

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

*Reflections on the death of a Child Snatched away in the bloom of life.*

When we view death at a distance, we can calmly think and reflect upon it, and in our own strength, feel as if we should be unshaken, under almost any rod, calamity, affliction or distress, that the almighty might in his wisdom see fit or best to lay upon us, but no sooner does death the king of terror, enter our dwellings, than we begin to feel our faith shaken, our resolution beginning to give way; when we see a near friend, a beloved child, a dear partner, taken away from us by death, then we feel our fortitude to give way—tis then we feel our own strength is nothing more than perfect weakness, tis then we sensibly feel our helpless situation, and our entire dependence upon the Almighty, we experimentally feel our own inability to rescue ourselves or others, then we feel the need of spiritual strength, of a well grounded hope, and unshaken confidence in *God our Saviour* we then feel that nothing short of a firm confidence in the goodness of the Almighty, can give us any consolation in that trying hour, when we are beholding a beloved youth, a dear child in the agonies of death, the feelings of the parent are wounded up to the highest pitch of sensibility, in as much as there is nothing in this world that can so powerfully interest him, because there is nothing so near to him as his own offspring, how then must the feelings be roused, when beholding a dooming youth in the agonies of death, struggling for help, which the afflicted parents, and other relations are, looking on, and alas! can afford him *none!* no, not the least alleviation to his painful sufferings! were he struggling in the water, or in the fire, or in the paws of an angry lion, the anxious parent would at once make an effort, and feel no hesitation in exerting his utmost endeavours to rescue his child from those dangerous enemies, he would even contend with the most ferocious beast of the forest!—but alas! when strangling in the jaws of natural death, there is no mode of exercising that strongest affection, sympathy itself; but in passive meekness he must yield to the stroke, and in silent grief contemplate the distressing agonies and heart-rending pangs which are the relentless harbingers of this awful king of terror! here, in mute suspense—tormented by a thousand alternate hopes and fears, the anxious parent waxes the uncertain issue,—what torture like suspense?—and what suspense like that, betwixt life and death? What pen can describe! or what imagination can paint the feeling mind under circumstances, like these? it is experience done that can give us any adequate idea of such a state; but it is well for us that even this state of mind is not destitute of consolation there is, in the association of ideas annexed to this state of grief, a reviving cordial for the mind, a comfortable ray of hope that enlivens the dreary scene; and sheds its beams of comfort all around us, the mind is imperceptibly led from the grave to contemplate the succeeding scene the resurrection of the spiritual body, and here although reparation and renovation succeed even the ravages of time and death itself, this is the oil that heals the wounds of death, and reconciles us to the dreadful stroke.

Let these awful lessons then lead our minds to drink more freely of this cup of comfort, and help us to anticipate a future and happy meeting with our dear departed friends and those future joys, which death must open the door to, and our passport sign; or e'er we can admittance gain, through the blest portals of unsullied bliss, How the scene changes! what a different picture both exhibit, while we alternately behold it as a friend and an enemy?—while we look only at the dark shades, how irksome, dull and dreary are the lineaments? but when we look on the bright side, how cheering and delightful the prospect? we then behold it more resplendent from those necessary preparatory shades in which it was involved, but which now serves to give it the full effect, and add a beauty to

its pleasing lustre,—now the prospect brightens, and we can thank the king of terrors for the furnishing strokes of his pencil, what we once dreaded as an enemy, we now behold as a friend, and only instrumental in the hands of God, to translate us from this scene of disappointment, sorrow, pain and woe; to those mansions of eternal peace and joy where neither pain nor sorrow dare approach.—Thus can infinite wisdom reconcile apparent contrarieties and make the evils which we dread the most, our greatest blessings, and our greatest good. Oh! that we all by grace, may be so prepared as to welcome the tyrant death with a cheerful smile, and view him as a kind messenger from heaven, to call us from this stage of care, vicissitudes and pain; and land us safe on that happy shore where bliss and happiness reign uncontrolled, and where no alloy can ever approach, to rob the soul of the creator's richest, highest gift, a place in the eternal heavens.

Whoever then has felt this aching smart, This solemn poignant torture in his heart; Reflect and pause! nor murmur at the stroke, Which only for a span of time has broke, These dear connexions, and those tender ties, Which hence improved we hope to realise.

Tis all propitious when kind heav'n bestows Nor less so when the blessing he withdraws, But mortals daily see the hand divine, And often at his gracious acts repine; When much submission would the blessing prove, Would emulate on earth the joys above, And find in every act that God is love.

M. R.

*Original anecdote—*The following curious anecdote, told by a captain of a whale ship which was at Valparaiso, shows of what unshaken fortitude the hardy sons of Neptune are possessed; and what indifference they evince even under the greatest misfortune.—One morning, says he, as we were cruising about in search of whales, we espied a fine looking one, and at no great distance from us. We immediately manned four boats, and soon came up to this monster of the deep, which proved to be a whale of the sperm kind. We attacked him, and in return for a death wound which we inflicted, he, as is frequently the case with these ferocious animals, stove one of the boats. In the confusion which ensued, one poor fellow unluckily came within the reach of the whale, who, although in the agonies of death, made shift to draw one of his legs into his mouth. The thigh was pierced by one of his tusks, and consequently broken. Luckily for the sailor, however, the whale began to gasp, which afforded him an opportunity to escape from the jaws of immediate death. On being carried to the ship it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the joint, which operation was borne with the greatest equanimity. Shortly after, continued the captain, I asked what were his feelings, when he was in the whale's mouth. Why, says he, I thought he might furnish

60 barrels of pretty good oil.

*Newburyport Herald.*

*A tough story—*A London paper states, on the authority of captain Milner, who has been engaged in the Greenland and Baltic trade, that it is true that swallows, during the winter season, become the subjects of Neptune's dominions. This gentleman said, that, while his vessel was frozen up at Memel, he saw a cluster of torpid swallows drawn with a fisherman's net. They were linked together, the head of one being placed between the legs of another, so as to form a chain. He took one of them and placed it before the fire, when it revived, fluttered a little and expired.

We remember reading, during the mermaid mania, an account of one of these sea nymphs, who appeared along side of a ship of war, and availing herself of the opportunity when the captain was on the quarter deck, most graciously requested him to haul up his anchor, as it blocked up the street before her door.

A sailor would call these tough yarns.

The legislature of North Carolina, at their recent session, passed a law abolishing female imprisonment for debt. This is as it should be.

*Smith the Missionary—*A Jamaica paper of the 26th December, states, as a report, that Smith the missionary, sentenced to death for insurrection at Demarara, had been set at large, on account of his having produced documents which show that he was employed by the Wilberforcean party, to excite the insurrection.

*Honorable promotion—*An honorable and distinguished member of the legislature of Maryland, belonging to the Eastern Shore, has received from the governor and council, the important and highly complimentary appointment of a woodward for the city of Baltimore.—“Here we go up, up, up—here we go down, a, clown-a, down a!” “Richard's himself again.” *Balt. Tel.*

*Reflection—*If people would say less and read more, (not books of controversy, but the plain, simple truths of the Bible) should not we soon find the “middle wall of partition,” which has been raised so high, beginning to decay, and Christians walking together in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless?

*Mankind classed—*Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others—they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience—they are wise men. And, lastly, those who learn neither from their own, nor from other people's experience—they are fools.

Dr Walker, professor of natural history, in the college of Edinburgh, remarked of the *Lauristinus* and *Furze*, that it was easy to see they were not natives of Scotland, \* for no sensible Scots plant would ever think of flowering at Christmas.

**NOTICE**

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

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

**NEW STORE.**

The subscriber has opened a Store in the Brick House formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, Where he will carry on the Tailoring Business In all its branches.—He will also keep on hand Ready Made Clothing Of every description, together with a handsome assortment of PLaid CLOAKS

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

*Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.* Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

William Crooks.  
Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 ff

**FOR SALE,**

A FARM, situated in Upper Deer field, joining the mill and land of H. Sneathen, esq. containing 160 ACRES,

60 of which are prime Timber Land; the residue Arable, and some Meadow well fenced with Cedar. The Buildings are good, having undergone repairs lately, a stream of water runs through the whole farm.

The term are, one-half of the purchase money on the delivery of the deed, the rest on mortgage at the interest of 4 per cent. Apply to

LOUIS MAILLARD, agent  
for Fred. Gebhard, esq. of N. York.  
Feb. 14 164 6t

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the sixteenth day of March next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton,

*A Lot of Bush-Land* Situate in the township of Hopewell and on the main road from Bridgeton to Bowentown, joins lands of John Sibley, Esq. arid others, said to contain, Fifteen Acres more or less; late the property of Abraham Reeve, dec.

ALSO, As much of the Homestead farm and meadow as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of said dec.—Conditions at sale and a better description given of said property.

ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'r.  
DAN SIMPKINS, Adm'r.  
Jan. 18, 1823. 163

**NOTICE.**

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

JOSEPH M. GROFF,  
J. Seeley's Mill, Jan. 24—161 5t

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Woodruff, dec. late of Bridgeton, are requested to come forward to the subscribers and settle their accounts, and those who have demands against the Estate to exhibit them for settlement, without delay.

DANIEL M. WOODRUFF, &  
DAN SIMPKINS, Adm's.  
Feb. 4—7 1824 163 6t

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

**PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
On Thursday the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the premises, a House and lot in the township of Fairfield, situate on the main road leading from Fairton to the Presbyterian Meeting House. The house is a frame building, and is at present occupied by the widow of col. James Ogden, deceased. The lot contains an acre, more or less. Conditions made known at the time of sale by

HENRY SHAW, Adm'r.  
Jan. 17. 160 ts

**NOTICE.**

All persons whose accounts remain unsettled with the late firm of BACON & TOMLINSON, are hereby notified that unless settlement be made on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next all such accounts will then be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SMITH BACON.  
Feb. 12—14 164 t

**One Cent Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. Charles Brimeshultz, an indentured boy to the farming business, aged nearly 16 years; he had on a light drab coat, and linsey trousers. Whoever brings him back arid delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ADAM SHUTE.  
Greenwich, Feb. 13. 164 4tq

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

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

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

For terms of sale, apply to me at Bridgeton.

DANIEL ELMER.  
Nov. 28—29, 1823 153 ff

**For Sale at this Office,**  
A FEW COPIES OF  
THE  
**VISION**  
OF  
**BUTLER NEWCOMB,**

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek.  
Price 12½ Cents.

**J. Shin's Panacea.**  
The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from three dollars and fifty cents, to \$2 50, or by the dozen twenty-four dollars.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, &c. all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising herefrom, ulcers in the layrus, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

W. GIBSON, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.  
For sale at Smith and Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market sts. Dec. 15, 1823. 155 1am 12m

**Timber For Sale.**

Will be sold by the subscriber, the timber standing on about 500 Acres of Land, Situated about 2½ miles from Dennis Creek Landing, and known by the name of the Mount Pleasant property. The timber is Pine and Oak, and fully ripe. It contains among it a considerable quantity of Saw Timber. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and from two to three years given to cut and carry it off.

Richard Thompson, jun.  
Cape May Court House,  
Dec. 20. 156 3m

**PUBLIC VENDUE.**

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next,

At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the inn occupied at present by Lavy Foster, a Plantation containing seventy acres, more or less, situate in the Middle Township of Cape May aforesaid, about a mile and a half from the court-house, and adjoining lands of Joseph Ludlam and others. On said premises is a good frame Dwelling House and barn—about 20 acres of arable land, the residue in thrifty growing timber. Any person wishing to purchase, may call on the subscriber, who will shew the property.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by  
Nathaniel Holmes, Esq'r.  
Feb. 12—21 165 4t

**NOTICE.**

**For Sale or to Rent.**  
That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. McCloud's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a good two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen attached to it: also, a one story House: also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to  
JAMES DIVERTY,  
Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 23d day of March next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Manantico Branch, adjoining lands of Timothy Elmer and others, containing seven and a half acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John P. Dare, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare, and to be sold by

JOHN LAMING, jun. Sheriff. Jan. 20—Feb. 21. 165

ALSO

At the same time and place,

A Farm, with the improvements thereon, situate in Fairfield township, adjoining lands of William Westcott, Harris Ogden and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less.

Seized as the property of Elijah Husted, taken in execution at the suit of William R. Pithian, administrator of the estate of William Conner, deceased, and to be sold by

JOHN LAMING, jun. Sheriff. Jan. 20—Feb. 21.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on

Saturday the 6th day of March next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the house of Hannah Ford, inn-keeper, at Cold Spring, in the Lower township, in the county aforesaid,

All that House and Lot of Land, with the appurtenances where John Bennett now lives, situate on Cape Island, containing three acres more or less.

Seized as the property of the aforesaid John Bennett, taken in execution at the suit of Humphrey Hughes, and to be sold by

SERGE HUGHES, Sheriff. Cold Spring, Dec. 29—Feb. 21. 165

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at, public vendue, on

Saturday the 20th day of March next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May at the house of Hannah Ford, at Cold Spring, in the Lower township, in the county aforesaid,

The one moiety or equal half part in quantity and quality, of the Plantation where John Taylor now lives, situate in the Lower township, joining lands of Stillwell Shaw and others, said to contain 175 acres, in the aggregate.

Seized as the property of the heirs of Elias Taylor, deceased, taken in execution at the suit of the administrators of the estate of Christian Corson, deceased, and to be sold by

SERGE HUGHES, Sheriff. Cold Spring, Jan. 13—Feb. 21. 165

## Cape May Orphans' Court Term of February, 1824.

Present, Cresse Townsend, Israel Townsend, John L. Smith and others, esquires, Judges.

Samuel White, administrator to the estate of Alice Hanley, deceased;—David Warren & Elizabeth Williams, administrators to the estate of Noah Williams, deceased, having respectively presented to this court, duly attested, just & 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 administrators 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 Alice Hanley and Noah Williams, or either of them, do appear before this court, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 24th day of May next, 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.

6t

ORDERED, on application of James L. Smith and Almerio Tomlin, administrators to the estate of William Tomlin, dec. that the creditors of the estate of said dec. bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1825; or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the court,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 9—21. 165 2m

## FRUIT TREES.

An extensive assortment of Grafted Apple and Inoculated Peach Trees,

ALSO

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

Wanted in barter Cedar-Rails.

JOSEPH REEVE.

Philada. Jan. 20—24. 161 2m q

## COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

At a time, like the present,

when we are assailed by an epidemic which is creeping slowly among us; and when prejudice is revived, against the invaluable discovery of the immortal Jenner, a few facts and observations respecting the Small Pox, and the efficacy of Vaccination as a preventive, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Whig.

In relation to those epidemics which have appeared in different countries, at different periods, I shall only observe, that so long ago as in the year 1735, Van Swieten in his commentaries on the writings of the great Doctor Boerhaave states, 'that the genuine small pox was epidemic in Europe that year, but the year following a spurious kind prevailed, by which many were seized; that in a great many of the cases it was so mild, the patients were not obliged to keep their beds, and in many instances had little or no fever.'—The celebrated Doctor Sydenham, in his treatise on epidemic diseases says, 'that in the years 1667 '68 and '69 the regular small pox was epidemic, and that in the years 1674 and 1675 an anomalous kind very different from the former prevailed likewise epidemically, and required different treatment; he also remarks that those who have been afflicted with the anomalous or spurious kind, are by no means exempt from the contagion of the genuine small pox.

In the year 1815 an epidemic eruptive fever, supposed to be the small pox, prevailed in the city of New York; a considerable alarm was excited there from numerous reports that were in circulation of persons taking the small pox after having been vaccinated. A committee was appointed by the Medical Society of that city, to enquire into the supposed causes of the failure of vaccination in preventing the small pox: after diligent enquiry they made a report on the subject, which has been published. In that report they state, 'the small pox to be prevalent there, that as an epidemic generally speaking, it was so virulent in its nature as to attack almost every individual in whom the susceptibility to its action had not been destroyed by inoculation or vaccination.' The Varicella or Chicken Pox, another eruptive and febrile disease, appeared about the same time, and prevailed generally throughout the city. It was marked by severe and unusual symptoms—'your committee have seen it assuming a degree of violence equal to some of the forms of small pox, producing convulsions, and great general derangement.'—They have remarked also that the chicken pox may be confluent to a great degree, and they believe it may be protracted to a longer period than even small pox,—that the eruption may be more abundant on the face and head, than on the back and breast, and that it may even occasion a swelling of the face.—Whether its aggregated form was owing to any peculiar atmospheric constitution, or other cause—and whether it is to be considered a special variety of chicken pox to be added to the form most commonly described, the committee did not venture to decide. Much enquiry was made by them, in examining into the history of some of the cases in which the small pox was said to have succeeded vaccination; and in a great number of instances, no evidence could be obtained, but that of the patient or his friends, not even the least mark of there having been a vaccine pustule on the arm; which they considered insufficient testimony. In the month of November of the same year the United States Frigate Guerriere arrived at New York from the Mediterranean with many of her crew labouring under small pox—an enquiry was made whether any of those infected with the disease had ever been vaccinated—it was found that none of them had—but it was ascertained that out of one hundred and seventy-one who had been vaccinated in different parts of the United States, and in Europe, not a single one of them took the small pox, though constantly exposed to it in a crowded ship.

The experiments of Doctor Laborde, a French physician in the Isle of France where the small pox, raged with such violence in the year 1792 that it swept off one fourth of its population, are very remarkable. The vaccine disease was introduced into the island by the doctor in the year 1804. Some time after a ship stowed with blacks arrived there with the small pox on board—a number had died of the disease, fifteen or twenty then had it, and the number increasing daily. He placed on board six of the children whom he first vaccinated, with directions to the surgeon on board the vessel to keep them continually among those who were affected with the small pox, to make them eat and drink out of the same dishes, wear the linen of the sick, and finally to inoculate them frequently with water taken from the sick, all which was complied with. He also caused a child to be taken on board that had been vaccinated, and whose arm was then in a proper state for taking the virus, and from it he vaccinated forty blacks

who had not then taken sick. The result of these trials was, that the six vaccinated children were completely preserved, and even those forty blacks that were vaccinated resisted the contagion, and the small pox became extinct. The doctor concludes his communication by saying 'that except those recently born, and those who daily arrive, there is not a single individual in the Isle, who had not had the small pox, that has not been vaccinated.'

The vaccine committee of Paris state, that out of one hundred and two vaccinated, and that were tested by variolous matter taken fresh from the arm of a person having the genuine disease, in fourteen only it produced temporary inflammation, in the others it had no effect:—they therefore naturally concluded that the above persons were completely preserved from the small pox by the vaccine disease, and ordered it to be published. The vaccine institution in London published the following:—'It appears from the numerous reports that have been published by the medical establishment from abroad, from our own country, and for their own experience, that the proportion of failures of vaccination to give security against small pox do not amount to more than fifty out of two hundred and fifty thousand vaccinated persons: and those upon investigation were found to have been mostly local affections.'

After the above statement of facts and experiments it may not perhaps be amiss to state some of the causes which tend to injure the reputation of the vaccine disease. One very great cause is, that the disease being so mild as not to require medicine, the attendance of a practitioner is often dispensed with, and the operation entrusted to any individual unacquainted with the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and thereby a local affection is induced not unfrequently mistakenaken for the genuine constitutional disease. It sometimes happens that after the operation is performed by a physician, the patient is neglected and the disease runs its course, without undergoing a sufficient examination. In such cases it is difficult, and for the most part impossible to collect any satisfactory medical testimony in relation to the nature and progress of the disease, when there is a supposed failure of vaccination preventing small pox. From this latter circumstance occurring so frequently the medical committee of New York recommended strongly Mr. Bryce's method of testing the vaccine disease in all future vaccinated cases: they also urge the necessity of visiting the patient on the fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh days after the operation, to be certain that it is the genuine disease. It is often very difficult to decide positively whether the patient has been successfully vaccinated, from accidents happening to the arm—by the patient scratching it, (as it is sometimes attended with an itching sensation,) or from the head of the pustule being rubbed off before it is matured. Eruptions on the skin, such as tetter, itchi, &c. frequently prevent the patient from taking the genuine constitutional disease.

From the above we may infer that those persons who have had the genuine vaccine disease are not more liable to small pox than those who have been inoculated.

## COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

In the last Whig, after announcing the result of the congressional caucus held on the 14th inst. you state that "John Quincy Adams now stands as the candidate of the people—of the great majority of the people of all parties." When, where, or how this information, given in such positive terms, is derived, many are at a loss to conjecture. It is certainly not entitled to implicit belief, unless substantiated by facts. It will not be pretended correct as applied to the large and republican adjoining state of Pennsylvania, and I presume will be found destitute of foundation as far as it may relate to the state of New Jersey. If the publication was designed by a dash of your powerful pen, to sweep from the field the friends of Mr Calhoun or Mr Jackson, it will fail in its object. They are not so easily intimidated, and are too confident of success to be driven from the contest by such means. In this county there are many, very many, and I confidently believe the event will prove a large majority, of the people, who will prefer either Mr Calhoun, Mr Jackson, or even your friend Mr Crawford as president, to Mr Adams.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

The substance of a speech delivered by Mr. Dallas, at the Town Meeting of Wednesday is reported in the Franklin Gazette. The following passages of it deserve particular notice.

Nat. Gaz.

He adverted to the caucus lately

held at Washington, and of which information I caught up but yesterday. It was the caucus of a miserable and infatuated minority, striving to bend the practices and usages of the republican party to their own purposes, in defiance of the sense of that party, and of an overwhelming majority, ascertained in the most unquestionable manner, and proclaimed by a body of men whose veracity and integrity could not be doubted. Look at it! but fourteen out of the twenty-four States enjoyed even the semblance of a representation; five States, of immense population, and known to be averse to the proceeding, were represented by five persons, one gentleman from each State; ten States gave but eighteen votes; and the other four, New York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia, gave fifty! Georgia alone voted as strongly as Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio and Maryland put together; and one entire half of the vote given to the nominated candidate—could it be credited! came from two States only, New York and Virginia. Such a farce upon the representative principle never was exhibited before,—the gentleman who played it, cannot but be conscious that they have gone too far. Call it, if you will, a meeting of the friends of a particular candidate, but to describe it as fairly representing the democracy of the Union, as obligatory upon the great republican party, was a perdition of principles and an abuse of forms too monstrous for acquiescence.

This caucus, however, was the political engine against which it was necessary to direct, unceasingly, the efforts of all men who value their rights, and who will not blindly, by a mummery, be cheated into their surrender. It was formidable from the impression left upon the people by the past. The very name of a congressional caucus fascinated the ear, and allured the vote, of inany an honest republican. We are apt to presume what is done to be rightly done; and a caucus has heretofore been a general meeting of a large majority, whose assembling was plainly acquiesced in by the party. Let the people know the real character of this; let them be apprized how insignificant in number, how partial in representation, how equivocal in democracy, were its members; and the result is as inevitable as true republicanism is uniform and consistent. But it was formidable; it concentrated for its favorite candidate the force of a desperate and heedless faction; and it could only be encountered effectually by a similar concentration of its opponents. We must cease to contend for persons; principles which lie at the root of our politics were involved; and we were bound to make common cause against the caucus, in the mode most likely to achieve a signal triumph."

Congressional caucus—The following paragraph is an extract of a letter from Mr. Carter, senior editor of the N. Y. Statesman, who is now at Washington.

"Whole number of members present sixty-six, absent ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE!! From the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, not a member of either house present—from the foregoing states, with the addition of New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, not a member of the house of representatives present—from the great state of Pennsylvania only three members present—from New England only six out of fifty-three members present—west of the Alleghany only three members out of sixty-five! and those three senators. Georgia the only unanimous state. In only three states out of twenty-four did a majority of the delegates attend—New York sixteen out of thirty-six members attended—A MAJORITY AGAINST A CAUCUS."

## FOREIGN.

Greece.—The Augsburg Gazette, under date of Constantinople, Nov. 30, says, all the news from the Morea agrees in stating that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign; in consequence of which, the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question:—

"Shall we commence a new campaign or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks?" This subject has had a very interesting consideration, but the result is not as yet known. Intelli-

gence from the same place, and through the same channel, five days later, states, that the treasurer of the Porte has declared to the Divan that, in the actual situation of its finances, it will be impossible shortly to levy a single piastre; and that commerce has received a deadly blow from the measure adopted by the government of fixing arbitrarily the value of gold and silver coin. The consequence is that all who possess specie hide it, and scarcely a gold coin is to be met with. This state of things is a natural consequence of the long insurrection of the Greeks, and the forerunner of greater evils to the Porte."

Accounts from Zante, the latter part of November, confirm the statements heretofore published, of a Greek naval action, which took place on the 4th and 5th of that month, in the Gulph of Talante.—The Greek fleet consisted of 36 vessels, and the Turkish of 34 ships of war, of triple theirs in artillery and number of men. The Greeks were completely successful. Another account, from Corfu, of the 15th November, states that the Greeks had succeeded in cutting off the communications of the Pacha of Scutari, with his military depositories, Arta and Prevera. They had also taken an entire train of artillery and its escort, with an immense quantity of munitions of war. Omar Virone had been completely beaten. On the coast of Negropont and its neighborhood, the war is obstinately carried on, and with various success.

A gentleman arrived from Gibraltar states, that during the last month, the rumor was afloat in that fortress that the peasant who was the cause of the arrest of Riego, had been killed. This news had been confirmed, with the addition, that the other members of his family had also been put to death, and that the dead bodies were found nailed to the doors of their houses; and had their throats cut from ear to ear.

On the 4th January, San Miguel, the ex-minister, and several Spanish officers of distinction, arrived at Bayonne. San Miguel was grievously wounded, in one of the last engagements in Catalonia.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A letter of the 2d inst. from Zante, states that the Algerine squadron which was on a cruise on Missolongy, had just been destroyed by a naval division from Hydra, that had conveyed Alexander Mavrocordato to Etolia.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

Feb. 16—Mr Findlay presented the memorial of the Carlisle volunteer artillery company, praying that they may be allowed to enter the service of the United States, and receive the pay and emoluments of other corps in the same service, with a view to acquire the discipline of the U. S. troops.

The senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, Mr Ruggles in the chair, to the further consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Feb. 17—Mr Seymour gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the ordinances establishing the territory of Michigan.

The senate, on motion of Mr Barbour, resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Mr Barbour advocated the bill, in a speech of considerable length; and after he had concluded, on motion of Mr Mills, the subject was postponed till Friday next.

Feb. 18—Mr Campbell, from the committee on private land claim, reported a bill to authorize the legal representatives of the marquis de Maison Rouge, and those claiming under him, to institute a suit against the United States and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Feb. 20.—Mr. Talbut presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kentucky, praying a change in the Judiciary system of the United States, so as to require the opinion of more than a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, upon any question touching the constitutionality of any law of an individual State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up.—Mr. Van Buren proposed two new sections, as substitutes for the first and fourth sections of the bill. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was postponed till Monday next, and made the order of that day.

Feb. 23.—A communication was received from the navy department, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, requiring information as to the quantity of domestic hemp, used in cordage manufactured for the navy—it was read and referred to its committee on naval affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 16.—Mr Tomlinson, of Conn. presented the following, which lies one day of course:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether any measures have been taken to carry into effect the resolution of congress, passed June 17th, 1777, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of David Wooster, a brigadier general of the army of the United States, who fell in defending the liberties of America, and bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut; and whether the sum of five hundred dollars, appropriated for the purpose of carrying that resolution into execution, has ever been paid to the executive power of the state of Connecticut.

Feb. 17.—Mr McKim, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to extend the right of deposit in public and other store houses on certain conditions, and with certain privileges to other goods besides wine, tans, and distillers' spirits; which was twice read and committed.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr Tomlinson, in relation to the execution of a resolution for erecting a tomb to gen. Wooster, was taken up, and agreed to.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr Storrs, calling for information relative to the affairs of the bank of the United States, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Whittlesey, respecting the expenditure of appropriations for procuring timber for the navy, was taken up.

Feb. 20.—The Speaker laid before the Houses a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by the statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, called for by a resolution of the House, on the 17th.

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of contracts and purchases made by Collectors for the revenue service during the year 1822, a statement of the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen during the year 1822; and a statement of contracts made relative to oil, light-houses, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c. A statement of the payments made according to law at the Treasury of the United States during the year 1823, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.

Feb. 23.—Mr McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, which was twice read and committed.

Mr Fuller, from the committee on naval affairs, to whom was re-committed a bill, entitled, A bill for the relief of Sarah Perry, mother of the late Oliver H. Perry, reported the bill in the same form in which it was at first brought into the house—[omitting the amendment which proposed to charge Mrs Perry's support on the navy pension fund.]

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1824.

We request the attention of our readers to the communication on the small pox, signed "E" in our columns. It will, we have reason to believe, place that subject before the public in a form which will at once remove such impressions as may have been made, (no doubt from the best intentions,) unfavorable to vaccination, and certainly in our opinion with less deliberation than they should—impressions which would induce the subjects of them to fortify themselves behind a very insecure defence. Whatever has a tendency to bring vaccination into dispute, has an ill effect on the minds of the community—that which undervalues its benefits should be resisted; for all are deeply concerned in cherishing a safeguard against that scourge of our race, the small pox. In such momentous concerns an immature opinion is often

fatal—to say the least of it, it is embarrassing to those who have not the ability to seek information for themselves to be told that vaccination is not a sure protection, without perhaps their being able to ascertain whether in those cases where small pox have proved fatal, the other has been successfully performed.

Several meetings have recently been got up in the New England states, for the purpose of nominating John Quincy Adams as a candidate for the presidency. A meeting of the democratic republicans of Boston was lately convened, who approved of the opinion expressed by the republican members of both houses of their legislature that J. Q. Adams is the most suitable candidate for the presidency. It is strange that the democrats in the north support Adams, and the Federalists in the south support Crawford—but it appears to be so. A complete change of situations seems to have taken place between those parties where they exist.

The members of congress have been very much occupied through the winter, but how far their engagements have been productive of general benefit, is another question. We fear the presidential question enters too much into their day dreams. The tariff discussion is daily assuming a more interesting form. The members have not quite arrived to fever heat on it yet, but their forces on both sides will soon be brought into array, and there is little doubt that the contest will be a very fiery one—that "volutes thick" of wind as from the caverns of Æolus, will issue in tempests from all points of the compass before it is settled, to the inflation—not prostration, of some of the speech-making politicians in the capitol at Washington.

It will be seen by a communication from "One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight" in our columns of to day, that further remarks of ours are necessary, in addition to those contained in our last, to explain our sentiments respecting the presidency, and who is our choice. Also why we place the Secretary of State as the only man of the people, in opposition to the man whom "king caucus" has said we should give our votes to support. It has been our opinion, that when it comes to a crisis, the people will fix upon two opposing candidates, and that the others will then either retire from the contest, for the public good, or be abandoned by the people for their own.—Among those now on the list, we can discover none whom we believe the sense of the whole nation will so readily approve as Mr. Adams. We know none so well qualified. We do not want to charge the sovereign people with a want of due consideration for their own interests. They will not on the "hard tug," throw away their votes upon those whose prospects are hopeless. We are willing to allow that there are not any of those now on nomination who would not dignify that high station, but it is impossible to suppress a belief resting on the minds of the whole people, that Mr. J. Q. Adams is every way well qualified for that high office—that he has been, as it were, proved, having been schooled in diplomatic and state affairs from his infancy and that, while one of the candidates is qualified to make a speech, another to fight a battle, the third to keep accounts, the fourth—but let us pause. Mr. Adams is a statesman & civilian. We are a civic people. He is therefore a man who has been taught according to the spirit of republicans in the discipline of our own schools.—There is danger of mistaking a mere courtier—accountant—soldier—or scholar, for a STATESMAN. We cannot in this particular be too guarded. To Andrew Jackson we have no objection, except that we fear our republican brethren will indulge in a spirit of advancing the soldier over the civilian. To Calhoun our objections in part consist in his youth—Let him be placed in the chair, and we will soon find around him an executive of active efficient men, no doubt, but men as young, ardent, and perhaps as ambitious as young men usually and naturally are. They may indeed be all pure patriots, but in the heat of their

young blood, they may be liable to be carried farther than men of cool deliberate feelings—farther than even themselves at the commencement would intend. Independent of the caucus, which with us (and we are rejoiced to say that a great majority of the nation and of the nation's representatives are along with us) is sufficient to call forth our decided opposition, we have strong objections to Mr. Crawford.—Mr. Clay we believe is now not seriously considered as a candidate. We are—of all the candidates—disposed to give the preference to Mr. Adams; next to him Mr. Jackson is our favorite. We give the preference to the former for the reasons above; we have others which we may hereafter give—but we shall not oppose the interests of Mr. Jackson, as we think such a man would be eminently useful, at the present juncture, at the head of the nation. We want a bold, resolute, determined spirit at our head—a Hercules to perform a labour which in a short time may become too powerful for human effort to accomplish.

With our correspondent we will not dispute respecting the point for which he contends—that Mr. Adams is not the only candidate.—The placing candidates on the list is no more than a farce, which even Samuel D. Ingham might perform with less reference to genuineness of talents, patriotism, or aptitude, than to an overweening partiality, the spirit of intrigue, or a design of bringing himself into a more conspicuous station.

As much has been said for and against caucuses—and as the practice is exclusively claimed by republicans, to prevent deception, and also our truly republican brethren from being deceived by appearances, we will say that in our opinion, a congressional caucus is ostracism in its worst form, and opposed to the spirit of democracy in all possible points.—Democracy is a government directly emanating from the people—that is, when the people by their own voice say who shall govern, tax and superintend their affairs. Now, admitting the people to approve of a congressional caucus, still it is anti-republican, because it is not done by the people. The only legitimate democratic nomination is by convention.—When delegates are selected by the people, and instructed as to whom they should support, the people are then fairly represented; these delegates from all parts of the Union meeting at a certain place, and entering into ballot for a choice. When this is done, and a candidate chosen in this way, we pledge ourselves to support him, we care not who he is.—Until then we must be permitted to abide by our choice, and we open our paper to all parties for a free discussion on the subject—contrary to the practice of the boasting republican caucus advocates, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, who with an illiberality perfectly consistent, refuse to admit a sentiment into their columns which does not favor their own cause.

**A New periodical Work**, to be entitled the United States Literary Gazette" is proposed to be published in Boston. The publishers say they have engaged to assist them some of the best disciplined scholars that are employed to support any periodical work in our land. The terms \$5,00 per annum.

Two little boys, both under nine years of age, were lately tried in Charlestown, on a charge of murder, in drowning a small negro boy. The only evidence against them was their own confession, which had been obtained on a promise that no harm should happen them. They were acquitted, upon this ground, and upon the legal incompetence of the prisoners to be guilty of so horrible a crime, at so immature an age.—They did not know the guilt of it.

**MARRIED**, On Saturday last by the Rev. Holmes Parvin, Mr. William Rodgers, to Miss Catharine Edwards.

**DIED**, In Washington city, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. in the 73d year of his age, Richard O'Brien, esq. late Consul General of the United States to the Barbary Powers.

In South Carolina, on the 6th inst. in his 63 year PHILIP GARDNER, esq. son of Gen. Christopher Gardner.

Also on the 5th inst. aged 74, THOMAS ELLIOTT, esq. a patriot and republican of the Revolution.

At Alicante, Spain, in Sept. last, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, esq. U. S. Consul. This gentleman was appointed by Washington.

Also, at Baltimore, aged 70, MARMADUKE TILDEN, esq. a revolutionary patriot.

Will be sold at  
**PUBLIC VENDUE**,  
On Monday the 8th day of March next,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling of DAVID WOOD, in the township of HOPEWELL, Cumberland county, the following property, viz:

**Horses, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, and Swine**; Grain in the ground and by the bushel, Apple Jack by the gallon, Cider and Vinegar by the barrel, a quantity of empty Casks, &c.—And a variety of

**Farming Utensils**,  
Such as Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons and Harness, Hoes, Axes, 1 Barn Fan, 1 Cutting Box, &c.—together with a variety of

**Household Furniture**,  
Among which are Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, 1 Bureau, Aardirons, Kettles, Pots, Shovel and Tongs, one Patent Cheese Press, Tubs and Vats, besides many other articles too tedious to mention.

Conditions made known and attendance given on the day of sale, by  
**DAVID WOOD**,  
Feb. 28. 166 2q

**PUBLIC VENDUE**.  
Will be sold at Public Vendue,  
On Thursday the 4th day of March next,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling house of THOMAS WOODRUFF, deceased, in Bridgeton, the following property, viz:—  
A quantity of

**Mahogany Furniture**,  
Such as 1 Secretary, 1 Bureau, dining and card Tables—also an eight day Clock; Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding, Turkey and rag Carpets, Looking Glasses, Dishes, China, Glass and Queens-ware, Earthen-ware, Hollow ware, Copper Kettle, large and small Iron Pots, Iron Shovel & Tongs, 1 ten plate Stove, 1 open Stove, Pork and Beef by the pound, together with all the movable property of the deceased.—Also, from 1 to 200 cords of

**Dry Oak Wood**,  
By the cord, either at public or private sale.—Conditions made known and attendance given on the day of sale, by  
**DANIEL M. WOODRUFF, and DAN SIMKINS, Adm's**.  
Feb. 28. 166 1q

**Adjournment**.  
The remainder of the land of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 25d day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowe in Bridgeton, to be sold by  
**Wm. R. FITZGERALD** late Sheriff.  
February 24. 166

**J. FITHIAN, CABINET MAKER**,  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, at his Shop, adjoining the bridge, a variety of **Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.**  
Which, together with every other article in his line of business, he will furnish, made of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices.

A quantity of Maple and Poplar Bedstead stuff is wanted immediately.  
Bridgeton, Feb. 28. 166 St

**Creditors take Notice**.  
That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Tuesday the sixth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in Bridgeton to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.  
Isaiah Pittman,  
Isaiah Foulks,  
Jeremiah S. Nixon,  
Spencer Cullen,  
Jeremiah Perry.


John X Luker,  
George Laning,  
Henry X Feaster,  
David Runnels,  
Ephraim Harris.  
Bridgeton, February 21, 1824. 165

**Sale of Valuable Property**.

Will be sold on  
Wednesday the 10th day of March 1824,

**AT PUBLIC VENDUE,**

At the residence of Wm Leaming, in the Middle township, Cape May County, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the following described personal property of said William Leaming, viz:



Three horses; a large number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—The well built and substantial Sloop, Adventure, about 20 tons burthen and well found. One first rate copper fastened Skiff, 1 substantial copper fastened Batteau, 1 ox Wagon, and three pair of working Oxen, two horse Wagons and gearing, one handsome light Wagon & harness, & Sledge & harness Ploughs, Harrows, and other **FARMING UTENSILS**; Pork, Beef, Ham, Potatoes; Mackerel by the barrel, Coddfish and Onions, together with about 600 weight of Sugar in lots to suit purchasers.

A large assortment of **BOOKS**,  
Among which are the following, viz.  
One set of Gill's Commentaries on the Old and New Testament, 9 vols.  
One set Anquetel's Universal History, 9 vols.  
One set Josephus' works 10 vols.  
One set Hunter's biography of the life of Christ, 4 vols.  
Ferguson's Astronomy, 2 vols.  
One set of Dr. Reese's Encyclopaedia.  
One do. Hume's History of England, 8 vols.  
One do. Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.  
One do. Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.  
One do. Gillies Greece, 4 do.  
One do. Wars of the French Revolution, 4 do.  
Lord Byron's works, 4 vols.  
Montgomery's works; Cooks voyages; Adams' and Parishe's Geography; Farmer's Assistant, with a large and valuable collection of other works not enumerated; an elegant Book Case and Secretary; one Breakfast and Dining table; one eight day clock; chairs, looking glasses, andirons, &c. One elegant Double barrelled Gun, one handsome fowling piece and one English musket.—Bureaus, Carpets, Bedsteads and bedding, one good Surveying compass and chain, together with a large and valuable assortment of household furniture too tedious to enumerate.—Also, a quantity of lumber consisting of red cedar posts and rails, oak and pine wood now corded on Pierces point and Gothen landing, heart pine scantling &c.—Together with all the personal property of said William Leaming. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by  
**JOHN HANCE Assignee**.  
February 16th 1824.

N. B. Any of the above described property may be obtained at private sale by applying to the subscriber at the house of Wm. Leaming on or before the fifth day of March next.

**Dissolution of Partnership**.  
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.  
**John Ward.**  
**James Ward.**  
Leesburgh, Cumberland county, Feb. 10.

P. S In consequence of Daniel Ward having purchased James Ward's part of the stock on hand, the business in future will be conducted under the firm John and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, where they invite the customers of the former firm to give them a call.  
165 t

**Six Cents Reward**.  
**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber on the 17th of January 1824, an Apprentice Boy to the Taying business, by the name of **WILLIAM WILLIAMS**, about 18 years of age; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat; vest and pantaloons of the same. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy at their peril.  
**HENRY BITTER, jun.**  
Dart Elizabeth Feb 12 - 21 165 4/8

**Constables' Sales, Warrants, Subpoenas, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds, Common & Judgment Bonds, Executions, Summons, Attorneys' Blanks, &c.**  
*For Sale at this office.*

