

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1823.

No. 114.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

POETRY.

The following imitation of the CIV. Psalm from Montgomery's "Songs of Zion" is we think beautifully sublime.

PSALM CIV.

My soul, adore the Lord of might;
With uncreated glory crown'd,
And clad in royalty of light.
He draws the curtain'd heavens around;
Dark waters his pavilion form,
Clouds are his car, his wheels the storm.

Lightning before Him, and behind
Thunder rebounding to and fro;
He walks upon the winged wind,
And reins the blast, or lets it go:
—This goodly globe his wisdom plann'd,
He fix'd the bounds of sea and land.

When o'er a guilty world, of old,
He summon'd the avenging main,
At his rebuke the billows roll'd
Back to their parent-gulf again;
The mountains raised their joyful heads,
Like new creations, from their beds.

Thenceforth the self-revolving tide
Its daily fall and flow maintains;
Through winding vales fresh fountains glide,
Leap from the hills, or course the plains;
There thirsty cattle through the brink,
And the wild asses bend to drink.

Fed by the currents, fruitful groves
Expand their leaves, their fragrance fling,
Where the cool breeze at noon-tide roves,
And birds among the branches sing;
Soft fall the showers when day declines,
And sweet the peaceful rainbow shines.

Grass through the meadows, rich with flow-
ers,
God's bounty spreads for herds and flocks:
On Lebanon his cedar towers,
The wild goats bound upon his rocks;
Fowls in his forest build their nests,
—The stork amid the pine-tree rests.

To strengthen man, condemn'd to toil,
He fills with grain the golden ear;
Bids the ripe olive melt with oil,
And swells the grape man's heart to cheer:
—The moon her tide of changing knows,
Her orb with lustre ebbs and flows.

The sun goes down, the stars come out;
He maketh darkness, and 'tis night;
Then roam the beasts of pray about,
The desert rings with chase and flight:
The lion, and the lion's brood,
Look up,—and God provides them food.

Morn dawns far east; ere long the sun
Warm the glad nations with his beams;
Day, in their dens, the spoilers shun,
And night returns to them in dreams:
Man from his couch to labour goes,
Till evening brings again repose.

How manifold thy works, O Lord,
In wisdom, power, and goodness wrought!
The earth is with thy riches stored,
And ocean with thy wonders fraught;
Unfathomed caves beneath the deep
For Thee their hidden treasures keep.

There go the ships, with sails unfurl'd,
By Thee directed on their way;
There in his own mysterious world,
Leviathan delights to play;
And tribes that range immensity,
Unknown to man, are known to Thee.

By Thee alone the living live;
Hide but thy face, thy comforts fly;
They gather what thy seasons give;
Take Thou away their breath, they die:
Send forth thy Spirit from above,
And all is life again, and love.

Joy in his works Jehovah, takes,
Yet to destruction they return;
He looks upon the earth, it quakes,
Touches the mountains, and the burn:
—Thou, God, for ever art the same;
I AM is thine unchanging name.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Boston Patriot.
HORSE SHOENING.

I have heretofore suffered much trouble and some danger, when riding on horse back in the winter time, from the horse having his feet loaded with balls of ice and snow; and I consider that horses driven in the stages often

undergo a double share of fatigue and labour from this circumstance. I have for several years been endeavoring to devise some method to prevent or remedy this inconvenience; but without effect until the year past; I directed my blacksmith to try the experiment of a shoe upon a different construction, and which I found to succeed so completely, that I wish to communicate it through your paper for the benefit of the public.

The smith, in forming the plate for his shoe, should draw it wider in the middle and narrower at the end than for a common shoe; after the shoe is turned, let the inside of it be *pinned* out so as to leave it in form of a *heater*, viz. narrow at the toe, and wide at the heel: In which case the snow, instead of being confined by a circular shoe and forming a ball in the hollow of the foot, is continually working out and discharging itself at the heel; and the horse instead of treading upon a round ball of snow and ice, will find and feel the benefit of his corks!

Admiral Pocock's celebrated Pickle for Meat.

To four gallons of water add half a pound of brown sugar, two ounces salt petre, six pound large or bay salt.—Boil all these together, in an iron pot or kettle, and skim it repeatedly as long as any scum rises—then take off the pot and let it stand till the liquor is cold. The meat being placed in the vessel meant to hold it, pour the cold pickle on it till it is covered, and put something on to keep it in the pickle, and thus keep it for family use. When it is intended to keep it for a length of time, the pickle must be boiled once in six weeks or two months at farthest, adding, during the boiling, two ounces of sugar, and half a pound of salt, scumming as before directed. By this management the pickle will keep good twelve months, and is always ready for a fresh supply of meat.

N. B. The foregoing method is equally excellent for bacon as beef.

MORAL.

In the common course of things, thoughtlessness and folly, which though not innocent, are yet pitiable, are the causes of every terrible misfortune; and are therefore in many cases provided for by the goodness of the wise Governor of the world, so that they do not always prove irretrievable. A thoughtless person by intemperance, runs himself into a quarrel, in which he is wounded. Without help, he must perish. And it is not to be expected that he should be miraculously recovered. Is it not the Divine goodness, which has furnished the materials necessary for his cure, made provision in the formation of the human body for the accidents it might be liable to, so that every hurt should not prove fatal to it; and engaged us to be kind and helpful to one another; so that we should be sure of comfort from one or other in our distress? In the same manner, and by the same goodness, exerted in a high degree, revelation teaches us, a remedy is provided for the recovery to the Divine mercy (in a consistency with the wisdom and rectitude of his moral government) of a fallen, offending order of beings. In the case of the unfortunate person here exemplified, his being convinced of his folly; his being heartily concerned for it; and his resolving never more to be guilty of the like, is not sufficient for his recovery; any more than repentance and reformation alone could be supposed sufficient to put offenders on a footing with innocent beings.

Natural ends are produced by natural means: so are moral. Natural means are many of them slow, and seemingly unpromising, if experience did not show their fitness. It may therefore be concluded, and hoped, that the design of giving a revelation to mankind, however unpromising of extensive success, will eventually, and upon the whole, be gained, in such a measure as it may not be wholly defeated. Natural means come short, in some particular instances, of their direct and apparent ends; as in adorations of all kinds in the animal and vegetable world. In the same manner it is to be feared, that all the moral means used by Divine goodness, for the reformation of mankind, and revelation among the rest, will, through their perverseness, come greatly short of the direct end, the happiness of the species; though it shall not be in the power of all created beings to prevent the secondary and more indirect intention of the Divine moral institutions.

Burgh.

The last Religious Intelligencer, contains an account of a revival of religion in Carlisle college, (Penn.) which commenced November last. About

one half of all the students have been subjects of a hopeful change, of which they displayed the fruits in their daily deportment; and a noisy college is now transformed into the peaceable order of a regular family." The immediate cause of this revival was the death of Mr. James Hall Mason, son of the president of the college, a pious, amiable, exemplary young man.

National Bible Society.—The Managers of the American Bible Society last evening appropriated one thousand dollars, to be employed in defraying the expenses of translating the Scriptures at Serampore, and five hundred dollars to be applied to the same purpose in Ceylon.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of this city, will shortly visit England, as the Representative of the American Bible Society, to be present at the next annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is also reported that the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, will visit this country in the spring, on a similar mission.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

It is curious to observe the literal meaning of the first names which were bestowed upon mankind—omitting Cain and his wicked posterity:

Adam, man—Seth, placed—Enoch, miserable—Renan, possession—Mahaleel—the praised God—Jared, descending—Enoch teaching—Methuselah, his death produces—Noah, rest.—On connecting the words they teach this great truth:—Man being placed in a miserable condition, the blessed God descending shall teach that his death produces to debased man rest.

DEFERED SUMMARY.

A good example.—An ordinance has been passed by the city council of Savannah, prohibiting the smoking of pipes and segars in the streets of the city, under the penalty of two dollars for each offence by a white person, and one dollar if committed by a negro, or in default of payment by the latter, a punishment not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

Mr. Clark, the treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been thrown out of his dearborn, and is confined to his bed considerably injured.

Fleecing.—It appears from official statements laid before the legislature of Maryland, that the Union Bank of Baltimore has lost nearly 90,000 dollars, by state directors since its incorporation.

A statistical table of Europe for 1822, fixes the collective population of that quarter of the world at two hundred millions. The average number for the square mile at 58 persons—the tithes, taxes and public burthens generally at 180 millions pounds sterling, which is 18s. per head.

On the 25th ult. Mr. Peter Demarest, of Newfoundland, Bergeu county, N. J. was fixing a flint in his gun, it accidentally went off, and its contents entered the side of his wife. With a hurtful exclamation "Peter you have hurt me," she fell and immediately expired. The husband's distress can hardly be imagined.

A cow was found crowded between two barns, in Salem, Mass. on Wednesday last, where it was ascertained she had been confined forty days without food. The passage was obstructed at one end, and the animal had not sagacity to back out. The poor creature was alive when found, but died soon after.

Said a lady to her husband, "I am half inclined my dear, to attend the great party without any thing in my head."—"Well, my love," replied the husband, "that will be as you usually appear."

Tobacco is raised in Upper Canada in such quantities, that it is expected next year they will be able to export one hundred hogsheads, and it is expected it will increase in quantity every year.

A flax and hemp gin has been put in successful operation near Columbus, Ohio.

At Bremen there is a wine cellar called the store, where five hogsheads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625. These five hds. cost 1200 francs. Had this sum been put to compound interest, each hogshead would now be worth above a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799, 480 francs; and a single wine glass 2,725,808 francs, or something less than 544,762 dollars.

Pemberton Binns, second son of alderman Binns of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, was skating on the ice on the Delaware, on Saturday last, fell into an air hole, and was drowned—He was 13 years and six months old.

The income of the marquis of Stafford is said to be nearly 1000l. per day, the greater part of which is produced by the duke of Bridgewater's canal.

The corner stone of a new protestant church was laid at Attercliffe in England, by the duke of Norfolk a catholic, attended by several noblemen. His grace remarked after the ceremony, that "he considered himself as good a protestant as any of his fellow subjects; that he had taken the oaths of allegiance to a protestant king, and if the king were ever to become a catholic, he should consider himself absolved from this allegiance—This is true liberality of sentiment.

Mr. C. Kendall, the well known inventor of the patent life preserver in case of shipwreck, put a period to his life in London, on the 30th of Nov. by cutting his throat.

On the 12th instant, the house of Mr Nathaniel Ross, jun. in Anson, Maine, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Ross, with three children were consumed.

A man by the name of Ebenezer Lewis was committed to Woodbury jail on yesterday week, for attempting to pass on the Camden Bank, a one dollar note of the Farmers' bank at Mount Holly, altered to a twenty. These notes are said to be with difficulty detected;—we advise our readers to examine them closely & receive them with caution.

Sarah Gaskill was also apprehended at Camden, on the 3d inst. having in her possession a quantity of stolen goods, she was committed on her own confession.

A young man named Hanks, has been committed to prison, in Addison county, Vt. for willfully setting fire to his father's barn, by which a large quantity of wheat and oats were destroyed.

At Greensburg, Pa. a house was lately set on fire by a cat which had lain on hot ashes, and ran among some flax with fire adhering to her.

Mr. Hytt, of Galen, N. Y. raised last year 440 turkeys from twelve old ones.

The new novel, "the Pioneers," was announced in New York for publication on Saturday (Feb 1.) and at 12 o'clock the same day, Mr. Wiley, the publisher had delivered thirty five hundred copies.

A collier at Oswego, lately made several attempts to hang himself, and was always detected before the spark of life became extinct. The civil authorities have committed him to jail to prevent the catastrophe from being completed.

A man by the name of George Hickman was lately murdered at Vincennes Ind. by Charles De Rome, and his wife. De Rome stabbed Hickman with a dirk, and on his retiring to his boarding house, De Rome's wife struck him several times with a broomstick, on which he fell and expired.

At Charleston, S. C. a Miss Wartinburgh, aged 12 years, was so burned, in the beginning of last month, by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a few days.

A wretch unworthy the name of man was lately committed to jail in Carver, Mass. for poisoning his two daughters.

A conflagration took place lately in Frandford, Ky. at which there was no small rejoicing, and perhaps with good reason. 700,000 dollars of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches were burned up, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of that state.

A fatal accident took place at Lexington, Ky. on the 21st ult. A powdermill in that vicinity was blown up, and one man, the superintendent mortally wounded, so that he died the next day.

The legislature of Delaware it is said, have passed a resolution appropriating 25,000 dollars for the use of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. This is truly a praiseworthy example, and much better than one they set about two weeks ago when they gave a grand ball in the state house at Dover.

In consequence of some remark-made in the New England Galaxy, Mr. Matthews, (the comedian we suppose) has commenced an action against the editor of that paper. He lays his damages at ten thousand dollars.

The bill to abolish or repeal the test act in Maryland, by which all persons may hold offices, has passed both houses. Heretofore the Jews were debarred from the privilege of citizens in many respects.

The Salem Messenger says, a man named Berry, was found frozen in his house during the late cold weather; he lived alone, had not sufficient clothing, and perished.

Matthews the comedian is said to have realized nearly 1000 guineas at Boston in a short time.

The good citizens of Dauphin county Pa. friendly to the election of general Jackson to the presidency, have had a meeting, at which they prepared an address to the public, which they considered doubtless such an important document, that they have ordered 10,000 copies to be printed! This, we suppose, is a gratuitous distribution of their excess of wisdom for the public good!

Two children were lately bitten by a mad dog, at Swanton, Va.

The game of billiards has been prohibited at Mobile.

The Saratoga Sentinel says, the small pox is raging to an alarming degree, in Stillwater, Saratoga county. Last Thursday week there were 40 cases and two deaths.

There are said to be 4000 merchants' clerks in the city of New York.

A very ingenious clover mill has been invented at Poughkeepsie, under the direction of Mr. Bolton the inventor, which it thought will prove of immense advantage to the farmers.

A man by the name of Horne, in N. Hampshire dreamed that No. 2929 would draw the 100,000 dollar prize in the national lottery, and made known his dream, but he was too poor to buy the ticket. This was the prize obtained by C. Clark of Richmond Va. in consequence of a dream mentioned by us some time ago.

Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, (Germany,) is said to have lately arrived at New Orleans, with the view of making a tour through this country—this prince has been residing for many years in Paris, as an exile from his father's court, on account of his liberal sentiments and his opposition to despotism.

Joseph Haslett is appointed governor of Delaware.

A late English paper says, "a gentleman the other day, settled his yearly grog bill, at a certain public house in Scarborough, which was for fifteen hundred glasses of rum and water."

The Magnet, lately arrived at New York from Liverpool, brought over with her a hundred tons of wheat.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the senate, viz:

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Mexico.

John Mason, jun. to be secretary of legation to the same government.

Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Buenos Ayres.

John M. Forbes, to be secretary of legation to the same government.

Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Columbia.

C. S. Todd, to be Secretary of legation to the same government.

Heman Allen, of Vermont, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Chili.

J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be secretary of Legation to the same government.

William F. Steele, of Georgia, attorney of the United States for that part of the territory of Florida, known as West Florida, vice Tippon B. Harrison, deceased.

William Sebree, of Kentucky, marshal of the United States for the same.

Chapman Coleman, of Kentucky, marshal for the district of Kentucky, vice John Thompson Mason, jun. resigned.

Robert Todd, of Kentucky, consul at Acapulco in Mexico.

James Smith Wilcox, of Pennsylvania, consul at the city of Mexico.

William Taylor, of Virginia, consul at La Vera Cruz and Alvarado, in Mexico.

Henry M. Brackenridge, of Florida, judge of West Florida.

Greenbury Gaither, George Murray, John de la Rua, and Joseph Noriega, all of Florida, members of the legislative council of Florida.

Henry Crabb, of Tennessee, attorney for the district of West Tennessee.

Langdon Cheeves, of Pennsylvania, commissioner, on the part of the United States, under the first article of the convention of the 12th July, 1822, with Great Britain.

Henry Seawell, of North Carolina, arbitrator on the part of the United States, under the same convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Washington Whig, dated, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The Suppressed Paragraphs.

By a reference to the report on the letter of Gales and Seaton, it will be seen that the committee acquit them, of having any sort of agency in causing the marks by which their compositor omitted the paragraph so often spoken of. They also in like manner excuse the Secretary of the Treasury—but who did it, the committee do not undertake to determine.

It is in evidence, that the communication for the Washington Republican signed A. B. was made by a member of Congress, but the witness refused to disclose his name—next to the anxiety to know by whom the marks referred to was made, is a knowledge of A. B.—These matters being still in the dark, it was evident that the report of the committee was not satisfactory, therefore on Tuesday Mr. Campbell of Ohio offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain by whom the suppression of the paragraph, in the letter of William R. Dickenson, cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 3d day of April 1819, and by him communicated to the House at the last session, was caused with leave to sit during the sessions, and with power to send for persons and papers. On this resolution a debate arose which consumed the whole of that, and the following day, in the course of which Mr. Cook offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Campbell as a modification of the original resolution. The amendment proposed to extend the enquiry into a minute examination into the arrangements of the Treasury in regard to deposits &c. with the western banks, and whether the United States had been a loser in consequence of it, &c. Ultimately the resolution as thus modified was agreed to by a very large majority.

The debate elicited a great deal of excitement, and in a few instances unjustifiable personality. The writer of A. B. (a member of Congress, but unknown) came in for a large share of abuse. It was apparent that the subject owed its principal importance, to the bearing it was supposed to have, on intended to have, upon the Secretary of the Treasury. It is well known that Mr. Cook, entertains great hostility to Mr. Crawford, and it is perhaps generally believed, that the deep interest which at the last, and the present sessions he has taken in the original subject matter of this business, had been influenced by the expectation, or hope, of involving him in censure—the manner in which the enquiry was started in relation to the suppressed paragraph, the consultations which Mr. C. acknowledges he had with his friends concerning it, and the fact of his having the documents at the last session in his hands some days before they were printed, it seems gave rise to injurious imputations, and a charge on Mr. C. of having conspired, or at least associated with his friends, to effect their purpose by underhand, and not very honorable means; and insinuations to this effect were pretty freely indulged. I understand that Gov. Edwards of the Senate father-in-law of Mr. Cook and Mr. Moore of Alabama are considered among the friends which were consulted.

Notwithstanding the heavy pressure which appeared at one time to be bearing upon him from all quarters, Mr. Cook defended himself with great spirit and adroitness, insisting upon his rights, declared that his opponent evinced a disposition to introduce anew the reign of terror, to shackle the press, and envelope the atmosphere around the Secretary of the Treasury with impenetrable darkness &c.

The committee consists of Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Cannon, Jones of Va. Stewart, Nelson of Md. Morgan and Hill.

In the Senate Mr. Johnson of Ky. has offered a resolution requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court jointly to report as early in the next session of Congress, as may be convenient, such facts and observations as their experience and reflections may suggest, relative to the present organization of the Courts of the United States, pointing out its defects and inconveniences, if any, and suggesting such changes and modifications as will in their opinion, combine most efficiency and economy in the administration of Justice.

In the remarks by which he prefaced his resolution he adverted to the fact of a want of informality by which the courts of the United States operated in different portions of the union, some parts being wholly under the district system, whilst others had the Circuit and District systems combined—also to the fact that the present Judges of the Supreme Court, having laborious circuit duties to perform, could share but comparatively little time for their Session in Washington, and that strength of body, rather than any thing else was an indispensable qualification &c. It is probable from the tenor of his remarks,

in connexion with the circumstance that the plan has been several times suggested before, that his proposition looks to the introduction of a new corps of Judges whose duty it shall be to perform circuit duty, to extend the Circuits to the states not now favored with them, and to have the present Judges solely for the purpose of holding courts at Washington, intending probably that they shall hold two Sessions annually instead of one, as at present.

On motion of Mr. Metcalfe, the committee on Indian affairs, has been instructed to enquire into the abuses, if any, committed by the late superintendent of Indian trade in the purchase or sale of goods under the several laws formerly regulating the Indian trade, with power to send for persons and papers. Letters secured from those sent out to take charge of the goods, at the factories, and wind up the affairs of the concern, seem to justify the belief that there has not always been a very sound discretion in the choice of goods or the relative quantity of them, but on the other hand it should be recollected that all stores of goods of long standing, will necessarily have on hand many refuse and unsaleable articles for which cost cannot be obtained.

I apprehend however that the late superintendent, who although a man of considerable talent, has moved in a style, and indicated a sort of pride of office by external parade and display not altogether compatible with a rigid and close personal attention to its duties—that too much has been confided to such agents, and that in purchases the interests of friends has sometimes had too much influence.

Yesterday Mr. Tod moved to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the union, from the further consideration of the new Tariff bill, the object of which was to bring it into the House, where it is considered more practicable to restrain extravagant debate and get a decision of some sort—but the motion did not succeed—a subsequent attempt to get the bill further considered by going into its details also failed, the House determining by a majority of five votes to go in with the general appropriation bill which had been progressed in the day before.—These decisions in connexion with the near termination of the session, and the fact of the appropriation and other bills of pressing interest, being yet behind, render it not only doubtful, but to my mind quite certain that this bill will not pass this session, although there is a majority in favor of the principle of it in the House. There would be difficulty however in the details—and the opponents have probably determined that it shall not pass.

The general appropriation bill has occupied the House, principally the three last days, and is not yet got through. The chief debate and consequent delay has been on an item in the bill granting \$10,000 for the purpose of surveying and marking a road from Wheling to St. Louis, and another proposition to amend it, by allowing \$25,000 for the repair of the Cumberland Road.

Present appearances justify the presumption that the greater part of next week may be employed in the several appropriation bills. That in regard to fortifications is expected to meet with opposition.

There has been a spirited debate in the Senate on Mr. Taylor's proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States in regard to the election of President &c. in which Mr. Dickerson delivered his sentiments at length in favor of his amendment to Mr. S.'s amendment.

Feb. 15.

The New Tariff.

Several notices had been given that as many different subjects would be called for on Monday, among the number was included the appropriation bill for the civil list notwithstanding which the House determined to resume the consideration of the Tariff.

Mr. Hardin of Ky. delivered at length a speech against it.

Mr. Tod followed in reply to him, and several others that had opposed the bill. He spoke at considerable length and succeeded in commanding the attention of the members, as well as a numerous auditory, this gentleman is very smart at a reply, and has withal a very prevalent disposition to shrewdness and sarcasm—a stranger to his manner would suppose he was endeavoring all the time to be witty, and excite ridicule—but this is natural to him, and therefore it was scarcely fair in Gov. Wright to charge him with stage tricks in order to excite laughter &c.

This speech taken as a whole will justly entitled him to credit—in some parts of it, he was particularly able.

On Tuesday Mr. McNeill of N. C. continued the discussion in a short but modest mild speech in the main against this bill. He expressed however great favor for family manufactures which he thought ought to be every where countenanced and upheld. Mr. McNeill is not a professional man, but possesses much intelligence, and is in my judgment an amiable man.

Mr. Hamilton of S. C. the successor of Mr. Lowndes next spoke in terms extremely hostile to the whole system of manufactures in the country, characterized it as unconstitutional and unjust, and if persevered in calculated to dismember the union. Mr. H. is quite a young man, has a good voice, and sufficient self-confidence—but seeks to employ, high wrought, and tawdry language, better adapted to a declamatory flourish, than sober, common sense argument—during his speech I was forcibly struck with the contrast between his manner and language, and that of his distinguished predecessor.

Gov. Wright who had for days been attempting to get the floor, now succeeded; he spoke at length in a loud and earnest manner, till he became pretty much exhausted by his excessive action.

There is no doubt of the patriotism of this old gentleman, and his vanity is excused on that account. In the course of his remarks, he pronounced many truisms, &c. but taking the speech altogether, it was more properly ratiocination than argument. He declared roundly that until the domestic manufactures were excised he would always prefer the foreign to the domestic article, when it could be produced on terms equally good, and that every honorable friend of the Gov. was bound to do it &c.

Mr. Montgomery of Ky. next followed also in opposition to the bill, commencing his speech by pronouncing it a virtual violation of the following provisions of the constitution, viz. "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."—The other part quoted, awkward as it may seem, was part of the 9th Section of the 1st article viz. "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." He insisted that the proposed imposition of duties would be subtracting from one part of the country, to replenish another portion of the country, be an invasion of the principles quoted—and he did not choose to do indirectly what he was not allowed to do directly. Mr. M. spoke about an hour on Tuesday, and at least two hours more in continuation, on Wednesday. He is a plain man, perhaps 45 years old—but remarkably slow uninteresting, and monotonous in his manner of delivery, as was sufficiently evinced by the inattention, and empty seats, that was every where observed during his address.

Mr. Reid of Geo. a well looking middle aged man, next followed, on the same side of course.

I have heard him speak several times, but I think on the present occasion he acquitted himself better than common—abating a little over-niceness in his manner and language, it was a neat argumentative speech couched in terms, much more moderate and chaste, than were employed by some who preceded him.

Mr. Crudup, a Baptist clergyman of N. C. next delivered his sentiments briefly against the bill.

Mr. Van Wyck of New York, an elderly man spoke next—he delivered a well digested, sound common sense speech in favor of the bill. Mr. V. W. had evidently studied well the subject, and after the bustle of lighting up the hall was over, he received a respectable attention.

This gentleman resides at Fishkill on the North River, is a remarkable quiet, attentive member, and one of the very few of the New York delegation, re-elected.

Mr. Woodcock of Ithica in the western part of New York next spoke in favor of the bill, in a more elevated and earnest strain. He is a middle aged lame man, of fair reputation as a lawyer, and replied with considerable acuteness to some of the arguments on the opposite side.

In despite of a clamorous call for the question Mr. Rhea of Tenn. took the floor a little before 7 o'clock and continued to talk as he always denominates public speaking, for more than an hour and an half. He set out by observing that these calls of the question! the question! had no effect on him, he had long ago learned to disregard them &c. and that he never in his life asked any favor on account of his age, and should not now—I apprehend if these things had any influence, it was to make him talk the longer. He was quite desultory, and several of the young mischievous members around him, amused themselves by placing before him, occasionally, memoranda, notes, &c.

A little before 9 Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. commenced a speech also in opposition to the bill.

He spoke an hour at least, but did not appear fortunate in presenting any new ideas, or exhibiting those before communicated in any better guise, than several others had before—at the close of this speech, at 10 o'clock, after a session of more than ten hours, during which many of the members, gave out from fatigue and the foul atmosphere of the lamp-lighted hall, the question on striking out the enacting clause of the bill which had been debated by 15 mem-

bers in favor and 12 against it was taken and decided in the negative 51 to 77—Majority 25 I presume a greater number of those who would have voted in the affirmative were absent, than of those on the other side.

Feb. 17.

This day has been employed on the civil list, and Naval appropriation bills, which have severally been reported, to the House. The committee struck out, the item of \$10,000 for surveying &c. a road from Wheling through the state of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, and it is probable that the House will sustain it.

By a late statement from the Post Master General it appears that there are in the United States, 5252 post offices, that the gross amount of postages during the year 1822 was \$1,128,023, compensation to Post Masters \$356,155. Incidental expences of the Dept. \$22,938. Expence of transporting the mail over 85,554 miles of road \$777,733, and that the balance against the Gen. Post Office is \$28,848. Last year it was \$126,265. The gross amount of postage during the year was \$71,365 more than that of 1821, whilst the expence of transportation was less. It is very doubtful however, if Congress continues yearly to multiply roads whether the establishment can support itself much longer.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 22.

THE GREEKS.—A letter from an American officer, now in the Mediterranean, says—"I observe a vast deal in the public prints relative to Greek affairs, and a pretty general indisposition to credit the accounts of their success. But whatever may be said to the contrary by the "Holy Alliance" and their advocates, I know that the cause is going on gloriously, and if they are not interfered with, there is every rational ground for believing, that they will succeed, if not to their immediate and full emancipation, at least to the great betterment of their condition."

From the National Advocate Feb. 24.

The brig Georgetown Packet, Capt. Rathbone, has arrived from Iaguira, by whom we learn that the prospects were more flattering than had been for some months back, said to be on account of the growing confidence of the people in the government. General Morales, long the dread of the Colombians; was completely surrounded by the troops under Generals Paez and Montilla; his escape was deemed impossible. The Colombian squadron had complete command of the sea. An expedition under the command of Commodore Daniels and general Paez, was expected to set out against Porto Cabello. The people were sanguine as to the result of the siege.

The Patriot brig Eagle, Cotterall, had just arrived with the Spanish brig Concepcion, her prize, from Havana for Barcelona, captured off the coast of Africa, with \$45,000 and a valuable cargo, specie and cargo valued at 100,000 dollars. The Eagle also took on the 1st November, a Corvette valued at 21,000 dollars, and another prize, both valued at 135,000 dollars.

Translation from Caraccas papers.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 12th January, states the feeling of the inhabitants to be enthusiastic in the cause of liberty, and the success of Morales to be impossible, should he attempt Orinoco.

The officers of the Spanish sloop of war Infanta Marice Francisca, taken by the Colombian squadron, were released on parole by Com. Daniels on the 25th December.

The Vencedor returned from Gumaná and Margarita, with two cannon & a number of seamen to complete the equipment of the sloop of war Constellation. The Vencedor joined Commodore Daniels at Cumana, and will accompany his squadron on an important enterprise.

CHILI.—A general convention was to be assembled in Peru, to determine a form of government.

LIMA.—San Martín resumed the supreme government on the 22d August.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Feb. 23.

CUBA—GREAT BRITAIN.

Much interest prevails, in consequence of the rumour, that England is about to occupy Cuba. Our correspondent at Washington, (who derives his information from the first authority,) has authorized us to say, that the rumour of England being about to take possession of Cuba is entirely groundless—and that, so far from it, Mr. Canning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the United States, that the British government would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain, to aggrandize herself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.

Among the singular inventions in English roguery, in modern days, is that of stealing horses for the purpose of boiling them into soap fat, for which they are said to be peculiarly well adapted.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1823.

We have just received and for sale at this office, the new work called "THE LOVES OF THE ANGELS," by THOMAS MOORE. Also, the "UNITED STATES LAW-JOURNAL, AND CIVILIAN'S MAGAZINE" for 1822, which will be continued, and for which subscriptions are solicited.—Also, "Hints to the people, with some thoughts on the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION," a pamphlet, price 25 cents, by "RUSTICUS."—The North American Review, and SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL for January, and the Museum and Christian Advocate for February, is received.

Our fellow citizens of this town, we have been told, have been amused for a few days past by some kind hearted souls who are ever watchful for the good of their neighbours, with a report that we had taken and were about to remove our office to the store lately occupied by Jacob Shull, Esq. deceased. This report, doubtless, originated with some lynx-eyed creature, whose eyes and intellects were a little at variance, on their trying to read a notice we had stuck up on the door of the above mentioned store, informing our country subscribers, for whom we sent our papers there, where they could get them, as that house was shut up. We are, however, far from being displeased at this and such like reports, as they give us evidence that we have somebody among us capable of making them—the pity is, that we do not always know who they are, that we might have the pleasure to record their merits. Perhaps in this instance they were looking out for chances, and finding no better, resolved to make the best use they could of this.

Our readers, many of whom may probably be interested in the New Hope bank, would be glad to learn the state of that concern.—A committee was appointed to examine into, and report its state soon after its closing its doors. On the 14th of September last, Wm. Maris, the president, was, either as an individual or in company with others, indebted to it the sum of 112,075 dollars! being more than three times its capital employed. Of this sum Mr. Maris himself had overdrawn the office 44,927 dollars!! and of these debts and overdrafts the managers "were kept in utter ignorance"—nor did Wm. Maris at any time disclose these facts. Maris appears to have completely duped the directors, between promises which he would not afterwards perform, and overtures which they could not receive. It is said the notes are now worth more than it is supposed they will be at any time hereafter.

Com. Porter sailed from Norfolk on the 12th ult. for the West India station. The squadron consists of the Peacock, com. PONTRE, Shark, Sea Gull, Decoy, Greyhound, Jackall, Fox, Wild Cat, Beagle, Ferret, Terrier and Weasel. If names are indicative of character, we entertain very favorable anticipations of their success—and truly not more than we wish them.

A man by the name of Rodgers, who was a colonel of militia, a justice of the peace and coroner, was lately found guilty in Massachusetts of passing counterfeit money. He was concerned with a gang of counterfeiters whom he took special care as a magistrate to favor. The legislature of the state refused to remove him from his civil and military offices until after his trial and conviction, lest it would tend to raise a public prejudice against him—but when that took place, they "suffered him to retain that office only which he holds by the decision of a righteous judge and twelve honest men."

The "Hackensack Newsmen," has changed its residence, its name and its number, and has appeared as a new work in every thing except type and size, an improvement in the latter of which is promised. It is now published at PATTERSON, N. J. and is called "THE VOICE OF PASSAIC."

I have often heard children say—and perhaps every child thinks it—that the place in which they were born is the centre of the world. Mr. SPENCER, the editor of "the voice of Passaic," informs us, that "the interests of the whole United States, not only seems, but really does centre" in Patterson, and calls it the "Manchester of America." We are aware that Patterson is an improving, active, manufacturing town—that its inhabitants are men of industry and enterprise—that its manufacturing establishments are growing, and pretty extensive, and its location favourable for such undertakings; but we did not know that it stood at the head of all such places in the Union—we did not even suppose that it was classed among second or third rate manufacturing towns of our country. This is to us an agreeable surprise;—it makes us proud of our little state, and pleased to know that we contribute our full share to advance the real independence of our country. But why do we not make these things more generally known? While our New England brethren are glutting all the

cities in our Union with their manufactures, and exporting almost a supply for the whole southern hemisphere, should we permit them to take to themselves the merit which justly belongs to us? If those are serious facts which our brother states, who utters "the voice of Passaic," we would be glad to have a history of the present state, progress and success of the manufacturing establishments of Passaic, that we may fully participate with our brethren in the rising glory of our commonwealth, and give to our entreprizing fellow citizens all the merits which they are justly entitled.

The state of Delaware has appropriated 25,000 dollars towards opening the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. A bill has just passed the house of delegates of Maryland, authorizing the state treasurer to subscribe for 50,000 dollars for the same object, as soon as it shall have been ascertained that 225,000 of that stock has been subscribed for, by other sources—and there is no doubt of this bill passing the senate of that state. Now readers, what do you think has the great, the liberal, the enlightened state of Pennsylvania done for the contemplated canal a few days since, in their legislature? Do you think they are going to measure their public spirit and liberality by the little states adjoining,—as Pennsylvania, would benefit more by this canal than any other state? Do you think they are going to make it themselves? Readers, we beg you not to anticipate any of these things, or suppose that they would be guilty of the crime of doing anything for which future generations would censure them:—They have refused to give one cent; but they have voted 60,000 dollars for the improvement of the Susquehanna, which can only benefit Baltimore; and which, from the smallness of the sum, will be of little service to anything whatever. The strongest objection—fortley did conjure up objections to it—which was urged against the Delaware and Chesapeake canal appropriation bill, in their legislature, was doubtless similar to what is said to have been urged in a neighbouring state, on a like occasion—"that if it was completed, the farmers would have no use for their horses during the winter months!"

At present the number of candidates for the Presidency seems rather to be on the decline than otherwise. Calhoun's friends have been too good to him—they have given him too much of their medicine for his political health—and his doctors have given him up. Crawford is going fast the same road, and from the same cause—perhaps to keep company to his brother of the War Department. The suppressed documents we fear will be the finishing draught, and his best friends will find difficulty to discover an antidote against their effects. Besides and moreover, it has been discovered that he is a quondam federalist, having supported in '98, the administration of Mr. Adams. Clay from Kentucky is said to be thriving, (Kentucky is a fertile soil,) and makes progress as fast as Crawford declines. Every here and there we hear a little said about Jackson, but never from those solid men who "know their country's wealth and wish it."—It is from those spouting ad who are all for war—who are discontented with themselves, and are desirous that those who wish harmony and peace should participate in their miseries. If war were necessary, and we had actually engaged or were about to engage in it, we too would give our aid to help him up, and be glad to see him at our head. Clinton is hardly ever spoken of.— This man is too heavy for our nation to lift, but as soon as we know our interests, and prefer them to the specious pretensions of men who, without the requisite talents, pursue a course to make themselves popular without the necessity of any, we will turn our eyes on men possessing the genius of Clinton, but who do not suffer themselves to be governed by so much intrigue. Adams appears to be gaining ground more steadily, and from different causes than any of the others. Some how or other, this man gains favor. His personal deportment is such as is said neither to please nor displease any. He receives you with frankness and ease—like a man of business he attends to you—when he has done with you he attends to his own affairs. It is said he compliments none—he flatters none, he does not entertain his friends with small talk, or squeeze their hands excessively. This makes him very unpopular among courtiers and office hunters. But how do you think he maintains his great fame? Some others try to do it by plans and schemes and intriguing. This man devotes himself to the nation's business, and his own. This makes him politically invulnerable to all that can be said against him. There is always a crowd of little musquitos hovering around and picking at him, and every now and then he gives them a brush—they tumble down, and it is not until after they kick awhile in the dust that they recover strength enough to rise and renew the attack. We are of the opinion that Clay, Crawford and Adams, are the highest on the list of candidates—Six months hence they may not maintain the same position, for all things are mutable. If we want a talking president, Clay is certainly preferable—If a fighting one, Jackson is the man—if a statesman, Adams, and if we are desirous to favor one who is not dis-

tinguished by any of these qualities in an eminent degree, but who, if we knew them, may possess as many amiable virtues as any of the others, Crawford will suit us—Whoever our president may be, we should at least strive to advance a friend to domestic manufactures—a friend to practical economy—a solid statesman whose popularity consists in promoting the public good—not in party attachments; in maintaining the rights of the poor, not in pampering the luxuries of the rich—a man, in short, who has been familiarized to economy, to industry and to those associations throughout his course which would lead him intuitively to a career of glory, by finding a seat in the hearts of those who honor him.

We have heretofore omitted to notice the execution of William Gross, which took place on the 7th ult. The following short piece has been given in the Democratic Press having been delivered by the unfortunate man under the gallows.

"Men and brethren—On this line which divides time from eternity I am allowed to pause to say a few words. They are the last I shall ever utter, only to commend my soul to my gracious Saviour. May they be useful. Avoid bad company. It leads to all crimes and plunges into all sin. Avoid card playing. It has been my ruin. God guard you against these mighty tempters. Remember your Creator in the days of your youth. My hope and trust are in Jesus Christ. His precious blood can cleanse the most guilty. Avoid bad company and avoid card playing. God be merciful to me a sinner; he warned and profit by my example."

BROOKES' GAZETTEER—A new edition of this celebrated work, considerably enlarged, and published under the charge of that well known and able lecturer on geography and history, Mr. William Darby, is about to appear in Philadelphia. The parts that belong to foreign countries have been corrected or improved, and what relates to the United States has been newly written, especially for this work; and the whole is adapted to the present state of things. It shows the population of every county in the different states, as put down in the tables of census for 1800 and 1820, and has a classification of the population as inserted in those tables; and, in all that regards our own country, or other countries of North and South America, this Gazetteer must be considered as equal to any other that can now be published—Mr. Darby being devoted to the extension of geographical information—patient, laborious and persevering, as is shown in all his works. The descriptive matter exceeds 1100 pages of closely printed octavo.

Of the utility of works of this sort, it is not necessary to say any thing—and we believe that that which at present interests us will not fail to meet the best expectations of the friends of the editor and publishers, and the public at large.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 24 ult. by the Rev. J. P. Wilson Mr. Richard Thompson, to Miss Eliza A. Burgen, all of Philadelphia.

Obituary Register.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 27th ult. Miss HANNAH LEAK, about 75 years of age. She was a woman of a singular disposition. She lived for many years alone, scarce permitting any person to enter her dwelling, and absolutely refused to associate with any inmate. In Dutchess Co. N. Y. THEODORUS VAN WYCK, Esq. a valuable citizen and a hero of the revolution.

At Trieste, M. HERSCHELL, the celebrated Jew Banker. He has left between 11 & 12 millions of francs to his son.

On the 28th of January, at the Cherokee Agency, col. RETURN J. MEIGS, father of the post-master-general of the U.S. He was an active and distinguished officer in the revolutionary war—a native of Connecticut, and one of the first settlers of the state of Ohio.

WILLIAM LANNING, CABINET MAKER, AND TURNER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced his business in all its various branches, in his Shop near the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Bridgeton, where he intends to make and keep on hand, all articles in his line.

The Subscriber will take, Walnut, Cherry, Gum, Poplar & Cedar boards, and Maple scantling, in exchange for work.

March 1. 114 tf.

20,000 three feet CEDAR SHINGLES,

FOR SALE BY Thos. & Charles Sheppard, Greenwich, 3d mo. 1. 114 6t

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

BENNETT & WALTON,

No. 37, Market Street, Philad'a.

PRICE, \$4 50.

DARBY'S EDITION OF

Brookes' Universal Gazetteer,

OR, A NEW

Geographical Dictionary:

Containing a description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Harbours, Rivera, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World; with the Government, customs and manners of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; and the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns. To which is added, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the respective States. Illustrated by a neat coloured Map of the United States. The third American edition, with ample additions and improvements, by WILLIAM DARBY, member of the New York Historical Society, author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana, Emigrant's Guide, Tour from New York, and Memoir on Florida.

Subscribers, and those holding subscription papers, will oblige the publisher by sending for their books as early as convenient. March 1. 114 5t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

257 Packages DOMESTIC GOODS, received on consignment, and for sale by

Wain & Leaming, No. 154 Market street.

CONSISTING OF Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Lancaster and Waltham do. Humphreysville Cottons, Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Superior Plaids and Fancy Stripes, Common do. do. Twilled Stripes, American Printed & Wilmington Striper, 3-4 and 5-4 Denims, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks, Fine and Common Chambrays, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticking, 4-4 fine do. Plain and Striped Drillings, Brown and Bleached Twilled Sheetings, Cotton Dusters and Shawls, Negro Shirtings, Floss Cotton.

ALSO,

Superior Imported

Woolen Healed Yarn,

6,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,

7,000 lbs. Cotton YARN,

from New England, No 11 to 26

8 bales CANDLE WICK.

ALSO

11,000 Chip Straw Hats from New England.

March 1. 114 6t

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 a 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 Anin 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

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.

ursuant 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, the house of Hannah Ford, Innkeeper, the following described property, to-wit:

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.

2. A tract of Back Land, in the Upper Township, containing sixty acres.

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. Capr May Feb. 12.—Feb. 22. 113 4t

Cape May Orphan's Court.

Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Postel, Isaac Townseid 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,

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 Shamgar Hewitt, Stephen Young and John L. 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 Leaming, 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.

Shamgar Hewitt. Stephen Young. John L. Smith. Feb. 15. 112 6t

NEW BRICK STORE, NEAR THE HOTEL IN BRIDGETON.

Potters & Woodruff,

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

GOODS,

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

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths. and mixed }
2d Quality black, blue, brown, } do. drab and mixed }
Superfine fancy cold midding } do. Double down spangled plush }

black, blue, brown } Cassemeres and mixed }
Fine drab, and other quality Coating } Plain and corded Velvets. Different colors pelisse do.

Swainsdown and pelawia, mer- (Vestings. Fine and midding white }

Red and green backing Baize. Figured pelisse Flannels. do. Kattinets.

Fine, middling, low priced, } Bombazetts figured and plain }
Figured, bordered, plain, fine, } middling and low priced } Shawls. Waterloo }

Cantoi Crape and Silk } do. Bordered and plain Cashmere } do. Worsted Bombazeens.

Black and colored Canton Crapes. Senshaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks. Black, other and white Satins }

Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs. Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do. Women's black, white, } Gloves. and other Silk }

Woolen Bowers, Kid } do. Men's Bandkolier } do. ty }

Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins. Book and Leno } Plain Muslin, Book, Leno }

Linen Cambricks. 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens. do. Long Lawns

Cotton Counterpanes. Merino Worsted, Woollen and } Hose.

Women's Wosted and Cotton } do. Plaid, plain, mantua and sattin Ribbons. Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Sheetings. do. do. Shirtings. Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays. Ticking and Checks.

4-4 and 6-4 Diaper. Coverlet and other Cotton Twist, Cotton filling—different nos. Striped and plain Linsey. Cassinets and Sattinets Batted, Raw Cotton, and cotton Candle Wick.

Liquors & Groceries.

Fourth proof French Brandy. Middling and low priced do. Jamaica Spirits and common Rum. Holland and Country Gin. Malaga and Madaga. } Wines.

First and second quality Molasses. Gun Powder. Young Hyson, } Teas. Hyson Skin and Bohea }
Loaf, Lump, white Havana, } Sugars. Canton and brown }

Winter strained and other Oil. Mould and dipt Caridies. Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre., White and brown Soap. Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt Mackerel.

Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour; Together, with a general assortment of

Hard-ware, Hollow-ware.

Cutlery, China, Glass and

QUEENS-WARE,

Looking Glasses, Bread and Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.

All which they will sell at a small advance for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Feb. 22. 113tf

Creditors Take Notice.

That I have applied to the Judges of Cape May common pleas for the benefit of the insolvent taws, 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 5tq

The following Books are received and

For Sale at this office.

Dr. Green's Discourses in the college of Princeton, N J with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarianism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable w rk.

Cobbett's Cottage economy.

Cobbett's Sermons.

Henry Kirk White's remains. The Put pit made free.

Deism Refuted.

Traits of the Aborigines.

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-ta-
bles, 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 call
on him, or favor him with their custom.
Walnut, Poplar and Gum boards, an
Poplar, Buttonwood, Maypole and Bead
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 the
County town.—containing 140 acres.
The buildings consist of a large two
story, frame dwelling House and kitchen—
spring house—two barns—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
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 de-
mand 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 town
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.

**JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**
A REPORT
Of a Cause tried in the District Court of
Philadelphia, April 24, 1832,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the
OYSTER BEDS
IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
Price 1 1/2 Cents.
August 26.

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

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 23 to No. 131 North 3
Street, above Race Sheet,
PHILADELPHIA.
AT THE
Sign of the Golden Hat,
where he offers an excellent assortment
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 \$9 50.
A handsome deduction made at Wholesale
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from
sensible and discerning Public, with the
most confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

SILAS W. SEXTON,
**Fashionable Clothier and
Merchant Taylor,**
No. 28, MARKET STREET,
between Front and Second streets, south
side, two doors east of Letitia Court,
PHILADELPHIA:
HAS now on hand a general assortment
of ready made Clothing, consisting of
Coats, Suits, Frocks, New Mark
Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloones, Vest
hirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs
bound Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shir-
t and Drawers, Cravats, &c and a variety
of articles too tedious to enumerate,
which will be disposed of on the lowest
terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloth
assimiers and Vestings, made up to order
in the most fashionable manner and at the
shortest notice.
Gentlemen are requested to call and give
their orders, when no doubt they will
find it to their advantage to call again.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly executed
52 6m. December 24, 1821.

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
opinions to be a task of great difficulty
through the benefit resulting from Religion
papers of this family, when judiciously con-
ducted, are universally acknowledged. Our
articles presented to the public in this
1st volume of the Repository, whether their
style, nature, variety, or ultimate tendency,
considered, we have the satisfaction to
know that they have been acceptable to en-
lightened and intelligent readers.
From the pages of the first volume, the
nature of these resources which are open to
us, may be inferred and in some measure
appreciated; and we are happy to state, that
it means of commanding such a variety of
abilities to present our readers with
original and selected matter of a respectable
character, are daily increasing. Under these
encouraging circumstances, it is not prob-
able that we should be accused of either want
of presumption, when our propositions are
as red, that from the known abilities of our
correspondents, the article? which we shall
introduce into our second volume, will pro-
duce 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
1st 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 flatter
ourselves, the patrons of the Repository
will be fully satisfied.
It is intended that the first Number of
the 2d volume shall appear on good medium paper
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.
Subscriptions for the above work will
be received at the office of the Washington
Office, Philadla. Dec. 31.—Jan. 11, 1832.

CIRCISSIAN 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
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 80 acres. A farm near New-
port, joins land of Ebenezer Westcott, John
Tuft and others: contains 150 acres. A tract
of land and meadow, joins land late of Wel-
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 Soc-
well, and taken in execution at the suit of
Henry Shaw and Zacheus 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
Hans 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. Zacheus Joslin and Jonathan
Socwell, 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
ownership of Stoeck, joining lands of the
state of Gabriel Dare, Leonard Gibbon
Ralph Burt, Mason Mulford and others, con-
sisting about one hundred acres, more or
less, together with all the lands of the de-
fendant.
Seized as the property of Edward S. Keas-
ey, and taken in execution at the suit of
Belziah 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

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.
Bacon and Fritch, per lb \$0 9 to 10
Beans 1 25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel 10 12
Brick, run of Kiln. M. 6 50
Bristles, American scarce
Butter, lump 14 18
Do. salt insp. 10
Candles, tallow dipt 11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 26 27
Do. 2d quality 25 27
Do. Java 26 27
Do. mixed qual. 22 23
Cheese 8
Cider, best barrel 1 50
Feathers, American lb. 32 35
Flax, clean 11 12
Firewood, hickory cord 6 7
Do. oak 4 75 5 25
Do. pine 3 50 4 00
Do. gun logs 4 5
Hour, wheat, barrel 7 25
Do. rye 4 25
Do. corn meal 3 50
Glass, wind 6 7
8 by 10 100 feet, 6 7
10 by 12 7 75
Grain, wheat bushel 1 25 1 40
Do. rye 65 70
Do. corn 65 70
Do. oats 38 40
Do. bran double 30 12
Hams lb. 95 100
Iron, in bars, ton 165 170
Do sheet 158 160
Do hoop, large 140 130
Do do small 125 130
Do rod 80 90
Do hollow ware 0 9 0 10
Lard lb. 0 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 feet
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 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000 15 20
Do heart do 25 30
Do sap do 14 scarce
Lath, oak 8
Dair, rafters 20 23
Timber, pine 25
Do inch spruce 12 20
Do oak 22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21
Do cypr. 22 inoh. 3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 70
Do hhd. do 38
Do do redoak 25
Do barrel, w. oak 24 60
Heading, oak 38
Loops, shaved 26
Do rough 5 50
Mackarel, barrel 0 48 0 50
Molasses, sug. house gall. 24 10
Do West India 7 10
Jails, citi, all sizes lb. 75
Oil, sperm. gall. 75
Peas bushel 75
Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00
Pice, new crop cwt. 3 3 50
Shad, southern barrel 6 50
Salt, fine bushel, 55
Do ground 7 00
Seed, clover 7 00
Do herd grass 3 50 4 00
Do timothy 6 16
Sears, Spanish. 1000 1 75
Do American 9 50
Hot, all sizes cwt. 75 80
Spirits, viz. 65 75
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 41 45
Do. Penn' alst pf. 38 40
Gin, Philad. dist. do 27 29
Lum, New England 27 30
Whiskey, rye 27 30
Do apple 27 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 spunfine 25 30
Do do large 15
Wax, bees, yellow 33 35
Do. white 50 54

Commissioners Sale.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sib-
ey, 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, In-
tender 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 call-
ed Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
racket, 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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Hams lb. 95 100
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1st mo. 10. 108 to 25

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 1 1/2 do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.
All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithaca 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 1/2 do.
Auburn Bank, 1 1/2 do.
Columbia receivables, 1 do.
Utica Bank, 2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 1/2 do.
Plattsburg Bank 10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.
New Brunswick Bank 1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton 1 1/2 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. 1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
Chambersburg, 2 1/2 do.
Gettysburg, 2 do.
Carlisle Bank, do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
Pittsburg, do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co-
lumbia Bank at Milton, 15 da.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 5 do.
Brownsville, 5 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, 1 1/2
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 1 1/2
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 25
MARYLAND NOTES.
Baltimore banks, 1 d.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Elkton, par.
Annapolis, 1 do.
Branches of do. 1 1/2
Hagerstown bank, do.
Bank of Caroline, 1 1/2 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.
Richmond and Branches, 1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
All others, 23 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

Commissioners Sale.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sib-
ey, 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, In-
tender 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 call-
ed Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
racket, 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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