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UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

POETRY.

The following TALE was forwarded us by one of our fair readers for an insertion in the Whig. We request them to accept our thanks for it, as we are sure it will be read with pleasure wherever it is received. It contains some well conceived strokes of humor, displaying a trait of human nature, which, as it is presented to us must surprise even the ascetic into a smile, and find a passage with some effect to the most morbid feelings. We have seen it before—perhaps many of our readers have also, but we are persuaded it will again be hailed with cordial welcome. Ed.

The Goose. A TALE.

Poor Friar Philip lost his wife,
The charm and comfort of his life,
He mourn'd her: not like modern men,
For ladies were worth having then.
The world was alter'd in his view,
All things put on a yellow hue;
Even ladies, once his chief delight,
Were now offensive to his sight:
In short he pin'd and look'd so ill,
The Doctor hop'd to get a bill.
At last he made a vow to fly,
And hide himself from every eye,
Take up his lodging in a wood,
To turn a Hermit, and grow good.
He had a child now, you must know,
About a twelve-month old or so,
Whom Philip took up to his arms,
To snatch him from all female charms,
Fearing he should never know,
There were such things as girls below,
But lead an honest Hermit's life,
For, said he, 'he would lose his wife.'
The place he chose for their retreat,
Was once a Lion's country seat,
For in a wild, romantic wood,
The Hermit's little cottage stood,
Hid by the trees from human view,
The Sun himself could scarce get thro'.
A little garden till'd by care,
Supplied him with his daily fare,
Fresh water-cresses from the spring,
Turnips, greens, or some such thing;
Hermits don't care much what they eat,
An appetite can make it sweet.
'Twas here our little Hermit grew,
His father taught him all he knew,
Adapting like a cheerful sage,
His lessons to a pupil's age.
At five years old, he showed him flow'rs
Taught him their various names & pow'rs,
Then talk'd of Lions, Wolves and Bears,
Things children heard with all their gars;
Taught him to play upon a reed,
To say his pray'rs and get the creed.
At ten he lectur'd him on herbs,
(Better than learning nouns and verbs.)
The names and qualities of trees;
Manners and customs of the Bees;
Then talk'd of oysters full of pearls;
But not a word about the girls.
At fifteen years he turn'd his eyes
To view the wonders of the skies,
Called all the stars by their right names,
As you would call on John or James,
And shew'd him all the signs above;
But not a whisper about love.
And now his sixteenth years was nigh,
And yet he hadn't learn'd to sigh,
Had sleep and appetite to spare,
He couldn't tell the name for care;
And all because he didn't know
There were such things as girls below.
But now a tempest rag'd around,
The Hermit's little nest was drown'd,
Good by 'twe to poor Philip's crop;
It didn't leave a turnip top.
Poor Philip griev'd and his son too,
They pray'd, they didn't know what to do.
They were 'kermits the! must live,
And Wolves have not much aims to give.
Now in his native town, he knew,
He had disciples, rich ones too,
Who wouldn't let him beg in vain:
But see the Hermit up again!
But what to do with his young son!
Pray tell me what would you have done?
Take him to town? He was afraid;
For what if he should see a maid?
In love, as sure as he had eyes,
Then, any quantity of sighs.
Leave him at home? 'twix Wolves & the Bears!
Poor Philip had a fathers fears.
In short he didn't know what to do,
At last he thought he'd take him too.
And so, with truly pious care,
He makes a good long-winded pray'r,
Intended as a sort of charm
To keep his darling lad from harm,
That is, in pretty ladies wives,
Especially their eyes and smiles;
Then brush'd his coat of silver-grey,
And there you see them on their way.

It was a town they all agree,
Where there was ev'ry thing to see,
As paintings, statues, and so on,
All that men love to look upon.
Our little lad you may suppose,
Had never seen so many shows.
He stands with open mouth and eyes,
Like one just falling from the skies,
Pointing at ev'ry thing he sees:
'What's this, what's that, O! here what's
these?'

At last he sees a charming thing,
That men call angel, when they sing,
Young lady, when they speak in prose,
Sweet thing, as ev'ry body knows.
Transported, ravish'd at the sight,
He feels a strange, but sweet delight.
'What's this, what's this, O! Heav'n's! he
cries.

'That looks so sweetly with its eyes?
O! shall I catch it? Is it tame!
What is it father? What's its name?'

Poor Philip didn't know what to say;
But tried to draw his eyes away.
He crossed himself and made a vow:
'Tis as I fear'd: all's over now?'

'Then, prithee have your wits got loose?
It is a bird that men call Goose.'
A Goose!—O! pretty, pretty thing!
Aria will it sing too, will it sing?
O! come, come quickly, let us run,
That's a good father, catch me one;
We'll carry it with us to our cell;
Indeed; indeed, I'll treat it well.'



AGRICULTURAL.

REMARKS ON CULTIVATION. [Concluded.] CLOVER.

This plant has been more generally cultivated within our limits for thirty years past, than any other. The time of sowing is during the third month.—Quantity of seed 4 quarts per acre, tho' it is believed six more quarts may be sown with advantage. It is generally sown on ground where wheat was put the preceding autumn. In sowing grass seeds of all sorts, as they are light and will not fly regularly over the ground, as grain, it we attempt throwing them far, it is better to give a cast of the arm every step, taking as much in the hand at once as will serve for 8 or 10 casts, suffering a little to escape between the fingers each time; be shall thus be enabled to scatter our seed more evenly, which is of great importance. To one accustomed to sowing only at every second step, this mode will at first seem awkward, but a little practice will render it familiar. For several years past, with the exception perhaps, of the last one, clover has not succeeded so well as formerly, which induced a belief, that the ground required the introduction of some new kinds of grass; what degree of credit is to be attached to this belief, or whatever the failure of the clover proceeding from, frosts, dry seasons, or some other cause, remains to be ascertained. It has been thought, that severe frosts occurring shortly after the seed had sprouted, would destroy the young plant, but from observations made in the spring of 1820, when the ground has been covered with snow about the 1st of the 4th mo. which melting through the day was succeeded by several severe frosts, it was found, that of the clover seed that had been sown some time before, some grains had formed into three or more leaves, others had divided into two leaves, with a root of one fourth or half an inch in length, while others had not sprouted. It did not appear, after the sun had been shining! warmly upon them, that either of the sorts was hurt, and the crop of clover the succeeding year proved; that a sufficiency of plants remained uninjured.

TIMOTHY.

The seed of this grass may be sown on the same ground with clover seed, either in the autumn, immediately after the wheat is sown, before any rain-fall, or in the spring, mixed with clover seed. It generally succeeds best if sown in the autumn, but that time of sowing has been objected to be hurtful to the wheat the succeeding summer, but this is seldom the case, unless the wheat has been much injured by the fly, the winter, or some other cause. The proper quantity of seed is about two quarts per acre. Some believe that this grass exhausts the ground much more than clover, but whether it is really the case remains doubtful. Cattle in pasturing much prefer a mixture of this grass and clover, than the latter alone; but some disadvantage attends their mixture for hay, because the clover ripens earlier than timothy is in bloom. It will not grow the latter part

of summer, or after being once mowed, except in the autumn; if the ground is wet it will again begin to shoot, whereas clover will continue to grow all through the summer, however often it may be cut. From the form of the clover root, a long tap root, this plant is frequently raised out of the ground by frost, and much of it thus perishes; timothy is not liable to this injury; hence if those grasses have been sown together, and in the first season, the product appears almost exclusively clover, it diminishes and the timothy increases for several successive years, till both become supplanted by the natural grasses.

HERD GRASS.

The culture of this grass is much the same as timothy, which it nearly resembles in appearance till the head in each is forming; like it also gives but one cutting in the season, but the fertility of the earth causes other grasses to supply their place during the remainder of the summer. Herd grass was in considerable repute when first introduced, but for several years past has been much discredited. It is more generally sown in meadows, or low grounds, though it is sometimes in upland. A peculiarity attending it is, that it grows from year to year when it has once been introduced; and tho' the ground be ploughed for several years, much of it will again spring up. This may be owing to the seed, which is very small and perhaps will not vegetate at or near the surface, having been buried with the plough and again brought up so as to be in a suitable situation to vegetate. In this manner, perhaps, we may account for the apparent spontaneous production of white clover, green grass, termed natural. Their seeds if only buried a small distance beneath the surface, may be too deep to vegetate, consequently they lie uninjured for almost any length of time, but when thrown upon the surface they are placed in a situation to relinquish the earth.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass has of latter years been introduced but has not obtained general cultivation. The time of sowing is in the autumn, when the wheat is sown; proper quantity of seed 2 bushels per acre; as the seed is large for grass seed, it should be covered with a harrow. It grows well on uplands, and as a mixture for pasture, it answers a good purpose. It produces a considerable quantity of leaves and is of quick growth. When sown with clover for hay, they ripen about the same time so that they are ready for cutting together.

MILLET.

This is an annual grass, requiring to be sown for every crop. The time of sowing is during the 5th month, quantity of seed half a bushel per acre. It should be sown on mellow ground and harrowed with a light harrow. It suits well as an intervening crop, where Indian corn had been the preceding summer, and wheat or rye is intended the succeeding autumn, so that it may take the place of a crop of barley or oats.—It grows to the height of four or five feet and produces a considerable number of blades near the root. If cut for hay it will be ready about the 1st of the 8th month; if seed be wanted it must be left some time longer. It is said to produce, on good ground, from two to four tons per acre, and that cattle and horses eat it well.

In gathering all kinds of hay the horse rake may advantageously be used. A man and a boy with one horse will in equal time perform the labour of six men. In drawing in hay which has been collected with tire horse rake, raking after the waggon may be omitted, and the whole of the ground afterwards gone over with tire horse rake, which will generally take it cleaner than it is got with hand rakes. Those who once become accustomed to the use of them will consider them a necessary implement, which they will be very unwilling to be without. A description of the article belongs to another committee of this society.

FOREIGN.

Extract of a letter, dated Hydra, Nov. 25.
AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

On the return of the Turkish fleet to the bay of Tenedos, a feeble division of the squadron of Psara began to pursue it, with the intention of profiting of all opportunities, which might present themselves. They proceeded in the first place to mask their movements behind the neighboring isles.—After having procured the necessary information as to the situation of the enemy, two captains solicited and obtained permission to attempt to set fire to the

fleet by means of fire ships. The enterprise was difficult and perilous, but the utmost reliance was placed on the skill of the seamen selected for this service, and particularly on the intrepidity of the Captain Canaris, the same who had destroyed the Captain Pacha on the coast of Scio, at the same time that the Hydriot Captain Pepinos set fire to the sloop Reala. Notwithstanding the tempestuous state of the weather, the two fire ships set out on the 10th of November, at seven o'clock in the evening, accompanied by two sloops of war; they contrived at first to deceive the vigilance of the first line of the enemy's guard, by passing dexterously on one side—but when they approached the port, 2 frigates stationed to guard the coast, at a great distance from the entrance of the port, perceived their intentions, and gave notice of them by signals of the Admiral of the fleet, who apprised the whole fleet by firing three shots. The Greeks took advantage of the very circumstance which appeared calculated to ruin their enterprise; for the Captain Canaris immediately recognized the Admiral's signal, exclaimed "courage my comrades, we have the enemy," and immediately made an attack upon the vessel, which he burned with so much rapidity that out of the whole crew not more than 20 or 30 escaped. This Captain in the excess of his ardour to hasten the explosion of the fire ships, took up the burning coals with his own hands, which he threw upon the fire ships, so that his hands were severely burnt by them. The flames appeared almost immediately in the two frigates, situated by the side of the admiral, which were consumed in the same manner. The second fire ship was immediately attached to another vessel of the line, which effected its escape, after having one of its decks much damaged. The Greeks in retiring, recognised again the Admiral's vessel, by its corvette and lights.

The confusion of the Turks was at first so great, that those in the fortress, believed that the Greeks had stormed the port, fired for some seconds against their own ships, and did considerable damage to some of them. The ships also sustained a great deal of damage in striking against each other at the entrance of the port, where they were obstructed in their haste to escape the communication of the flames. The storm afterwards destroyed 12 Turkish brigs, and four frigates; one of their corvettes was captured.

On the return of the Greek division to the port of Psara, the Ephori of the Isle, followed by an immediate crowd of men and women of all ages, came down to the bank, where they received the captains and their crews with cries of "long live the heroes of Tenedos! honor to the brave! long live the illustrious defenders of our independence!" The president of the Ephori then advanced, and placing a laurel crown on the head of Canaris, said, "Your grateful country honors the conqueror of two of the enemy's Admirals." The Magistrates receiving him afterwards in the midst of them, and causing him to be accompanied by all his brethren in arms, returned to the town followed by the people, who made the air resound with their cries of joy. In this order they arrived at the Cathedral Church of the Isle, where they sang Te Deum. This ceremony was succeeded by prolonged discharges of artillery. At the same instant, Mr. Hamilton, commander of the English vessel, the Cambrian, entered the port, and demanded, on his landing, the cause of these rejoicings. Being informed of the fresh disaster of the Ottoman fleet, he desired to see Captain Canaris.—After the compliments which captain Hamilton passed upon his courage and skill, he asked him how the Greeks prepared their fire-ships, to make them succeed so well?—"As to preparing them," replied the Psarior captain, "we follow our method, Commander; but, to make them succeed, we have a secret, which we keep concealed here (placing his hand upon his heart;) it is the love of independence which has enabled us to discover this secret."

Captain Hamilton proceeded afterwards to our Isle, and declared to the Admiralty that his government had just recognised the blockade declared by the Greek government. He even demanded an exact account of all the ports which the latter government intends to put into a state of blockade, in order to make them known to the English Consuls, so that no more passports may be delivered for those places.—The Admiralty referred the English commander for this account to the Central government sitting at Hermione, opposite Hydra. It is further stated that this reply deserves to rank among the apothegms of Plutarch. (Note of the editor of the Constitutionnel.)

that the French Consul at Smyrna has informed all the Captains of his nation, that they are to conform themselves to the declaration of blockade made by the Greek government.

A number of European vessels which had arrived from the Gulph of Napoli di Romania—being informed by the Greek captains of the blockade of that place, have retired. Two only, which attempted to force a passage, have been confiscated. The two forts of Napoli di Romania, which still remain in possession of the Turks, are upon the point of surrendering. Mahmud Pacha, who had the command at Corinth is dead.

Constitutionnel.

*These are supposed to be Austrian vessels. (Note of the English editor.)

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, February 10.
RUSSIA.

The papers contain very little news from Russia. The autumn had been very mild. One paragraph states, that one of the superior officers, who was in the suit of the Emperor Alexander, has left Verona on an important mission to the head quarters of the Russian army of the South, with orders for Count Wittgenstein.

We find it mentioned in several papers, though we can hardly believe it, that the Emperor Alexander, who was so zealous a patron of missions a few years ago, has shut the mouths of the Moravian missionaries at Sarepta. He has refused them the liberty to baptize, or convert the heathen Calmucs, and has reduced them to be mere distributors of Bibles—even one word in the way of commentary being forbidden.—The prohibition extends to all Protestant missions in Russia.

A letter from Odessa, dated Nov. 30, says, "there have been about 18 or 20 vessels lost here within the last three weeks."

The following, if true, is very important. And why should there not be any foundation for it, since Mr. Canning has effected so great a change in the exterior policy of the Cabinet? A London correspondent writes to his friend in Paris, that Mr. Canning, the moment he perceived the views of Congress with respect to Turkey, sent off a courier extraordinary to my Lord Strangford at Verona. This courier was bearer of a letter to the following import:—"On the receipt of this you will repair to Lisourne, where you will find an English frigate ready to convey you to Constantinople; on arriving at that capital, you will declare to the Porte that she must render the Greeks independent, or otherwise England must take them under her protection. This measure is indispensably necessary, in order to deprive Russia of all pretext for declaring war."

TURKEY.

With respect to the final determination of the Congress of Sovereigns, or the "Gentlemen of Verona," as it regards the affairs of the East, and the struggle of the Greeks, we are left entirely in the dark. An important mission had been confided to Lord Strangford, to Constantinople, and affairs, it is said, will altogether turn upon the result of this. It would seem that some unexpected occurrences of consequence had transpired at Constantinople, the extent, or importance of which we cannot ascertain, although frequent mention of them is made in the papers from the 19th to the 30th of December.—We will collect what particulars we have.

A Verona article, of December 12, says, "it was immediately after the drawing up of the declaration to be presented to the Ottoman government that Lord Strangford who is intrusted by the Sovereigns with his mission, left our city, to proceed directly for Trieste, there to embark for Corfu." But dispatches from Vienna, sent by Baron Sturmer to Prince Metternich, having arrived afterwards, an express was immediately dispatched, to Trieste, with letters for Lord Strangford, requesting him to suspend his departure till he should receive fresh instructions founded on the despatches which had been received from Vienna, and which confirmed the account of the revolution in the Turkish ministry. It is feared, however, that the messenger may not have found his Lordship at Trieste, as it is probable that he had embarked for Corfu.

Another account says, an extraordinary courier had arrived at Vienna, from Constantinople, who passed Orsova on the 25th of October, on his way to Verona, spread a report that the Janissaries had taken the Seraglio by assault, and plundered the treasury, and the Sultan had fled to Scutari, in Asia. The Augsburg Journal, however, adds, that this needs confirmation. A third says, vessels which arrived

from Constantinople, announce that the Grand Turk has ceased to behead his favorites, Haleb Effendi and Berber Bashi, and that he has changed the whole ministry. These vessels saw, in passing Tenedos, the sea covered with the wrecks of the enemy's vessels.

Another account still states that the Asiatic troops were called in, and that a desperate battle ensued, in which the Janissaries were victorious, which induced the Sultan to dismiss his favorite. One letter, dated the 12th, says, the capital was then more than tranquil; but it was expected that the Janissaries would make further demands, and that Haleb Effendi could hardly escape with his life.

The Austrian Observer of the 18th, which is considerably later, contains intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th November, which states that Haleb Effendi has been treated with great lenity: his property is untouched, and he has even been permitted to retire into a convent of dervises. Several other changes have taken place in the administration; but perfect tranquillity had prevailed in the city and the environs, except that in some quarters bands of armed thieves broke into some houses, but these excesses were speedily checked.

A Hamburg paper of December 24, says, we have private letters from Constantinople, of the 19th November, which affirm that the fall of Haleb Effendi will probably make no change in the system pursued by the Sublime Porte relative to the European powers. The continuance of a large army in the neighborhood of the capital began to be more and more burdensome to the Turkish government.

From the above, there is no doubt of there having been some serious changes at the Porte; and these changes make in favour of an ultimate war with Russia. The Janissaries have all along been calling for war, and they have succeeded in putting down the ministers who were for peace.

PERSIA.

Accounts through various channels, and even from Constantinople, concur in stating that the Persians have gained advantages over the Turks. By letters from Persia, dated Tabriz, 27th of August last, it appears that on the 1st of July, the Persians, under the command of the Prince Royal, marched from that city and attacked the Turks on the 3d of August, who in less than an hour, were completely defeated, with the loss of their tents and baggage, ten 4 pounders, two 12 pounders, one 14 pounder, one 16 pounder, and one mortar. The Persians pursued them to within two day's march of Azzaroom, which place would have fallen into their hands, but the cholera morbus afflicting the victorious troops, and fatigue rendering the disease mortal, the Prince Royal and his army returned to Tabriz with the spoils they had taken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is mentioned as a report that Mr. Canoin has in contemplation to propose a plan for advancing eight or ten millions to the landholders, at four percent, to pay off the mortgages on which they are paying a greater rate of interest.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London, from the Continent, on the 22d of Dec.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor, at Rome, has left behind him a fortune of 7,000,000 francs, a sum not far short of 300,000 sterling.

Lord Amherst and suit will embark in the Jupiter, 60, Capt. Westphall, at Plymouth, at the latter end of January, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, and succeeding to the important office of Governor General of our Indian possessions.

An old resurrection man, it is said, had the singular good luck to pounce upon the field of Waterloo, like another valture; and to bring away as many teeth as sold to the dentists for twenty thousand dollars.

Preparations are making for the arrival of Prince Leopold in England.

The Birmingham paper says, "we understand that the gun-makers of this town are exceedingly busy in their preparations, under the expectation of hearing of something to their advantage from abroad; and, as we hear, some orders have actually been received.

The King continues to enjoy excellent health.

According to Parisian gossip, the eldest son of Murat (Achilles) will shortly espouse one of the daughters of Joseph Bonaparte.

TRIESTE, Dec. 2.

Accounts from Calamata, of November 25, states that in the beginning of November a dispute arose between Colocotroni and Pietro Bey, about the occupation of Napoli di Romania which the latter insisted on having himself, and which the Pacha of Napoli, it was affirmed and promised to surrender to him in preference. The Turks in Corinth took advantage of this dispute, which perhaps was the effect of a Turkish stratagem, and succeeded in again supplying the important fortress of Napoli di Romania with provisions for two

months. Two thousand Turks, with a large convoy, proceeded from Corinth to Napoli, but were beaten on their return. The Greek Chiefs saw too late that they had nearly been the victims of Turkish cunning, which had thus twice deprived them of the fruits of their operation, and were reconciled on a personal interview at Tripolizza, on the 15th November. If they should completely make themselves masters of Napoli di Romania, one half of which is in their hands, the garrison would fare hard, their pettily having highly exasperated the Greeks.

Constitution and Bye-laws of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county.

1. The society shall be known by the name of the "Cumberland County Agricultural Society." Its object to promote agricultural improvements, & to encourage family manufactures.

2. The officers of the society shall be a president four vice presidents, sixteen directors, (two of which directors shall be chosen from each township in the county, and shall be practical farmers,) a treasurer and secretary, and none shall receive any emolument from his office. The election shall be made by ballot on the day of the annual meeting held in Bridgeton.

3. The officers shall constitute a board of managers, of whom five shall form a quorum, and have power to act in the name of the whole. In this regard shall be vested the general administration of the affairs of the society. It shall have power to make all such rules and regulations for its own government, as shall be deemed expedient. It shall be its duty to regulate and award premiums on such articles and productions as are best calculated to promote the objects of the society, whenever the funds of the society shall in their opinion warrant them in so doing—shall select judges to decide upon the comparative merit of all articles and productions exhibited for premiums.

The board shall annually publish a general report upon the agricultural state of the county; noticing the improvements which have been made, & those which are most desirable; announcing any new mode of tillage, instruments of husbandry, and field and garden productions which have been introduced into this or other states, & form as far as materials can be obtained from year to year, a statistical record, making the progressive advance of the county in agriculture and manufactures. The board is empowered to create honorary members of this society.

4. The board of managers shall have power to supply all vacancies in their own body.

5. Every person being an inhabitant of the county, who shall pay ten dollars to the treasurer, for the use of the society, shall be a member for life; & every person who shall subscribe this constitution or a copy thereof and pay to the treasurer one dollar for the use of the society shall be a member, and shall be considered an annual subscriber, at the rate of one dollar per annum, until he shall withdraw in the manner hereafter described.

The funds of the society formed in this manner, by donation or otherwise, shall after paying the contingent and necessary expenses, be devoted to the distribution of premiums, and to the promotion of the objects of the society.

6. All subscriptions shall be payable at, or before the annual meeting of the society.

7. Every member previous to his withdrawing from the society, shall pay all arrears and give a written notice of his intention to withdraw, to the secretary of the society.

8. No person shall be accounted a candidate for any premium, unless he shall have been a member of the society for at least three months previous to the day of annual exhibition and award; but all females are declared admissible as candidates for the premiums of the society.

9. The annual day of exhibition, meeting and awarding of premiums, shall be on the third Wednesday of November. Special meetings may be called by the board at discretion.

10. No monies shall be drawn from the treasurer, except by an order of the society, or the board of managers, signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary.

11. A majority of the whole number of the board of managers is authorized to expel members for gross fraud practised, or attempted to be practised for the purpose of obtaining a premium. In all other cases, questions of expulsion shall be decided by the society. A member who has been expelled, shall not be again admitted without a vote of the society, at the annual meeting.

12. This constitution shall not be altered, excepting upon a proposal made at a previous annual meeting, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Bye-laws and Regulations.

OF THE OFFICERS.

1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the society, and of the board of managers, and shall have a casting vote.

2. The vice presidents in their order, shall perform the duties of the president, during his sickness or absence.

3. The secretary shall keep a regular minute of the meetings and proceedings of the society; and of the board of managers, in separate books, provided for that purpose—He shall also keep an alphabetical list of the names of members, by townships; and in conjunction with the president, conduct the correspondence necessary to accomplish the objects of the society.

4. The treasurer shall receive all the monies belonging to the society; be accountable for the same, and pay all orders drawn according to article 10th of the constitution; keep a regular account of all receipts and disbursements, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the board of managers, and shall report a statement of the funds of the society, at every annual meeting.

5. The two directors of each township, shall keep a list of the members of the society within their township.—They shall, either themselves, or through some person appointed by them, explain the objects and circulate the constitution of this society, and exert themselves to obtain new members. They shall when called upon by the president, or vice president acting for him, make a verbal or written report, embracing in regard to their district, the object of the annual report, and furnish any information attainable by them, in promoting the views of the society. They shall assist the treasurer in the collecting of the annual subscriptions within their township.

6. All meetings of the society or board of managers shall be held at Bridgeton, and shall be attended by the president, or one of the vice presidents.

The first meeting of the board of managers in each year, shall be held immediately after the adjournment of the society at its annual meeting, and afterwards upon their own adjournment. Special meetings may be called by the president, or any two officers.

OF PREMIUMS.

7. The objects and amount of the premiums are left to the board, and shall be published in the Bridgeton newspapers, on or before the third Wednesday in March.

The board shall, between the meetings of the society, be invested with power to act in furtherance of its views and objects in all cases unprovided for by the constitution and bye-laws, and shall communicate their proceedings to the society at its next annual meeting.

8. The applicants for a premium for any agricultural product, shall make an accurate description in writing of the process used in cultivating the soil, raising the crop, or in feeding the animal. He shall describe the nature of the soil, the kind and quantity of manure, the state thereof, and the season of the year in which it was applied, & deliver the same to the president of the society. The claimant for a premium for any domestic manufacture, shall also, if required, furnish a detail of the process, machinery and materials by which the same has been manufactured.

Should any untrue description or report be made to the president, for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining a premium, it is declared to be the duty of every member, forthwith to inform the president thereof, who shall lay the circumstances and proof before the board, and who is authorized to withhold the premium until the board decide thereon. In all cases of flagrant and intentional deception, the board shall expel the offender from the society, of which expulsion, a public declaration shall be made at the ensuing annual meeting.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Mr. Clarke,

It is to be hoped, from the spirit manifested yesterday by a considerable number of the Agriculturalists of our county, attending the meeting for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, that any practical information relating to the object of agriculture, and which may concern their immediate interest will be regarded with attention.

I am induced to make a few observations upon a species of stock, viz. merino sheep, of which, few persons in our country I am convinced possess correct information. The information is more particularly appropriate at this time, as a large flock is to be sold in a few days at the vendue of John Reeve, in Hopewell, who is about to relinquish the farming business. The merino sheep are more hardy and thrifty than the common sheep of our country, their closely curled fleece is a better protection against the severity and storms of the winter season, than the thinner and looser texture of the fleece of the common sheep, and when both are kept in the same way upon the same farm, as I have often experienced, it will be found in almost every instance, that the merinos will be in the best order.

With respect to the profit between the two, as regards the fleece, which is the great object with every farmer, of

keeping sheep, I think it will stand thus: The wool of the merino sheep unwashed, I have never, until the last season, sold for less than fifty cents per lb. and the average quantity of each sheep is about five lbs. This will make the fleece of each sheep amount to \$2.50, if the sheep were well kept, they will probably yield more than five lbs. I have usually kept from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, of which a considerable number were ewes that had lambs, and have seldom found them to fall short of that quantity. As respects the common sheep, not having kept any for some years, I may perhaps state this wool well washed as worth, one year with another, forty cents; the average quantity per sheep, where very considerable numbers are kept, at three lbs. and a half; this will give one dollar and forty cents each. The profit from the merino will in this case, exceed that of the common sheep, one dollar and ten cents per year. I have said that the merino was more thrifty than the common sheep, I might add, that I think them more healthy, and would produce my own flock as an instance of the fact, of more than one hundred merinos one year, I did not lose a single sheep, and since last shearing, of one hundred I have lost but one, and that one by an accident.

As respects the difference between the keeping the merinos and cattle, my impression is, that eight head of sheep can be kept winter and summer, at the same expense that a cow can. I do not take into consideration the value of a good milk cow, but consider the increase in value of any common store creature that is well kept for one year, would venture to state the value at ten dollars, and consider it as a high one, that very few farmers realize. The wool of eight merinos at five lbs. each, and fifty cents per lb. which is the lowest price I have ever known it sold for, would be worth sixteen dollars, which is six dollars better than the store creature, independent of the value of the increase, if part, or the whole of the sheep were ewes. I would not recommend to persons unacquainted with keeping sheep to enter largely into the business at once. The present opportunity may enable some persons by purchasing a few, to increase their flocks gradually, and I should be pleased if the sheep could be kept in the county. Our soil and climate are well adapted to them. Any farmer who is well provided with good hay, and possesses a soil that will raise the Swedish turnip to advantage, may be certain that the merino sheep, if properly managed will turn out to good profit—in my mind superior to any other stock, and if the national legislature should once direct their attention, (which sooner or later they must do) to the protection of domestic manufactures, the profit will be greatly increased.

A GREENWICH FARMER.

Feb. 14, 1823.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

New Tariff Bill.

"On Tuesday the new Tariff bill was again taken up in a position to the strenuous efforts of Mr. Stewart, to get the preference for the Cumberland Road bill. Mr. Durfee a young gentleman from Rhode Island opened the debate, by a speech of upwards of an hour. He set out by the declaration that he was not unfriendly to domestic manufacturers, and an assent to the general principles by which they were advocated, but notwithstanding in the course of his speech employed most of the arguments usually urged by those opposed to them such as want of skill, want of the appropriate laborers, impolicy of diverting capital from agriculture and commerce—the ultimate destruction of commerce &c. Rhode Island it is well known is extensively engaged in the Cotton manufacture, the coarsest branches of which are better protected than any other manufacture in the United States, yet we have witnessed the strange spectacle of a representative of that interest, standing in his place in the Councils of the nation, and objecting to the extension of the same benefits to oilier branches of the same general interest. He undertook to make out a distinction among the different classes favorable to the cotton—we already (in 1816) had the buildings, machinery &c. and an inexhaustible supply of the raw material—but this test is equally applicable to iron, glass, copper, lead, straw &c. and might be with the proper encouragement, the same with wool.

Mr. Forward, the successor of Mr. Baldwin of Pittsburg, followed in reply. He did not go largely into the subject, but took up and disposed in a brief manner of the objections which had been urged—particularly marking upon the want of magnanimity evidenced by the gentleman from Rhode Island and combating the position that the success of manufactures was calculated to invade the interest of agriculture—on the contrary he contended that the agriculture of Pennsylvania,

was at this moment suffering depression, on account of the low state of its manufactures. They were in his judgment completely identified.

Mr. Forward is a fine looking middle aged man, with a soft melodious voice, but not so deeply read in this subject as his distinguished predecessor.

Mr. Gorham of Boston followed in a long and very ingenious speech in which he opposed *totibus verbis*, the whole system.

Mr. G. is a man of fine talents, and had evidently bestowed much reflection on the subject, and I apprehend that his speech will be often quoted, as a choice specimen of anti-tariff argument. Mr. G. has always been considered as one of the ablest champions of Commerce in Congress, and on this occasion employed his best skill in defence of it, contending that the system of which the Sill under consideration formed a part, would necessarily lead, if perfected, to the destruction of a great portion of our foreign trade, and introduce its concomitant, an excise system of revenue, the objections to excise, and the superior advantages of imports, he presented in the strongest point of view. He contended it was a system when once adopted, could not be departed from, without a convulsion, and that this was the true secret why England did not follow the advice of her political economists, and restore to her people a system of free trade—that we are fast approaching a crisis, which England with all her heart wished that she had never attained—(that there is not a writer on political economy of any note for the last twenty years, but that unequivocally condemns the restrictive system &c.

Although much will be conceded, creditable to Mr. G's argument, and his manner of delivering it, yet I can by no means excuse his attempt to enlist the prejudices, and warm blood, of sectional feeling on the occasion. I am bound to admit his belief that the operation of the measure would bear hard upon the South, because he thus declares, but I cannot justify the declaration that it will be a tyranny which would and ought to be resisted. He did not especially declare, it is true, what kind of resistance ought to be resorted to, but the general scope of his remarks on the point, were such as to leave the impression that a convulsive resistance, and even dismemberment, might result from it; if indeed these desperate remedies could not be right. I am extremely sorry to observe a class of politicians about this government, who are prone to exhibit in terrorism, the bug-bear of a dissolution of the union, whenever a measure is urged not altogether agreeable to their notions of policy, and this threat, too, sometimes proceeds from a quarter, that would have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain, from such a dire calamity—the bare mention of which ought to be discountenanced by every friend of the union.

Wednesday and Thursday, having been devoted to another subject, the discussion of the bill was resumed yesterday. Dr. Justice first spoke for about half an hour decidedly in favor of encouraging especially those branches of manufactures, which are essential to the defence of the country, and instanced woollens as one of them, alleging that in the two wars which this country had been engaged many valuable lives had been lost for the want of them.

Mr. Buchanan of Lancaster Pa. next entered at length into a defence of the leading features of the bill, although he did subscribe to all its provisions. In regard to the effect it would have upon the foreign commerce of the country, and the revenue, he was at issue with Mr. Gorham, to whom he replied on these and several other points. Mr. B. is a youngish man, has a fine voice, and I have no doubt holds a respectable place at the Pennsylvania bar.

To day Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia continued the debate by replying to Mr. Buchanan, and generally in opposition to the bill. Mr. C. is a man between 30 and 40 years of age, was educated at Princeton, is very ardent in his manner, but his enunciation is not good, and I did not hear him very distinctly—but sufficiently to learn that he ran over, and insisted upon the ordinary objections to the system, not omitting to mingle with them remarks of a threatening nature in regard to the consequences.—Being a sensible man however, I apprehend his speech will appear to advantage in print.

Mr. Woodson of Lexington Ky. the successor of Mr. Clay followed in reply, and spoke at considerable length. Mr. W. is a middle aged man, of good appearance and good voice. His reputation as a speaker is somewhat impaired, by a sort of flourishing manner, and disposition to employ high sounding phrases, &c. but he evinced a pretty good acquaintance with the subject.

It is stated that the auction duties paid in the city of New York, for the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, exceed \$181,000.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1833.

Owing to the details of foreign news, and the length of some other articles furnished in this number, we have not been able to give our readers much congressional news, or any of the summary which we are accustomed to supply. Next week we shall endeavour to make up the deficiency.

It is our design, as soon as we can find room in our paper, to publish the observations of Dr. COXDIET in the House of Representatives at Washington, delivered on presenting a petition from citizens of this state, for further protection to Domestic Enterprise and Industry. We think it will be generally acceptable.

Mr. McDuffie, the knight of the red neck bark, has taken his seat in congress.

The funeral eulogy, pronounced at St. Helena, over the tomb of Napoleon, by marshal Bertrand, has lately been published. The marshal recounts in animated and nervous language the various battles in which his master had been engaged, and the victories he had won. He gives in one place as perfect a specimen of puffing, and did we not believe the general to be sincere, what we would take to be as elegant a piece of irony, as any thing we have lately seen. After adverting to the fatal battle of Leipzig, he says, the scientific Napoleon was every day victorious; & then enumerates the places at which his victories were gained, until his army was destroyed, the capital of his kingdom invested, he forced to abdicate, and a prisoner! The absurdity of the idea that he was always victorious while he was merely fighting for his existence—always on the retreat—flying before his enemies, and not permitted to rest, rally, or to recruit, until the drama closed in his complete subjugation, is too ridiculous to be read with seriousness. Those were victories forsooth—but they were French victories, and ended in the humiliation of that great nation and the majesty of its ruler.

Millet.—A gentleman in Deerfield raised during the last season, on two acres of ground sowed with Millet, five tons of crop. The ground was sowed half a bushel to the acre, on the 24th of May, and reaped in the second week of August. Millet is a valuable grain for either man or beast, but is said to be peculiarly so for the latter. When the grain and straw are permitted to ripen, they are much better for horses or horned cattle than when cut green, and in this state they prefer it to timothy or herd grass. Millet, when cut green, does not make good fodder—and the reason why it is so apt to fail in producing a good crop is oftener owing to the badness of the seed than to the soil, as almost all soils agree with it. It is too frequently cut before ripe to preserve it on account of its readiness to shed the grain. Those who purchase it will easily discover the good by its weight, as each bushel of good seed should weigh 45 lbs. or upwards. Farmers who have stock and but little hay or clover, should be careful to raise Millet, as well on account of fodder as manure. The ground on which it is sown should be ploughed twice, and harrowed very fine and level.

LARGE HOG.

During the last fall, the Virginians and New-Yorkers arrested the attention of the public by challenging each other to competition in the production of excellent horses, steers &c. Several large bets were offered on either side, each endeavouring thereby not only to claim pre-eminence over the other, but, as we suppose, over all who might be willing to compete with them. Competition when it is calculated to arouse a spirit of emulation among agriculturalists, is truly laudable; but the whole excellence of it depends upon judgment in the choice or selection of the stock, and the manner in which

that stock can be made to produce most at the least expense. When excellence is attained by superior skill and ingenuity in any pursuit, the person through whose means it is accomplished, has large claims on, and indeed always deservedly commands the applause of the public, who are thereby benefited and instructed by the manner, as they are gratified by the objects of such improvement.

Mr. HARRIS, an enterprising farmer in this town, has raised a Hog, which is, we think, the heaviest of his age flint has ever been fed in the U. S. We have been induced to make these remarks, from having seen a notice of this hog in the American Farmer. In that notice, a bet was proposed by "a Jerseyman," (Mr. Harris we presume), in favor of this hog, against any that could be produced by the two great betting states of Virginia and New York, on or before the 20th of February inst. The communication proposing the bet, which is five hundred dollars, was forwarded to Mr. Skinner, editor of the Farmer, on the 13th of January last, but accidentally omitted to name the amount proposed. Mr. Skinner mistook the communication for some time, and when it was discovered, wrote for the amount, and before receiving the answer, published the incorrect communication. Between the first omission and Mr. Skinner's delay, the day came round, (the 20th inst.) on or before which it was proposed the stakes should be closed. These observations are made to explain a circumstance which we regret has resulted in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of testing the superiority of New Jersey over those boasting states, and of convincing them that we are not to be out-done. The fattest beef ever raised in the United States has been furnished by our state. We now offer pork that has never been excelled, perhaps not equalled, in the world! In such really useful objects of competition we bid defiance to any state or country.

We are informed, in answer to our enquiries, that the great hog will be slaughtered and weighed at 2 o'clock on the 4th day of March next. This will be attended to, whatever may be the state of the weather. At that time we shall be enabled to furnish our readers with more particulars respecting him.

A general education in all branches of science is desirable, but in many circumstances and situations it would be impracticable to attain and inexpedient to pursue it. Every person, however, should make themselves familiar with those branches which from the nature of things appear to be indispensable—we say indispensable, as the person who has them not are often dependent, and always the subject of regret, an account of the privations under which they labour. The neglect of them too appears evidently incompatible with duty, interest and common sense. Situated in life as many are to be able to spell and read would seem sufficient for their purpose, and in those accomplishments by which men can alone be distinguished from and raised above his fellow man, there are, unfortunately, too few willing to use that mental exertion which would exalt—there are too many content to let these two first steps in the march of intellectual improvement be the ultimate bounds of their education. But in the accomplishment of writing, which is often neglected, and still oftener very imperfectly attained, there are few who cannot essentially profit by it, and we never met an individual who could use the pen that would commute its advantages for fifty times the expense, and the price of all the labor it cost them.

The facilities and improvements which have of late years been made in communicating instruction are incredible to many who have not had an opportunity of witnessing them. In no branches more so than WRITING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Formerly youth spent their whole minority in attaining a few elementary sciences which are now taught much better in as many hours as then took years. In modern times, men of ingenuity who seek a

profession, cultivate that in the highest perfection, and in giving instruction confine themselves to it only. By this means they afford advantages equal to what can be derived from a course of collegiate instruction on that subject, at almost no expense or inconvenience to the learner. Indeed the facility and cheapness with which these necessary appendages to our comfort, convenience and pleasure are obtained is so great, that they should influence every individual, even in despite of poverty itself, to seek the advantages they afford.

It is not perhaps sufficiently known that there are now in our town three gentlemen as teachers, the one in Writing, the other in English Grammar, and a third in Music, all of whom in a high degree excel in their professions. With the qualification of Mr. LEONARD, whose advertisement we this week publish, we are more particularly enabled to speak of than either of the others, as he has afforded us an opportunity of judging of his performances. From his specimens, the high character of his numerous recommendations, and the great success with which his labours have in other places been attended, we think we discharge a duty to the public by calling their attention to the subject—and it would be highly gratifying to us to know that the youth of our neighbourhood were ambitious to excel in those qualifications which are so truly useful, and so universally admired. The method of Mr. LEONARD, as a chirographer, is such as at once removes the idea of difficulty from the mind, inspires with confidence, and by rules the most simple, practical and systematic, leads the pupil directly from the most injudicious habits, into a plan which fills him at once with pleasure and surprize. We wish him, as well as the other professors, every success.

MARRIED.

At Dennis Creek, on the 15th inst. by Jacob G. Smith, Esq. Mr. Elias Stites, to Miss Letitia Townsend, both of Cape May.
On Saturday the 15th inst. by the Rev. E. Robinson, Mr. Richard Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, both of Cape May.
At Washington City, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Hon. Samuel Campbell, member of the house of representatives from New York, to Miss Maria tip & a Queen, of that city.

DIED.

In this town yesterday, JACOB SHULL Esquire, merchant and for a long time Magistrate in this town and Judge of the inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Pennmanship.

Mr. LEONARD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that he has just commenced

A SCHOOL FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN WRITING,

In which a person of proper age may acquire a fair and correct hand in Eighteen Lessons.

Having reduced his terms of tuition to one-half the price he has heretofore received for instruction in this elegant accomplishment, he trusts all the young ladies and gentlemen in this place, who require his aid, will avail themselves of it. As his method of teaching by classes enables him in short time to finish his course of instruction, his continuance in this place will therefore not be long; and he wishes those desirous to attend, to send in their names immediately. He may be found, by enquiring, at the Hotel, or at the house of Ebenezer Seeley, Esq. where he gives instruction, and where his terms and hours of attendance may be known.
Feb. 22. 113

The sale of the property of Ann Howell, Samuel L. Howell, John L. Howell and others, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Friday, the 14th day of March next, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, in the township of Maurice River, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. on said day.
JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.
Feb. 22. 113

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Hannah Ford, Innkeeper, the following described property, viz.

NO. 1. A Plantation in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, situate near the court-house, containing sixty-one acres and forty perches, adjoining lands of Humphrey Stites and others. A good Dwelling house and barn on the premises.

NO. 2. A tract of Back Land, in the Upper Township, containing sixty acres.

NO. 3. A lot of land, situate in the Upper Township aforesaid, near Dennis Creek landing, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Holmes, jun. and others, containing one hundred and thirty-two perches—the above tracts of land are a part of the real estate of Joseph L. Hand, deceased, and to be sold for the maintenance, education and support of the heirs, children of the said deceased. Conditions made known at the time and place aforesaid, by

HUMPHREY LEAMING, Guardian.
Cape May Feb. 12.—Feb. 22. 113 4t

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Term of February. Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Pouter, Isaac Townsend and others, esquires, judges.

Humphrey Hughes, Administrator, &c. of Levi Eldridge, deceased, Keziah Smith, late Douglass, executrix of the last will of Thomas Douglass, deceased, having respectively presented to this court duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively. Whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts, and the said administrator and executrix having set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seized of real estate, in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Levi Eldridge and Thomas Douglass, or either of them do appear before this court on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

By the Court. JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.
Feb. 10.—Feb. 22 113 6t

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on Saturday the 22nd day of March next,

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

Three several lots of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of the heirs of Job Ayres and others, containing twenty-two acres and seven square perches of upland, also a lot of meadow, same township, containing seventy-five square perches, together, with all the lands of the defendant. A further description will be given on the day of sale.

Seized as the property of Ephraim Cory, taken in execution at the suit of William Bevan, jun. and to be sold by
JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff.
Jan. 21.—Feb. 22. 113

By Shangar Hewitt, Stephen Young and John E. Smith, esquires, judges of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Cape May.

Notice is hereby given, that on application to us by: Thomas Beesley, who claim an undivided two-sixteenth parts of all that tract of land, saw-mill and mill-seat, situate in the Upper township, in the county of Cape May, containing three hundred and fifty acres, commonly called and known by the name of the Spicer mill—tract adjoining lands of Jacob Learning, Philip Rice; Joshua Brick and others. We have nominated Nicholas Willets, David Townsend and Isaac Townsend, commissioners to divide the said tract of land into sixteen equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house now occupied by Joseph Cooper (Innkeeper,) in the Upper township, in the county of Cape May, on the thirty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the said Nicholas Willets, David Townsend and Isaac Townsend, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

Given under our hands, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Shangar Hewitt.
Stephen Young.
John E. Smith.
Feb. 15. 112 5t

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 } doths.
- and mixed } do.
- 2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do.
- drab and mixed } do.
- Superfine fancy col'd midling } do.
- and low priced pelisse } do.
- Double & single milled } do.
- black, blue, brown } Cassemeres.
- and mixed } do.
- Fine drab, and other quality } Coatings.
- Plain and corded Velvets. } do.
- Different colors pelisse do } do.
- Swansdown, Valencia, mer- } Vestings.
- eilles and robroy } do.
- Fine and middling white } Flannels.
- red and yellow } do.
- Red and green backing Baize. } do.
- Figured pelisse Flannels. } do.
- do. } do.
- do. } do.
- Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts.
- figured and plain } do.
- Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } do.
- midding and low priced } Shawls.
- Waterloo } do.
- Canton Crape and Silk } do.
- Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
- Worsted Bombazees. } do.
- Black and colored Canton Crapes. } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
- and other } do.
- Black, blue and white Satins. } do.
- Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. } do.
- Madrass, Malabar and other Cotton do. } do.
- Women's black, white, } Gloves.
- and other Silk } do.
- Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Buckskin, Dog- } do.
- skin and other quali- } do.
- ty } do.
- Figured Swiss, Jacksonet, } Muslins.
- Book and Leno } do.
- Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.

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

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

Liquors & Groceries.

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

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.
Feb. 22. 113f

Creditors Take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of Cape May common pleas for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and they have appointed Saturday the 22d of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house in the Middle township, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement.
SAMUEL T. GODFREY.
Cape May, Feb. 12. 112 5t

Sunday School Union.

The managers of the Cumberland Sunday School Union, are to hold an adjourned meeting in the secretary's office on Monday the third day of March next, at two o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for the exercises and proceedings at the annual meeting of the society in April.
EBEN. ELMER, Secretary.
Feb. 15. 112 3t

Creditors Take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.
ISAAC RICHMAN.
Feb. 22. 113.

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, Bedsteads,
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 Beach
scantling will be received in payment, or
country produce received at the market price
of this place.
N.B. He has now on hand, Bureaus, Din-
ing and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads and
Secretary-bureaus, which will be sold low
for cash.
Jan. 25. 109 2mo

A Farm for Sale—
Situate in the township of Hopewell
in the county of Cumberland—New
Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton in the
County town, containing 140 acres.
The buildings consist of a large two-
story, frame dwelling House and kitch-
en—spring house—two bars—crib,
and other convenient out buildings—
The Orchard contains about 200 trees,
one half of them young, grafted fruit—
There is 18 acres of woodland—10 of
meadow, the residue tillable land.
If not sold, for rent—it is now ten-
anted by Joseph Claypole. For terms
apply to me at Bridgeton.
DANIEL ELMER.
Jan. 4.—106.

**VALUABLE MILL
FOR SALE.**
Will be sold at private sale, a very
valuable
Mill for Grinding Grain.
It is situated on the head waters of
Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedar-
ville; it is in complete repair, with two
pairs of stones and in the midst of a
grain-country where there is no situa-
tion for a rival establishment, the
demand for work is always as much as
can be met; and from the increase of
agricultural industry and improve-
ment, there must be an increased de-
mand upon the establishment which
will warrant any enlargement. At-
tached to the establishment, is a house
one and a half stories high with a lot of
ground, blacksmiths' shops, and a lot
of meadow adjoining, which will be
disposed of with the above. Many other
advantages might be enumerated,
which may be known by those wishing
to purchase: for further particulars,
enquire of the subscribers,
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury.
JOEL FITHIAN, Salem.
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton.
ALSO
On the same stream of water, a very
**VALUABLE
SAW MILL,**
Where lumber is plenty and near.
The Mill is newly built from the foun-
dation, and in complete repair. At-
tached to the above, is a good
Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.
With twelve acres of land, and a fine
young orchard, bearing.
For particulars, enquire of
JOSEPH FITHIAN, Woodbury,
CHARLES GARRISON, Fairton,
RICHARD BENNETT,
Cedarville,
Or the subscriber,
JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.
Nov. 23. 100 2m
ALSO,
**In the Town of Cedarville,
A two Story House and
Kitchen.**
With an acre Lot. The house
is completely finished, with a Smoke-
house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c.
Enquire of the above persons for fur-
ther information;
Joseph Fithian.
106.

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 con-
ducted, 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 en-
quiring 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 respect-
able character, are daily increasing. Under these
encouraging circumstances, it is not prob-
able that we should be accused of either vani-
ty, or presumption, when our patrons are as-
sured, 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 vol-
ume, have suggested to the publisher the
propriety of new arrangements. It is desir-
able 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 con-
tinuing them from one number to its suc-
cessor; we also design to enlarge the depart-
ment devoted to Religious Intelligence.—
Therefore, each number of the second vol-
ume of the Repository will appear on the
first Monday of each month.
The price will be reduced to Two Dol-
lars 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 flat-
ter 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 sub-
scribers, and become responsible for the pay-
ment, shall receive one copy for their trou-
ble.
W. S. STOCKTON.

**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.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Executions, Summons,
Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,
Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
ALSO,
WATER-PROOF
Imitation Beaver Hats
Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
and durability.
Mens HATS finished in the first style
at \$2 50.
A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
candid and discerning Public, with the
utmost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 2½ to No. 131 North 3d
Street, above Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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 50 acres. A farm near New-
port, joins land of Ebenezer Westcott, John
Tilt and others: contains 150 acres. A tract
of land and meadow, joins land late of Wes-
ley Budd and others: contains 50 acres. A
tract of marsh, joins Esther Gaskill and oth-
ers: 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 Sock-
well, and taken in execution at the suit 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 di-
rected, 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 describ-
ed 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
Shins 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 Soc-
well, and taken in execution at the suit of
Henry Shaw, Esq. Zachaeus Joslin and Jona-
than Sockwell, and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
JOHN LANING, JUN. Sheriff.
January 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, is-
sued out of 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, Bridgeton.
A farm, or tract of land, situate in the
township of Stoe Creek, joining lands of the
estate of Gabriel Dave, Leonard Gibbon,
Ralph Burt, Mason Mulford and others, con-
taining about one hundred acres, more or
less, together with all the lands of the de-
fendant,
Seized as the property of Edward S. Keas-
bey, and taken in execution at the suit of
Delzell Keasbey and Rachel Gibbons, and to
be sold by
Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
JOHN LANING, JUN. Sheriff.
Sold by consent of parties.
Jan. 9.—Feb. 15. 112

Commissioners Sale.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sib-
bey, Judges of the inferior court of com-
mon pleas, in the county of Cumber-
land and state of New Jersey, will be
sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On third day the 25th of the third
month next,
At the house of John Kimsey, Inn-
keeper in Port Elizabeth, between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
All that property situate in the town-
ship of Maurice River, in the county of
Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called
Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
tract, mill pond, buildings, fencing
timber, water, water-courses and every
thing belonging or in anywise apper-
taining thereto. The conditions will
be cash.
Isaac Townsend.
Hosea Rankins.
Samuel Townsend.
Commissioners.
1st mo. 10. 108 to 25

TARTAN PLAIDS.
POTTERS & WOODRUFF
Have lately received a handsome
Assortment of Tartan Plaids
SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS:
ALSO
CLOAKS
READY MADE,
Which they will sell at Philadelphia
prices.
Nov. 19.

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 50 acres. A farm near New-
port, joins land of Ebenezer Westcott, John
Tilt and others: contains 150 acres. A tract
of land and meadow, joins land late of Wes-
ley Budd and others: contains 50 acres. A
tract of marsh, joins Esther Gaskill and oth-
ers: 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 Sock-
well, and taken in execution at the suit of
Henry Shaw and Zachaeus Joslin, and to be
sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
January 8. 111

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.
Bacon and Lard, per lb. \$2 9 to 10
Beans, bushel 1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel 10 12
Bristol, run of Kiln, M. 6 50
Bristles, American lb. scarce
Butter, lump 14 18
Do. salt, insp. 10
Candles, tallow dipt. 11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 27
Do. 2d quality 25
Do. Java 26
Do. mixed qual. 22
Cheese, barrel 1 50
Oiler, best 32
Feathers, American lb. 35
Flax, clean 11 12
Firewood, hickory cord 6 7
Do. oak 4 75
Do. pine 3 50
Do. gum logs 5
Flour, wheat, barrel 4 25
Do. rye 7
Do. corn meal 35 0
Glass, wind 100 feet, 6 7
8 by 10 7 75
10 by 12 1 40
Grain, wheat bushel 1 35
do. rye 75
do. corn 65
do. oats 38
do. bran double 30
Hams lb. 10 12
Iron, in bars, ton 95 100
do sheet 165 170
do hoop, large 128 130
do do small 140
do rod 125
do hollow ware 80
Lard lb. 0 9 10
Lumber 1000 feet 14 00
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 14 00
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 inch spruce 12 20
do oak 22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21
do cyp. 22 inch. 3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 70
do hhd. do 38
do do red oak 25
do barrel, w. oak 24
Heading, oak 38 50
Hoops, shaved 26
do rough 26
Mackarel, barrel 3 50 5 50
Molasses, sug. house gall. 0 48 0 51
do West India 24 30
Nails, cut, all sizes lb. 7 10
Oil, sperm. gall. 73
Peas bushel 75
Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop cwt. 3 3 50
Shad, southern bar. 6 50
Salt, fine bushel 55
do ground 7 00
Seed, clover, 7 00
do herd grass 4 00
do timothy 3 50 4 00
Segars, Spanish, 1000 6 16
do American 1 75
Shot, all sizes cwt. 9 50
Spirits, viz.
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 75 80
do Penn's 1st pf. 65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do 41 45
Rum, New England 38 40
Whiskey, rye 27 29
do apple 2 30
Starch lb. 6 8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt. 12 50 13 00
do loaf lb 16 17
do lump 13 14
Tallow, country 9
Tobacco, Virg. manu. 7 10
do do caven. 27 32
do do spun fine 25 30
do do large 15
Wax, bees, yellow 33 35
do. white 50 54

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.
Banks in New Hampshire, 2
Boston Banks, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.
Connecticut Banks, do. 1½ do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.
All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Schenectady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank 1½ do.
Newburg branch, at Ithaca 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1½ do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1½ do.
Auburn Bank, 1½ do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1½ do.
Plattsburg Bank, 10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.
New Brunswick Bank, ½ p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton, 1½ do.
All others, par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Lancaster Bank, par.
Easton, par.
Germantown, par.
Northampton, par.
Montgomery County, par.
Harrisburg, par.
Delaware county at Chester, par.
Chester county at West Chester, par.
Newhope Bridge Company, 30
Farmers Bank of Reading, par.
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1½ dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Bank, 2½ do.
Chambersburg, }
Gettysburg, } 2½ do.
Carlisle Bank, }
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co-
lumbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 5 do.
Brownsville, 5 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale.
DELAWARE NOTES.
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, ½ d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, ½
Commercial Bank of Delaware, ½
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 25
MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore Banks, ½ d.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1½
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 12½ do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.
Richmond and Branches, 1½ do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 2½ do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, 1
Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale
North Carolina, 10 dis.
South Carolina, 5 do.
Georgia, generally, 10 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches 70
OHIO—Chillicothe 2 dis.
Most others no sale

Whistler & Seeley,
No. 210, Market Street, Corner of
Decatur Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully inform their friends &
the public that they continue to do
Tailoring work in a fashionable and
complete style, equal to any in the
city. They keep constantly on hand,
Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Drillings,
Seersuckers,
And a variety of new & fashionable
Summer and Winter Clothing,
Which will be furnished on the short-
est notice, and most reasonable terms.
They warrant all work done by them
to be executed in the best manner, or
not taken.
Gentlemen residing in the country,
by leaving their orders, will have their
work forwarded with promptness and
despatch, agreeably to directions; the
box enclosing them being furnished at
a very moderate price.
75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
ALSO,
WATER-PROOF
Imitation Beaver Hats
Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
and durability.
Mens HATS finished in the first style
at \$2 50.
A handsome deduction made at Wholesale.
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
candid and discerning Public, with the
utmost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

COMMISSIONERS SALE.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sib-
bey, Judges of the inferior court of com-
mon pleas, in the county of Cumber-
land and state of New Jersey, will be
sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On third day the 25th of the third
month next,
At the house of John Kimsey, Inn-
keeper in Port Elizabeth, between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
All that property situate in the town-
ship of Maurice River, in the county of
Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called
Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
tract, mill pond, buildings, fencing
timber, water, water-courses and every
thing belonging or in anywise apper-
taining thereto. The conditions will
be cash.
Isaac Townsend.
Hosea Rankins.
Samuel Townsend.
Commissioners.
1st mo. 10. 108 to 25

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February 11. 59tf

Public Sale.
The subscriber will sell at Public
Vendue, on
Saturday, March 15, 1823,
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 land-
ing, and in a thickly settled neighbour-
hood, 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 con-
tains two and one quarter acres, having
thereon, a stone dye-house, a well fin-
ished two story dwelling-house, with
two rooms on a floor, kitchen & piazza
—and good stable & carriage house. In
the factory is a complete set of carding,
spinning, weaving, fulling and shearing
machinery in good order for manufac-
turing 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

Public Notice.
All persons who have legal demands
against the estate of the Rev. Jona-
than Freeman, are hereby requested
to present their claims, and
all who are indebted to him, are
desired to come forward and make
payment immediately.
MARGARET C. FREEMAN
Administratrix.
Dec. 14. 103

Public Notice.
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against the estate of the Rev. Jona-
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MARGARET C. FREEMAN
Administratrix.
Dec. 14. 103

Conditions of Publication.
THE WASHINGTON WHIG is published
every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a
year, one half payable in advance.—An ad-
ditional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid
within the year.
The Whig will be forwarded by Stage or
Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they pay-
ing the expense of carriage.
No Subscriber taken for a shorter period
than six months, and a failure to notify a
discontinuance at the expiration of the time
will be considered as a new engagement, and
the paper forwarded accordingly.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for
one dollar when not exceeding one square,
and continued weekly for twenty-five cents.
Larger advertisement at the same rate.