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UNITED STATES.
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

Matrimonial consolation—A very fond wife who had the good of her family greatly at heart, gave information against her husband for a highway robbery, in order to obtain the reward. As he was going to be hanged, she came and said to him, "my dear Bob, I hope you will forgive me, I did it all for the best, as I knew you must be scragged one time or other, I thought your wife and children might as well benefit by your misfortunes as a stranger—Never mind it, Bob—'tis well it's no worse."

On the importance of procuring a good breed of Cows.

The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed is as great, and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference in breeds will scarcely be discernable by the product in milk. Some have, therefore, supposed, that it is the food alone, which makes the odds in the quantity and quality of milk.—This supposition is very incorrect, as may be evinced by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milch cows. He might almost as well keep a herd of "naked sheep," such as Swift tells of in his Gulliver's travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf, that is from a poor milker, is simple indeed. And yet many farmers sell the heifer calves of the best milch cows to the butchers? because they are the fattest. Such folks deserve to be poor, and may expect to meet their just deserts. The discerning farmer will ever be particular in the selection of calves for raising. [N. E. Farmer]

THE SALEM OW,

Which was fatted by Job Tyler, and butchered and sold by Messrs S. C. & R. B. Champion, in the Jersey market on Saturday last, weighed as follows:

Beef,	2,111
Tallow,	365
Hide,	176
Total,	2,652 lbs

ATTENTION!

Pensioners will take notice that funds have been received at the Trenton bank, for the payment of their claims.

It is rumored, that the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, senator from this state, has received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, vice SMITH THOMPSON, who is appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the room of the late judge Livingston, dec'd. [Woodbury Herald.]

SUMMARY.

The city of Paris is about to be lighted with gas.

Gov. Paris, of Maine has appointed the third of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Perceval the poet, has become editor of the New-Haven Herald.

An Earthquake was experienced at Grenada in South America on the first of December last, which did considerable damage.

A woman recently died suddenly in New-York, and one of her friends deposited before the Coroner's inquest, that she came to her end by a fit of bad temper.

The state of New-York has a school fund of \$1,656,636.

Base Coin.—Two persons have been arrested and committed to prison in Baltimore, for making imitation dollars and half dollars, many of which, says the Baltimore Telegraph, are now in circulation. The moulds and dies were found in their possession.

The people of New-York are about erecting an exchange in their city.—The different banks and several insurance companies have subscribed liberally towards building it, many of them contributing from 10 to 15,000 dollars. It is expected to be the most splendid edifice in the union and will cost \$600,000.

Eleven pirates were lately executed at Jamaica (W. I.)

Porcelain clay has been discovered in North Carolina. The proprietor wishes to know what would be the expense of carrying on the work, and erecting an establishment—whether there are any iron in the U. S. and if not, whether any person in the union could be found who understands the business.

A number of the Marblehead fishermen lately presented to John & Adams, a large codfish, weighing 84 lbs. for his able defence of fishermen's rights.

An American gentleman, Mr. Gailard of Charleston, has been butchered by the mob of Havana, for having observed "that com. Porter would soon be among them."

The British and foreign Bible Society, have issued since its commencement no less than 3,563,974, Bibles at its own expense. This is doing good.

The Indians prognosticate high freshets this spring, as the Beavers have built their houses one story higher than common last fall.

Lord Byron, it is said, has ordered a yacht to be built, in which he intends to visit the United States.

The Legislature of Maryland has closed its session after passing upwards of 5200 laws.

The Legislature of Virginia has closed its session after a sitting of more than three months.

Several fires lately occurred in Philadelphia—caused by incendiaries.

Isaac Deaves of Philadelphia advertises a general assortment of cast-iron pieces, which niag be jappaned and polished in such a manner as to imitate any kind of stone, and at half the expense of marble. They are highly recommended by gentlemen of science and taste.

The whole stork of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, has been taken up. Its proceedings will commence early in May next.

It is calculated at Savannah, that the present crop of Cotton in Georgia and South Carolina, exceeds that of the previous year by 30,000 bags.

12,418,000 segars were last year imported into the United States. The value of all kinds of segars consumed in the United States is estimated at 50 millions of dollars. What a happy nation we are?

A company is forming at Cincinnati, Ohio, for building two ships to prosecute the whaling and sealing business in the Pacific Ocean. The whole equipments and sailors are to be found in that city.

"His Hook Re baited From a Dragon's tail, And sat upon a rock, and bob'd for whale!"

Nine couple of Indians have been married in one day, at Seneca village, by the Rev. Mr. Harris.

Geo. Jackson has declined accepting the mission to Mexico. He is sure in his opinion of another game, and remains at home to be in readiness for it.

The Steam-Boat Tennessee lately sunk on the river Mississippi. She was on her voyage with 180 passengers and a valuable cargo—thirty of the passengers, the whole cargo and boat, were lost.

A house was lately destroyed by fire in North Carolina, in which five young persons were consumed.

The mighty sages of Pennsylvania, in caucus assembled, have nominated John Andrew Shultz, a man who has as yet his political character to form—whom nobody knows, and as few cares to know, for except those who expect offices from him, to be their next Governor. Oh, dear—"he that makes himself a sheep, shall be eaten by the wolf."

Congress has lately granted to the Vice President TOMPKINS, under the pretence of settling his account, 100,000 dollars! and it is expected that from 80 to 125,000 dollars more will be allowed him! We wonder if TOMPKINS ever was worth half so much before.

At Alburgh, Vt. Mr. Jacob Mott having cut a hole in the ice in water his cattle, his son, about three years old fell into it and was drowned.

An attempt was made on the 5th ult to burn the post-office at New-Orleans but it did not succeed.

Rev. Burgess Allison, is appointed by the President of the United States a chaplain in the United States Navy to be stationed at the Navy Yard Washington.

Two men have been committed to jail at Newton, Sussex Co. on suspicion of passing counterfeit money.

(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON, March 4.
To the People of New-Jersey.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Although I have heretofore made known my sentiments in relation to several of the subjects which have been considered during the short Session of Congress just terminated, yet I feel a disposition to comply with former usage so far as to glance hastily over its proceedings, even at the hazzard of being somewhat repetitious. I do this the more readily, as it will afford an appropriate opportunity to give expression to the feelings of gratitude and respect which I entertain and cherish, for the confidence and indulgence so long extended to me. It is the favored lot of comparatively few, to be eminently serviceable to their country, and I well know that I have no just claim to this distinction; I hope to be pardoned however for the declaration, that I yield to no one in the solicitude I have always entertained to be useful; and to few, as far as my physical powers would permit, in unremitting attention to the duties of my station. I have not believed it necessary, or prudent, for me to mingle much in debate; on most subjects there has been enough of it, and on many a redundancy, without my contingent. Too much public speaking, and too much legislation, are the prevalent faults of the Legislatures of this Country, and the influence of those who possess any, would be wisely directed in endeavoring to moderate both. This is an age remarkable for fertility in projects, and schemes, and our Legislative Halls, are the theatres on which many of them are divulged; it may therefore often be set down as a compliment to a legislature that it decides affirmatively but few of the propositions submitted to it. I do not mean to insinuate, that protracted and general debate is in no case desirable; on the contrary, I am satisfied that there are some subjects of great interest, in the full and free consideration, and disposition of which many days, or even weeks may be advantageously devoted.

Early in the Session the President was enabled by an appropriation granted with great unanimity to fit out an expedition for the suppression of piracy.

We had previously in commission a respectable naval force; which had already captured and destroyed several piratical vessels, but a different class of vessels was considered indispensable, effectually to break up a system of alarming and inhuman warfare on our commerce and inhuman warfare on our commerce and Gulf of Mexico. The expedition has sailed under the orders of Commodore Porter; and it will doubtless effect whatever a combination of bravery and skill can accomplish; but there is reason to fear, that unless the Island authorities interpose their aid, that the lurking places which those coasts afford, will too often afford impunity to the robbers. I have no doubt but that this measure is in unison with the feelings of the American people, who have too much spirit to tamely to allow their flag dishonored either by the indignities of a foreign power, or the skulking sea robber who seeks to satiate his cupidity by indiscriminate pillage and murder. These practices; the suppression of the slave trade; and the service in the Pacific Ocean, and Mediterranean sea, have afforded considerable employment for our Navy, and the success which has uniformly characterized all its efforts, has kept alive the enthusiasm which the late war naturally produced in regard to it. Nations as well as individuals are prone to run into extremes; and it will be fortunate, if from an over strained disrelish to a navy, the contrary policy shall not be carried to far. The growing importance of the outlet of the great valley of the Mississippi, and the recent acquisition of Florida, are cogent arguments I know, in favor of a naval force, in as much as it is probable that no other means are so well adapted to afford security to our navigation in that quarter. The experience of the late war has also proven that for offensive operations at least, a navy is the most effectual means of annoyance to a maritime enemy—but it must be remembered that after furnishing crews for the numerous privateers which in such wars will always issue from our ports, that it will be no easy matter in addition to man by fair means a large navy, and if we could, do it, I very much doubt whether ships of the line are the proper class of vessels for the service. It must be the commerce, not the navy of such an enemy that we can hope seriously to operate on; and for that purpose I presume smaller vessels are best adapted. Perhaps a thirst for Naval

glory, rather than a nice calculation of real effectiveness has influenced the production of our present number of seventy-four.

The only Legislation in relation to the Army was the passage of an act, to continue the commissariat system of supplying it. Experience has abundantly proven the superiority of this plan, over the old contract system—better rations are now furnished at less expense than formerly. A bill was discussed, providing for the discipline of the militia by a periodical encampment of the officers at some central point in the limits of each brigade, but it did not pass.

Half a million of dollars has been appropriated, for fortifications. There is some diversity of sentiment among the politicians of the day, as to the extent which it is proper to carry a system of this sort of defence. If it is practicable to exclude an enemy from our extensive bays and rivers by strong batteries near their inlet, true economy requires that it be done even at a large expense. I know it behoves the government to be as sparing of expense as possible consistent with the great purposes to be answered, but economy is often confounded with parsimony, a quality from which it is entirely distinct. To be economical it is necessary to study well the object to be attained, and then apply the means at command, so as to waste as little of their power as possible.

True economy often is promoted by liberal investments, and the business of many a private individual, especially agriculturalists, often suffers & finally miscarries by a disregard of this principle. It may be so with a government—but as most men will appropriate the money of others, more readily than their own, there is less danger of this error in a government, than with individuals, and it is much oftner the duty of public agents to extend their influence to restrain, than to promote expenses. There has been a great deal of pains taken to render unpopular those members of Congress who have lately used their influence in this way, and whilst I do not doubt but that some of them have been guided solely by the dictates of parsimony, yet upon the whole they are calculated to be useful, and it is a pity that their usefulness should ever be lessened by inconsistencies—but human nature is frail! Perhaps there is a tendency in all governments and associated bodies gradually to attach to themselves additional immunities, and to increase their current expenses. What is most wanted in our government at present is a corps of reasonable, well informed, persevering men in Congress, who will with steady purpose, and fearless of consequences, set their faces against every thing of an extravagant character, and who will never relax till they effect a correction of abuses, or negligences which have crept into any branch of the government, and suppress those that may be in an incipient state.

Such a class of members, who would never flinch when a friend, or their particular district of country came in their way, would be of immense benefit. They would find much to do, and it would require time to accomplish the work, and because of this, I fear will not be seriously undertaken.

The lore of ease, and the continuations that are taking place in Congress are against it. If the irregular and unsystematic efforts which have been made during the last two or three Congresses, have produced considerable benefit, as is unquestionably the fact, what might not such an union as I have indicated, free from all sinister impulse, accomplish. I do not believe, as the foregoing remarks may seem to insinuate, that those who administer the government are corrupt; they are probably as patriotic and honest as any we shall be likely ever to have at the head of our affairs—but those who manage a small personal concern know how difficult it is to keep every thing right, where even a few subordinate agents are employed. If there should be some remissness and inattention on the part of the principal, which is the utmost I am willing to impute to the government, this difficulty is insurmountable. It ought in justice to be remarked, that there is quite as much cause of complaint in those departments which especially belong to the inspection and supervision of Congress as any other, and if the time which has sometimes been devoted to unavailing, if not unmeaning inquisition, of other departments, had been fruitful of endeavors to have all things right in its own immediate province, the public interest would have been quite as well promoted.

The import of foreign merchandize during the last year, and consequently the accruing revenue was considerably greater than was estimated at the Treas-

ury. After defraying all the charges on the Treasury means were left to redeem the two million loan of 1820, and the funded debt was reduced on the first day of January last to less than \$91,000,000, no difficulty on the part of revenue is now apprehended before 1825 when the war loans will begin to fall due, and the Secretary of the Treasury recommended an increase of duty on certain specified articles, with a view to procure additional funds to meet that exigency. This request has not been granted, owing perhaps to the fact that the bill for the purpose was not reported by the committee of Ways & Means. The prejudices on this subject are so great that some gentlemen would probably accept from the ways and means, what they would oppose if it should originate elsewhere, certainly, if with the committee of manufactures. Revenue from imports, and protection of domestic manufactures, are so intimately connected, that the provision for both will naturally be embodied in the same bill and if the proper disposition was cherished I cannot perceive why there need be any difficulty as to the source from which it may eniaete. In adjusting the details of such a bill, there will be as it regards some articles a conflict between the two interests, and the sense of the majority can be just as well attained let the proposition to amend come, from which of them it may. I believe however that a Tariff might be framed that would subscribe to a reasonable extent both purposes.

The bill reported by the committee of manufactures, which has been generally published in newspapers, was the leading topic of the Session, and there was mingled with the debate, which was earnest & considerably extended, a undue excitement. Those who have attended to the ample discussion of this subject since the war, by newspaper and other writers, and in Congress, will not be able probably to discover in the late debate much that is new; it will serve however to keep the subject before the public, and prepare it for the still more ample and protracted discussion which every body seems to expect that it will undergo in the next Congress. The Manufacturing interest will have an accession of numerical strength in the popular branch of the next Congress, and this is one consideration which reconciled its friends to the loss of their bill, which however was not given up until it was ascertained that its opponents had determined that it should not pass; a purpose which the limited term of the Session would enable them to accomplish. Considering that much indispensable business remained to be done, it was wisely concluded to yield it for this time. The popularity of its friends, as well as of the measure might have been hazarded by further pertinacity.

This is a subject which divides the Political economists of this country more than any other, and seems likely to continue to do so. Important sections of it, and prominent interests in other sections, still oppose the measure with unabated fervor, contending that their equal rights, as well as the good of the whole would be compromised by it. I have endeavored dispassionately to listen to their arguments, and impartially to receive the opinions I had formed respecting it, but those opinions remain unchanged, I cannot believe that either agriculture or commerce would be injuriously affected by the increase of manufactures. I admit that generally speaking it is unwise to adopt any course of policy, to which a respectable minority is strenuously opposed, until after the most mature deliberation, and the fullest examination, but I am equally averse to that sort of opposition which appeals to the passions, rather than the judgments of men, which would intimidate by threats of resistance, and even on light occasions talk of dismemberment of the union. Whether such language proceeds from minds accustomed to have their way, and therefore impatient of any kind of restraint, or whether it be a mere artifice intended to deter the peaceably disposed, and more moderate from adopting what their judgment sanctions—it is equally to be deprecated.

It was hoped that the palpable benefits which have resulted from the partial success of some of our manufactures, particularly that of coarse cottons, would have meliorated this opposition, especially that of the growers and manufacturers of this important staple, to whom an extensive, and constantly extending home market was secured by the tariff of 1816 would at least have abstained from taking the lead in opposition to granting similar indulgence to other branches of the same general interest—but the reasonable expectation is disappointed—on the contrary, the most tremendous opposi-

has proceeded from this very source. They have been seconded by the commercial and navigating interests of the East, and partially also of the middle states and likewise by the agriculture of all the states south of Pennsylvania. This congregation of strength is made to operate directly on the main body of the middle states north of Maryland, the western states, and the yeomanry of the east.

There is every indication, that thus defined, there is about to be formed two parties on the subject, and unless a modification of the Tariff more favorable to some branches of manufacture be conceded, it is yet to have more influence in the government than heretofore. I have that the people of the eastern states are in favor of it. I am now convinced has a common facturers. The Congress of the valuable interest self an evidence of it. It is worthy of remark that in the late discussion the states of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina have been comparatively silent. Prudential considerations may have restrained them from being willing to hope that to view in a more

with harshness; at least such is the result of my observations. An inability to fulfil pecuniary engagements does not necessarily imply crime, but it is presumptive evidence of indiscretion and I appeal to every man of business and observation whether the presumption is not sound, much oftener, than otherwise.

I know there are some who will object to the doctrine, that creditors in the

be its law— by have

great laxity of feeling in regard to the moral obligation of contracts, and much difficulty in enforcing the fulfilment of them, on persons regardless of that obligation, and I cannot conceive that subtracting one inducement from the debtor, and consequently part of the security of the creditor, would be likely to improve that disposition. Human nature, nor even prevalent habits or dispositions are to be suddenly changed by the alteration of a statute law. When a rule is prescribed by which a good is to be obtained, or a penalty avoided, it is astonishing to observe with what facility and adroitness, the ingenuity of mankind will conform to it. The unworthy devise and execute their operations unnoticed and unsuspected, and often in a manner to elude detection by the most vigilant.

A prominent advantage expected from the measure, is that it will lessen credit: I readily grant that it would have been better if our system of credit had not been carried so far—but as there always will be individuals disposed to make too free use of it, and as it is the business of so many people in this country, to encourage it, it is by no means certain that the system would have any sensible effect in this way. But if it should considering the scarcity of money, and the established character of the dealing transactions of the country, most of which are botomed on credit, is it not probable, may certain, that a great and sudden curtailment of it would crush thousands and throw additional advantages into the hands of the wealthy? I do not wish the body of him who is honest and has nothing to pay to be coerced, and never expect to be the means of doing it, but inasmuch as no one can estimate correctly the value of a preventive remedy, so it is impossible to determine to what extent punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts has been promoted by the apprehension of imprisonment. If there is a disposition to make the experiment; let it be done—I shall not resist it, but having considered it due to the occasion, I have frankly communicated my impressions concerning it, which kill, I trust, on this, as on other subjects, be received in the same spirit of liberality, & Indulgence, which has given to their currency.

Respecting the approaching Presidential election, I have but little to say. There is no evidence of sufficient concentration of public sentiment in favor of any individual to free us from the apprehension that the selection may ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives. This alternative is to be deprecated, and with the hope of avoiding it, a congressional caucus may possibly be proposed next winter, but whether a recommendation from such a source would be generally respected, I cannot decide. Public meetings, and convention of delegates, have been employed by all political parties to designate and promote the success of candidates, but the manner in which they have been frequently managed of late, has tended to bring them into disrepute. It is a mode of selection, at best, liable to objection, it being in some degree an abridgement of the freedom of choice, but it may be alleged in extenuation, that some sort of influence is commonly made the agent for selecting candidates pending an election, and where is it not done by a public meeting, of which all parts of the district interested have, or ought to have due notice, and an opportunity of participation—the same effect is often as surely effected, by a less number of individuals in a more private manner. This method of selection is approved, or disapproved, ordinarily according as the hope of success, or the apprehension of a defeat by its operation preponderates—but this is a digression.

Such is my confidence in the integrity and patriotism of nearly all the candidates that have been named, as to free my mind from any great solicitude about the result. Expecting, therefore, the incumbent and expectants of office, to

will probably make but little difference to the people of the United States which of them succeeds. The general policy of the government would be much the same, and if the executive should discover a disposition to aberrate, congress would soon check it. Whilst however the executive is as much in awe of this inquisitorial power, as at present, there is little danger of wild, or dangerous executive projects. There is one thing however, in relation to this, as well as other elections in this country, which I cannot forbear to notice, and that is, the very reprehensible licentiousness of some of the American Presses, to which truth and decency are equally estranged, and which have often made me blush, not only for the taste, but morals of the country. Why is it, that our electioneering contests cannot be conducted with some regard for the feelings of those, and the friends of those, whom it may be considered a duty to oppose? That mind must be jaundiced indeed, who can discover no good quality in him whom it supports;—and those editors evince a shallow acquaintance with mankind, if they consider the good opinion of those who drink in scandal like water, is an object worth the seeking.

I here are other subjects to which I should be willing to devote a few remarks, particularly the controversy in relation to the extent, and character of the constitutional powers of the general government respecting internal improvements, the scope of its judiciary jurisdiction, &c. but I am sensible that I have already exceeded a reasonable limit, and must therefore forbear, with the single remark, that as the operations of the general government can only proceed in virtue of the coincidence and consent of the states, their can, should think, be little danger that it will, if disposed, be able seriously to trench on their legitimate rights.

In war & in great emergencies, it has no energy to spare; even this at some future day, may be weakened by the encroachments of the states.

Fellow Citizens, at no period of our history have the foreign relations of this country been freer from difficulty—nearly all our late controversies with the powers of Europe in regard to demerits, navigation and limits, have been settled, and are in a train of amicable adjustment. We have scarce anything to apprehend from the hostility of our Indian neighbors—amid our institutions have borne us safely through the storms of high-wrought party excitement, and the severer ordeal of war,—we are in the full enjoyment of a greater portion of civil and religious liberty than appertains to any other people on the globe. This growing and successful Republic, is at once, the hope and envy of the world; the hope of its friends of rational liberty—the envy of its enemies—an important trust is confided to the American people. Shall I not be faithfully executed? Will they not in all trying occasions rally round the standard of their government, and give to it all reasonable and loyal support? At all times it is their duty to take cognizance of its policy, to scrutinize its proceedings, and to closely mark the character and faithfulness of their public agents—not with an illiberal or querulous temper, not from sinister or personal motives,—but in a frank and charitable spirit, and with a steady reference to the public good.

Happily disengaged from foreign war; strangers to the agonizing trials to which the friends and devotees of freedom are subjected in other parts of the world, we are at liberty to turn our attention within—to amend the civil condition of our country, by internal improvements, and the promotion of agriculture, and its kindred arts; to encourage our manufactures and handy-craft-men, and protect our fair trade; to promote family industry; public and household economy, obedience to the laws, and amicable relations among our citizens; to extend the influence of science, especially the education of the poor and humble; to administer to the necessities of the suffering; and reclaim the unhappy, because vicious delinquent; but above all, to diffuse widely as possible the benign influence of the Christian religion, and unceasing attention to the instruction and morals of the rising generation; these are objects worthy the people of this favored land. They are objects, Citizens of New-Jersey, to which duty and gratitude invite your attention; it is a service which shall be sure of its reward.

That we may all be enabled faithful, to perform the requisitions of whatever station or relation of life we may sustain; and that ALMIGHTY GOD, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and of men, may have us all a His holy keeping, and continue to our latest posterity, the inestimable blessings we enjoy, is, and I trust will never cease to be my earnest prayer. EPHRAIM BATEMAN.

Jeremy Taylor—Bishop of Downe. This elegant prelate, from the fertility of his mind, and the extent of his imagination, has been styled the Shakespeare of divines. His sermons abound

with some of the most brilliant passages, and embrace such a variety of matter and such a mass of knowledge and learning that even the acute Bishop Warburton said of him, "I can fathom the understandings of most men, yet I am not certain that I can always fathom the understanding of Jeremy Taylor." His comparison between a single and a married life, in his sermon on the blessedness of the married, is rich in tender sentiments, and exquisitely elegant imagery. "Marriage," says the Bishop, "is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, churches, and even heaven itself. Celibacy, like &hefly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness; but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bre, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republics; and sends out colonies and fills the world with delicacies; and obeys their kings; keeps order, and exercises many virtues and promotes the interest of mankind; and is that state of things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the World. Marriage hath in it the labour of love and the delicacies of friendship; the blessings of society and the union of hands and hearts.—It hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than a single life; it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of joy! and fuller of sorrow; it lies under more burthens, but is more supported by all the strength of love and charity; and these burthens are delightful.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.

The music ceased, the last quadrille was o'er
And one by one the waning beauties fled;
The garlands vanish'd from the fresco'd floor,
The nodding fiddler hung his weary head
And I—a melancholy, single man—
Retired to mourn my solitary fate.
I slept awhile; but o'er my slumbers ran
The sylph-like image of my blushing Kate.
I dreamt of mutual love and Hymen's joys,
Of happy moments and connubial blisses,
And then I thought of little girls and boys,
The mothers' glances and the infants kisses.
I saw them all, in sweet perspective, sitting
In winter's eye around a blazing fire,
The children playing and the mother knitting,
Or fondly gazing on the happy sire.
The scene was changed—in came the Baker's bill:
I star'd to see the hideous consummation
Of pies and puddings, that it took to fill
The bellies of the rising generation.

There was no end to eating—legs of mutton
Were vanquish'd daily by this little host;
To see them, you'd have thought each tiny glutton
Had laid a wager who could eat the most.
The massy pudding smok'd upon the platter,
The pond'rous surloin rear'd its head in vain,
The little urchins kick'd up such a clatter,
That scarce a remnant e'er appeared again.
Then came the School bill: Board and Education
So much per annum but the extras mounted
So nearly twice the primal stipulation,
And every little bagatelle was counted:

'o mending tucks,—A new Homer's Iliad,—
A pane of glass,—Repairing coat and breeches,—
, slate and pencil,—Binding of Virgilius,—
Drawing a tooth,—An opening draught and leeches.

And now I languish for the single state,
The social glass, the horse and chaise or Sunday,
'o jaunt to Windsor with my sweetheart Kate,
And curs'd again like weekly bills of Monday.

ere Kate began to scold,—I stamp and swear,
The kittens squeak, the children loudly scream;
And thus awaking with the wild uproar,
I thank'd my stars that it was but a dream.

For Sale at this Office,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

VISION

OF

BUTLER NEWCOMB,

Of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and Deacon of the Baptist Church at Dividing Creek?

Price 12½ Cents.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

237 Packages! DOMESTIC GOODS, received on consignment, and for sale by

Wain & Leaming,

No. 154 Market street.

CONSISTING OF

Brown Shirts and Sheetings,
Lancaster and Waltham do.
Humphreysville Cottons,
Bleached Shirts and Sheetings,
Superior Plaids and Fancy Stripes,
Common do. do.
Twilled Stripes,
American Printed & Wilmington Stripes,
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 Diapers and Shawls,
Negro Shirts,
Floss Cotton.

ALSO,

Superior Imported

Woolen Healed Yarn.

6,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
from No. 5 to 10.
7,000 lbs. Cotton YARN,
from New England, No. 11 to 20.
8 bales CANDLE WICK.

ALSO

11,000 Chip Straw 'Plats from
New England.

1146t

FOR SALE.

The following tracts of land:—1st.
A tract containing, after exceptions,

8355 ACRES,

Known by the name of the *General Pike Tract*, situate in the township of Hamilton, county of Gloucester, and state of New Jersey, near Campbell's, late Veal's Tavern, on the Tuckahoe Road. 2d. A tract of land, containing

850 ACRES,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and county of Cumberland, in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth.

3d. A tract of land containing 755 acres, situate in Hamilton township, Gloucester county.

4th. A tract of land containing 671

5th. A tract of land containing 60 acres and 16 perches, situate as No. 3 and No. 4.

For terms and price, apply to

P. Busti and

J. J. Vander Kemp,

No. 77 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

B. B. Cooper,

Near Haddenfield,

Isaac Townsend,

Port Elizabeth,

March 8. 115 6t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the eighth day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following described lands, the first, a farm, joins the road from Cedarville to Jones' Island, joins land of Esther Burch and others, contains 54 acres and 88 perches. 2d. A landing lot, joins on Cedar Creek, contains one acre. 3d. A lot of salt marsh, on the west side of Eagle Island, joins Daniel & Charles Elmer and others, contains nine and a half acres. 4th. A lot of cedar swamp, joins the Poster swamp, Daniel Elmer and others, contains two and one-fourth acres.

The lands will be sold, more or less as to quantity, together, with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Robert Alderman, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, Wm. Stillings, Josiah Harrison and others, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FRYMAN late Sheriff.

Dan. SIMMONS, former Sheriff.

Feb. 6.—March 8. 115

Sheriff's Sale,

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

Saturday the 22nd day of March next,

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

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

Seized as the property of Ephraim Cory, taken in execution at the suit of William Bevan, jun. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

Jan. 21.—Feb. 22. 115

20,000 three feet

CEDAR SHINGLES,

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & Charles Sheppard,

Greenwich, 3d mo. 1. 114 6t

some success to promote about its inherent

mand the ac

rious habits are empty character

debtors; and much pains has been taken to enlist our sympathies in favor of the latter, at the expense of the former class. That there are unfeeling men, who may sport with the sufferings of the destitute, I do not doubt; but I apprehend, they are few in number, and

Our paper this week is to a great part occupied by the very interesting circular of our late worthy representative, Dr. BATEMAN. In this circular he takes leave of his constituents in such a manner as must secure their respect, and preserve him in their grateful recollections. Were we to offer a few remarks on this very able commentary on the acts—not indeed the acts of the Apostles, but—of the last session of Congress, it might be construed into flattery:—we abstain; our readers know how to appreciate—those who read will be amply compensated, and to such we commit them.

In our last we stated that it was our intention this week to furnish our readers with the most interesting foreign intelligence which has lately been received, with our remarks on what we could not find room for. We think it hardly necessary to make an apology for this omission, as our readers will perceive that we have been crowded out. We shall endeavor to make amends for it in future.

Last week, while in the city of Philadelphia, a friend placed in our hands, a copy of "The Constitution of the PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY," together with a Discourse, delivered to his congregation, on the subject of Peace, by the Rev. Dr. H. Holcombe, of the first Baptist church in that city. This tract is called the "Christian's Manual." The constitution is prefaced by a series of remarks, in which the question, "Have Christians a right to engage in any species of carnal war?" is discussed. From the whole tenor of what has been said, we would draw the conclusion, that the principles of this society are not new, that they are a transcript of what the Society of FRIENDS have long since adopted and continue to maintain, and that so far as relates to war and peace, there is no difference.

Our own sentiments have been solicited on this subject.—So far as our minds are distinctly and maturely formed, we are, with a few small modifications, inclined to adopt the opinions held forth by the society. We believe that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is a gospel of Peace—that "the Son of Man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them," and that this declaration of our Lord is to be understood literally as well as in a spiritual point of view. Every man's conduct should be inoffensive & conciliatory, but not at the expense of truth. Every man should preserve himself and his property from destruction; for every man's life belongs to the public, and his property to his family—heaven has committed them to his charge, and if he passively suffers the one to be destroyed, or the other to be plundered, in the latter case he is unjust, and in the former his act is nothing other than suicidal.

When wickedness is banished from the earth, the whole inhabitants of it will be One Peace Society. But now we have to do with the world, not as it should be, but as it is. The theory and practice of Peace-men are not always perfectly consistent, for we do not think that by the word Peace, is meant no more than merely to abstain from strife and bloodshed. The man who incites another to provocation; who advises another to measures calculated to raise jealousies, dissensions, divisions or disputes in society, is as guilty of a breach of the laws of peace as the man of violence. The spirit is the same—the difference consists in whether it can be done with impunity—whether the laws of the land will not condemn, and his conduct be approved by society. But this will not do—"I say unto you, resist not evil," says our Lord; and the resistance extends to every thing except what we have stated above. War can be avoided in most instances where there is a sincere desire to do it. War is the fruit of insincerity. Where wanton and unprovoked attacks are made on us, we should act on the defensive, and in no other way; but when our enemies know that our principles are peace, and we act conformably there to in every particular, we believe we will sustain no injury by implicitly

relying on the arm of providence, and passively committing ourselves to its care.

It is in vain for any man to be a consistent peace-man, until grace has renewed his nature—until from a child of wrath, he is made a child of grace. But it is right and proper for every man, as much as in him lies, to cultivate the spirit, and call on the "Prince of Peace" to send his holy Spirit into his heart to aid him.

By pursuing this plan, we may be assured that the "God of Peace" will be a co-worker with us; that he will influence our hearts—regulate our lives—subdue our enemies before us—lead us into the "way of peace," and make our principles as well as our practices join in unison to declare our sincerity, and to promote that great object. We wish the society to succeed.

The constitution of this society will be given in our nest.

The Boston papers contain news from France two days later than that given in our last from Liverpool. The doubts, if any doubts have existed, of the certainty of war, is entirely removed. The French king's speech, (which was tantamount to a declaration of war, and which, in our opinion, is the only declaration that will ever be made, as the legitimates do not pretend to be warring against the Spanish nation, but against the rebels,) was received throughout France with applause.—Spain is quite enthusiastic also, as they hope to be able to repel their enemies. The armies of France are in motion towards the Pyrenees. The most cordial understanding exists between the English and Spaniards. That England will espouse the side of Spain and Portugal, there is little reason to doubt—her reward or indemnity will assuredly be Cuba. With the exertions of England, the war in the Spanish Peninsula may not be so soon decided as the allied powers now anticipate. Russia, it is said, has declared her desire to preserve a Pacific disposition towards Turkey. This is probably owing to a belief that England will oppose France, as in case the latter nation offers an efficient resistance to French usurpation, she may think it necessary to have her armies unemployed to be ready to give aid.—That the war now commencing will not soon be over there is every reason to suppose—as Spain is in a state of preparation to repel every force, while England and Portugal are ready to unite in the struggle.

The "Voice of Passaic," informs us that there are in Patterson, N. J. 10 cotton factories—spindles 20,000
New factories finished and to be in operation in about three months, to run 20,000
Total 40,000

"Three extensive woolen factories; two large duck factories, supplying in a great measure the U. S. navy with canvass, and consuming rising a ton of flax per day; 3 factories making tor machinery, one of which is stated to be the most extensive and complete of any in the U. States; three most extensive bleach greens; two brass and iron foundries; saw and grist mills; paper mill; rolling and slitting mills; nail factory; reed factory—besides a tobacconist, hatters, shoe makers, blacksmiths shops, &c. &c. Sixty dry goods and retail grocery stores; four places of public worship; one seminary, six schools all in a flourishing state and two printing offices;" and (what adds no little to establish the credit and morals of the place at a distance,) only "three taverns."

The town of Patterson is rapidly improving, the country is rich and fertile, and the people are industrious. In the summer and fall the fever and ague, on account of its frequency, cause no alarm, and the mosquitoes, perhaps to see the falls of Passaic, roll in vast clouds up the great meadows by the way of Hackensack, Belleville, Aquack-nack, &c. to enjoy the pleasant scenes and rich variety of the country.

By a perusal of the "Patterson Chronicle" of the 19th inst. an article in answer to the above, gives a statement rather different. The editor informs us that the whole number of spindles employed are 15,225, and that the increased number, during this year, will not exceed 4,192; total 19,417, which is 20,556 less than the "Voice" says will be in operation within

the year. This is a great falling off; it leaves us just about where we started, when we penned the remarks which called the attention of our brother to the subject.

Township Election.

At an annual Township Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deerfield held at the Inn of Richard Jarman Laurel Hill the following persons were chosen Township Officers for the ensuing year March 11th 1823.

Moderator and Assessor.—George S. Ouder.

Town Clerk.—Samuel Seeley.

Collector.—William Carll.

Commissioners & Appeal.—Ephraim Woodruff, John Cox, William R. Fithian.

Chosen Freeholders.—Samuel Seeley, Enoch H. Moore.

Overseers of the Poor.—George Souders, William Carll.

Constables.—James Hood, George Souders.

Surveyors of the Highways.—John Cox, Lewis Woodruff.

Overseers of the Highways.—Benona Dore, William Moore, Jacob Hipner, Enoch Woodruff, Samuel Seeley.

Township Committee.—Jonathan Fish, Ephraim Woodruff, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Smith Bacon, Garrison Mall.

Judge of the Election.—Ephraim Woodruff.

Pound Keepers.—Enoch Shoemaker, James Bright jun. William Weatherby.

Attest, Samuel Seeley, Town Clerk.

DIED.

At Dennie Creek, Cape May, on Wednesday 26th inst. Mrs. LOUISA BROOKS wife of Mr. William S. Brooks, in the 47th year of her age.—The deceased has been for a number of years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has, after much suffering during her last illness, doubtless gone to inherit her reward.

She the good fight of Faith hath won,
She heard with joy the welcome word
"Hither come up, thy work is done
And reign forever with thy Lord."

MARSHALL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court of the United States, at the suit of the Post Master General, will be sold at

Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 28th day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day, at the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Milville, Cumberland county, all the right, title and interest of Nathan Leake, to the following described property, to wit:—in the county of Gloucester,

1. A tract of land, sold by the sheriff of said county, as the property of Moses Crane, and purchased by Nathan Leake, containing about 400 acres.

2. One fourth part of a Saw-Mill, situated on Scotland Branch, with every thing thereto belonging.

3. A tract of land, containing about 22 acres, on Scotland branch, surveyed to Moses Crane.

In Cumberland county.

1. A small lot of half an acre, in the town of Milville.

2. A House and about 1 acre of land on Venantico creek, lately sold to John Mahew, Esq.

3. About 70 acres of land, late the property of Philip Sowder.

To be sold by
LEMUEL HOWELL,
Deputy Marshal, for
OLIVER W. CEDEN, Esq.,
Marshal of New-Jersey District.
March 26.—29 118

PUBLIC SALE

There will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next,

On the premises, about
42 Acres of Meadow
Of the first quality, in LOTS of about FIVE ACRES each, situate in the Township of Downe,

Cumberland county, opposite to Spring Garden Ferry.

—Sale will commence at 2 o'clock. P. M. on said day, if the weather should prove fair: if not, on the first fair day after, when attendance will be given, by

JOHN KILLE.

N. B. The conditions of sale, will be one-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deeds; the remainder in one year with interest, and approved security if required.

March 29. 1182tq

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, jun.
(Attorney at Law.)
Has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Garrison, nearly opposite his late residence. Business entrusted with him will be attended to with fidelity and punctuality.

118 Bridgeton, March 29.

Domestic Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Joshua Brick & James B. Lane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, rights and credits of John Crawford; an absconding debtor, for the sum of three hundred dollars, returnable to the term of February last, has been returned by the sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Atty.
EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
Bridgeton, March 29. 118 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1823.
Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Sirkins, administrators of Abraham Reeves, deceased, Thomas Varamar, administrator of Isaac Varamar, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court, duly attested, accounts of the debts and credits of said decedents, by which it appears that their personal estates is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estate, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of this court on the first Mouday of June next, and shew cause if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the court,
T. ELMER, Clerk.
March 22. 117 6t

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Cumberland Bible Society, are to hold the annual meeting this spring, in the church at Deerfield, on Tuesday, the first day of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A sermon will be preached, the report of the managers read, an address to the society delivered, and a contribution raised in aid of the funds. The managers are to meet in the church at ten o'clock in the morning.

EREN. ELMER, Sec'y.
March 22. 117 2t

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, about the 10th inst. a

White Pointer Dog,

Marked with reddish or liver colored spots—the one on his back resembling the figure 8—his ears of the same color—tail full length—about one year old, and large for his age—had a leather strap and buckle to it, round the neck. Whoever returns the said dog, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Wm ELMER.
Bridgeton Mills, March 22. 117

TO LET,

A FARM,

In the township of STOE CREEK where Elias Keen now lives. Enquire of

JOSIAH SEELEY.
March 22. 117 2t

The land of Enoch Towzer, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 31st day of this instant March, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Kimsey, Port Elizabeth, & to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 3.—March 8. 115 4t

POTTERS & WOODRUFF

Have for sale

400 White Oak Posts

Of a good quality.
March 15. 116

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Bridgeton Library Company, held at the office of Daniel Elmer, Esq. it was ordered,
"That after the first day of April next, the Librarian do not deliver to any stockholder, a book from the Library, from whom any part of the annual payment or fine still remains due."

Members who have any numbers of the Port Folio or Analectic Magazine in their possession, are requested to return them.

FRANCIS G. BREWSTER, Pres't.
Wm. S. ROWEN, Sec'y.
March 12. 15th 116.

Constables' Sales,

Warrants, Subpoenas,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

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

New Monthly Magazine,

Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly. Price as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,

Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts,

By professor Silliman. Quarterly.

Christian Advocate,

Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

The Wesleyan Repository,

Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

North American Review.

Quarterly, price five dollars a year. This is a valuable and highly interesting work we would earnestly recommend it.

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

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.

Pull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

Cobbett's Cottage economy. Cobbett's Sermons. Henry Kirk White's remains. The Pulpit made free. Deism Refuted. Traits of the Aborigines.

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.

Cape May Orphan's Court.

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

Humphrey Hughes, Administrator, &c. of Levi Eldridge, deceased, Keziah Smith, late Douglass, executrix of the last will of Thomas Douglass, deceased, having respectively presented to this court duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively. Whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts, and the said administrator and executrix having set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seized of real estate, in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Levi Eldridge and Thomas Douglass, or either of them do appear before this court on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why title 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

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	81 37 to 150
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	55 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	40 to 50
Dry Apples do	scarce, 75
do Peaches do Dared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Flax seed do	87 1/2
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	20
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	40 to 50
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
	3 00
Oak do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

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 may
 call on him, or favor him with their custom.
 Walnut, Poplar and Gum-boards, and
 Poplar, Buttonwood, Maypole and Beach
 scantling will be received in payment, or
 country produce received at the market price
 of this place.
 N. B. He has now on hand, Bureaus, Dining
 and Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads and
 Secretary-bureaus, which will be sold low
 for cash.
 Jan. 25. 109 2mo

A Farm for Sale:—
 Situate in the township of Hopewell
 in the county of Cumberland—New
 Jersey—six miles from Bridgeton in the
 County town,—containing 140 acres.
 The buildings consist of a large two-
 story, frame dwelling House and 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 of
 meadow, the residue tillable land.
 If not sold, for rent—it is now ten-
 anted by Joseph Claypole. For terms
 apply to me at Bridgeton.
DANIEL ELMER.
 Jan. 4.—106.

**VALUABLE MILL
 FOR SALE.**
 Will be sold at private sale, a very
 valuable
Mill for Grinding Grain.
 It is situated on the head waters of
 Cedar Creek, in the town of Cedar-
 ville; it is in complete repair, with two
 pair 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 founda-
 tion, 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,
 On 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, 1822,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
 Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the
OYSTER BEDS
 IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
 Price 12½ Cents.
 August 26.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
 Executions, Summons,
 Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,
 Common & Judgment Bonds,
 Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
 HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
 from No. 23 to No. 131 North 3d
 Street, above Race Street,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 AT THE
 Sign of the Golden Hat,
 Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
 ALSO,
**WATER-PROOF
 Imitation Beaver Hats**
 Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
 and durability.
 Mens HATS finished in the first style
 at \$2 50.
 A handsome deduction made at Whole-sale.
P. C. W. having received the
 most encouraging patronage from a
 candid and discerning Public, with the
 utmost confidence in the merits of his
 Manufacture, anticipates a continued
 and increasing custom.
 February 11 59tf

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, Surcoats, Frocks, New Market
 and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests,
 Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs;
 Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts
 and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of
 other articles too tedious to enumerate,
 which will be disposed of on the lowest
 terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths,
 Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order
 in the most fashionable manner and at the
 shortest notice.
 Gentlemen are requested to call and give
 his establishment a trial, 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 all
 persons to be a task of great difficulty,
 though the benefit resulting from Religious
 papers of this family, when judiciously con-
 ducted, are universally acknowledged. Of
 the articles presented to the public in the
 first volume of the Repository, whether the
 style, nature, variety, or tilt make tendency
 be considered, we have the satisfaction to
 know that they have been acceptable to en-
 quiring and intelligent readers.
 From the pages of the first volume, the
 nature of those resources which are open to
 us, may be inferred and in some measure
 appreciated; and we are happy to state, that
 our means of commanding such a variety as
 will enable us to present our readers with
 original and selected matter of a respectable
 character, are daily increasing. Under these
 encouraging circumstances, it is not proba-
 ble that we should be accused of either vanity
 or presumption, when our pretensions are as-
 sured, that from the known abilities of our
 Correspondents, the articles which we shall
 introduce into our second volume, will not
 decline in value as they increase in number
 and variety.
 Certain difficulties which have attended
 the semi-monthly publication of the first vol-
 ume, have suggested to the publisher the
 propriety of new arrangements. It is desira-
 ble, 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 succes-
 sor; we also design to enlarge the depart-
 ment devoted to Religious Intelligence.—
 Therefore, each number of the second vol-
 ume of the Repository will appear on the
 first Monday of each month.
 The price will be reduced to Two Dol-
 lars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One
 Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing,
 and One Dollar on the publication of the sixth
 Number. With these arrangements, we flatter
 ourselves, the patrons of the Repository will
 be fully satisfied.
 It is intended that the first Number of
 Vol. II. shall appear on good medium paper
 in April next.
 Those persons who obtain eight subscrib-
 ers, and become responsible for the pay-
 ment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.
W. S. STOCKTON.
 Subscriptions for the above work will
 be received at the office of the Washington
 Whig.
 Philada. Dec. 31 — Jan. 11. 107.

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

**NEW
 BRICK STORE,
 NEAR THE HOTEL
 IN BRIDGETON.**
Potters & Woodruff,
 Have lately received, and are now
 opening a large and general assort-
 ment of
GOODS,
 Well suited to the present and ap-
 proaching 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 col'd middling } do.
 and low priced pelisse }
 Double & single milled }
 black, blue, brown } Cassemeres.
 and mixed }
 Pine drab, and other quality Coatings.
 Plain and corded Velvets.
 Different color. pelisse do
 Swansdown, valencia, mer- } Vestings
 ciles and ribbon }
 Fine and middling white } Flannels.
 red and yellow }
 Red and green backing Baize.
 Figured pelisse Flannels.
 do. Rattinets.
 Fine, middling, low priced. } Bombazets.
 figured and plain }
 Figured, bordered, plain, fine, }
 middling and low priced } Shawls.
 Waterloo }
 Canton Crape and Silk } do.
 Bordered and plain Cashmere do.
 Worsted Bombazens.
 Black and colored Canton Crapes.
 Senshaw, Lutesring, Mantua } Silks.
 and other }
 Black, blue and white Sattins.
 Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
 Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do.
 Women's black, white, } Gloves.
 and other Silk }
 Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
 and York-tan }
 Men's Buck-kin, Dog- } do.
 skin and other quali- }
 ty }
 Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Muslins.
 Book and Leno }
 Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
 and Jackonet }
 Linen Cambricks.
 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
 Fine, middling and low priced Irish Linens.
 do. do. Long Lawns;
 Cotton Counterpanes.
 Men's Wadded, Woollen and } Hose.
 Cotton }
 Women's Wadded and Cotton do.
 Plain, plaid, mantua and sattin Ribbons.
 Cotton Card, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

LIQUORS & GROCERIES.
 Fourth pr of French Brandy.
 Middling and low priced do.
 Jamaica Spirits and common Rum.
 Holland and Country Gin,
 Madeira, Lisbon, Port, } Wines.
 Samos and Malaga }
 First and second quality Molasses.
 Gun Powder, Young Hyson, } Teas.
 Hyson Skin and Bohea }
 Loaf, lump, white Havanna, } Sugars.
 Canton and brown }
 Winter strained and other Oil.
 Mould and dipt Candles.
 Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
 Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre,
 White and brown Soap,
 Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt
 Mackerel,
 Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour;
 Together, with a general assortment of
Hard-ware. Hollow-ware.
**Cutlery, China, Glass and
 QUEENS-WARE,**
 Looking Glasses, Bread and
 Snuffer Trays, &c. &c.
 All which they will sell at a small advance
 for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Feb. 22. 113tf

Commissioners Sale.
 Pursuant to an order by James
 Clark, Ebenezer Elmer and John Sit-
 ley, 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 tile house of John Kimsey, Inn
 keeper in Port Elizabeth, between the
 hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
 All that properly situate in the town-
 ship of Maurice River, in the county of
 Cumberland aforesaid, commonly called
 Hollins saw-mill, mill seat, mill
 tract, mill pond, buildings, fencing
 timber, water, water courses and every
 thing belonging or in anywise apper-
 taining thereto. The conditions will
 be cash.
 Isaac Townsend.
 Hosea Rankins.
 Samuel Townsend.
 Commissioners.
 1st mo. 10. 108 tm 25

Philadelphia Prices Current.
 Corrected Weekly.
 Bacon and Fitch, per lb \$0 9 to 10
 Beans 1 25 scarce
 Beef, mess barrel 10 12
 Brick, run of Kilm, M. 6 50
 Bristles, American lb. scarce
 Butter, lump, 14 18
 Do. salt, insp. 10
 Candles, tallow dipt 11
 Coffee, W. 1 fine gr. 26 27
 Do. 2d quality 26 25
 Do. Java 26 27
 Do. mixed qual. 22 23
 Cheese, 8 9
 Cider, best barrel 1 50
 Feather, 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. gum logs 5
 Flour, wheat, barrel 4 25 7 50
 Do. rye 4 25
 Do. corn meal 3 50
 Lard 100 feet, 6 7
 10 by 12 7 75
 Grain, wheat bushel 1 40 1 45
 Do. rye 75 80
 Do. corn 65 70
 Do. oats 38 40
 Do. bian double 30 40
 Hams lb. 10 12
 Iron, in bars, ton 95 100
 do sheet 165 170
 do hoop, large 128 130
 do do small 140
 do rod 125 130
 do hollow ware 80 90
 Lard lb. 0 9 0 10
 Lumber 1000 feet
 Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch 14 00 16
 do do heart, 1 inch 25 30
 do white pine, pannt 25 30
 do do common 17 50 22 50
 Scantling, pine 1000 15 20
 do heart do 25 30
 do sap do 14 scarce
 Lath, oak 8
 Jar, rafters 20 25
 Timber, pine 25
 do inch spruce 12 20
 do oak 22 25
 Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21
 do cypr. 22 inch. 3 50 4
 Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 70
 do hhd. do 38
 do do red oak 25
 do barrel, w. oak 24 60
 Leading, oak 38
 Hoops, shaved 26
 do rough 26
 Mackerel, barrel 3 50 5 50
 Molasses, sug. house gail. 0 38 0 40
 do West India 24 30
 Nails, cut, all sizes lb. 7 10
 Oil, sperm, gail. 75
 Peas, bushel 75
 Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00
 Rice, new crop cwt. 3 3 50
 Shad, southern barrel 6 50
 Salt, fine bushel, 55
 do ground 6 00
 Seed, clover 6 00
 do herd grass 3 50 4 00
 do timothy 3 50 4 00
 Segars, spanish; 1000 6 16
 do American 1 75
 Shot, all sizes cwt. 9 50
 Spi. its, viz.
 Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gail. 75 80
 do Penn' 1st pf. 65 71
 Gin, Philad. dist. do 41 45
 Rum, New England 33 34
 Whiskey, rye 27 29
 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 spun fine 25 30
 do do large 15
 Wax, bees, yellow 33 35
 do. white 50 54

Bank Note Exchange.
 CORRECTED WEEKLY.
 U. S. Branch-Bank Notes, par.
 Banks in New Hampshire, 2
 Boston-Banks, 1 do.
 Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.
 Rhode Island Banks, do. 2 do.
 Connecticut-Banks, do. 1½ do.
NEW-YORK BANK NOTES.
 All the city Bank Notes, par.
 Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale.
 Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
 Troy Banks, 1 do.
 Mohawk Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.
 Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
 Newburg Bank, 1½ do.
 Newburg branch, at Ithaca, 2 do.
 Orange county Bank, 1 do.
 Catskill Bank, 1½ do.
 Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1½ do.
 Auburn Bank, 1½ do.
 Columbia receivables, 1 do.
 Utica Bank, 2 do.
 Ontario Bank at Utica, 1½ do.
 Plattsburg Bank, 10 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.
 New Brunswick Bank ½ p. c. dis.
 State Bank at Trenton 1½ do.
 All others par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
 Philadelphia Notes, par.
 Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
 Lancaster Bank, par.
 Easton, par.
 Germantown, par.
 Northampton, par.
 Montgomery County, par.
 Harrisburg, par.
 Delaware county at Chester, par.
 Chester county at West Chester, par.
 Newhope Bridge Company, 50
 Farmers Bank of Reading, par.
 Susquehanna Bridge do. 1½ dis.
 Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
 York Bank, 2½ do.
 Chambersburg, 2½ do.
 Gettysburg, 2½ do.
 Carlisle Bank, 2½ do.
 Swatara at Harrisburg, do.
 Pittsburg, do.
 Northumberland, Union, and Co-
 lumbia, Bank at Milton, 15 do.
 Silver Lake, no sale.
 Greensburg, 5 do.
 Brownsville, 5 do.
 Other Pennsylvania Notes no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.
 Bank of Del. at Wilmington, ½ d.
 Wilmington and Brandywine, ½ d.
 Commercial Bank of Delaware, ½ d.
 Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis.
 Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
 Laurel Bank, 25
MARYLAND NOTES.
 Baltimore Banks, ½ d.
 Baltimore City Bank, 1 dis.
 Havre de Grace, 1 do.
 Elkton, par.
 Annapolis, 1 do.
 Branches of do. 1½
 Hagerstown bank, do.
 Bank of Caroline, 12½ do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.
 Richmond and Branches, 1½ do.
 N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do.
 All others, 2½ do.
 Columbia District Banks, generally, 1
 Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale
 North Carolina, 10 dis.
 South Carolina, 5 do.
 Georgia, generally, 10 do.
 Bank of Kentucky and branches, 70
 OHIO—Chillicothe, 2 dis.
 Most others no sale

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
 February Term, 1823
 Upon application of Margaret C. Fee-
 man, administratrix of the Rev. Jona-
 than Freeman, deceased, Elizabeth
 Reeves and Dan Simkins, adm'rs. of
 Abraham Reeves, deceased, Ann Bow-
 ie and David Lupton, adm'rs. of Alex-
 ander Bowie, deceased, Leven Chance
 and Spencer Chance, adm'rs. of Lever
 Chance deceased, Mary Pervin and
 Dan Simkins, executors of Josiah Par-
 ker, deceased, to limit and appoint a
 time, within which the creditors of said
 decedents, shall bring in their respec-
 tive debts, claims and demands.
 It is ordered by the court, that the
 creditors of said decedents, bring in
 their respective claims, on or before
 the 25th day of February, eighteen
 hundred and twenty-four, and that
 said administrators and executors, give
 public notice thereof, by setting up a
 copy of this order in five of the most
 public places in this county for the
 space of two months, and by publish-
 ing the same in one of the newspapers
 of this state, the like space of time, and
 any creditor neglecting to exhibit his
 or her demand within the time so lim-
 ited, shall be forever barred his or her
 action therefor, against said adminis-
 trators and executors.
 By the court,
 T. ELMER, Clerk.
 March 22. 117-8t.

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

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

**Over and Orchard Grass
 S E E D,**
 FOR SALE BY
Thos. & Charles Sheppard.
 Likewise a quantity of first quality
GOOSE FEATHERS.
 5d mo. 15. 116 6t q

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 75 6mo. June 3, 1822.

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
 HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
 from No. 23 to No. 131 North 3d
 Street, above Race Street,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 AT THE
 Sign of the Golden Hat,
 Where he offers an excellent assortment of
LOW-PRICED HATS,
 ALSO,
**WATER-PROOF
 Imitation Beaver Hats**
 Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness
 and durability.
 Mens HATS finished in the first style
 at \$2 50.
 A handsome deduction made at Whole-sale.
P. C. W. having received the
 most encouraging patronage from a
 candid and discerning Public, with the
 utmost confidence in the merits of his
 Manufacture, anticipates a continued
 and increasing custom.
 February 11 59tf

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, Surcoats, Frocks, New Market
 and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests,
 Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs;
 Round Jackets, Pea Jackets, Flannel Shirts
 and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of
 other articles too tedious to enumerate,
 which will be disposed of on the lowest
 terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths,
 Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order
 in the most fashionable manner and at the
 shortest notice.
 Gentlemen are requested to call and give
 his establishment a trial, 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 all
 persons to be a task of great difficulty,
 though the benefit resulting from Religious
 papers of this family, when judiciously con-
 ducted, are universally acknowledged. Of
 the articles presented to the public in the
 first volume of the Repository, whether the
 style, nature, variety, or tilt make tendency
 be considered, we have the satisfaction to
 know that they have been acceptable to en-
 quiring and intelligent readers.
 From the pages of the first volume, the
 nature of those resources which are open to
 us, may be inferred and in some measure
 appreciated; and we are happy to state, that
 our means of commanding such a variety as
 will enable us to present our readers with
 original and selected matter of a respectable
 character, are daily increasing. Under these
 encouraging circumstances, it is not proba-
 ble that we should be accused of either vanity
 or presumption, when our pretensions are as-
 sured, that from the known abilities of our
 Correspondents, the articles which we shall
 introduce into our second volume, will not
 decline in value as they increase in number
 and variety.
 Certain difficulties which have attended
 the semi-monthly publication of the first vol-
 ume, have suggested to the publisher the
 propriety of new arrangements. It is desira-
 ble, 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 succes-
 sor; we also design to enlarge the depart-
 ment devoted to Religious Intelligence.—
 Therefore, each number of the second vol-
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 Timber, pine 25
 do inch spruce 12 20
 do oak 22 25
 Shingles, cedar 3 ft. 17 21
 do cypr. 22 inch. 3 50 4
 Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200 70
 do hhd. do 38
 do do red oak