

# The Washington Whig.

VOL. V.

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PER ANNUM.

## THE WHIG.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,  
Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

\*\* Advertisements must be PAID for at the time they are left at the office, and Job printing on delivery.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Extraordinary Lusus Naturae.

From the Lexington Advertiser.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice taken by our Newspapers of an extraordinary birth in Woodford county, in September last.

Every considerable deviation from that beautiful and harmonious arrangement which is pursued by nature in the animal kingdom, is denominated a monster. These productions, though not frequent, are remarkably diversified. To prove this position, it is not only necessary to state that cases are recorded where children have been born either destitute of a head (when they survived but a few hours) possessing two heads, or where they were inseparably connected.

Of this latter description of monsters are two children now living in Woodford county. To the curious, a concise account of this prodigy may not be entirely uninteresting. Neither leisure nor ability will enable us to suggest ingenious or learned speculations relative to the principles which influence and controul these anomalous formations.

Martha Ann and Mary Jane, were born Sept. 22d, 1819, the former is smaller, and remained in a state of apparent death for three quarters of an hour, when she was revived by the vigorous circulation of her sister.—These children are joined together at the back, below the loins; before, the junction is fleshy, behind bony—having their bodies and faces placed half side ways towards each other. From their connection upwards they are perfectly formed and have lower extremities similar to other children, but only one of each child will be employed in walking, viz. the external, as the other two are smaller, and the feet point rather backwards. One child cries whilst the other is asleep. They are sprightly and intelligent of their ages, and give every indication of living. They excite the commiseration of those who have visited them, among whom are several Physicians, who almost unanimously declare that any surgical operation, to separate them, would prove immediately or ultimately fatal.

A very analogous case to the preceding is contained in Rees' Cyclopaedia. The celebrated Hungarian sisters who were born in Saxony in 1701 and exhibited in England and different parts of Europe, attained to the age of 22. Their connection strictly resembled that of Martha Ann and Mary Jane—their intellectual powers and wills were different, they were agreeable and well bred, could read, write and sing very prettily, and could speak the Hungarian, French, German, and English languages. They were separately attacked with different diseases—Judith being often convulsed, while Helen remained free

from indisposition; they however most fortunately died together."

*The Wild Man.*—Among the natural curiosities of Poland must be reckoned the wild men that have been found in the woods of that country.—The frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations, who often bore off whole villages of people into slavery, probably forced the women to carry their children into the woods for safety, and, in case of further pursuit, to leave them behind; for they are frequently found among bears and other wild beasts, by whom they are nourished, and taught to feed like them. Such beings have been frequently found in the woods both of Poland and Germany, divested of almost all the properties of humanity except the form. Those that have been taken went generally upon all fours, though sometimes they stood upright. They had not the use of speech at first, but were taught to speak when brought into towns and used kindly; retaining no memory of their former savage lives when they came to be humanised, and made conversable by cultivation.

Translated from late French papers.  
A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a mad house; being asked by some, how he came there, answered 'merely from a dispute of words.' I said 'that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the majority carried the point.'

The following anecdote is related of the Marquis De Latour Maubourg, the New French Minister at War.

He lost his leg in consequence of a severe wound by a musket ball in the thigh. He bore the amputation with indifference, and when the operation was over, he conversed jocosely with those around. Perceiving his servant in tears he said to him—"you affect to cry, but you cannot deceive me. I know you to be an idle fellow, and that you are secretly glad to see me in this state; because, hitherto, you have had two boots to clean, and now you will have only one."

The following anecdote is from a journal devoted to the ladies:

The history of Cinderella has been renewed at Paris. At one of the last representations of the Sicilian Vesper, a young woman lost one of her shoes in the crowd, which was very great. It was picked up by a stranger who proved to be a great admirer of pretty feet. Upon examining the little chief d'œuvre that chance had thrown upon him, his imagination was excited, and he resolved to become acquainted with the owner, at all events. For several days, his researches were of no avail, but at last reflecting that the little footed lady could not have returned home without a carriage, and that she had perhaps taken a public one, he addressed himself to all the coach drivers of that quarter in succession. From one of these men he learned that at the breaking up of the Odeon, a lady had taken his carriage who could not walk, but he was ignorant whether the inability proceeded from lameness, or simply from her being barefoot.—Nothing more was necessary to put our stranger upon the search for Miss D\*\*\*\*\*, who proved to a pretty and clever shopkeeper of L\*\* street. Her little foot examined more closely,

produced upon him so violent an effect that notwithstanding the disproportion of rank and fortune, he did not hesitate to solicit her in marriage of her parents. As it may be imagined the offer was accepted; the shop is already shut up, and the temple of Hymen is to be opened in eight days for the young Baroness B—whose parents exclaim with great naïveté, "Our daughter has done well in going to vespers."

## LAW OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Register of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, for each preceding year; which accounts shall be laid before Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the first Monday in December in every year, or as soon after as possible.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such accounts shall comprehend and state all goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States to other countries; all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from other countries; and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States; which facts shall be stated according to the principles, and in the manner, hereby directed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the kinds, quantities, and values, of all articles exported, and the kinds, quantities, and values, of all articles imported, shall be distinctly stated in such accounts; except in cases in which it may appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that separate statements of the species, quantities, or values, of any particular articles, would swell the annual statements without utility; and in such cases, the kinds and total values of such articles shall be stated together, or in such classes as the Secretary of the Treasury may think fit.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the exports shall be so stated, as to show the exports to each foreign country; and their values; and that the imports shall be so stated, as to show the imports from each foreign country, and their values.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the exports shall be so stated, as to show, separately, the reports of articles of the production or manufacture of the United States, and their values; and the exports of articles of the production or manufacture of foreign countries, and their values.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the navigation, employed in the foreign trade of the United States, shall be stated in such manner, as to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and also the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the amount of such tonnage belonging to each foreign nation; and in such manner as also to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing for every particular foreign country, with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and, in such manner as to shew the amount of the tonnage of all vessels arriving in the United States from foreign countries; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and, also the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign nation; and, in such manner, as also to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels arriving from every particular foreign country, with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty, shall be ascertained by entry made upon oath or affirmation by the owner, or by the consignee or agent of the importer; or by actual examination, where the collector shall think such examination necessary; and that the values of articles shall be ascertained in the same manner, in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the values of all imported articles subject to specific duties shall be ascertained in the manner in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall keep separate accounts of

the kind, quantities, and values of such parts of the imports subject to duties ad valorem, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all articles exported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear at the time of exportation, in the ports of the U. States, from which they are exported; and that all articles imported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear in the foreign ports from which they are exported for importation into the United States, at the time of such exportation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place the owners, shippers, or consignors, of the cargo on board of such vessel, shall deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such oath or affirmation shall state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all articles laden on board of such vessel by the owners, shippers, or consignors, respectively, and that the values of such articles are truly stated, according to their actual cost, or the values which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation; and, before a clearance shall be granted for any such vessel, the master of every such vessel, and the owners, shippers, and consignors, of the cargo, shall state, upon oath or affirmation, to the collector, the foreign place or country in which such cargo is truly intended to be landed; and the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed in writing.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall keep an accurate account of the national characters and tonnage of all vessels which depart from his district for foreign countries; and of the foreign places or countries for which such vessels depart; and also, an accurate account of the national characters and tonnage of all vessels which enter his district from foreign countries, and of the foreign places or countries from which such vessels arrive.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors shall make quarterly returns to the Register of the Treasury, of all the facts and matters which they are hereby required to ascertain.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall give such directions to the collectors, and prescribe such rules and forms to be observed by them, as may appear to him proper for attaining the subjects of this act: Provided, that such directions or rules shall not be contrary to the provisions of any law of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the forms of the annual statements here required shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall prescribe such forms as may be proper to exhibit the facts hereby required to be stated in the clearest manner, and to show the actual state of commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries in each year.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the thirtieth day of September.

February 10, 1820—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

For Sale,

THE time of an indented black girl, who is honest and healthy and fitted for farm work.

Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 21, 1820—6w.

Notice is hereby Given,  
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 30th day of March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Thomas Mulford,  
Cumberland Prison, Feb. 21, 1820.

## FOR SALE,

THE time of a smart active Negro Girl, between 10 and 11 years of age, has about 11 years to serve.—Enquire of

ROBERT SEELEY.

Bridgeton, Jan. 31, 1820—6w.

Six Cents Reward.

PAN away from the Subscriber living in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, and state of New Jersey, on the night of the 13th inst., an apprentice lad, named

William Rocap,

Dark hair and complexion, about five feet two inches high, and about seventeen years of age; had on when he went away a grey cloth Coat, Black Vest, Drab colored Trowsers and a Fur Hat about half worn. Whoever will take up said apprentice and bring him to his master, shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or employing said runaway as they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

John Sibley.

Feb. 22, 1820—4w.

## In Chancery, New-Jersey.

Between  
LYDIA ATYES and  
WELLS THOMAS,  
Complainants,  
and  
LEVI THOMAS, NEWTON  
B. THOMAS and others,  
Defendants.

On Bill &c.

January 20, 1820.

I appearing to the Court, that process of subpoena to appear &c. hath issued against the above defendants, but that Levi Thomas, one of the defendants in this cause, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court; the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Levi Thomas is out of this State—upon opening the matter this day on behalf of James Giles, Solicitor and of Counsel with the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Levi Thomas to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complaint in this cause, and to file his bill of complaint in the "Washington Whig," a newspaper printed at Bridgeton, in this state, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week; and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-House in the county of Salem, and in two of the most public places in the township where the mortgaged premises lie, within the said twenty days, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true copy,

WM. HYER, Clk.

Jan. 31, 1820.—6w.

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

Between  
HENRY SHEPPARD,  
Complainant,  
and  
JAMES L. CRAWFORD, JOHN  
C. KINNAN, and others,  
Defendants.

On bill and amended  
bill, &c.

January 20, 1820.

UPON opening the matter this day to this Court, on behalf of James Giles, Solicitor and of Counsel with the complainant, and it appearing to the Court, that process of subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendants, but that John C. Kinnan, one of the above defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said defendant John C. Kinnan resides out of this state, to wit, in the state of Pennsylvania, the Chancellor doth order and direct that the said John C. Kinnan appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next; and in case he shall fail so to do, the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed against him; the said John C. Kinnan, and such decree shall be made thereupon as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from the date hereof, in the "Washington Whig," a public newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in the said state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once in each week; and also in a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia within the said twenty days, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true Copy—WM. HYER, Clk.

January 31, 1820.—6w.

## In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between  
Robert McCLÉNACHAN,  
Complainant,  
and  
James Elliot, Jun.  
Defendant.

Bill for  
Sale, &c.

January 19th, 1820.

UPON opening the matter this day to this Court on motion of L. Q. C. Elmer, Solicitor and of Counsel with the complainant, and it appearing to the court that process of subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendant, but that the said James Elliot, jun. hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said defendant, James Elliot, jun. is out of this state, to wit, in the state of Pennsylvania, the Chancellor doth order and direct that the said James Elliot, jun. appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed, and such decree shall be thereupon made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the "Washington Whig," a public newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once in each week, and that a copy of this order be posted up within the said twenty days, at the Court-House of Cumberland, and in two of the most public places in the township in which such mortgaged premises lie, for at least six weeks, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.

A true Copy—

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## Legislature of New-Jersey.

### A Sketch of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly.

SATURDAY, February 19.

The resolution for an adjourned sitting was taken up, and the House resolved to adjourn, when they do adjourn to the 2d Wednesday in May next.

Mr. Foster from committee on the bill to secure to mechanics and others, at Camden, payment for materials and labor, in the erection of buildings, reported the same with amendments—read and postponed.

Mr. Yarrow reported on the petitions from Salem for an alteration in the laws relative to usury, and for reducing the interest of money to 6 per cent. that it was inexpedient to make any alterations on the subject.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill granting further time for the completion of the turnpike road from Embrey to Bound brook, without amendment; and the bill supplementary to the act respecting toll and chain bridges with an amendment—to which the house agreed.

The bill supplementary to the insolvent laws, for extending the prison limits for debtors to the bounds of the county, was taken up with the amendments, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing the sale of lands late of J. Mandeville, deceased—the bill to authorize the administrators of J. Laws late of Bethlehem, deceased, to fulfil a certain contract, and the bill supplementary to the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey communication company act, passed the House.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting hawkers and pedlars, was read a 3d time and negatived, 28 to 11.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.—Bills presented—to alter the corporate name of the Presbyterian church in the township of Lawrence—Nos. 35 and 36, compiled bills concerning estates of persons who die insolvent, and for the preservation of oysters—ordered to be printed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed compiled bill No. 29, concerning wrecks—read and ordered a 2d reading.

The bill from Council to authorize a dam &c. across the head waters of the east branch of Salem creek, was read a 2d time, and ordered a 3d reading.

The House altered their resolutions relative to adjournment, so as to adjourn on the 4th of March and meet again on the 3d Wednesday of May.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, February 21.

Mr. Griffith, from committee, reported bill No. 23, supplement to the act to regulate the practice of the courts of law, reported the same with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered a 3d reading.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill supplementary to the act for the preservation of deer, &c. with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, that Council had passed a bill further supplementary to the act to preserve the jurisdiction of the state; which was read and ordered to be printed.

Compiled bill No. 2, relative to the settlement of the poor, &c. was taken up, as amended, considered and passed to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met.—The bill supplementary to the act to create a fund for the improvement of internal navigation, was read a third time, compared and postponed.

Mr. Foster proposed a resolution for a committee to enquire into the propriety of making it obligatory on plaintiff creditors to enter satisfaction in cases where they have received the amount due them; agreed to, and Messrs. Foster, Mackey and Squier appointed.

Mr. Kinney, from committee, on the petition from the owners of land on Campgaw Mountain, in Bergen, for the repeal of a certain act respecting the same, reported against said petition, which was agreed to by the House.

The re-engrossed bill relative to toll and chain bridges—and No. 14, relative to the preservation of Deer, &c. passed the House.

The bill to secure to Mechanics and others, at Camden, pay for the erection of buildings; the bill to divorce Betsey Williams from her husband; the bill to alter the corporate name of the Presbyterian Church in the township of Lawrence; No. 8, supplementary to the act respecting conveyances, as amended; and No.—a bill supplementary to the act relative to dowers, were respectively taken up and passed to a 3d reading.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, February 22.

The bill securing to mechanics and others pay for erecting buildings, was taken up and re-committed.

Compiled bill No. 2, supplement to the act for the relief of the poor; No. 8, supplement to the act respecting conveyances, and to the act to register mortgages; and the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, were read a 3d time and passed the House.

Mr. Kinney reported a bill to prevent obstructions to the navigation of the river Delaware, ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

The bill from Council to divorce Betsey Williams from her husband, passed the House.

A message from Council informed that

they had passed the following bills from the house, without amendments, viz:

No. 26, supplement to the act for the limitation of actions—No. 30, supplement to the act making lands liable to be sold for the payment of debts—the bill authorizing the sale of the real estate of J. Mandeville, dec., and the bill to authorize the administrators of the estate of John Laws, dec., to sell land.

Also that Council had receded from their amendment to the bill to secure an equal distribution of the property of debtors who convey to assignees, and passed the same.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock the house met.—Mr. Ewing, with leave, presented a bill supplementary to the act establishing a militia system—ordered a 2d reading, and to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

The engrossed bill to secure to mechanics and others pay for labor and materials in the erection of buildings; No. 32, respecting suits for the recovery of money due the state; the bill to alter the corporate name of the Presbyterian Church in the township of Lawrence; passed unanimously.

The re-engrossed bill to secure to creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees; do supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey communication company, the bill to dissolve the marriage contract of Catharine and Ira Burwell, were passed by the House.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Mary Ann and William Williams, and the one to dissolve the like contract between Matilda and Nathan Bullock, were taken up and negatived.

THURSDAY, February 24.

Three o'clock the house met.—A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to divorce Eliza Dey from her husband, Thomas Dey, without a amendment; that they have passed a bill to divorce Abigail Congar, of the county of Morris from her husband Peter B. Congar, and 18 including No. 7 an act making further provision for the punishment of crimes—to which they request the concurrence of the house—

The bill further supplementary to the act to preserve and support the jurisdiction of the state, was read a 3d time and passed, 22 to 17.

Mr. Taylor proposed a resolution to allow Thomas Gordon, for the purpose of aiding him in his undertaking to form a map of the state, to have access to the records, maps and surveys in the public offices of the state and to make copies thereof free of expense, which was agreed to by the House.

The bill to raise the sum of \$30,000 for the use of the state, was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, February 25.

Mr. Britton proposed a resolution for a committee of enrolment to examine and compare the engrossed bills—agreed to and Messrs. Britton, Yarrow and Teasdale appointed.

Mr. Kinney proposed a resolution for a committee to consider if any and what measure may be necessary to be adopted, relative to the publication of the revised laws—agreed to, and Messrs. Kinney, Ewing and Griffith were appointed.

The bill supplementary to the act establishing a militia system, was taken up, considered by section and passed to be engrossed.—Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

### Cape-May Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1820.

Present—Cresce Townsend, Ephram Hildreth, Isaac Smith, and others Esquires, Judges.

Estate of Joseph Hildreth, and Jehu Eldridge, deceased.

On application of Joshua Hildreth, esq. administrator, &c. of Joseph Hildreth, deceased, and of the estate of Jehu Eldridge, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape-May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

IT IS ORDERED by the court, that the said administrators give notice to the creditors of the estates of the said decedents, to bring in their demands and claims against the same by the first Tuesday of February 1821, or that the same be barred by giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in the paper printed in Bridgeton, for the space of two months.

Peter Girroth, Adm'r x. 2 On application to

ANTHONY Girroth, dec'd. 3 sell Land

The said Administratrix having exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estate and also of the debts and credits of the said decedent, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the said Administratrix having set forth to the court, that the said decedent died seized of real estate, in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased, do appear before this court on Monday the twenty-ninth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Court in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid to show cause if any they have, why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expences yet unpaid.

By the Court,

Jelis Townsend, Clk.

Cape-May, Feb. 21, 1820—2m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having WATCHES in my possession will please to call at the shop now occupied by Theophilus Elmer, whom I have empowered to dispose them by paying the dues on them.

S. Q. TAZEWELL.

January 24, 1820.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 6, 1820.

### COMMUNICATION.

Much credit is due to the Fire Companies for the promptitude with which they assembled, for the expedition with which their engines were brought to the spot, & for the exertions of their members at the recent fire in this town. It is extremely to be regretted, that any circumstance should occur on that occasion, calculated to injure their usefulness or impair their respectability. Such, however, the conduct of one of them, after the fire was extinguished it is believed, is considered, by most, if not all of the reflecting part of the community. It can only be palliated, not justified, by want of consideration, and the youthfulness of the attending members; and of which regard for the reputation of the town and a conviction that it will not be repeated, induces us to suppress a publication.

The engines were purchased by the citizens of this place for the protection of the property, not of the annoyance of the persons of the inhabitants. Although it may not be necessary in large cities, yet in country towns where the population is thin and scattered, it is certainly the duty of young and old, rich and poor, and male and female who may be capable, to render every assistance in their power, on such an occasion and when endeavoring to be useful in saving the property of their neighbors from the flames, they ought not to be subject to insult or molestation.

The newspaper accounts of the late fire in Trenton, speak with high eulogiums of the most respectable ladies in that place carrying water to aid in suppressing it; and at the last fire in Woodbury, the exertions of the ladies were equally meritorious.

### SENEX.

#### FOR THE WHIG.

#### From a Father to a Son.

#### Letter V.

DEAR EDWARD,

You may perhaps be somewhat surprised, that I should gravely write you on the subject of dress; I confess that in the abstract it is one of minor importance, yet, taken in connexion with other circumstances, it often affords the means of estimating the man with considerable precision.

By the term Dress, I wish to be understood as including not only the article of apparel, but that attention and regard to the proper treatment of your person which no well bred individual will neglect. As regards yourself, I have observed a kind

of contradiction in this particular, a fondness for fine patterns and new fashions, but at the same time a carelessness in the manner of wearing them. A person may have a well made costly suit on his back, and yet have a slovenly appearance—

like always to see a person appropriately clad, making the quality of his dress comport in a good degree with the nature of his employment. I do not recommend to any, much less to you, a servile imitation of fashion as to the cut or color of your coat, but as some respect to what is ordinarily esteemed most current for the time being, is not only right, but commendable; it ought not to be disregarded: always presuming, however, that you do not imitate what is morally wrong or evidently inconvenient.

Affected singularity in dress or manners, and a disdain of harmless customs and fashions, betokens generally quite as much vanity and pride, as those persons are apt to charge on whom by their example they mean to condemn—

whilst, therefore, I would patronize a moderate imitation of a reasonable fashion, I beg leave at the same time, to enter my unequivocal protest against that fastidious nicety, and want of spirit, which is impudent to be among the first to adopt every little change that the leaders of the ton may

perhaps from interested motives introduce. I would not consent to that feeling which would prompt me to throw by a coat half-worn, because the fashion had changed, or buy a new pair of boots merely because the old ones were too short or too long for the present mood. As extravagances of all kinds ought to be avoided, and as none are more ridiculous and nonsensical than

some of the samples of dress, which have occasionally made their appearance, so there is nothing which I would more uniformly disown.

There is scarce any predication in which I would not rather expose myself, than to be compelled to appear in public apparelled in the manner that some of our young men, and to their shame be it said, old men too, have sallied forth of late—what pantaloons! what coats! what an unnatural shape! what coats! is too soft and harmless a term to be applied to such fol-

ly—yet ridicule is the most efficient engine with which to attack it. Reason and common sense argument generally avail but little against such silliness, principally because those who are attacked with these rational weapons, generally have a very moderate share of reason and common sense. Mark the words; they have not been lightly written. Whatever may be the quality or fashion of the dress, no excuse can be admitted for going abroad especially to places of public resort, and particularly to public worship without previously taking some pains to appear neat.

A person's reputation depends more upon an observance of this injunction than many are aware; it argues a want of self-respect as well as due courtesy towards those with whom you intermix, to present yourself with a feathered coat, soiled linen, dirty boots, or an unshorn chin; persons of observation and discernment, and especially females, who are sometimes remarkable for their powers of discrimination, will very naturally if not justly conclude that he who is so careless of the outward man, is in all probability equally so of the inward man—they will expect rarely to find in an individual who thus openly transgresses the first principles of true politeness and common propriety, any great deference for moral beauty, public or private virtue.

I am aware that there are some good men that would controvert these sentiments, and it is possible there may be a few solitary exceptions to the rule—yet let these claim as they may, I am sure I am sustained by the practice of mankind. We do judge, and pass sentence too, by the principles above suggested—and it is in vain to appeal from it. In this matter we speak of what we know and testify of what we have abundantly seen.

October 4th, 1819.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated

Washington, Feb. 26, 1820.

"The Senate have under consideration a bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands of the United States, (directing future sales to be for cash), which I understand is likely to pass that body."

A motion has been made by Mr. Burrill that the Senate recede from their amendment to the Maine bill—it is not yet decided.

### THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

In the House, the committee of the whole, that have so long had this subject under consideration have decided in favor of Mr. Taylor's amendment by a majority of 8 or 10 votes, and not from 12 to 13 as was stated in the National Intelligencer, as the Chairman (Mr. Cobb) committed an error in his count. If it is universally known, it may not be amiss to state that the ayes & noes are never called in committee of the whole. If there is difficulty in deciding by the sound, the chairman or any member may call for a division by firs requiring those in the affirmative of the proposition to stand up and be counted—then those in the negative. The above question was decided late yesterday; to-day as soon as the House went into committee on the subject, Mr. Storrs offered an amendment in the nature of a compromise, similar to, if not precisely like that adopted by the Senate on motion of Mr. Thomas, fixing the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes as a line, on the north of which, excepting so much as is embraced within the contemplated limits of Missouri, slavery and involuntary servitude shall hereafter be irrevocably prohibited. Mr. Storrs spoke some time in favor of his motion, after which Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the committee in his usual desultory and digressive manner for more than four hours, in pointed opposition to the measure, thus being as far as I recollect about the fourth day which he has occupied on this subject since it was first introduced—after Mr. R. concluded, Mr. Beecher of Ohio, succeeded in getting the floor, but before he had progressed far in his argument, he gave way for the purpose, and the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday. It is quite probable I think that another week will be consumed before we shall get rid of the bill—meantime the public service is represented to be suffering for the want of appropriations.

The following are the observations of Mr. Randolph yesterday, as reported for the National Intelligencer, with which he preceded the subjoined motion. They are a tolerable sample of his manner of late.

Mr. Randolph, rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very difficult for any member of this House—certainly it was not possible for him—to keep pace with the honorable gentleman from South

Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes,) in the race of honor and public utility. That gentleman had by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated him, in part, in the position which he (Mr. R.) had intended on this particular day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the House. When he had this morning heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birth day of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind—in reference to certain proceedings in this House and elsewhere—"this people draw nigh unto me with their lips, and honor me with their mouth, but their hearts are far from me."

His purpose, Mr. R. stated, was to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States navy. It was his opinion, Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that man, in its late contest with Great Britain, than to any other whatever, always excepting Isaac Hull—that man who had first broken the prestige, the cuirass of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the achievement of Capt. Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the

Taylor and before adopted—the bill was reported to the House.

To-day the bill has been under discussion in the House; all the amendments of the committee save only the so much contested one, were agreed to without opposition—It is now sundown, and as yet no decision; I will to morrow give you the result, if it shall be ascertained."

**Pensioners.**—We think proper to state, (says the National Intelligencer,) for the information of persons who receive military pensions from the United States, that no act has yet passed congress, appropriating funds for the payment of those pensions on the 4th of March next, and the probability is, that the appropriation will not be made in time to meet the semi-annual payments, on that day. It is, therefore, advisable that those concerned should duly their applications, until notice shall be given of the appropriation having been made.

**Kentucky Banks.**—The legislature of Kentucky has passed an act repealing the charters of the Independent Banks in that state.

**CADIZ, Jan. 6.**

"It would appear that a strong division

of the grand army, originally destined

against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march

for Cadiz, where a detachment, to consist

of 6000 men, were to be sent to succour

Morillo. The day before yesterday 2000

men entered the Isla, and at the bridge,

the Marine Guards attempted to oppose

their entrance. The result was, that the

commander of the guards and the sentinel

were shot by the approaching troops. On

their entering the town, they disarmed the

Marine Guards, took the captain general

of marines prisoner, and proceeded

for this place; but the ships of war in the

bay having learnt what had taken place at

the Isla, sent about 400 marine soldiers

and officers to the "Corta Dura," who

on the approach of the insurgents, fired on

them from the fort, and killed about 13 on

the spot.

The troops then retired to the Isla, and the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation styling themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army." Other commanders, it is said, have gone with their respective divisions, which consist of the whole of the army of the expedition, to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude there is no doubt. I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar.

\* A strong fort on the narrow pass.

**The Fredericktown Herald** mentions that the late moderate weather has put all the mills in the county once more in motion; and that a gentleman, passing up the turnpike road, met, in the distance, 30 miles, one hundred and sixty wagons loaded with flour.

**The Season.**—*Richmond Enquirer* of Saturday last, mentions, that the opening of spring is in that city 12 or 14 days earlier than last year. The apricot was full bloom, and their market had been supplied, for a week, with shad from the Roanoke.

**Flour.**—The best New York flour sold in that city on the 1st inst. for five dollars a barrel.

**The Jamaica Courant**, of the 14th ult., mentions, that a brig from Philadelphia to St. Jago de Cuba, under French colors, has been captured off Cumberland harbor, by an Insurgent privateer, and ordered for Margarita, and her crew sent ashore at Cuba.

**Com. Adv.**—*Capt. Stewart.*—A brig Pilot, informs that the south side of Cuba was swarming with petty piratical vessels cruising under the commissions of the notorious freebooter, Gregor McGregor—one of them was brought into Trinidad on the 7th inst., by a barge of one gun and 70 men, fitted out and manned with volunteers from American and British vessels in that port. They had arrived the smuggling trade in the adjacent rivers, much.

Extract of a letter dated Blakely, Jan. 27.—"A part of the 4th and 7th regiments of U. S. troops are encamped in the rear of this town. Their ostensible object is to cut roads from this place to Pensacola, and from this to Mobile Point."

**New York, March 1.**—Captain Hitch, of the ship Parnasso, sailed from Trapani, Sicily, on the 4th December. About a week previous, it was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Spain; in consequence of which, all communication between Sicily and Spain was stopped, and all Spanish vessels were ordered to leave the Sicilian ports. Captain H. left Gibraltar on the 29th December, heard nothing on the subject of an insurrection in Spain at that place. The American Squadron had all proceeded up the Straights.

**MARRIED.**—On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Ambrose Ogden, Mr. M. THURSALE DAVIS, Chester county, Penn., to Mrs. ABIGAL HUGHES, of Cape Island, Cape May county.

**STORE GOODS.**—Will be sold on Wednesday, March 8th at the shop of the subscriber in Bridgeton, a great variety of store goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, fur hats, muslins, calicoes, shoes, gloves, stockings, pocket books, bridles, trunks, looking glasses, maps, books, and many articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. WM. STEELING.

Bridgeton, March 6, 1820.

## SHIP NEWS PORT OF BRIDGETON

Feb. 29. Entered, Sloop Enterprise, Sharpe, master, 3 days from Philadelphia—cargo, whiskey, coffee, molasses, sugar, clover seed, iron, segars, flax, flour and spirits, to captain.

"We omitted to notice in our last the wreck of the ship Mary Augusta, Cogal, of New-York, on Cape May. We understand she came on shore in the thick fog of the 19th inst. on Ludlam's Beach, about 20 miles north of the Cape—the crew were all saved; the cargo consisting of sugar and molasses was got on shore, the sugar considerably damaged; much credit is given to the salvors for their activity and perseverance in aiding the unfortunate vessel.—The Mary Augusta with her cargo was insured at the Ocean Insurance Office in New-York. The salvors have been allowed one third of the property for their trouble and expense by the underwriters.

We since learn that the above vessel has been got off, and is found to be but partially damaged. The duties on the cargo amounting to \$1600, have been bonded to the United States, and that part of it allowed to the salvors sold on the Cape.

**Philadelphia, March 1.** Cleared, ship Islington, Church, Savannah, Dallas & Wilcox, scbs. Three Sallys, Wm. Newell, Charleston; B. Jones Jr. Olive Branch, Spears, Savannah; J. Turner, Jr. & Co; sloop Enterprise, Skiffold, Halifax; J. Turner, Jr. & Co.

**Memoranda.**—Schr. Albert, Cobb, hence at Schr. Delaware, Howes, has cleared at Boston for Philadelphia.

**New York, Feb. 28.** Arrived, brig Tongue, Sutton, Charleston, S. D.

Brig Mary, Sears, Para, 26 days. Left brig Ceres, Paschal, to sail for Baltimore in a few days, via Cayenne.

## Sheriff's Sale. In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of February 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 Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following described

No. 1. Beginning at a white oak, on the north-east side of a hill, and is a corner to Eli Budd's and Hollingshead's land, thence south eighty-one degrees and fifteen minutes east, fourteen chains, and twenty links to a white oak, thence south fifty-four degrees and thirty-four minutes east, fifty-one chains and sixty links to a pine, thence north seventy degrees east, one hundred and ninety-seven degrees, and fifty links to a maple tree, standing in McNeals' branch, thence north fifty-three degrees west forty-five chains to a pine, thence south seventy-three degrees west two hundred chains to the beginning, containing one thousand and eighty-six acres, with allowances for highways, which tract of land was located by Wm. Hollingshead.

No. 2. A Tract of Land beginning at a pine,

in the edge of the south side of McNeals' branch,

in the Society line, where Elihu Nathaniel Davis runs it, thence south three degrees east thirty chains,

thence north sixty degrees west, thirty-eight

chains, north seventeen degrees and fifteen

minutes east, twenty-seven chains, and eighty links,

to said branch, theses bounding on said branch,

to the beginning, containing one hundred and

fifty-seven acres, and a half of land, with allow-

ances for highways, which tract was located by Wm. Hollingshead.

No. 3. Beginning at a small pine, corner to

Eli Budd's land, standing in the line of the Defiance Mill Tract, near the western side of some

high land, and on the easterly side of the Can-

nona branch, and extends north fifty-five degrees

and a half west, twenty-seven chains and thirty

links, thence north eighteen degrees east twenty-

five chains, thence north 66 degrees east thirty

six chains, thence north eighteen degrees and a half, thence north sixty-one degrees east, thirteen

chains, thence south seventy-eight degrees east

forty-seven chains, and thirty links, thence

south three degrees east seventy-three chains and a half, thence south forty-two degrees west one

hundred and fifteen chains and forty links, to

the place of beginning, containing one thousand

one hundred and seventy-four acres, with allow-

ances for highways.

No. 4. Beginning at a white oak, corner to

A. J. standing about fourteen

perches from, and on the south side of a cedar

swamp branch that puts out on the east side of

Manamuskin, thence west south west, two

hundred and twenty-three chains, crossing the

mill pond, to a stone on the west side of Man-

amuskin (a stone set for corner of the society

land). Thence south fifteen degrees east, seven-

teen chains crossing the creek swamp, to a lea-

ning pine tree, marked J. S. and notches, stand-

ing on the edge of the hill and near the crippe,

thence south, fifty-two and a half degrees east,

two hundred and four chains to a white oak tree

standing on the east side of Hixon's branch and

near the cedars in Scott's line, marked SS. and

blazes, these bounding on Scott's line north

thirteen degrees east, two hundred and eighty

chains to the corner first named, containing three

thousand and fifty acres of land and swamp (ex-

cepting out of the said bounds one thousand and

sixty acres) there will remain one thousand nine

hundred and ninety acres; the exceptions are to

William Veneman, John Veneman, Samuel Ven-

eman, Thomas Veneman, Luke Veneman, John

Hess, David Hess, Richard Shaw, Benjamin in Ac-

ley, and Charles Worrell. The within described

tract of land was purchased of Daniel Maskill

high sheriff of Cumberland county, at public

sale, as by reference to a deed from said Daniel

Maskill dated the thirteenth day of April, one

thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may

more fully appear. The second tract or piece of

land, and now a corner of Eli Budd's land, thence

along Scott's line, south sixty-three degrees

and fifteen minutes west, one hundred and

twenty-four chains to a stake, nearly opposite Defiance Mill, thence north seventy-five degrees west, forty-nine

chains to a corner standing in the right line of

the Society's survey, about thirty-seven chains

from the ninth, being a beginning corner of a

survey of Eli Budd, thence north thirty-seven

degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifty-four

chains to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-two degrees east, fifty-

six chains and fifty links, to a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence south forty-eight degrees east

one hundred and fifteen chains and forty links, to

a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees ten

chains and fifty links, to a pine marked for a corner

of Rawson's survey, thence north forty-two

degrees east thirty-one chains and fifty links to a

maple marked four blazes, and twelve notches,

standing in the edge of the cedar branch, being

a corner of the said Rawson's survey, thence on

Rawson's line, north forty-eight degrees ten

chains and fifty links, to a pine marked for a corner

of Rawson's survey, thence north forty-eight

degrees east twenty-five chains, and twenty links,

to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees east

one hundred and fifteen chains and twenty links,

to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees east

one hundred and fifteen chains and twenty links,

to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees east

one hundred and fifteen chains and twenty links,

to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees east

one hundred and fifteen chains and twenty links,

to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's

survey, thence north forty-eight degrees east

Bank Note Exchange.  
Corrected Weekly from the American  
Continent.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1820.

Percent. dis.

United States Branch;	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
New-Hampshire Banks VERMONT.	4
Burlington MASSACHUSETTS.	1
Boston Banks	1
Springfield Bank	1
Hampshire Bank at Northampton	1
Salem Banks	1
Worcester Banks	1
Other Massachusetts Notes	2

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence Banks	2
Washington Bank at Westerly	2
Other Rhode Island Notes	2

CONNECTICUT.

Middleton Bank	1
Phoenix Bank at Hartford	1
Derby Bank	1
Eagle Bank at New-Haven	1
Hartford Bank	1

NEW YORK.

New-York City Banks	par
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank	no sales
Albany Banks	1
Troy Bank	1
Mohawk Bank in Schenectady	1
Lansingburgh Bank	1
Washington and Warren Bank	no sales
Newburgh Bank	1
Newburgh Branch Bank at Ithica	4
Orange County Bank	1
Catskill Bank	1
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	1
Middle District Bank	1
Aurora Bank	2
Geneva Bank	2
Columbia receivables	2
Utica Bank	2
Plattsburgh Bank	5
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada Bank	5

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey Bank	par
Banks in Newark	par
Bank of New-Brunswick	par
Trenton Insurance Company	par
Farmers Bank at Mount Holly	par
Cumberland Bank	par
STATE BANK	par
At Camden	par
At Elizabethtown	par
At N. Brunswick	par
At Paterson	par
At Trenton	par
At Morristown	par
Sussex Bank	par

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery County	par
Chester County at West Chester	par
Delaware County at Chester	par
Lancaster Bank	2
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Newark	2
Newgate Bridge Company	2
Columbus do do	4
Farmers Bank of Bucks County	par
York Bank	3
Chadwick	3
Farmers Bank of Reading	6
Gettysburg	3
Carlisle Bank	9
Swarata at Harrisburg	3
Pittsburg	4
Centre	very dull sales.
Silver Lake	do
Washington	do
Northumberland, Union, and Colum-	do
bia Bank at Milton	do
Greensburg	do
Brownsburg	do
Huntingdon	do
Meadville	do
Penn. Agricul. and Manuf. Compa-	do
ny at Carlisle	do
Green Castle	do
Mallett	do
Bedford	do
Beaver	do
Farmers and Mechan. Bank of Pitts-	do
burgh	do
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	do
Juniata	do

DELAWARE.

Bank of Delaware at Wilmington	par
Farmers Bank of Del. and branches	par
Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Commercial bank of Delaware	5
Branch of do. at Milford	6

Laurel bank no sales.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Banks	1
Do. City bank	3
Annapolis	1
Do. do. at Easton	3
Do. at Fredericktown	3
Hagerstown Bank	3
Conococheague bank at Williams-	3
Bank of Westmin's	2
Hancock	3
Elkton	3
Bank of Caroline	do
Cumberland bank of Allegheny	do
Snowhill	do
Branch of do. at Somerset and Wor-	do
do. at Princess Anne	no sales

VIRGINIA.

Richmond and branches	1
Bank of the Valley	3
Branch of do. at Leesburgh	3
Branch at Charleston	3
Branch at Romney	5
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling	10

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria	10
Franklin do	no sales
All others	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

Statebank at Raleigh & branches	4
Cape Fear	5
Newbern	5

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State banks generally	1
Augustabridge Company	2
Do. do.	30

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Kentucky and branches	15
Ohio	5
Marietta	1

Doublons	1
Dollars, pren.	1

Camden Lottery Office.

Drawing announced.

J. JONES, & Co.

Have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public, that the drawing of the New-Jersey Navigation Lottery, will commence on Thursday, the 21st day of October next.

Present price of tickets \$12, and shares in proportion.

The following rich Prizes of \$20,000 \$3,000 \$1,000 \$1,000  
10,000 2,000 1,000 1,000  
10,000 2,000 1,000 1,000  
5,000 2,000 1,000 4,000  
5,000 2,000 1,000 4,000  
5,000 2,000 1,000 4,000  
3,000 1,000 1,000 4,000  
8,000 4,000 1,000 4,000  
3,000 1,000 1,000 4,000  
3,000 1,000 1,000 4,000

Besides 20 of \$500, 40 of \$200, 60 of \$100, &c. &c. &c. will all be paid

Without Deduction,

AT THE CAMDEN BANK.

Tickets and Shares for Sale:

Letters (post paid) enclosing the Cash for Tickets, will be promptly attended to.

CLUBS supplied on accomodating terms.

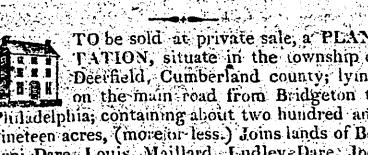
J. JONES & CO.

Near the Camden Bank.

Camden, N. J. Aug. 2d, 1819.

The Printers of this State who have noticed J. Jones & Co's advertisement of the Navigation Lottery, are requested to insert the above with all alterations instead of the former until forbid.

A Plantation For Sale.



TO be sold at private sale, a PLANTATION, situated in the township of Deerfield, Cumberland county, lying on the main road from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, containing about two hundred and nineteen acres, (more or less,) joins lands of Benon. Dare, Louis Maillard, Ludley-Dare, Joel Moore, Benjamin Lord, and others, about forty acres.

Handsome Timber Land,

principally oak and hickory, about twenty or twenty-five acres of new ground of the first quality, on which there is situated a large dwelling house and barn, and a good well of water, and apple orchard, &c. The said land is well situated to divide into two farms, which will be sold together, to separate suitors. The payments will be one third cash and the remainder will be made easy if secured by paying the interest annually. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to view the property, can apply to Mr. Jonathan Fish, living near the premises, or to the subscriber in Bridgeton, who can give every information necessary.

Jonathan J. Hann,

Bridgeton, Sept. 27. 1819.—f.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED,

A View of the Arguments

For and against taking Life, in civil Society, for Murder,

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY I. THOMSON.

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the arguments which are adduced, on which the different opinions of men are formed. The author endeavored to present all the arguments on both sides of the subject in as concise a manner as could conveniently be done.

The Appendix is designed