more favorable to peace, and that France, who had ordered her armies to advance upon the Spanish frontiers, had countermanded her orders, with a determination to try the effects of negotiation before desperate measures should be resorted to.—In contemplating this subject, we cannot avoid looking upon the whole as a farce. Does France suppose that Spain will be threatened into a compliance with her views? Or is Spain so ignorant about the constitution she has adopted, that she will abandon it unhesitatingly, in obedience to the fiat of a power whose interests sad concerns are not affected by any mode of government she may choose to adopt?—In no instance that we read of, in modern times at least, has the decision of war or peace been made without various reports and opinions going into circulation raising doubts as to the ultimate establishment or declaration of the one or the other—as these originate as often by the agents of the parties themselves as from any other cause, with a design to ascertain how such an event would be received by the people whom they govern. We do not therefore look upon any of the late accounts which have been received, in themselves, as sufficient from which to enable us to draw satisfactory conclusions. The accounts will vary, until harmony is restored or an explosion takes place. It is from the general discontent existing among the European nations—from their desire for war, and the increasing difficulties arising among the negotiating powers, that we are enabled to form an opinion on the probability of what will be the future scenes & operations in those countries.

An accident happened on Jones' Island, near Cedarville, in this county, on Wednesday morning last, which should serve as a caution to gunners to be careful to avoid danger, even when there is no apparent risk. Mr. George Dumaris, a young man of that place, while out a gunning, was passing over a fence. He reached the piece over before him, setting it down on the other side, muzzle up, and at the same instant attempted to follow, when it went off, and the shot struck him on the centre of his frontal bone, a little below the coronal suture, glancing and running along the bone in its course, completely stripping the bone in its course, and passing off from the back part of his head in a situation opposite to that on which it struck. The young man walked a considerable distance in that condition before he could obtain assistance, or make his case known. We are happy to learn that Dr. J. B. Parvin, who was called to dress his wound, considers it not dangerous. The bone was uninjured.

Col. Patterson of Philadelphia, lately, bought at auction in that city a "Domestic manufactured Grass Hat," made in imitation of Leghorn, by two young ladies of New York, both under 12 years of age, for \$35 50.—We wish these enterprising and ingenious ladies success.

The trial of John Wilson, who killed Burns, at Lancaster, on the day of the execution of Lechler, closed on the 29th ult. The jury after sitting about 5 hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Messrs. Boulden and Champneys were counsel for the prisoner—Frazer and Jenkins on the part of the commonwealth.

Cov. Coles of Illinois, like a true republican, has refused the unmeaning title of His Excellency, which his people have stiled him, and which he says is an aristocratical and high sounding adjunct, disagreeable to his feelings, and inconsistent with the dignified simplicity of freemen.

His grace the Duke of Wellington appears, during the sitting of the Congress at Verona, to have been entertained at dinner by Maria Louisa, widow of the late emperor Napoleon I.

Mr. M'Duffie is expected at Washington in a few days to take his seat in the national legislature. We hope he will edify the members a little with his fair-breadth escapes and marvellous adventures since the last sitting. The nation is certainly indebted to him, and we hope he will meet a suitable reward.

According to "HAMILTON," a writer in the National Intelligencer on political economy and the importance of our domestic manufactures, the existence of a general unfavorable balance of trade can be unerringly demonstrated by any one of four indications. 1st When exchange is for a series of time considerably against a nation: 2dly When a nation exports much more specie than it imports: 3dly When it remits the evidences of its public debt for goods purchased: and 4thly When its debts to foreign nations increase. From any one of these indications, an unfavorable and injurious balance of trade may be inferred. When they all combine, as in our case, it must be eminently pernicious.

The New York Advocate counts upon the votes of New Jersey for Mr. Crawford as president. We do not pretend to know for whom those votes will be given; but it is certain Mr. Noah "reckons without his host," as no public expression of sentiment has been made on the subject. On the idea, that "New Jersey, connected with N. York by ties of principle and interest, will vote with her," we have only to observe, that it must have originated in a misconception of the character of this state; and we therefore assure him, that her votes will be given, as those of an independent state, however small, ought to be, with a single eye to the welfare of the United States, and not in compliance with the wishes of any particular state. As to "the ties of principle and interest," they bind New Jersey as strongly to Pennsylvania as to New York. True Am.

The doors of the New Hope Bank were closed last week. Many reports are in circulation on the subject; but, it is impossible for us to discern between truth and falsehood, we forbear entering into particulars. Ib.

The bank of the United States, we understand receives the notes of its numerous branches.

A rumour is spreading, which has no better foundation, we presume, than conjecture, that Spain has ceded the Island of Cuba to Great Britain! This, were it true, would be news indeed.—The rumor originated in a suggestion, hazarded in the London Courier.

Nat. In.

MARRIED,

Lately in North Carolina, Mr. JACOB MATHEIS, aged 111, to Mrs. SELLERS, aged 119 years!!

Obituary Register.

DIED.

In Stone Creek lately, Mrs. HANNAH KEEN, wife of Mr. Elias Keen.
On the 23d ult. in Fairfield Mrs. JANE SHEPARD, wife of Mr. Ephraim Sheppard.
On the 31st ult. in Deerfield, Mrs. RACHEL WHITACRE.

At Philadelphia on the 12th ult. THOMAS MEASE, son of Doctor James Mease, in the 19th year of his age.

Lately at Tyngsborough Mass. Miss ANNA HADLOCK, aged 104 years and 3 months. She was a member of the Church of Christ 18 years.

At Red-Hook, N. Y. on the 24th Dec. Mrs. ALIDA ARMSTRONG, wife of General John Armstrong, late Secretary of War, and sister of the late Chancellor Livingston.

Near Bolton, England, October 30, Mrs. ANN M'DONALD, aged 108. She was 14 years in America, and present at the siege of Quebec, as laundress to General Wolfe.

At New Orleans, 2d ult. General F. HUBERT, a distinguished French officer, who commanded the French expedition that invaded Ireland in the year 1797 and afterwards under Massena in the campaign in Switzerland. He assisted Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, to which place he had retired, to avoid the ire of Bonaparte, who became dissatisfied with him.

At Albany, lately, NICHOLAS N. QUACKENBUSH, Esq. councillor at law.

At Shaftsbury, Va. on the 21st ult. the Hon. GIBSON OLIN, aged 73.

Suddenly, at Washington City, on the 29th ult. while attending divine service in Dr. L'Arrue's Church Col. JOHN BOWEN, of Blanesburgh.

In N. C. in Nov. last, Mr. WILLIAM SPICER, aged 112.

In Boston on the 25th ult. Mr. WILLIAM BOMAN, aged 96, leaving 65 descendants, one of which is of the 5th generation.

AN EXHIBITION!!!

To be seen in Market Street, next door below the court house, Bridgeton.

A Human Being

In a cage or jail. He is of a middling size—well proportioned in shape, and his visage tolerable. He appears to have an appetite, and can eat the common food of men—seems fond of wit, and delights in showing how he can eat good apples when he can get them. He converses in his way, and will imitate tunes by whistling or singing. He appears to be sensible of pleasure and pain—wears clothes—walks erect—can hold a glass of water in his hand, and drink it off directly. He imitates mankind in many respects, and is not known but he may have a soul, and many fine feelings in common with mankind.

He enquires about prisoners for debt, as follows. Has not the legislators of his state withdrawn from them their protection—nay, have they not taken from them their liberty & the means of supporting life or family: What moral or legal obligation are they under to the state?—is not every moral or legal obligation dissolved by their imprisonment?

He wishes an answer by them that are better informed.

N. B. The show is gratis by the show master. Bridgeton, Jan. 27. It

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

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

New Monthly Magazine, Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature, Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts, By professor Silliman. Quarterly.

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.

Brook's Gazetteer. This work it is expected will be ready for delivery in two or three weeks. To make this work in every respect complete, the publishers have gone to from 500 to 1,000 dollars expense above what they promised. Price \$3 50. It will be raised to non-subscribers.

North American Review. Quarterly, price five dollars a year.—This is a valuable and highly interesting work. We would earnestly recommend it.

[The above works, excepting Brook's Gazetteer, may be seen at the office of the Whig, by those who are desirous to subscribe.] Feb. 8.

NOTICE.

I have heard that John Duffield has forged some notes against me and others. I caution any person from taking any assignment or any notes or bond that he may offer upon me, as I never gave the said Duffield any bond or note. THOMAS LONG, Feb. 8. 111 St

WILL BE SOLD AT Public Vendue,

On third day, the 23th of this month, At the dwelling of the subscriber, near Greenwich, Cumberland county, the following described property, viz,

ABOUT

20 Head of Cattle,

Consisting of Cows and Calves, two yoke of working Oxen, and several pair Steers, two hundred or more

MERINO SHEEP,

Several Horses and Swine; Corn and Oats by the bushel,—a quantity of Fresh Hay of an excellent quality,—Wheat in the ground, and some Farming Utensils.

Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at which time attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN REEVE.

Hopewell, 2d Mo. 8 1823. 111. 21q.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

On Tuesday the eleventh day of March 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 following described Lands, situate in the township of Downs; the first, a tract of land, joins John Vandiford, Ethan Lore and others: contains 80 acres. A farm near Newport, joins land of Ebenezer Westcott, John Tait and others: contains 150 acres. A tract of land and meadow, joins land late of Wesley Budd and others: contains 50 acres. A tract of marsh, joins Esther Gaskill and others: contains 80 acres. A lot of land near Newport: contains six acres. The above described land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Jonathan Sockwell and taken in execution of the writ of Henry Shaw and Zachaeus Joslin, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

January 8. 111

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 11th day of March 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 following described lands, situate in the township of Downs:

first, a farm in Newport Neck, joins land of George Taylor, Smith Bowen and others: contains 135 acres more or less. A lot in the Bare Swamp, joins Peter Camlis, Joseph Hains and others: contains 20 acres. The moiety half part of a piece of Bare Swamp, joins Timothy Elmer, Richard Whitacre and others: contains 18 acres. A house and lot of land in Newport, joins Ebenezer Westcott, Henry Bradford and others: contains half an acre. The land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of William Sockwell, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Shaw, Esq. Zachaeus Joslin and Jonathan Sockwell, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.

January 8.

The lands of Epoch Towzer, anti Michael Hersh, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

Feb. 4. 111

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on

Saturday, March 15, 1822, At 2 o'clock, P. M.

(If not sooner disposed of by private contract.)

At the Inn of Moses Burt, Cedarville, ONE-HALF OF THE Cedarville Factory.

This establishment is situate in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, on a good stream of water, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, and in a thickly settled neighbourhood, affording every facility for an extensive manufactory. The building is three and a half stories high—the first of stone, and the others of wood built of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner. The lot contains two and one quarter acres, having thereon, a stone dye house, a well finished two story dwelling-house, will two rooms on a floor, kitchen & piazza—and good stable & carriage-house. The factory is a complete set of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling and shearing machinery, in good order, for manufacturing broad and narrow woolen cloths, which will be sold with the building, or separately, as purchasers may desire. But a small part of the purchase money will be required in cash.

Lucius O. C. Elmer,

Bridgeton, Jan. 25. 109

PROPOSALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. S. STOCKTON.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at the office of the Washington Whig. Philada. Dec. 31.—Jan. 11. 107.

JOSIAH FITHIAN,

Cabinet and Chair-maker, BRIDGETON, NEW-JERSEY,

Has on hand, and intends keeping ALL KINDS OF CABINET-WARE;

SUCH AS Sideboards, Secretaries, Book-cases, Desks, Bureaus, Ladies work-tables and Toilets, Dining, Breakfast, and Card tables, high and low posts, of Curled and Plain Maple, or Cherry.

Having been for upwards of twenty years engaged in the business, he flatters himself that satisfaction will be given to all who may call on him, or favor him with their custom.

Walnut, Poplar and Gum boards, and Poplar, Buttonwood, Maypole and Bunch scantling will be received in payment, of country produce received at the market price of this place.

N. B. He has now on hand, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads and Secretary-bureaus, which will be sold for cash.

Jan. 25. 109 2mo

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Yhebe, hath eloped my bed and board without any provocation:

This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Wm. Shuster.

Feb. 1. 110q 3t

Agricultural Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Farmers of Cumberland, will be held at Smith Bowen's hotel, on Thursday the 13th inst. at one o'clock P. M. to adopt a constitution and bye-laws for the government of the Society about to be organized.

EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y.

Feb. 1.

FOR SALE,

A GIG,

Not much worn,—also,

A RIDING CHAIR,

Both in good repair, with, or without one sett of

Handsome Harness.

Jan. 11, 107 1mo

Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell and others, is adjourned to Tuesday the 18th of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souders in Bridgeton.

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.

Jan. 21. 109

FOR SALE,

A GIG,

Not much worn,—also,

A RIDING CHAIR,

Both in good repair, with, or without one sett of

Handsome Harness.

Jan. 11, 107 1mo

NEW

BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

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

GOODS,

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

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
and mixed }
2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
drab and mixed }
Superfine fancy cold midling } do.
and low priced pelisse }
Double & single milled }
black, blue, brown } Cassemeres.
and mixed }
Fine drab, and other quality Coatings. }
Plain and corded Velvets. }
Different colors pelisse do. }
Swansdown, valencia, mer- } Vestings:
cilles and robroy }
Fine and middling white } Flannels.
red and yellow }
Red and green backing Baize. }
Figured pelisse Flannels. }
do. }
do. }
Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts
figured and plain }
Figured, bordered, plain, fine, }
middling and low priced } Shawls.
Waterloo }
Canton Crape and Silk } do.
Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
Worsted Bombazetts: }
Black and colored Canton Crapes. }
Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
and other }
Black, blue and white Sattins. }
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. }
Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do. }
Women's black, white, } Gloves.
and other Silks }
Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
and York-tan }
Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
skin and other quali- }
ty }
Figured Swiss, Jacksonet, } Muslins.
Book and Leno }
Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
and Jacksonet }
Linen Cambricks. }
7-4 Linen Table Diaper. }
Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens. }
do. }
do. } Long Lawns.
Cotton Counterpanes. }
Men's Worsted, Woolens and } Hose.
Cotton }
Women's Wrosted and Cotton } do.
Plaid, plain, mantua and satten Ribbons. }
Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. }
DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

Liquors & Groceries.

Fourth proof French Brandy. }
Middling and low priced do. }
Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. }
Holland and Country Gin, }
Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
Samos and Malaga }
First and second quality Molasses. }
Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
Hyson Skin and Bohea }
Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
Canton and brown }
winter strained and other Oil. }
Mould and dipt Candles. }
Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, }
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre, }
White and brown Soap, }
Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt }
Mackerel. }
Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour; }
Together, with a general assortment of }
Hard-ware, Hollow-ware. }
Cutlery, China, Glass and }
QUEENS-WARE, }
Looking Glasses, Bread and }
Snuffer, Trays, &c. &c. }
All which they will sell at a small advance }
for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. }
November 9. 98tf

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel, \$1 25 to 1 37
Rye, do 75 to 87
Corn, do 60 to 70
Oats, do 35 to 40
Onions, do 75
Potatoes, do 40 to 50
Dry Apples do scarce, 62
do Peaches do pared 1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared 1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do 1 00
Flax seed do 87
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4
Rye do do 2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound, 20
Lard, do 10
Hams, do 10
Pork, per hundred 5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound, 40 to 50
Feathers, do 50
Candles, do 12
Tallow, do 10
Apple Jack, per gallon, 40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord, 5 00
Oak dry, do 3 50
do green, do 3 00

