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JOHN CLARKE,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
UNITED STATES,
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty, the King of France and Navarre, together with two separate articles annexed to the same, was concluded and signed at Washington on the twenty-fourth day of June last, past by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers; and whereas the said Convention, and the first separate article annexed to the same, have been duly and respectively ratified by me, and by His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and the ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged at the city of Washington, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State, and the Count JULIUS DE MENO, Charge d'Affaires of France; which Convention, and the first separate article annexed to the same, are in the following words, to wit:

Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectively furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say: The President of the United States to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, their Secretary of State; and His Most Christian Majesty, to the Baron HYDE DE NEUVILLE, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, imported into France in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandize over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, when imported in French vessels.

ARTICLE II.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandize over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of France when imported in vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation; nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States, imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

ARTICLE IV.

The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandize for each of the articles hereinafter specified:

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 244 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies, and all other liquors, 244 gallons.

Silks and other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty-two cubic feet, French measure, and fifty cubic feet, American measure, in the United States.

Cotton 804 lbs. avoirdupois, or 365 kilogrammes.

Lobacco, 1,600 lbs. avoirdupois, or 725 kilogrammes.

ashes, pot and pearl, 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1,016 kilogrammes.

Rice 1,600 lbs. avoirdupois, or 725 kilogrammes; and for all weighable articles, not specified, 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1,016 kilogrammes.

ARTICLE V.

The duties of tonnage, light-money,

pilotage, port charges, brokerage, and all other duties upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by the national shipping in the two countries respectively, other than those specified in articles 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed in France, for vessels of the United States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American Register; nor for vessels of France in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

ARTICLE VI.

The contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the consuls and vice-consuls, may cause to be arrested the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said consuls and vice-consuls shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other official documents, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving however where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice-consuls for the search, seizure, and arrest, of said deserters, who shall even be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back.—But if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE VII.

The present temporary convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand.

And in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be, on both sides, diminished by one-fourth of their whole amount, and, afterwards, by one-fourth of the said amount from year to year, so long as neither party shall have declared the intention of renouncing it as above stated.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. But the execution of the said convention shall commence in both countries on the 1st of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non-ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed bona fide for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereto affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, [L. S.]

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, [L. S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day, by virtue of the act of Congress of 15th May 1820, and of the ordonnance of 26th July of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, [L. S.]

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, [L. S.]

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention and first separate Article to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence

of the United States the forty-seventh.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Laws of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to regulate the Commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from & after the third day of March next, the first, second, and third sections of the "Act concerning navigation," approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the "Act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the same are hereby, suspended, for and during the continuance of this act, so far as any of the restrictions or prohibitions therein contained, limit or interdict the intercourse of navigation or commerce between the ports of the United States and the British colonial ports hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Kingston, in Jamaica.
Savannah Le Mar, do.
Montego Bay, do.
Santa Lucia, do.
Antonio, do.
Saint Ann, do.
Falmouth, do.
Maria, do.
Morant Bay and Annotto Bay, do.
Saint George, in Grenada.
Rossette, in Dominica.
Saint John's, in Antigua.
San Josef, in Trinidad.
Scarborough, in Tobago.
Road Harbor, in Tortola.
Nassau, in New Providence.
Pitt's Town, in Crooked Island.
Kingston, in Saint Vincent.
Port Saint George and Port Hamilton, in Bermuda.
Any port where there is a custom house, in Bahamas.
Bridgeton, in Barbadoes.
Saint John's and Saint Andrew's, in New Brunswick.
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.
Quebec, in Canada.
St. John's, in Newfoundland.
Georgetown, in Demarara.
New Amsterdam, in Berbice.
Castries, in St. Lucia.
Basseterre, in St. Kitts.
Charleston, in Nevis.
Plymouth, in Montserrat.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said third day of March next, the ports of the United States shall be open to any British vessel coming directly from any of the British colonial ports above enumerated; and it shall be lawful to import in the said vessels, being navigated by a master, and three-fourths at least of the mariners, British subjects, any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the said British colonies the importation of the like articles, to which from elsewhere, is, not, or shall not be prohibited by law, & which may be exported from any of the said enumerated British ports to the United States, on equal terms, in vessels belonging to the said States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on proof being given to the President of the United States, satisfactory to him, that upon the vessels of the United States admitted into the above enumerated British colonial ports, and upon any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported therein, in the said vessels, no other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, and no other charge of any kind, are levied or exacted than upon British vessels, or upon the like goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the said colonial ports, from elsewhere, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, declaring that no other or higher duty of impost or tonnage, and no other or higher duty or charge of any kind, upon any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported from the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall be levied or exacted in any of the ports of the United States, (excepting the ports in the territory of Florida,) than upon the vessels of the United States, and upon the like goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into the ports of the United States, in the same: Provided, always, That until such proof shall be given, British vessels coming from the said British colonial ports, and the goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in the same into the United States, shall continue to pay the foreign tonnage du-

ty, and the additional duties upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in foreign vessels, prescribed by the "act to regulate the duties on the ports; and tonnage," approved the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no articles whatsoever, specie and ballion excepted, other than articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies, to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the United States, in British vessels, coming from any of the said enumerated ports; and that no articles, whatsoever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies, to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the United States, in any British vessel, other than a vessel coming directly from one of the said enumerated ports, on pain of forfeiting all such articles, together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and her guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from the United States, directly to any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, in any vessel of the United States, or in any British vessel, navigated as by the second section of this act is prescribed, and having come directly from any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or any other article legally imported therein, the exportation of which, elsewhere, shall not be prohibited by law: Provided, That, when exported in any such British vessels, before the shipment of any such articles, security, by bond, shall be given to the United States, in a penalty equal to half the value of the said articles; such bond to be taken of the owner, consignee, or agent, by the collector of the port at which the said British vessel shall have entered, for the due landing of the said articles, at the port or ports, being of the British colonial ports hereinabove enumerated, for which the said vessel shall clear out; and for producing a certificate thereof, within twelve months from the date of said bond, under the hand and seal of the consul, or commercial agent of the United States, resident at the port where the said articles shall have been landed; or if there shall be no consul or commercial agent of the United States residing there, such certificate to be under the hand and seal of the chief officer of the customs, at such port, or under the hand and seal of two known and reputable merchants residing at such port; but such bond may be discharged, by proof, on oath, by credible persons, that the said articles were taken by enemies, or perished in the seas. And it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any article whatsoever, to any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, in any British vessel, other than such as shall have come directly from one of the said ports to the United States; nor shall it be lawful to export from the United States any article whatsoever, in any British vessel, having come from any of the said enumerated ports, to any other port or place whatsoever, than directly to one of the said ports. And in case any such articles shall be shipped or waterborne, for the purpose of being exported contrary to this act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted, in like manner, as for any other violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act, unless repealed, altered, or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of the third year of George the Fourth. But if at any time the trade and intercourse between the United States and all or any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, authorized by the said act of parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then, from the day of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the "Act concerning navigation," approved on the eighteenth of April,

one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any British colonial port in the American hemisphere, other than those hereinabove enumerated, should, by virtue of a British Order in Council, be opened to vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the said act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June last, each and every provision of this act shall extend to the same, from the time when it shall be so opened to the vessels of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions, of the revenue laws of the United States.

Washington, March 1st, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Religion.—Religion, in its most general view, is such a sense of God on the soul, and such a conviction of our obligations to him, and dependence on him, as should engage us to make it our great care to conduct ourselves in a manner which we have reason to believe will be pleasing to him.

Let profane minds laugh at it as much as they will, there is a secret commerce between God and the souls of good men; they feel the influence of heaven, and become both wiser and better for it; and therefore to those who are so happy as to be properly affected by religion, piety and devotion are their eternal comforts; and the practice of their duty is an everlasting pleasure.

A state of temperance, sobriety, and justice, without devotion, is a cold, lifeless, insipid condition of virtue; and is rather to be styled philosophy than religion. Devotion opens the mind to great conceptions, and fills it with more sublime ideas than any that are to be met with in the most exalted science; and, at the same time, warms and agitates the soul more than sensible pleasure.

It is the business of religion, to regulate the affections of the mind, not to extirpate them. Its true spirit is to cheer as well as compose the soul; and hence, it requires that mirth should give way to cheerfulness, and laughter to seriousness.

The greatest and wisest of men in all ages and countries were renowned for their piety and virtue. Those in our own nation, that have been unquestionably the most eminent for learning and knowledge, were likewise the most eminent for their adherence to the Christian religion. I might produce very shining examples from among the clergy; but because priestcraft is the common cry of every caviling empty scribbler, I shall show that laymen who have exerted a more than ordinary genius in their writings, and were the glory of their times, were men whose hopes were filled with immortality, and the prospect of future rewards, and men who lived in a dutiful submission to all the doctrines and duties of revealed religion.

I never had a sight of my soul, says the emperor Aurelius, and yet I have a great value for it, because it is discoverable by its operations; and by my constant experience of the power of God, I have a proof of his being, and a reason for my veneration.

The consent of all men, says Seneca, is of very great weight with us; a mark that a thing is true, is when it appears so to all the world. Thus we conclude there is a Divinity, because all men believe it, there being no nation, how corrupt soever they be, which deny it.

On the 3d ult. the Brooklyn Observer informs us, a house occupied by Mr. D. Lee, was burnt, and Mrs. Lee perished in the flames. Lee went to bed, leaving his wife sitting by the fire smoking, and was awakened about ten o'clock by the smoke, and found the house was on fire, and his wife apparently burnt to death. Lee barely escaped with his life.—Perhaps this woman fell asleep while smoking, and got burned by the fire from her pipe.

One of the Boston banks received a sum of money lately, in an anonymous letter, which had been over-drawn at a former period. When the money was returned, the interest was added, and the reason given that the person was poor, at the time, which induced him to retain it.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, March 27.

We are favored with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, whom we personally know, dated at Cadiz, February 19.

"One political situation will not allow other feelings but those that must always precede the certainty of an approaching eventful crisis. The French government have decided on war—they will move forward an army of 100,000 men to the Bona line, commanded by Suchet, &c. All this would be nothing, if the Spaniards were united—but there is every thing but union.

"It is generally affirmed, that the Cortes have determined in a secret session, to remove the seat of government to the Andalusias. This may be the case, but I see an impracticability in the execution. An attempt to carry this measure into effect, would doubtless be followed by disturbances in Madrid, which would ultimately lead to the entire destruction of the country.

"The Malecontents under the orders of Bessieres, proclaim the Constitution with Chambers (the present French system of government.) This they pretend to say is the government the Holy Alliance mean to establish in this country; but I doubt much whether, if they succeed, they would treat the Peninsula with so much lenity.

"So far, however, all is uncertain—we are desirous to know what part Great Britain will be persuaded to take in the contest. The speech of the King of England to Parliament will probably give an insight into her intentions.

It is said a letter has reached town, which states that one of Bonaparte's distinguished generals, (Lallemand) was at Barcelona, occupied in raising a corps of 10,000 men composed of Frenchmen, disaffected to the present government, who were to be called *Les Chevaliers de la Liberté*; and in case of war breaking out between Spain and France, were to march into the latter country under the tri-colored banner, with the object of exciting an insurrection, driving out the Bourbons, and seating the young Napoleon on the throne of his father.

MADRID, Feb. 1.

The departure from Madrid of the Ministers of the three Powers, has not produced the least alteration in the public tranquillity, nor caused the slightest agitation in the minds of the people; they have looked upon this event with as much indifference as if they had been simple individuals; and the only sentiment which some persons expressed on the subject, was that of regret that their passports had not been sent to them before they could have asked for them. This was the course pursued some days ago towards the nuncio of his Holiness, who had left the city before his going was talked of.

As to dangers from abroad—if foreigners invade Spain, we will invade France, if they send against us 100,000 men, we will send 200,000 to meet them. If they succeed in the first onset in occupying some provinces, we understand well enough what must be done to dislodge them; if they persist in their designs, we will not be driven from ours; and Spaniards need not fear that foreigners can overcome them in constancy. But it is said the French are very rich and the Spaniards are poor, and this is precisely our advantage. No people ever preserved its liberty by mere dint of money; and if the Spaniards had been as rich, and accustomed to comforts and luxuries as the French, few of them would on the approach of Napoleon have abandoned their homes. We are indeed poor, but not so much so as our enemies suppose; and finally we are patient and enduring, and shall want neither bread nor steel.

WELLINGTON AND SPAIN.

Extract from Madrid, Dec. 24.

"An extraordinary courier arrived here last night from Paris, who is the bearer of a letter from the Duke of Wellington to General Alava. The letter begins thus: 'My dear general: I have done a great deal for Spain, and I hope to do still more for that country. It then goes on, I understand, to state a summary of the views taken in the congress at Verona upon the Spanish question; the difficulties which the noble duke showed to be attendant on an invasion of that peninsula; and the result of which is, that France is left to undertake the invasion if she chooses, but at her sole risk. It states, moreover, that a communication has been made to the court of France by that of St. James's that if France should invade Spain, the cabinet of England would not answer for the safety of the royal family of France. This letter was handed about in the Cortes yesterday to all the members; but, of course, it was considered as a private communication. General Alava was the

Duke's aid de camp during the greater part of the late war."

From the Boston Palladium, March 28.

WAR—Our correspondent at New Bedford informs us of the arrival of the brig Parthian, Capt. Nye, in 35 days from Lisbon.

Capt. Nye states that France had declared war against Spain. This information he had from Mr. Hutchinson, the Am. Consul—and the general conversation was that shortly all Europe would be involved.

A Spanish Corvette has been taken by a French frigate. [This is war.] There was but little resistance on the part of the Spaniards.—Afterwards both vessels were drove ashore in a gale of wind.

A fleet of transports, attempting to land troops on the coast of Spain, had been destroyed by a storm.

[The following address "to the public" we copy from the Observer of last Saturday. It was written in answer to the article published by us two weeks ago, relating to the Cumberland Agricultural Society. It is, we think, fair that both sides should appear, that the public may not be misled by a partial statement. We have no desire to palliate or screen any part of what we have said—and we wish to see every thing made plain. Our rejoinder may be seen in its proper place.]

Having been honored by the confidence of a very respectable portion of my fellow citizens, at the organization of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, in February last, and having presided at the meeting of the Board of Managers, on Wednesday, the 19th inst, I feel myself imperiously called upon, as respects the welfare of the society, and the character of the board of managers, to notice the very extraordinary appeal which has been made to the members of the society, and the public in general, by Mr. Clarke, the editor of the Washington Whig, in his last paper. The remarks I allude to, appear to have been written under extreme irritation of feeling, and the editor appears to have given vent to his resentment against certain individuals, without regard to any other consequences. The zeal Mr. Clarke has expressed in favor of the agricultural interest I have no disposition to impeach, except in the present instance; he is entitled to great credit for his exertions, and the intelligence with which he has directed the public attention to this important object. I consider him an able editor, and have been much pleased with the manner in which he has conducted the Whig, since it came into his hands.

As Mr. Clarke is a member of the agricultural society, if he had any objection to the conduct of the secretary, or believed that the board of managers had acted unfaithfully, why not bring his charge before the annual meeting of the society, where he has reason, from the character of the members who compose it, to believe that complete justice would be done him. Is every dispute between individual members of the society, because one of them happens to possess a printing press and a few types, to be brought before the public, and the whole community agitated by it? Is a respectable society, founded for a most important and patriotic object, which will sooner or later, it is to be hoped, enrol as its members a very considerable proportion of the population of this county, and whose benefits (if successful) will be of incalculable advantage to posterity, to be impeded in its progress by the feuds of two rival printers? If the appeal of Mr. Clarke is designed to have any effect, it is to injure the society; and this must have been the impression under which he wrote when in the conclusion, he speaks of "blasting it forever." In this light I am constrained to view it. I have no partiality enlisted in the smallest degree to the prejudice of Mr. Clarke. My duty is to defend the conduct of the board of managers, and, although extremely painful, yet believing it to be a duty, I shall not shrink from the performance of it.

A short time before the adjournment of the society, on the 13th of February last, after the adoption of the constitution and the election of officers, a resolution was offered and adopted for the printing of 500 copies of the constitution, under the direction of the secretary, at the expense of the society.—The circumstance of 500 copies being ordered to be printed, has been the occasion of a reflection, in the remarks made by Mr. Clarke, that it is three hundred more than ever will be wanted; and is, I presume, an evidence the society were disposed to squander money, and create patronage, as well as the board. A short time after the resolution was carried, before it was entered upon the minutes, Mr. Clarke standing near my right side, whispered me to propose that the printing should be done under the direction of the treasurer, gen. E. Elmer. Willing to oblige Mr. Clarke, I enquired if it was the pleasure of the society, that the treasurer should direct the printing? The society very decidedly confirmed that the printing should be done under the direction of the secretary. In the course of a few days, being in Bridgeton, I called at the office of Mr. Clarke,

and in conversation with him was informed that the printing of the constitution had been given by the secretary to Mr. Seigfried—but that it should do Seigfried no good, as he had sent proposals to the Secretary, to do the work gratis; if the society would find the paper; and that Seigfried would have to do it on the same terms. At the meeting of the board of managers, on Wednesday the 19th inst, the bill of Mr. Seigfried was presented by the Secretary, stating the expense of paper, between two and three dollars, and the whole expense of printing and paper, I think, exceeding eight dollars; at the same time the secretary mentioned that he had thought proper to give the printing to Mr. Seigfried, to be done at a fair price; that after he had so determined, he received the proposal of Mr. Clarke; that it now rested with the board of managers to say whether they would pay the whole bill, or for the paper only. Upon this proposition the individual members, very generally, I think unanimously, expressed the opinion, that the whole bill should be paid, except the treasurer, gen. E. Elmer. Although I did not vote myself, being in the chair, I think the decision perfectly correct. Had the printers, who were present at the general meeting as members, presented their proposals, there would have been nothing improper in accepting the most favorable terms that might have been offered. It is clear to me, from the conduct of Mr. Clarke in proposing the appointment of gen. E. Elmer to superintend the printing, that he was anxious for the job, and expected a reasonable compensation for the service.—The success of the secretary blasted his hopes, and his proposal was made, as he remarked to me, to prevent the other printer from receiving any benefit from it. If this is a principle that can be recognized by a respectable society, or honorable men, I am mistaken in my views. As respects Mr. Seigfried having charged improperly for his services, if it is a fact, it will be the duty of the managers to see that it is corrected. What is meant by the insinuation, included in brackets, respecting certain other expenses, which I urged the editor can tell, requires an explanation which Mr. Clarke is called upon to give. Had I a disposition, it might be easy to enlarge upon this intemperate production of Mr. Clarke. It may be that he has numerous inveterate enemies, if so, it is the height of imprudence to add to their number by an indiscriminate attack upon all within his reach. A newspaper conducted with temperance and intelligence, is a blessing to the community, but if it becomes perverted, by the wild effusions of passion and personal malignity, it soon contaminates the sphere within which it circulates, and is unworthy the confidence of good men.

W. B. EWING,
President of the Cumberland
County Agricultural Society.
March 25, 1825.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1825.

Errata—Our readers will have the goodness to correct a mistake which occurred in the Circular of Dr. Bateman, last week.—Near the bottom of the second column of the second page it reads, "This method of selection is approved or destroyed;"—it should be, approved or decried.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the last number but one of this paper, we submitted to the public a fact, in relation to a transaction which lately took place before the Board of Managers of the Cumberland Agricultural Society. When we published it, we did not anticipate the necessity of having more to say on the subject. We knew the charge could not be refuted, because we accompanied it by a document (the secretary's letter) which no human ingenuity could find the most specious reason to controvert, and therefore contented ourselves with the hope that our statement would be admitted, and that those who erred would have the magnanimity to acknowledge their error and do so no more. This hope was a fallacious one, for the Observer of last Saturday, contains answers to our statement, occupying near six columns and a half of that paper!

Laborious as it was to read these effusions, we performed it, a task to which we never descended on perusing that or any other paper, when we have reason to believe that the subject is characterized by calumny and abuse.—That which is not conveyed in decent language, is no longer either wit or satire, and loses its force. The difference between reasoning and railing is very wide. Human nature teaches us to know that those who feel angry, suppose those who address them equally intemperate, and that when the feelings gain the ascendancy, the imagination represents all its images in distorted features and—throws reason out of doors!

The course we adopted, when we commenced our career of editorship, was to study the public good and practice it. We wished,

as far as our patronage would enable us, to improve our paper, and give it a character. Though the establishment was our own, it was the child of the public—their claim it, and let an interest in every thing that would advance its credit. It was an accommodation to them—they were interested in seeing it respectably edited, because if not done so, it would have reflected some discredit on the district. We felt and continue to feel ambitious of conducting it so as to do honor to ourselves, and receive the public approbation. When we undertook it, the establishment was not in a prosperous state, but by our exertions we strove to give new life to the business, and by our department to induce the public to confide in us, and we trust we have in some measure been successful. It was a business in which we had previously no experience, and therefore while we exerted our best judgment for the public good, we followed our predecessor in our prices and charges throughout, without the slightest deviation—and we can say what few in our business, situated as we were, have perhaps ever been able to say—that, except in one instance, your ears were never greeted with a murmur. Our course was approved by the public, and this approbation is strongly evidenced by the circumstance that within six months alone we have increased our number of subscribers one-third. This indeed we owe to our friends—they shall not be forgotten, nor shall our gratitude for their friendship cease.

Among the communications offered the public in the Observer, on this subject, that only which has been given by the President, Dr. Ewing (which we have copied into this paper) treats us with politeness; and in our answer we find some difficulty, to separate him from his companions, as he has (we hope accidentally) fallen into bad company. Under any circumstances we are not apprehensive that he will forget his character, which is that of a gentleman. If, however, he will seek in our motives, what he cannot perceive in our actions, we know how, when factitious conclusions are drawn from false premises, to analyse, and put the subject to rights.

It is a subject of considerable regret to us that our worthy President has not disapproved our statement. He has not only not attempted to do so, but we are sorry to say has more than confirmed all we stated! For the public's sake we would be glad to know that we were misinformed, as it would have given us pleasure to have removed the impression, which now we cannot. Our statement was true in all its parts. It was both calculated and intended to anticipate dangerous suspicions which the unwarrantable and singular conduct of the Secretary would justly create, and obviate them by causing facts to precede surmises.—It is mysterious and equivocal conduct alone—it is mutilated, garbled and misinformed statements getting into circulation, that can possibly injure ours or any other society intended for public good—and a candid, open, plain statement never did and never will impair public confidence, because in that case the people have it then in their power to apply a corrective. Does not every student in human nature know this? and for this truly honorable piece of service the Secretary would treat us as Tigranes, king of Armenia, is said to have done to a courier who brought him the first intelligence that an enemy had invaded his dominions—that is cut off his head! Our's escaped it is true, but not without some threats. But his vial of wrath has been poured on us through the Observer, not much, we believe, to our great detriment—and we are told he has since cooled a little.

The main purpose to which a free press can be usefully directed is to support virtue and expose error.—There are too few of them that have independence enough to do this.—When it is done properly, the public always have virtue and good sense to approve it.—We think the president's remarks calculated to impair this liberty. It was not as that wanted justice—it was not for our sakes we sought it—it was for the preservation of the "Agricultural Society," for the honor of the president himself, and for the sake of truth; as the Secretary, after sending us his letter, which we published, had taken pains in several places in public to state the subject indignantly, with a view, if possible to misrepresent our motives, and secure most patriotically some of the public money to Mr. Seigfried! We beg leave also to correct the President, where he asks whether a respectable Society is to be impeded in its progress by the feuds of two rival printers. If the President has perused our paper he must see that there neither is nor ever was any "feuds" between us and our neighbor. The abuse has been all on the one side—nor was that abuse ever provoked. We were here established—the other and abusing party came here to abuse and put us down. Why we do not reply may, if necessary, be given at another time.

Had the statement made by us, two weeks ago, not been true, we know it would have been absurd to have made it, as it would have immediately been disproved. But it is substantially, and literally true, both as re-

gards the letter we published, and the information we received. The letter is acknowledged, and may be inspected by as many as desire it; the information was derived from two respectable and intelligent members of the Board; One of whom has since confirmed his statement, and declares that any other is untrue! The other thinks his eyes and ears can hardly deceive him! If we varied from their express words it was not in facts.

It was for our exposing these facts at the suggestion of members of the Society that we have been vilified—it was by the Secretary & Co. the mischief was done—they made the stain, and all the waters in the Cohasset can never wash it out—their anger cannot justify them, and all the words in our language cannot disprove what we have published.

Our respected President has labored most sincerely, not indeed to prove our statement untrue, but as lawyers would say, to prove a negative; and what, truly, we never denied. In the first instance we did undoubtedly expect compensation for the printing in question should we execute it, and were desirous of the job. He must be much mistaken as to the circumstances that passed respecting this printing. When we entered the room the afternoon the society was organized, the President had left the chair, and the Society had finished their business. The question which the President says we asked at his "right side" was—not to have the Treasurer appointed; for that was too late—but whether he had been appointed to have the printing executed. His answer to us, and to a respectable gentleman who put the question before we did was the same—that the treasurer had the business to do; and with this impression we left the room, and so mentioned the circumstance to the Treasurer, and to another gentleman whom we found at our office. It did not occur to us to offer the printing gratuitously until the gentleman to whom we mentioned the circumstance recommended doing so, gave his reasons, and offered to share the trifling expense. Upon reflecting that we had offered and expected to print the constitution and bye-laws in the Whig, and that it would take only from one to two hours to transfer the same from the columns of the paper to the pages of the form, and would then cost us less than half a day's presswork, and the labour of folding and stitching, we did not hesitate to follow the advice. Indeed we should never have thought of charging for the composition of what we, as well as the editor of the Observer, had already agreed to compose for our papers gratis! We did not learn until the next day that the Secretary was the person to whom we must address our proposals. Supposing, however, that it would be necessary for him to copy the original manuscript, as we knew it had been considerably altered by the Society, and not anticipating the speed with which he would make his selection, we delayed until the next morning communicating our views. Until the receipt of the answer, we had no idea that the business would have been so soon concluded, and it must strike every one as a strange bargain of the Secretary that the printing should be done by his protegee upon as liberal terms as any other person would do it and at the same time afford no means to discover what the liberal terms of others would be! And by the bye, our worthy president states that Mr. Secretary's communication to the Board of Managers on the subject was, that "he had thought proper to give the printing to Mr. Seigfried to be done at a fair price." If such was the case (and the Secretary had evidently seen the President's piece before he enacted his own miserable trash and did not contradict it) what comes of his true answer—his letter to us?

Now fellow-citizens, you have a history of facts; if you please a history of motives. It will appear that they have much misunderstood or grossly perverted them. All our actions were consistent with the most honest views, and we claim the common boon of a good rather than an evil construction of them.

The sincerity of the president we never called in question. He certainly, however, misunderstood what we said, when we addressed him in our office, or he would, instead of censuring, have approved it. At that time we expressed to him, our surprise at some verbal reports coming from the secretary, contradictory in themselves, and directly the reverse of what was contained in his letter to us. The president's answer to us was—"it will be remembered at a future time," at the same time giving us credit for our generous proposal;—but being in a great hurry, he did not remain in the office longer than to say a few words. This is a true statement of this circumstance, and we regret that the president's recollection served him only on one side, without giving us credit for our object, or apparently wishing to understand us. He blames us for not bringing our charge before the society instead of publishing it. He was president of the board, and we made the statement to him intentionally, that through him it might be brought before it. It will be recollected that this conversation took place the next week after we had received the secretary's answer, and before the meeting of the board, and circumstances had already occurred to make us distrustful of it. When the subject came be-

fore the board, however, whether it was from haste, or because our motives were now dis-trusted, he was silent. We declare most solemnly, that our object and design was, that it should be brought before the board. And now let us ask, could we hope that this injury done to the society would be redressed by the board, when the secretary, it was to be supposed would not criminate himself for injuring it, and when the president who heard our statement did not act on it? Would not every man in our situation, independent of the above considerations, have made it public at once as we did, whether he owned "types and a printing press" or not? We did it to prevent a worse evil, we had not faith to believe the secretary would bring it before the board, because he was interested in throwing every thing he could into Mr. Siegfried's hands, (for we have been informed he acknowledges himself to have been the first who set the contrivance on foot—prompted no doubt by his *Sejanus*,—to establish the new press, in order to put us down,) our application to the president was unattended to, we had no alternative—under similar circumstances we believe our president himself, would have done the same, and we are confident that every member of the board, conscious of good intentions, will cheerfully acquit and fully approve us.

Why the president should treat us with such unusual severity as he does in several places, we are unable to account. Our actions were certainly honorable—they were not censurable, and he had nothing to do with our motives, even though they were all we supposed them to be, which we have proven were not the case. How far he might have expatiated on our "intemperate pro-duction" had he been inclined, we know not; but we are sure we would much rather see that he had convinced us that our information was not correct, and that the secretary's letter was not genuine, than hear him moralizing merely to raise unjust prejudices against us because our statement did not please him. Was the president in the secretary's secret when he said that the success of the latter, blasted our hopes? We did expressly say in our late communication, that the number of our enemies were few; why does he, in contradiction, endeavour to make it appear that they are many. We made no "indiscriminate attack;" we laid before the public, a statement of a public transaction, nor was any affected or intended to be affected by it but the guilty. The president's conclusions would certainly follow, if his premises had been correct, where he says, "if this principle is recognised by honorable men," &c. but we have shewn it to be a sophism, arising no doubt from his not being acquainted with facts and circumstances. We suspect his concluding remarks were intended as a satire on the editor of the paper in which he published, as that has contained articles both personal and malignant, which we believe ingenuity itself, accompanied by suspicion, will never be able to find in the columns of the Whig. Public and private character are two things. Public and private interest are also different. When our conduct affects the public, they have to do with it; we place ourselves under their surveillance, and should not endeavour to take refuge beneath the sanctuary of private life to save us. We should also recollect, that no man has to do with another's motives while his actions are manifest and his conduct upright, it would be transferring the scene from a public to a private capacity, which is not recognized by the laws of social life—and heaven has denied the privilege of judging motives, to all who are not under the divine status.

It appears from the President's remark that we were misunderstood where we said and if we are urged we will in future state what the other expenses were. This mistake we assume—it was a merely verbal one. We wished to be understood, that we could not charge for composition which had been promised to the Society; that we had then given the cost of paper, and that had the Secretary consented to our offer, we would have lost by it only one dollar fifty-five cents, making out our bill as Mr. Siegfried has done his.—Our bill would have stood thus:

Composition (promised in the Whig.)	\$0 00
Presswork.	1 60
Folding and stitching.	1 50
	\$3 10
Deduct one half paid by our friend.	1 55
Total loss.	1 55

—The paper was to have been furnished by the society.

From this statement, which is made according to our neighbour's prices, the Society will understand us all through—neither do we presume will they be anything surprised at our offer! Their greatest surprise, we fear will be at the Secretary's "disinterestedness," if it can be called disinterestedness, which consists in his furnishing a few remarks for the public through the Whig when there was nothing gained by it but correcting his mistakes and deciphering his secret!

Our readers, we trust, will excuse us from offering any reply to the Secretary. It is not the first time we have forborne. We are well aware that in the heat of his zeal to advocate *free racing*, he gave us a specimen of

the purity of his conceptions, and his unwillingness to conceal them. We presume in the article signed "A lover of good horses," (published some time ago in the Observer,) he was proving himself not to be "the assassin"—that his own mind was not "dark and polluted"—that he never "stabbed in the dark,"—that he was a stranger to "maliciousness," and possessing what we are told he said his horses should have, "a quiet conception of ideas." Whatever his distempered imagination may have suggested, we made no attack upon his private character. When he addresses us in the language of decency we pledge ourselves to be reciprocally polite.—The most uncultivated man in our county could have done as well—they could not do worse. The manner in which he speaks of our venerable Treasurer, considering the contrast of ages, character, respectability, experience, understanding—every thing, (even supposing him right in his statements instead of being invariably wrong) stamp sufficiently his character for modesty, no less than the pains he takes to tell us, (with no little egotism and poaching for applause,) that it was he who made the Society, and only he! who drafted the constitution and Bye-laws, whilst other acted as his lumbic copiers!—The man who can tell ten bad stories to bring round a worse one, we can hear abusing us without offence. We make no voluntary humiliations merely to accommodate those who will not respect themselves nor rise to us. When the Secretary becomes a good writer he will thank his stars that malice, and egotism, and vanity, and ignorance are so cheap.

The mail of Thursday last brought us fresh intelligence from Europe, which we regret we have not room for except a few extracts. There is nothing talked of throughout Europe but War. The English ministry are endeavoring to mediate between France and Spain, a great majority of the French Chamber of deputies are for war, the Spanish cortes will yield none of their liberties, and they have ordered their ambassador at Paris home. There is but one sentiment in the British parliament, and that one is opposed to the armed interference of the continental powers in the internal affairs of Spain. The British ministry have openly denounced the proceedings of the allies at Vera and the measures which the French Government lire about to adopt, but hold out the language of neutrality. The French Army are organized in all its corps, and are marching for the Pyrenees—the duke D'Angueme has sent his baggage forward—Hostilities were not expected before the beginning of April. Corn had risen throughout Europe. M. Talleyrand made a speech against war in the chamber of peers. It was this statesman who prophetically said, when Bonaparte once before marched his army into Spain, that that "was the beginning of the end."

Sir J. Mackintosh in a speech in the house of commons lately said, "if some stop was not put to the acts of the holy alliance, a Russian army would soon be seen lining the shores of Europe from Amsterdam to Cadiz." The king of England opened his parliament by commission, his put preventing his attendance. He said his efforts had been unremitting to preserve peace—that he declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona with regard to Spain—that in the eye he hoped peace would be preserved & the English nation was soon (in some shape or other,) to be remunerated by Spain for depredations committed on his subjects, as a TREATY was then in negotiation—his complaints heard—his justice admitted, and an engagement entered into for a satisfactory reparation—[Cuba no doubt.] The other part of the king's speech is made up of concealing the truth. What we have here given is the most important of what has been received.

On Tuesday the 1st inst. "the Cumberland Bible Society" held their eighth anniversary to the Meeting House at Deerfield. "After a sermon by the Rev. E. Osborn, reading of an address of Dr. Milnor to the Managers and Directors of the American Bible Society, and the report of the Managers to this Society, the following persons were duly elected Managers for the ensuing year, viz. The Rev. E. Osborn, M. Swing, F. G. Ballantine, J. Davis and S. Davis, Messrs. E. Elmer, H. Sneathen, S. Thompson, D. P. Stratton, P. Fithian, L. Stratton, H. Howell, W. B. Ewing, J. B. Parvin, and D. Simpkins.

The Managers elected then proceeded to elect the officers of the Board, and on counting the ballots the following were found duly chosen—viz. Rev. E. Osborn President, Rev. M. Swing, Rev. S. Davis and Dr. Ewing Vice Presidents—Levi Stratton Treasurer, and Eben. Elmer Secretary.

The report will be published as soon as practicable. [Communicated.]

The Woodbury Herald gives an account of a melancholy shipwreck, which took place at Alegecum Beach, Gloucester county, on Sunday night the 23d ult. in which the captain and eight others perished. The account is heart-rending, and sufficient to bring

tears from the most obdurate. The vessel was the schooner *Thomas*, capt. Weynot, of, and for New York, from Richmond. The cause has been attributed to an incorrect compass, by which they steered. The mate, cook, and one person were saved by taking to the boat; the others were adhering to the rigging, when the vessel upset, by which they were carried down and could not extricate themselves.

We wish to apologise to our readers for the length of our defence. We would not have dwelt so long on it had it not been our intention at once to discharge the subject from our paper. The constitution of the Peace Society, promised this week, is postponed for preliminaries of peace of another kind—an explanation, which we trust will be the denouement of the difficulties into which neighbours have brought themselves.

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

Tuesday, the 6th day of May next.

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A Farm and tract of Land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of Jonathan Fithian, Dayton Riley, and Enoch Fithian, contains 100 acres, more or less. A lot of Cedar Swamp, situate on Menanico, near Hollinshead's saw-mill, contains two acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Zenus Loder, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck, Esq. assignee, and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.
March 3—April 5. 119

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued from the court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 6th day of May next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

The two following described lots of Land, situate at Laurel Mill, the first the moiety half part of a house and lot of land, joins John Rose and others, contains half an acre more or less. A lot of land, joins John Perry and others, contains half an acre more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Josiah Sayre, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, Esq. and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 3—April 5. 119

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two 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 6th day of May next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton,

The three described tracts of land, situate in the township of Maurice River, the first, a Farm and tract of land, joins Menanico creek, &c. contains 103 acres. Second, joins land of John Fitts and others, contains 36 acres. A lot of Meadow land, contains one and a half acres.

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

Seized as the property of William Ketchum, taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Esq. and Samuel Dare, and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 3—April 5. 119

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

Tuesday the 6th day of May 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 described tracts of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, first a Farm, joins land of Jonathan Bennet, Josiah Bennet and others, contains 96 acres, more or less. Second, joins Alexander Sayr and others, contains 40 acres. A tract of Bush land, joins Wm. Bennet, Jonathan Bennet and others, contains 25 acres, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Bennet, taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 3—April 5. 119

The land of Enoch Towzer, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 28th of APRIL next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of John Kinsey, Port Elizabeth, & to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 31—April 5. 119

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.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, 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, situate on Scotland Branch, with every thing thereto belonging.

3. A tract of land, containing about 25 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 16 acres of land on Venanico 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 Marshall, for
OLIVER W. OGDEN, Esq.
Marshall 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. 118 2/4

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 or 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 Foster 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 Aldeman, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cook, Wm. Stillings, Josiah Harrison and others, and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.
Feb. 6.—March 8. 115

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1823.

Elizabeth Reeves and Dan Simkins, 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 Monday 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 23. 117. 6t.

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 chattels, 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, Att'y.
EBENEZER SEELEY, Clerk.
Bridgeton, March 29. 118. 2u

Gape May Orphan's Court.

Term of February.

Present: Cresse Townsend, Jacob Foster 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 in the courts that the said decedents died seized of real estate, in the county of Gape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Levi Eldridge and Thomas Douglass, or either of them do appear before this court on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at the court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

By the Court
Jehu Townsend, Clerk.
Feb. 10.—Feb. 23. 118. 6t.

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 Port Elizabeth.

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

4th. A tract of land containing 671 acres, situate as No. 8.

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 Hadderfield.

Isaac Townsend, Port Elizabeth.

March 8. 115 6t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

Walt & Leaming,
No. 154 Market street,

CONSISTING OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Lancaster and Waltham do.

Humphreysville Cottons, Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Superior Plaids and Fancy Stripes, Common do.

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 Shirtings, Floss Cotton.

ALSO,
Superior Imported

Woolen Heated Yarn,

6,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 10.

7,000 lbs. Cotton YARN, from New England, No. 11 to 20.

5 bales CANDLE WICK.

ALSO,
11,000 Chip Straw Hats from New England.

March 12. 114 6t

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. 17

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 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,
Or the subscriber,
JOEL FITHIAN, in Salem.
Nov. 23. 100 2m
ALSO,
In the Town of Cedarville,
A two Story House and
Kitchen.
With an acre Lot. The house
is completely finished, with a Smoke
house, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c.
Enquire of the above persons for fur-
ther information.
Joseph Fithian.
106.

**JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**
A REPORT
Of a Cause tried in the District Court of
Philadelphia, April 24, 1832,
John Keen vs. Philip Rice,
Involving the right of NEW JERSEY to the
OYSTER BEDS
IN MAURICE RIVER COVE.
Price 12½ Cents.
August 26.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Executions, Summons,
Mortgage & Warrant Deeds,
Common & Judgment Bonds,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

REMOVAL.
P. C. WILLMARTH,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT STORE,
from No. 24 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 Wholesale.
P. C. W. having received the
most encouraging patronage from a
candid and discerning Public, with the
utmost confidence in the merits of his
Manufacture, anticipates a continued
and increasing custom.
February 11. 59tf

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
close Coats, Suits, Frocks, New Market
and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, 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,
"assimercs 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, 1831.

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
people to be a task of great difficulty,
though the benefit resulting from Religious
papers of this family, when judiciously con-
ducted, is universally acknowledged. Of
the articles presented to the public in the
first volume of the Repository, whether the
style, nature, variety, or ultimate tendency
be considered, we have the satisfaction to
know that they have been acceptable to en-
quiring and intelligent readers.
From the pages of the first volume, the
nature of those resources which are open to
us, may be inferred and in some measure
appreciated; and we are happy to state, that
our means of commanding such a variety as
will enable us to present our readers with
original and selected matter of a 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 patrons are as-
sured, that from the known abilities of our
Correspondents, the articles which we shall
introduce into our second volume, will not
decline in value as they increase in number
and variety.
Certain difficulties which have attended
the semi-monthly publication of the first vol-
ume, have suggested to the publisher the
propriety of new arrangements. It is 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-
taining them from one Number to its suc-
cessor; we also design to enlarge the depart-
ment devoted to Religious Intelligence—
Therefore, each number of the second vol-
ume of the Repository will appear on the
first Monday of each month.
The price will be reduced to Two Dol-
lars per Annum, exclusive of postage. One
Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing,
and One Dollar at the publication of the sixth
Number. With these arrangements, we flatter
ourselves, the patrons of the Repository will
be fully satisfied.
It is intended that the first Number of
the second volume shall appear on good medium paper
in April next.
Those persons who obtain eight sub-
scribers, and become responsible for the pay-
ment, shall receive one copy for their trouble.
W. S. STOCKTON.
Subscriptions for the above work will
be received at the office of the Washington
Whig. Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Jan. 11, 1837.

CIRCASSIAN 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
prices.
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 midling } do.
and low priced pelisse }
Double & single milled }
black, blue, brown } Cassemeres.
and mixed }
Fine drab, and other Quality Coatings.
Plant and corded Velvets.
Different colors pelisse do
Swansdown, Valencia, mer- } Vestings.
elles and robroy }
Fipe and middling white } Flannels.
red and yellow }
Red and green backing Baize.
Figured pelisse Flannels.
do. do. Ratinetts.
Fine, middling, low priced. } Bombazetts
figured— plain }
Figured, bordered, plain, fine } Shawls.
middling and low priced }
Waterloo } do.
Canton Crape and Silk } do.
Bordered and plain Cashmere } do.
Worsted Bombazeens.
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Seashaw, Lutestring, Mantua } Silks.
and oilier }
Black, blue and white Sattins.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Madras, Malabar and other Cotton do.
Women's black, white, }
and other Silk }
Women's Beaver, Kid } do.
Men's Buckskin, Dog-
skin and other quali- } do.
ty }
Figured Swiss, Jackonet, } Musins.
Book and Leno }
Plain Mull, Book, Leno } do.
and Jackonet }
Linen Cambricks.
7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
Pine, middling and towpric'd Irish Linens } Long Lawns.
do. do. }
Cotton Counterpanes.
Men's Wosted, Woollen and } Hose.
Cotton }
Women's Wosted and Cotton do.
Plaid, plain, mantua and satin Ribbons.
Cotton Cord, Tapes, Bobbitts, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Bleached and brown Sheetings.
do. do. Shirtings.
Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays.
Tuckings and Checks.
4-4 and 6-4 Diapers.
Coverlet and other Cotton Twist.
Cotton filling—different no's.
Striped and plain Linsey.
Cassimets and Sattinets.
Batted, Raw Cotton, and
cotton Candle Wick.
Liquors & Groceries.
Fourth proof French Brandy.
Middling and low pric'd 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 Bollea }
Loaf, lump, white Havana, } Sugars.
Canton and brown }
Winter strained and other Oil.
Mould and dipt Candies.
Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Salt petre,
White and brown Soap,
Rhode-Island Cheese, Coarse and fine Salt
Mackerel,
Wheat, Bye 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 small advance
for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Feb. 22. 113tf

Commissioners Sale.
Pursuant to an order by James
Clark, Esq. and John Sibley, Judges of the inferior court of Cum-
berland and state of New Jersey, will be
sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On third day the 25th of the third
month next,
At the house of John Kimsey, In-
keeper in Port Elizabeth between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.
All that property situate in the town-
ship of Maurice River, in the county of
Cumberland aforesaid, commonly cal-
led Hoffman's saw-mill, mill seat, mill
tract, will 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 th 25

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected Weekly.
Bacon and Flitch, per lb \$0 9 to 10
Beans bushel 1 25 scarce
Bcef, mess barrel 10 12
Brick, run of Kilm, M. 6 50
Bristles, American lb. scarce
Butter, lump, 14 18
Do. salt, insp. 30
Candles, tallow dipt. 11
Coffee, W. I. fine gr. 26 27
Do. 2d quality 26 27
Do. Java 22 23
Do. mixed qual. 22 23
Cheese, 8 9
Cider, best barrel 1 50
Feathers, American lb. 32 35
Flax, clean 11 12
Firewood, hickory cord 6 7
Do. oak 4 75 5 25
Do. pine 3 50 4 00
Do. gum logs 5
Flour, wheat, barrel 7 50
Do. rye 4 25
Do. corn meal 3 50
Glass, wind 6 7
8 by 10, 100 feet, 7 75
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. bran double 30
Lams lb. 10 12
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, pannel 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
Nar, rafters 20 25
Nimber, pine 25 20
do inchespruce 12 20
do oak 22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft 17 21
do cypr. 22 inch. 3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w. q. 1200 70
do hhd. do 38
do do redoak 25
do barrel, w. oak 24
Heading, oak 38 60
Hoops, shaved 26
do rough 30
Mackarel, barrel 3 50 5 50
Molasses, sug. house gall. 0 38 0 41
do West India 24 30
Tails, cut, all sizes lb. 7 10
Oil, sperm. gall. 65
Peas bushel 75
Pork, Jersey barrel 14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop cwt. 3 3 50
Shad, southern barrel 6 50 6 50
Salt, fine bushel—
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
Spirits, viz.
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall. 75 80
do. Penn' alst pf. 65 75
Gin, Philad. dist. do 41 45
Rum, New England 33 34
Whiskey, rye 28 30
do apple 27 30
Starch lb. 6 8
Sugar, New Orleans cwt. 12 50 13 00
do loaf lb 16 17
do lump 13 14
Tallow, country 9
Tobacco, Virg. manu. 7 10
do do caven. 37 32
do do spunfine 25 30
do do large 15
Wax, bees, yellow 33 35
do. white 50 54

Cumberland Orphans' Court.
February Term, 1833
Upon application of Margaret C Free-
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 Leven
Chance deceased, Mary Parvin and
Dan Simkins, executors of Josiah Par-
vin, 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
claim 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. 117-81.

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

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 Ithica, 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, 1 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton, 1½ do.
All others, par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.
Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, 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, 40
Farmers Bank of Reading, par
Susquehanna Bridge do. 1½ dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, 1 do.
York Bank, 2½ do.
Chambersburg, }
Gettysburg, } 2½ do.
Carlisle Bank, }
Swatara at Harrisburg, } do.
Pittsburg, } do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co-
lumbia Bank at Milton, 15 do.
Silver Lake, no sale.
Greensburg, 5 do.
Brownsville, 5 do.
Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale
DELAWARE NOTES.
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, ½ d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, ½
Commercial Bank of Delaware, 1
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 do.
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, 8 dis.
South Carolina, 3 do.
Georgia, generally, 8 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches 70
OHIO—Chillicothe 2 dis.
Most others, no sale

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, Cassimets, 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, 1832.

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.