

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824.

No. 172.

POETRY.

Septennial Division of Time.

The seven first years of life, man's break of day;
Cleams of short sense, a dawn of thought display;
When to thirteen springs have bloom'd his downy cheek,
His soft and bashful meaning learns to speak.
From twenty-one proud manhood takes his date;
Yet is not strength complete till twenty-eight;
Then to his five and thirtieth, life's gay fire
Sparkles, burns bright, and flames in fierce desire,
At forty-two, his eyes grave wisdom wear,
And the dark future dims him o'er with care.
With forty-nine, behold his toils encrease
And busy hopes and fears disturb his peace.
At fifty-six cool reason reigns entire;
Then life burns steady and with temperate fire,
But sixty-three unbends the body's strength,
Ere the unwearied mind has run its length.
And when from seventy, age surveys her last,
Tir'd she stops short—and wishes all were past.

CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. HAYNE in the senate on the congressional caucus.—March 19

I come now said Mr. Hayne, to that important topic which has been unhappily introduced into the discussion. I mean a Congressional Caucus. The honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. King,) in the course of his remarks in favor of an indefinite postponement of the resolutions, took occasion to mention, incidentally, a "central power," which had grown up at the seat of government, and which was destined, hereafter, to control the election of a President. The gentlemen on the other side have thought proper, in reply, to enter into a vindication of a Congressional Caucus for the nomination of a President. If their arguments could be confined to this Hall, and were not calculated to have an influence on public opinion, I would not, perhaps, find myself called upon to notice them. But, believing that the subject is one of vast importance, that it touches the vital interests of the country, and may, in its remote consequences, endanger liberty itself, I find myself constrained to attempt an answer to the particular arguments which have been urged. I shall confine myself strictly to a defensive warfare—and shall enter no further into the discussion of the subject, than may be necessary to reply to the arguments which have been urged on this floor.

It is contended by the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson,) and the same argument has been urged by all the gentlemen who have spoken on the subject, that a Congressional Caucus for the nomination of a President, is not liable to any of the objections which may be urged against the election of a President by Congress, because the Senators and Representatives, in attending a caucus, act only in their private capacities. This appears to me, said Mr. H., to be a fallacy so obvious, that he was at a loss to conceive how any one could be deceived by it. Sir, if 50 or 60 private individuals should meet in this city and nominate a President, what effect would be produced by it? Would it be an event looked to with anxiety from every part of the country? Would it divide the nation into parties; or challenge the praise or the censure of every freeman in the land? No, Sir, it is because the gentlemen who compose such a meeting are Members of Congress—it is the authority with which they are clothed, that gives influence and effect to their proceedings. But for this, no such meeting would be held. They meet in their character of Members of Congress, or they would not meet at all. It is true, they do not meet to perform a legislative duty, and the very objection to the proceeding is, that they step beyond the line of their peculiar and appropriate duties, and use the influence attached to their offices for the promotion of an object not within their Congressional powers, and with which the spirit of the constitution forbids them to interfere.—To show, conclusively, that it is the influence attached to the office of a member of Congress which is the foundation of a Congressional caucus, and that it is expressly in their character of Members of Congress that gentlemen attend such a meeting, Mr. H. adverted to the fact that none other are invited or suffered to attend. If gentlemen acted only in their private capacities, every American citizen—Certainly every inhabitant of this District—would be at liberty to unite with them, look, too, at the forms of proceeding in such cases: the Hall of legislation is appropriated to their use; the Speaker's chair is occupied by their chairman, the officers of the House are stationed at the door to prevent the entrance of any but Members of Congress, who are called up by states to give their suffrages. After this, tell us not that gentlemen act in their private capacities, and that, as Members of Congress, they have no concern in the transaction! Sir, said Mr. Hayne, I deny that a man can put on and put off, at pleasure, the official garb with which he is clothed. A man clothed with executive authority cannot, as a private citizen, perform legislative duties; neither can a member of Congress put off his character, and as a private citizen, interfere with matters which the constitution has wisely prohibited him from meddling with. I have heard, Sir, said Mr. Hayne, of a priest, who, walking to church in his robes of office, received an insult; he threw off his gown, exclaiming, "I am a private citizen, until I punish that rascal," and having, in his private capacity, inflicted the chastisement, he resumed the character of a clergyman, and proceeded to preach up "charity and forgiveness of injuries, love to God, and good will towards man." If there be, said

Mr. Hayne, any sound distinction, my safe rule by which the private and public acts of an individual can be ascertained, it must be this—that matters, altogether of a private nature belong to the one, while matters of a public nature belong to the other. Bring a Congressional caucus to this test. The choice of a President is a public matter; it is a business provided for by the constitution; the manner in which it is to be done is prescribed; the Members of Congress are prohibited from being Electors, and the Senators can, in no possible event, have any thing to do with it. It cannot be possible, therefore, for Members of Congress, as such, to meddle with it. Not being a private matter, if they act on it all collectively, as a body, and by virtue of their office, it cannot be said that they act in their private capacities. I will proceed, said Mr. H., to give one or two illustrations of this subject, which I think will remove any doubts which may still rest upon it. Suppose the President and Heads of Departments were to meet together in their private capacities, were to nominate their successors, and were to proclaim such a nomination to the American people. The country would ring with denunciations of the act; the charges of usurpation, tyranny and corruption, would rise up in every corner of the land, and they would meet the just vengeance of an injured people! And yet have not the President and heads of departments as much a right to act, and to speak, in their private capacities, as any other members of the government? They are no more prohibited from nominating a President than are the Members of Congress; and more danger is to be apprehended from the influence of the latter than the former. Suppose the Judges of the Supreme Court were to step from the bench, put off their robes, and, after public notice, were to proceed, in their private capacities, to nominate a President, and publish that nomination to the world! How would such a proceeding be relished? And yet, the Executive and Judiciary have certainly an equal right with the Legislature to proceed to such a nomination, in their private capacities. Again: Suppose the Governor of the several states were to consult and vote on the subject, and announce the result to the world, in order to produce union among the people—What would we think of such a proceeding? But I will put, said Mr. Hayne, a still stronger case—one perfectly analogous to that under consideration. Suppose a jury appointed to try a cause, civil or criminal. The law prescribes the place, the time, the mode and manner, in which the question is to be officially investigated, and decided; but these jurors think proper to meet together, previous to the trial, in their private capacities, to investigate the merits of the case; they come to a decision, and published the result! Would it be any excuse for such a proceeding to allege, that they did not act as jurors, but in their private capacities? And with what color of reason could such an excuse be made, if it were shown that they were summoned to the meeting as jurors *eo nomine*, that none other were admitted, that they appointed a foreman, passed through all the forms of a trial, and, in the name and character of jurors, proclaimed the result. Now, said, Mr. Hayne, there is a more striking analogy between that case and the proceeding now under consideration, than gentlemen will be disposed to admit.—The House of Representatives may, in one event, be called upon to choose the President. The constitution has prescribed the time and place, and all the formalities of that proceeding; but, before the occasion occurs, the members of that House meet together in their private capacities, and examine the claims of the candidates, and without the light which farther time and a more deliberate examination might afford, to make a choice, and publish the result. It is true, that the proceeding, in both cases, is without legal authority, and is not binding, but it is not calculated to produce a dangerous influence, and is, therefore, wholly indefensible.

To illustrate the truth that legislators cannot, consistently with the spirit of the constitution, act in their private capacities on matters which may come before them officially, it may be asked, whether it would be justifiable for a majority of this Senate, as a party, to meet together habitually, in their private capacities, and determine, by a majority, what measures they should, as a body, support or oppose! By such an arrangement, all the guaris by which pure and enlightened legislation is secured, would be destroyed, and a small minority might sway the Senate. A Congressional caucus is open to the same objection. I confess, Sir, said Mr. H., I have serious fears, that should the Caucus system be firmly established in this country, it will eventually lead to the total destruction of the rights of the small States, and that the clause in the constitution, which secures their just weight in the choice of a President, will be virtually repealed. Once recognize the distinction between a man's public and private capacity, in relation to public matters, and what is to restrain a few of the large States from appointing delegates, or instructing their Members of Congress, to meet in caucus, and determine, by a majority of votes, how these States shall act, and whom they shall support? I shall add nothing further, said Mr. C., in answer to the honorable gentleman on this point.

The next argument urged, is, that a Congressional caucus is free from objection, because it does not profess to elect, but only to nominate a President. Now, I would ask whether the design of this nomination is not to procure the election of some individual who would not be elected without it? If such be not the object, and if such were not the results hoped for, no nomination would be made; no caucus would be held.—But, if a nomination is to have the effect of promoting a man to the Presidency who would not otherwise be promoted, it virtually amounts to an election; and is it any answer to this argument to say, that it is produced altogether by the authority and influence of Members of Congress? Or is not that the most objectionable means by which an election can be effected? But, Sir, said Mr. H., let us bring this question to the test of principle, and see if the practice I am controverting will not directly deprive the people of the right of

choosing among the several candidates for the Presidency! If a Congressional caucus be right in principle, as the gentlemen allege, it follows, that the friends of all the candidates ought to attend, and that, the strength of each being ascertained, the strongest should be supported by all, and the others should be withdrawn. Thus, the people will be deprived of the right of choosing, and must, of necessity, take the man recommended to them.—Take the case of two candidates only, and such a case has occurred. A caucus decides between them, the other is bound to withdraw; he can, on principle, no longer be a candidate; his friends cannot support him; and, though nine-tenths of the people should prefer him, he cannot, as a man of principle, even consent to serve. Take another case.—Suppose there should be five candidates—the five most prominent and popular men in the country. Apply the caucus principle, and it results in presenting but one candidate to the people, and they must take him, or look out at the eleventh hour for a new man, which, under such circumstances, would be impossible. The principle of a Congressional caucus, therefore, leads inevitably, and of necessity, to the destruction of the right of the people to elect the President, and if it does not, in practice, produce that result, it is only because so many of us are such heretics as to refuse to recognize it; and because the several candidates and their friends will not consent to abide by it. But let the principles of the gentlemen prevail, and the President will, hereafter, be virtually elected by a caucus in Washington, and not by the people. Now, said Mr. Hayne, there is not an objection which applies to the election of a President by the National Legislature, which does not apply much more strongly to a virtual election by a Congressional caucus. Does the former disturb legislation, tinging every legislative act with party views and feelings? So, in a greater degree, does the latter. The letter and spirit of the constitution is opposed to every species of interference, by the Members of Congress, in the election of a President, except in the particular case of a failure by the people to elect.—Then, and not till then, are Congress permitted to interfere; and the mode in which they are then to proceed is minutely prescribed.—The House of Representatives only are to have any concern in the transaction, and they must vote by States. They are not permitted to elect any candidate according to their own views, feelings, or opinions, but they are compelled to choose one of three candidates previously selected and presented to them by the people. But a Congressional caucus is composed of Senators, as well as members of the House of Representatives, the former of whom are wisely excluded by the Constitution, from voting on such a subject, because the tenure of their office renders them peculiarly liable to influence.—They proceed to nominate the President, before the people have proceeded to the election; they choose not from the candidates presented to them by the people, but according to their own pleasure, and are influenced by personal preferences; and, lastly, they make such a nomination, not in the extraordinary case (which may not occur once in a century) provided for in the constitution, but at every election—once in every four years.—Now, when to all this we add, that from the very nature of things, a caucus never will be composed of more than a portion of the Members of Congress, so that the vote of an individual will be of such consequence as to justify the extraordinary efforts to obtain it; when it is recollected that a caucus nomination, every four years, will keep the matter constantly before Congress, can any man who reflects on the subject, fail to see that the triumph and final establishment of the caucus system in Congress, must not only supercede and controul the constitution, but involve the introduction, into the Halls of Congress, of excitement, party feeling, management, and finally, of intrigue and corruption; at the bare contemplation of which, the heart of the patriot must sicken, and his anticipations of future glory be converted into the most gloomy forebodings.

Gentlemen tell us that a caucus is necessary to promote union. Should such a measure ever promote union, it can only be by controlling the will and stifling the voice of the people. But it seems to me, said Mr. Hayne, that, so far from promoting harmony and union, a caucus is calculated to sow the seeds of dissension, and to prevent the possibility of union. To all the difficulties of selecting, among men, is superadded the hostility created by the agitation of a caucus question. The degree of support to be yielded, or of opposition to be offered, to such a nomination, will always be a fruitful source of endless contests and animosities.

As a party measure, a caucus may, in some instances, tend to promote union. In such a case, two candidates at least, would be presented to the people for their choice. But, where all the candidates are of the same party, the only effect of a caucus, must be to elevate a favorite individual, by putting all the other candidates out of the way, and thus to take the choice from the people, or from the States. If a caucus is to be resorted to, at every Presidential Election, and Congress is, by a preliminary vote, (in joint ballot,) to determine who is to be supported as President, it is manifest that the effect will be, to bring the election practically into Congress, voting by polls and not by States; and thus the wise provisions of the constitution will be repealed, without the least regard to the forms prescribed by that instrument. Gentlemen will surely not venture to affirm that union will be promoted by such means.

Much more might be said on this subject, said Mr. H., but he had not only confined himself to the general question, but had merely attempted to reply to the arguments urged on the other side. Of the particular character of the late meeting in Washington, he had said nothing, and alluded to it now only to disclaim any intention to wound the feelings, or impeach the motives of any of the gentlemen connected with it. He entertained for them, collectively, much respect, and cherished for several of them individually, sentiments of great esteem.

Printing neatly executed at this office.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Are not the different degrees of moral worth and intellectual proficiency the only really important distinctions among mankind? This estimate of things, however, is very far from being the practical one in any country. Fortune, place, the power of serving, or gratifying, in particular modes, are every where treated as deserving of more honor and attention. The homage is small that is paid to mental culture and the social and domestic virtues in humble or powerless stations.

Do not be deterred from openly espousing the cause which you deem a right one, by the apprehension of any man's displeasure. Be content with the favor of a few, if you cannot obtain that of many but by sacrificing your opinions and power of doing good on important points.

It is remarkable and much to be regretted that we have no regular History of English Literature.—The task would be vast, but it might be accomplished by some of the British writers of the day, and could not fail to yield a large recompense of fame and profit.

Fees.—Notwithstanding that fees are purely honorary, yet it is almost proverbial that a lawyer never does any thing well for which he is not paid.—Lord Mansfield told a story of himself, that feeling this influence, he once, when about to attend to some professional business of his own, took several guineas out of his purse, and put them in his waistcoat pocket, as a fee for his labor.

New work.—A consequential fopling was one day displaying before a large company his acquaintance with the titles of works which he had merely heard spoken of, and never seen. Addressing himself to a young lady, he asked if she had read the work just published, called *Homer's translation of Pop's Iliad!*

RATS.—Take warning.—A merchant in New York left his store for a few minutes, and a lighted candle, in a tall candlestick, on the counter. When he returned, the candle was gone and all was dark—lighting another he searched for the lost candle in vain. He saw in one corner of the store a small glimpse of light, but concluded that it must come from the adjoining store, through a crack in the partition wall! However, after a while he looked again—the light had increased, and upon further examination found the first candle in the place and fire communicated to the partition.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one, which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance when it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patient had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone, it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time, and they themselves, are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy.

Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor.

PREPARED AND SOLD AT
James A. Austin's
Drug and Chemical Store, No 273
North 3d Street, Philadelphia.
March 27. 170

EDUCATION.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that he has been engaged by the trustees of the BRIDGETON HARMONY ACADEMY to superintend that institution, and that he will open it for the reception of pupils on Tuesday the 6th inst. Having been for many years a Teacher in some of the most respectable Academies in this county, any person desiring may easily be satisfied respecting his character and qualifications: he will here only add, that he will give instruction in all the usual branches of an English education, including a general course of the mathematics.—For terms, apply to the trustees: or at the Academy, on the day above mentioned.

M. SEYMOUR.

April 3:

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Horne's Introduction to the Bible.

E. Lattell is about to publish by Subscription,
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Critical Study and Knowledge
OF THE
HOLY SCRIPTURES,

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Ecclesiastical Manuscripts, and in short, every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1833. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains a critical inquiry into the genuineness, authenticity, uncorrupted preservation, and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. in two parts, treats, first of sacred criticism; including an historical and critical account of the original languages of Scripture, and of the Codex or kindred dialects; an account (with numerous fac similes) of the principal manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the history of the authorized English version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various readings, the quotations from the Old Testament in the New, the poetry of the Hebrews and harmonies of Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second Part. OF the interpretation of the Scriptures. Subsidiary means for ascertaining the sense of Scripture, viz.—Analogy of language; analogy of Scripture; scholia and glossaries; subject-matter, context, scope, historical circumstances, and Christian writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the historical interpretation of the sacred writings; the interpretation of the figurative language of Scripture; the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures; the interpretation of prophecy, of types, of the doctrinal and moral parts of Scripture, of the promises, and threatenings therein contained; and the inferential and practical reading of the sacred writings.

Vol. III. contains an outline of the historical and physical geography of the Holy Land. The political and military affairs of the Jewish and other nations, incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred antiquities, of the Jews. The domestic antiquities, or the private life, manners, customs, amusements, &c. of the Jews and other nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated the analysis of Scripture.

Price \$12.—Subscriptions received at the office of the Whig.—March 15.

Lumber for Sale.

The subscriber, about to close his present Lumber concern, offers all his extensive and well seasoned STOCK, in such lots as may suit purchasers, consisting of all the various distinction of wood and quality in use.

For House Building, for Cabinet work, for Coach making, &c.

Or for exportation.

His prices will be such as to render it the interest of those who may want to purchase, to embrace the present opportunity.—The sale will commence on the 2d of April.

J. WORKMAN,
No. 67 Swanson street, below
Almond street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia 30th March. 1714t

DAVID CLARK,
Book Binder & Paper Ruler,
Over No. 171, Market street.

ALL kinds of binding executed in the neatest manner. Blank books handsomely and strongly bound. All kinds of account books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style. Orders from any part of the United States will be thankfully received and promptly attended to at the above place, or at No. 110, North Fourth street. Old books re-bound; also Books, Stationary, &c. for sale.
Philadelphia, April 2. 1714

Common & Judgment Bonds,

Executions, Summons,
Attorneys' Blanks, &c.

For Sale at this office.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Report of the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society.

The ninth anniversary of the Cumberland Bible society was held in the meeting-house at Fairfield on Tuesday the 6th inst.

The Rev. John Davis delivered a sermon from Daniel's first clause of the 44th v. "And in the days of these things shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed:" after which the report of the managers was read and accepted.

The society then proceeded to the choice of fifteen managers, and upon counting the votes the following persons were found duly elected, for the ensuing year, viz. the Rev. E. Osborn, M. Swing, J. Davis, and S. Davis, Dr. J. B. Parvin, Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, H. Sneathen, S. Thompson, and Daniel Elmer, esqrs. Dr. E. Fithian, H. Howell, John Ogden, Levi Stratton, P. Fithian, and C. Elmer.

The managers elected having convened, went into the choice of the officers, and upon counting the ballots it appeared that Rev. E. Osborn was chosen president, Rev. M. Swing, Rev. S. Davis, and Dr. Ewing, vice presidents; Levi Stratton, treasurer; Eben. Elmer, secretary.

REPORT.

The managers meet, on this ninth and truly auspicious anniversary, the members of the Cumberland Bible Society, and their fellow citizens attending, with a humbling sense of their own unprofitableness, but with hearts filled with gratitude to the Sovereign controller of every event for his providential preservation of them through the year past, and for the tokens of his approbation of their public efforts to promote his glory on earth, which he has graciously afforded them. Although the society is restricted in its means, and limited in its operations, yet more has been obtained the year past, for spreading abroad the Word of God, than in any of the preceding years, since the first year of its establishment.

During the past year the managers have purchased of the American Bible Society 8 large octavo, 32 brevier, 64 minion, making in all 104 Bibles; of which, 20 still remain in their hands of the treasurer. The whole number procured since the organization of the society, amounts to 1086. As far as has been ascertained, there are remaining in the hands of agents 43 Bibles and one Testament. The cost of the Bibles purchased the last year amounts to 90 dollars; and the managers have transmitted to the Parent Society 25 dollars as a donation to that benevolent and useful institution. At this time there remains in the hands of the treasurer \$32 65, which, with the annual payment of the members, and the donations which may be expected from its friends will enable the managers for the ensuing year, we trust, to supply any who may still be found destitute in our district, and afford some assistance towards furnishing less favored sections of our country with that precious book.

The continued assiduity of the American Bible Society, and the increasing number of its auxiliaries, afford a pleasing prospect of extending speedily, by the favor of heaven, the word of eternal life to every destitute family in our beloved country; and in conjunction with kindred institutions in Europe, promulgate the blessed contents thereof throughout all the benighted regions of our earth.

Among all the nations of Europe, we learn from the latest and best accounts received, that the credit, extent and influence of Bible Societies is rapidly increasing, and by the future smiles of the Almighty, are likely to produce the most happy effects. Even among Catholic priests, who formerly carefully withheld the word of God from their flocks; and a goodly number appear zealous in circulating it among all classes of people in a language which they understand.

Believing, as we do, in the divine authenticity and authority of the holy oracles, and their efficacy in turning men from the error of their ways, and from the worship of gods of their own creation, to the worship and service of the all sufficient and self-existent Jehovah; and through the sacred influences therein promised, of making then new men in Christ Jesus: believing also that mankind in this probationary state, and in passing through the turmoils incident to this world of ignorance, sin & folly, in which whirlpools, rocks

& precipices surround them on every side, would be in as eminent danger of shipwreck in steering for his desired haven, without the aid of revelation, as the mariner in crossing a boisterous and dangerous ocean without a pilot or a compass. And considering that there are millions of our fallen race under the dominion of Satan, the arch fiend of man, without any of those illuminating rays of light which the Father of lights has graciously favored us, to their bewildered minds that benevolent Saviour, revealed in the scriptures, who is able and willing to purge them from their sins, and afford them comfort in life, consolation in death, and a happy immortality: we cannot refrain from urging, with the utmost earnestness our fellow citizens generally to yield their assistance in this labor of love, until all our brethren throughout the world are supplied with this precious treasure, the unadulterated communication of the ever blessed God to his sinful, fallen creatures.

In order to excite every one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and desires the salvation of all his fellow sinners, to encourage and assist Bible Societies in their labors of love; it has pleased God evidently to follow with his blessing and special benediction the efforts that are making to spread abroad his own most holy word. Among the more benighted inhabitants of Europe and Asia, to which the labors of Bible Societies are extending their benefactions, the salutary effects are more sensibly traced than among us, where the truths of revelation have been pretty generally promulgated for a series of years. But even in our favored country there are still many destitute families, and it is highly important that every scion of our country into which missionary heralds are sent, the Bible also should be sent, and the inhabitants encouraged to search the scriptures, that they may be able to know whether the doctrines and precepts which are taught them are according to the mind and will of God. Let us not then be weary in well doing, but rest assured that if we cast the bread of life on the waves of sin and folly, it will be seen after many days; and that in due time we shall reap if we faint not,

FOIL THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

The free use of *Spirituuous Liquors* engenders almost all other crimes, and is itself a baneful curse. Whoever becomes its victim is degraded below the meanest reptile—his sober hours are irksome beyond bearing—it brings on him the most dreadful diseases, and soon places him upon a death-bed. The picture is dreadful, and all must own the truth of it. Brit how shall the drunkard rid himself of such a dangerous foe? Not by trifling with him—not by gentle resistance—not by endeavoring gradually to disengage himself from his horrid grasp: no, an enemy so formidable must be firmly and strongly opposed—not an inch must be yielded to him. Consider, if you break not his neck he will break yours, and perhaps the hearts of those that are dearest to you. Call to your aid self-love, as well as regard for your family, who innocently suffer for your folly—and crave the support of reason and religion. Speak the commanding word and it is done—be not lulled into a false security, founded on the circumstance that sometimes an incorrigible drunkard seems to enjoy health—for they own not what they suffer.—Judge rather upon a large scale—look back to the better days of all the votaries of Bacchus who come within your recollection, and then you will discover that in general the wine-bibber is doomed to torments of body and mind—the dram-drinker becomes bloated, and the swifter of beer stained as with jandice. I am sure if you but re-consid'cr what has been said, although you niny accuse me of preaching, you will not regard a drunken frolic as a trilling matter.—Look back to the last adventure of this kind, and strive to recollect

"What follies in your loose-unguarded hour Escap'd. For one irrecoverable word, Perhaps that meant no harm, you lose a friend; Or in the rage of wine your hasty hand Performs a deed that haunts you to the grave. Add that your means, your health, your all decay; Your friends avoid you, brutally transformed, They hardly know you; or if one remain To wish you well, he wishes you in Heaven."

There is, another practice degrading to human nature, namely, *the use and abuse of Tobacco*. This poisonous weed, although an active

medicine, yet by the habitual use of it the medicinal virtue is destroyed, and it becomes hurtful to the health,—nor is this all—how disagreeable is it to a person who does not use it, to smell the abominable stench which proceeds from a person smoking tobacco, when it pervades the system and passes off through the pores of the body! and how very disagreeable is the breath of the smoker—and yet a decent-looking young man will even dare to be seen in company, with a segar in his mouth. The young ladies, I think, must often turn their heads from them, to" breathe the pure wholesome air. But this is not all the evil attending this practice.—The smoker is ever in danger of setting property on fire—and yet will say "there is no danger; a segar will not set any thing on fire." This I grant, if there is no fire to the segar—but if I have any knowledge of fire, it may be increased. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Further, the use of tobacco, in any way that it is used in common, creates a thirst for spirituuous liquors, and when this is once gratified, see what a fire is kindled in the breast! and well if it does not burn to endless ruin.

Through these habits men endanger their bodies and souls. How many have custom and fashion turned off the stage of action, and it is to be feared, landed on the left hand!—The slave of these—ices will sa—"he cannot break off; believe me, it is no harder to break off than to begin, in many instances. Resolution is all that is wanted—count the cost and stop et once—you forced yourself into the practice of these evils; use the same resolution and you may come off—but you say "I learnt when young." It is strange if advancement in age lessens the resolution—I hope and believe better things of old age.

To see the youth along the streets,
With smoking tam the air,
My heart within me sadly beats,
And borders on despair.
I fear those pouths, now fresh and fair,
Will fashion follow on,
Till drinking brings them to despair,
And then all hope is gone.
Stop, rugged youth, don't go astray,
This path is too much trod,
Your ruin lies along that way,
Then turn, and seek your God.

PHILANTHROPIST.

Fairfield, March 30, 1824.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

March 30.—Mr Van Buren, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill from the house of representatives, to alter the time of holding the circuit court in the state of Illinois—and, also, a bill introduced on leave, in the senate, extending the benefits of copy rights to the authors of paintings and drawings; reported said bills without amendment.

March 31.—A communication was received from the department of war, transmitting a statement of the expenditures for the several armories of the United States during the past year, and of the arms made therein.

The bill which was passed by the senate, extending the terms of navy pensions, came back from the house with amendments, restricting the payment of pensions to widows to the continuance of their widowhood, as at present practised; and to orphans to the age of sixteen years, which amendments were concurred in.

The senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill to enable the treaty president to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th Dec. 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the U. States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said U. S. to American citizens.

A discussion took place, on the merits of this measure.

Mr Barton submitted a new section, as a substitute for the 3d section of the bill; the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

April 1.—A message was received from the president of the U. States, accompanied by a number of documents, relating to the extinction of the Indian titles to lands in the state of Georgia. The message was ordered to lie on the table.

April 2.—Mr Lloyd, of Mass. from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill from the house of representatives, making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year 1824; with amendments. On

motion of Mr Lloyd, the bill was then taken into consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr Smith in the chair.

The first amendment, proposed by the committee, is to strike out of the specifications of the various items of the contingent expenses in the navy department, and insert them in gross. It proposes, also, to raise the amount of that appropriation from 180,000, to \$325,000. Mr, Lloyd, of Mass. stated, that the object of this amendment was, in the first place, to restore the bill to the same form that had always been adopted in the bills making similar appropriations—the contingent expenses of the department having always been put down in gross. He said that 225,000 dollars was the sum originally reported to the house, for this item—and that it was the least possible amount with which the business of the department could be conducted. This amendment was agreed to.

The second amendment provides for the purchase of a strip of land in the vicinity of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. Mr Lloyd stated that the strip of land was required to build a wall, for the preservation of public property. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment is to strike out 20,000 as the amount for ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and the manufacture of powder, and insert, in lieu thereof, the sum of \$1000, together with the unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation for this object. This amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the senate as amended; read the second and third time and passed, and sent to the other house.

April 5.—A communication from the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, transmitting a resolution of the legislature of that state, approving the declaration of the president in relation to the preservation of liberty in the Western hemisphere, was read and laid on the table.

A communication from the legislature of the territory of Michigan, in relation to a standard of weights and measures, was received, read, & referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

Mr M'Ilvaine presented two memorials of citizens of the state of N. Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported iron. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was again taken up for consideration. After considerable discussion, several amendments were proposed and adopted, others disagreed to, the bill, thus amended, was ordered to be printed, and without taking the question on its third reading the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 30.—Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, "extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," reported the same with sundry amendments; which were explained by Mr Fuller, and agreed to.

March 31.—Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee to whom the President's message on the subject was referred, reported a bill "appropriating money to assist the states of Kentucky and Ohio to open a canal round the falls of Louisville, Kentucky," which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, "extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," (as amended,) was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that on Saturday, he should call up the resolution formerly submitted by him, in relation to changing the per diem allowance of Members of this House.

April 2.—Mr Wright, from the committee to whom was referred a message of the president respecting the re-cession of certain tracts of land to the United States, by the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the heathen, reported a bill providing for the distribution of three several tracts of

land in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, & for other purposes: was twice read and committed.

A bill from the senate, confirming certain acts of James Miller, governor of the territory of Arkansas, was twice read, and ordered a third reading to-morrow.

April 3.—The engrossed bill authorizing the executors of John B. Mebane to collect certain arrears of internal taxes, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

April 5.

Mr M'Lane, from the committee, to whom the subject was referred, made a report unfavorable to the making of an appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed during the late war. Laid on the table.

Mr M'Lane, from the committee, to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1824, made a report, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the post office department, accompanied by a list of the clerks employed in that department, with their salaries.

Mr Forsyth, from the committee to whom was referred the president's message on that subject, reported a bill making further appropriations for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to land in the state of Georgia; which was twice read and committed.

Mr Tracy, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy, whilst in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed 9th April, 1806, which was twice read and committed.

Mr Allen, of Mass. called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since, for fixing the time of the adjournment of this house, and the question on considering being taken by yeas and nays, the votes were, yeas 94, nays 90. So the house agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr Allen moved to fill the blank with Monday, the 3d day of May.

Mr Tod moved, as an amendment to fill the blank with the 20th day of May.

Mr Edwards adverted to a fact which occurred at the last session—that, before the time of fixing the day of adjournment, but few acts were passed, while afterwards a great many, and of the most important character, passed the house within a short time.

Mr Forsyth made some explanations in reply to Mr Edwards.

The debate was superseded by the speaker passing to the orders of the day.

Naval appropriations.—The house in committee of the whole, on the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy. The first question was on concurring with the senate in striking out the specification of the items of expenditure of the fund for contingent expenses of the navy.

The house resolved to disagree with the senate in the amendment to strike out; by which resolution they retained the clause of specifications.

The house also refused to agree to the insertion of 225,000 dollars, and left the blank filled with 150,000.

The amendment which provides for a small purchase of land near the navy yard, at Charlestown, Mass. was agreed to with the following amendment, viz. adding after the word "purchase," by and with the consent of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The remaining amendment of the senate was agreed to without debate—when the committee rose and reported to the house. The house concurred with the committee, and the bill was returned to the senate.

John Johnston, who was sentenced in the city of New York for the murder of James Murray, was executed yesterday week pursuant to sentence. He persisted to the last to deny his having given the death blow, though he had formerly confessed it in repeated instances, accused a man by the name of Jerry of the deed; but said he was an accessory, and deserved death.

A man was killed in New York a few days ago by falling from the roof of a house which he was slating. His death was instantaneous.

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824.

No Foreign Intelligence has been received since our last—in consequence we presume, of the long prevailing westerly winds.

We are informed that Messrs Woodruff & Dare will, on next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock kill a Bullock raised by Mr. John Dolmes, of Hopewell, and said to be the largest ever brought to this market. Also on the same day Samuel Scull of Gloucester co. will kill 4 fine fat sheep.

Mr. Hayne's Speech—The extract from the speech of Mr. Hayne of S. C. upon the caucus subject, which we have inserted in our first page, will be read by all who have any interest in such questions, with the closest attention. It is not, in our opinion, in the power of the ablest advocate of Congressional Caucuses, to fabricate an answer to it which, divested of prepossessions and prejudices, could produce the smallest effect on the weakest mind. The reasoning is so natural and plain, so true and just, so eloquent and convincing, that we have more than a little difficulty to keep ourselves from the belief that list republicanism, patriotism, a wish for the public good as the actuating motive, and, we had almost said common sense, had either abandoned or never been in the possession of its friends. We are of the belief that those who will not admit the force and justness of his reasoning will not soon be found in the ranks of those who defend the cause of genuine liberty and the rights of freemen. That many who advocate it possess both talents and acquirements, and stand high in the estimation of the public, we know; but no man has ever been able to do much political evil, who has not possessed a considerable share of popular favor. There are many who support it too, whom we esteem and respect for their virtues and merit; but we have not philosophy enough to account for the cause why the men whom we appoint to represent us so far transgress, as to go beyond their constitutional limits in taking from us those privileges which we consider as our indubitable rights. A few efforts more of this kind and the sovereign people will rise in their majesty to put down those who usurp their privileges; those who, breaking over every constitutional barrier, attempt, whether we will or not, to rob us of what is as dear to us as our very existence.—We have permitted Congressional Caucuses in former times, as a matter of policy, to have their operation. This was overlooked in the tumult of party excitement. Now, there is no party contending for the supremacy. It would be ridiculous to urge caucus pretensions on this ground. As Mr. Hayne says, it is done solely to put a man into the presidential chair whose friends feared he had not sufficient popularity, or sufficient merit, or sufficient talents to place him there without such aid. That is, in the place of real, he obtains a fictitious merit; and in the doubt of his talents and popularity, intrigue comes in to supply the lack, and that too at the expense of our dearest rights.

It is unnecessary to say what degree of influence party has had on these inroads and encroachments on our liberties. That it has been the original cause of them we have not a person can have a moment's doubt. In many instances party distinctions are of the greatest possible use; but intriguers and knaves know too well how to raise such excitements to an unnatural height for their own advantage, and to push the unthinking into folly, that they may cheat them out of their understandings, and consequently (for in such cases it is easily done) out of their rights. No matter, however, what the pretensions are of those whom we appoint to transact our governmental affairs, they are not a whit the more patriotic or republican by sounding their own horn. We are informed, that a letter was received from a Senator of this state who is an advocate for caucusing, by a post master in Gloucester co. in which the said senator thus expresses himself—endeavouring to impress the simpleton postmaster with the belief that professions and practices were both alike republican—"You need be under no apprehension of the republicanism of William H. Crawford, when such genuine republicans as I support him." These are precisely the words stated to us, as having been read to our informant by the said postmaster. We give it as we received it. We are credibly informed that the same patriotic and industrious senator has written volumes of letters, equally modest with respect to himself, and not possessing any greater indication of good sense, to every individual in our district, in behalf of the caucus candidate, by whom he thought they would be favorably received.—If our readers will take the trouble to turn over the file of the Whig, they will find some of the same sentiments, and almost the same phrases made use of by Mr. Hayne, in the Teamster, No 2 on the caucus subject.

Lee's campaigns & 1781 in the Carolinas.—It seldom happens, that the history of any important national event is recorded, at the

time it takes place, with all the minuteness and impartiality which its importance demands. It is too apt to receive the bias of the writer, in favor of the one side or the other, in such relief, and with such colorings as to disguise the truth, and establish false impressions respecting the most notorious facts. The historians of after times are more just. Their feelings are less alive through the natural excitement of passing circumstances. Their judgments are less liable to be warped by the influence of national prejudices. Their understandings are more seldom imposed on by the friendships of those who may be actively engaged in the scenes described; and moreover, they have so much the less excuse for an excess of partiality on the side in which they may be supposed to have enlisted, that a deviation which at one time would have contributed to the writer's fame, would at a subsequent period have destroyed it. To employ the pen successfully in the time when national quarrels exist, is often as effectual in producing success as a proportional degree of actual force. When party writers are no longer necessary, the historian takes up the subject, and his business is with facts. But these are sometimes slow in their development, in consequence of the great difficulty which often arises in obtaining proper data and correct materials.

Many attempts have been made to give a true narrative of the war of the last Revolution. The difficulty of compiling one immediately after the war, arose from the discrepancy of a multitude of writings on the subject, each of whom, while he collected from statements, verbal, private and official, thought he had furnished all that could be given. Others soon followed, on different plans, and giving different details. In this manner volume after volume has been written, all of them good in themselves, but none of them complete.

The time will soon come when all that can be said interesting to the public shall have been produced. It will then be the time for the general historian to compile for posterity. Every year has been adding to the old stock, and perhaps but little now remains to be collected.

Among the most interesting of the numerous recent publications upon revolutionary incidents, **Lee's campaigns & 1781 in the Carolinas**, should have a conspicuous place. It is a work of which we have as yet heard but little; but, with a few blemishes of style and manner, we have found it, upon perusal, one of the most interesting works of the kind we have met with. The writer appears to have been personally acquainted with the circumstances he relates; and he has not failed to give them attractions which, while the reader is making himself acquainted with facts, carry with them the air of a novel.—As we intend, when we have space, to make occasional extracts from this book for the amusement of our readers, and as we have not at present room for further remarks, we shall defer saying more than this, that those who have read Johnston's life of Green, will here have an opportunity to correct many of the absurd assertions of that writer, while he will find many anecdotes which have been noticed by no former author.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of a decision made by Chancellor **Stanford** of New York, relating to a contract entered into between some officers of the navy, and several merchants of New York, for the purpose of conveying private merchandise from place to place, in the South Seas, on board a public armed vessel, makes the following remarks respecting Mr. Southard, our Secretary of the Navy.

"We observe that the National Advocate, speaking of this subject, is rather tart upon the Secretary of the Navy. We think it but sheer justice to that gentleman to say, that he appears to us to have discharged the duties of his station with fidelity, energy, and firmness. If there are abuses in the service, it will not be his fault if they be not corrected.—He is indefatigable in his attention to his duties, and, in his present arduous station, appears to us to deserve to be supported by public opinion. The National Advocate objects to his youth. Perhaps Mr. Southard is sufficiently young for the station he occupies, and perhaps even we have thought older men had higher claims to that office than himself. Thus much is due to frankness. But a natural gravity and philosophy of temper, in the character of the secretary, make up for his want of years, and his conduct, since he has been in office, as far as we have observed it, justifies his appointment to it. As a man, we do not believe Mr S. ever had an enemy."

MARRIED.

At the House of Mr. James Lummis on the 8th inst. Mr. George Norton, to Miss Lydia Shamp, all of this place.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. in this town Mrs. Phebe Juggers, wife of Mr. Joseph Juggers.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 73d year of his age, the Rev. **William Rogers**, Minister of the Baptist Church, a man of many virtues, and whose memory will long be dear to his friends.

Sale of Real Estate,

To be sold at
PUBLIC VENDUE.
On Thursday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of John Ogden, jun. at Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, the following described real estate, viz.

1. A Plantation, situate on Maurice River, containing about 168 Acres, 40 acres thereof good Banked Meadow, the remainder arable and Wood Land.
2. A tract of land adjoining the above mentioned farm containing about 150 Acres of Soil and Young Timber.
3. A tract of 14 Acres of Timber and Cripple, situate on Menantico creek, near the new bridge.
4. A tract of back land, containing 57 acres, called Canute's Branch.

ALSO,

To be Sold
On Monday the 14th day of June next,

Between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock of said day, at the Inn of Lavy Foster, esq. at the Court House, in the county of Cape May, the following described real estate, viz:

1. A Plantation containing about
500 ACRES
of arable and Wood Land, handsomely situated on the main Sea Shore tract.

2. A tract of Wood Land, containing about
550 ACRES
adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

3. A small Farm, containing about 160 acres of arable and Wood land, called the Shaw place.

4. Two-thirds of one-third of the Island called the Seven Mile Beach.

5. An undivided right in the cedar swamp, called Robbin's Branch.

6. A tract of cedar swamp, and upland timber, called Culveran Branch, containing about 80 acres.

7. Six acres of handsome growing cedar swamp, at the place called the 50 Acre Tract.

8. An undivided right in a lot of land at Goshen; together with all the real estate of William Leaming, in the county of Cape May.

ALSO,

To be Sold
On Friday the 18th day of June next,

At the Inn of Jacob Herbert, in Trenton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, a two story Brick House and Lot, handsomely situated on Bridge Street in Bloomsbury, Burlington county.

The above described property is the real estate of William Leaming, the greater part of which will be sold subject to incumbrances.

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN HANCE, Assignee.
April 10th 172 ts
The Trenton True American will please publish the above Advertisement until the day of sale and forward his bill for payment to the editor of the Whig.

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Friday the 23d day of April next,
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel now kept by Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following Lots or Tracts of

WOODLAND,
situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland. The first adjoins lands of Isaac Townsend and Messrs Busti & Venderkemp and others and contains 105 Acres and 75-100 of an acre. The second adjoins lands of John Hill and Busti & Venderkemp and others, and contains 319 1/2 acres. The other adjoins Turkeyhoe branch and the said Busti & Venderkemp's land contains 460 1/2 Acres.

Seized as the property of James B. Caldwell and John Wissell, taken in execution at the suit of the Cumberland Bank, and to be sold by

JOHN LANSING, jun. Sheriff.
Feb. 20th 1824. 172

SHINGLES.

30,000 Three feet Shingles for Sale by
C. & J. Sheppard.
Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1524
Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6t q

Insolvents' Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP Books and Stationary.

M'Carty & Davis,

Having purchased the stock (to which they have added their own extensive assortment) and rented the stand of the late BENJAMIN WARNER,
No. 171, Market street, Philadelphia,

Now offer for sale, at very reduced prices, or cash, or city acceptances, a large and extensive stock of **BOOKS**, and **STATIONARY**; consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous books; particularly, an extensive variety of the latest, and most approved editions of English, Latin, Greek, and French School books;—and articles suited to the demand of Country Merchants; such as, an extensive assortment of Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Webster's, Byerly's New American, and other Spelling Books, New England and American Primers; Slates and Pencils of various sizes; Ink Powder, Wafers, Quills, sealing Wax, Indian Rubber, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments in cases; Gunter's Scales, Paint Boxes of different sizes; Camellia Hair Pencils, Durable Ink, Copy Slips, Wedgewood, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Music Paper, Ivory Folders, Visiting Cards, Conversation Cards, twelve and fifteen inch Globes; and every article in the Book and Stationary line.

Gentlemen of the Bar, and those in the study and practice of Medicine; Academies and Schools; public, private, and social Libraries, and those who purchase to sell again will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. Any books which the market affords, procured, if not on hand; and purchasers who forward orders, may depend upon their being executed upon as low terms as is present.—Philadelphia, April, 1824.

Paper and Blank Book Warehouse.

Writing Papers, Foolscap, from \$1,50 to \$4,50 per ream.

Letter Paper, from \$2,00 to 5,00 per ream. Gilt and Hot pressed do.

Drawing papers of all sizes, for academies, schools, &c.

Wrapping paper of all sizes.

Writing papers, for deeds, records, mortgages, &c. &c.

Blue and white Bonnet Boards.

Cap, demi, and medium record, docket, and sheriff's books, half and full bound.

Account Books of all sizes.

Day books, Journals and Ledgers.

Ciphering and Copy Books for schools; &c. all the general articles of stationery, will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Apply as above, to M'Carty & Davis, at Benjamin Warner's old stand, No. 171, Market-street, Philadelphia.

The most liberal price paid for RAGS by the quantity. 171 y

STEPHEN BOLKCOM, CABINET MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton, and has commenced the Cabinet Making business in the shop lately occupied by John B. Miller.

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.

He has engaged a first rate workman from Philadelphia, and will make and keep on hand,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus Tables, Bedsteads, &c.

Together with every article in his line of business. His work will be done according to the latest fashions, and in the neatest and most substantial manner. His prices will be reasonable.

The public are informed that all kinds of vendible goods will be taken in exchange for cabinet ware and other work done by him, at their value.

N. B. Maple, Cherry, Walnut, Gum, Poplar and Cedar Boards, and country produce generally, will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

April 3. 1712m

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John and James Ward, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated, to John Ward and Daniel Ward, at the old stand, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

John Ward, James Ward.

Leesburgh, Cumberland county, Feb. 10,

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

REMOVAL,

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from Roadstown to that well known stand, the

EAGLE TAVERN,

formerly occupied by Mr. Lounden-schlacker, in Woodbury, where he will keep good accommodations for man and horse. His table shall be abundantly supplied—his liquors, well selected, and by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DAVIS.
April 3. 1716m

POSTPONMENT! Agricultural Notice.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will be held at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the President.

EPNRAIM BUCK, Sec'y.
April 3, 1824. 2t 171

Adjournment.

The sale of the lands of John P. Dare, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the 23d day of April next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Hotel of Jeremiah Buck in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANSING, jun. Sheriff.
March 23. 170

Adjournment.

The land of Daniel R. Moore, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.
March 16. 169

Adjournment.

The lands of Daniel Blissard, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the eleventh day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.
March 16. 169.

Adjournment.

The property of John Carns, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 20th day of April next, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN late Sheriff.
March 23. 170

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN DENNELSBECK**, deceased, late of Bridgeton, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment and save cost; likewise, all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly attested, to **DANIEL L. BURT**, one of the administrators. Fairton, March 13. 168 6t

Cabinet, Chair, & Sofa

WARE HOUSE,

No. 52 North Frontstreet below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has, and intends manufacturing and keeping on hand, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Furniture, such as Sofas, Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables of all kinds, Ladies' work do, Candle Stands, Bedsteads, &c. which he will warrant in point of materials and workmanship, and at very moderate prices. Shippers or those wishing, to favor him with their custom, may rely on having it safely sent to their place of residence, or packed and put on board of any vessel, at the shortest notice; with his sincerest acknowledgements for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Thomas Nossiter.
April 3. 171 y

FOR SALE,

A handsome good **GIG**, with two sets of **HARNESS**; one, of the first quality, plated and new; the other is second quality; and in good order.

Likewise, a **One Horse WAGON**, with Harness, in good repair. They will be sold on reasonable terms, and on credit, if required.

JAMES CLARK.
Fairton, March 13. 168 4t

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 20 to 1 25
Rye, do	62 1/2 to 75
Corn, do	35 to 40
Oats, do	25 to 28
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	31 to 35
Dry Apples do	1 00
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 25 to 3 75
rye do, do	2 00 to 2 25
Butter, per pound,	15 to 18 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	4 50 to 5 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	40 to 44
Candles, do	12 1/2
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 00 to 4 50
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on

Saturday the 24th day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the Court-House in said county. All that lot or small tract of land, with the appurtenances, where Obed Cresse now lives, 26 acres more or less, situate near Goshen, in the Middle Township, joining lands of Elizabeth Tomlin and others.

Seized as the property of Obed Cresse, taken in execution at the suit of John Hance, assignee of William Leaming, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.
Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

At the same time find place,

All that lot or small farm with the appurtenances, where John Murphey now lives, 27 acres more or less, situate near Goshen, in the Middle Township aforesaid.

Seized as the property of John Murphey, taken in execution at the suit of John Hance, assignee of Wm. Leaming, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.
Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

At the time and place aforesaid,

The lands and tenements of Enos Corson, jun. viz.

1st. A tract of land with the appurtenances, situate in the Upper Township, joining lands of Seth Corson and others, 60 acres more or less.

2d. The right of the said Enos, in and to the premises where he now lives, joining lands of Thomas Gandy and others, with the residue of the lands of the defendant in said county.

Seized as the property of Enos Corson, jun. taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Swain, esq. and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.
Feb. 20. 169

ALSO,

On Monday the 26th of April next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Hannah Ford, at Cokk Spring, in the Lower Township.

The House and Lot where Thomas Neal now lives, with the appurtenances, 2 acres more or less, situate at Fishing Creek, in the Lower Township.

Seized as the property of the aforesaid Thomas Neal, taken in execution at the suit of Richard Edmunds, and to be sold by

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff.
Feb. 20. 169

By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Cumberland Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday the 20th 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 court-house in Bridgeton. A tract of land situate on the East side of Maurice River, near Port Elizabeth, joining lands now or late belonging to John Spence, Nathaniel Buzby, William Spence, and others, said to contain 142 acres, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton, taken in execution at the suit of Alexander Shires, Catherine Clark and Jacob Clark, adm's of John Clark, deceased, and to be sold by

TIMOTHY ELMER, former Sheriff.
Feb. 10. 168

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

Wednesday the 14th day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn now kept by John Kimsey in Port Elizabeth. A certain tract of land situate and lying in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, being a tract conveyed by William Griffith, esq. and Abby his wife, to Benjamin B. Cooper, in fee by indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 26th day of August A. D. 1811, containing

2093 Acres,

be the same more or less, and is the same tract of land which the said Benjamin B. Cooper and wife conveyed unto Eli Stratton, in fee, &c.

Seized as the property of Eli Stratton and wife, Benjamin B. Cooper and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Susan Abbott and Joseph Abbott, complainants, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Feb. 12—March 13. 168

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 20th day of April next.

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton. Cumberland county, the Defendants right in a Farm situate in Hopewell township adjoining lands of Elmer Ogden Jun. and others—said to be fourth part of said Farm.

Seized as the property of John O. Harrow, taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Sheppard and Isaac Mulford Executors &c. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.
Feb. 19—March 27. 170

John I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his Introductory Lectures. For sale by Potters & Woodruff. April 12. 120

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1824.

Upon application of Daniel M. Woodruff and Dan Simkins, administrators of Thomas Woodruff, deceased; Sally C. M'Geer, administratrix of Hugh M'Geer, deceased; James Davis, administrator of David Davis, dec. to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the administrators of Thomas Woodruff and Hugh M'Geer, give notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their respective claims on or before the first day of March, 1825, and that the creditors of David Davis, deceased, bring in their respective claims, duly attested, on or before the first day of September next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and publishing 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 limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred from her action therefor against said administrators.

By the court. T. ELMER, Clerk. March 20. 169 2m

Cumberland orphans' court.

February Term, 1824.

Elizabeth Dare and Richard L. Wood, adm's of John Dare, dec. having exhibited to this court, duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate, situate 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 estate of said decedent, do appear before the judges of the orphans' court at Bridgeton, on Monday of June term next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said decedent, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses, &c.

By the court. T. ELMER, Clerk. March 20.

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

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next,

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

Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

Nathaniel Holmes, Ex'r.

Feb. 12 21. 163 4t

NOTICE.

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

SMITH, BACON. Feb. 12—44. 164 t

NOTICE.

For Sale or to Rent,

That valuable LOT of LAND, opposite Mrs. M'Clong's Inn, containing about FIFTEEN ACRES, whereon is a pond two story HOUSE, with a good Kitchen attached to it; also, a one story House; also a large BARN, built of the best materials, 36 by 40 Feet. Payment will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to

JAMES DIVERTY. Dennis Creek, Nov. 10—15 151 t

A CARD.

The subscriber, respectfully informs his friends, and the inhabitants of Bridgeton in general, that, on Monday & the 3rd of April, (next,) he will open his school, in the *Laurel Hill Academy*, for the reception of pupils studying the various useful branches of an English Education. Wm. WRIGHT. N. B. For terms of admission apply to the Trustees of said academy. References to the editors of the Observer and Whig—and to the Trustees. March 27. 170

SALE OF LAND.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Inn of John A. Moore, in Newport, on

Saturday the 1st day of May next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, the following described lots and pieces of land, late the property of William Chard, esq. deceased, viz.

No. 1. A lot of Banked Meadow, containing 13 acres, 3 rods and 7 perches, in Fairfield township, adjoining Francis Akely and others.

No. 2. A tract of 50 acres, more or less, in the Bear Swamp, adjoining James Diamond and others.

No. 3. A tract of 18 acres of Bush-land, in Grubby Neck, in Downe township, adjoining Benjamin Corier and others.

No. 4. A tract of 673 acres of Bush-land, in Downe, adjoining Norton O. Laurence and others.

No. 5. A tract of 33 acres, Upland and Marsh, near Newport, adjoining Benjamin Williams and others.

No. 6. The undivided half part of two Houses and lots, containing 11 1/2 acres, in Fairfield township, adjoining Daniel Burt and others.

No. 7. A lot of 13 1/2 acres of Banked Meadow, in Fairfield, adjoining Zaccheus Joslin and others.

No. 8. A tract of about 100 acres, more or less, of Salt Marsh, at the Long Islands, adjoining Ephraim Smith and others.

Together with all the lands of the deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses.

Conditions and a better description at sale.

ELIZABETH SMITH, formerly Taylor, Executrix. EDMUND SHEPPARD, Newport, March 6. 167 ts

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has opened a Store in the *Brick House* formerly occupied by Mr. Ephraim Holmes, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, Where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its branches.—He will also keep on hand

Ready Made Clothing

Of every description, together with a handsome assortment of

PLAID CLOAKS

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

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce. William Crooks, Bridgeton, Jan. 10. 159 1f

Commissioners' Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland will be exposed at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the inn now kept by John Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth, on Seventh day, **The 22d day of May next,**

At two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the remainder of the lands and real estate of Levin Chance dec. viz.

No. 1. The equal undivided two-fifth parts of one-half of the Saw-mill, with the appurtenances, known by the name of Chance's mill, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland.

No. 2. The equal undivided two-fifth parts of the plantation, adjoining the above, on the south side thereof containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. It being property that could not be divided without great prejudice to the owners—and will be sold for cash.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, HOSEA RANKINS, JOHN ALBERTSON, Commissioners. 3d mo. 15. 169 2m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 6th inst. an apprentice boy by the name of Joseph Norton, about eighteen years of age; dark complexion and hair: had on when he went away a fur hat, grey domestic round-about and blue cloth pantaloons, all nearly new.

Whoever will take up said Apprentice and return him, to the subscriber, living near Leesburgh, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him at their peril. JAMES RIGGINS. March 13—20. 169 4t.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.		8	to	6
Bacon and Flitch,	per lb	80	6	8
Beans,	bushel	1	00	scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	12	13	
Brick, run of Kiln.	M.	6	40	13
Butter, lump	"	10		
Do. salt, insp.	"	10		
Candles, tallow dip't	"	21		22
Do. 2d quality	"	24		22
Do. Java	"	38		9
Cheese,	lb.	7		35
Feathers, American	lb.	7		35
Flax, clean	"	7		9
Firewood, hickory	cord	4	75	5
Do. oak	"	3	75	5
Do. pine	"	5	25	6
Do. gum logs	"	2	50	6
Flour, wheat,	barrel	2	50	
Do. rye	"	2	12	
Do. corn meal	"	10		
Glass, wind	"	1	15	1
8 by 10,	100 feet,	10		
Grain, wheat	bushel	45		50
do. rye	"	45		40
do. corn	"	32		35
do. oats	"	15		
do. bran double	"	10		
do. lbs.	"	0	9	0
Lard	lb.	0	9	0
Lumber	1000 feet	14	00	16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	"	25		30
do. do heart, 1 inch	"	25		30
do. white pine, pannel	"	17	50	22
do. do common	"	15		20
Scantling, pine	1000	15		20
do heart do	"	25		30
do sap do	"	14		scarce
Lath, oak	"	8		
Oar, rafters	"	20		25
Timber, pine	"	25		20
do inch spruce	"	12		
do oak	"	22		25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	"	17		21
do cyp. 22 inch.	"	3	50	4
Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200	"	60		
do hhd. do	"	35		
do do redoak	"	25		23
do barrel, w.oak	"	38		60
Heading, oak	"	25		
Floors, shaved	"	4	25	6
do rough	"	0	42	0
Mackarel,	barrel	4	25	6
Molasses, sug. house gall.	"	0	42	0
do West India	"	24		27
Fens	bushel	75		
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14	50	15
Rice, new crop	cwt.	4	50	4
Shad, southern	barrel	7	00	6
Salt, fine	bushel,			55
do ground	"	4	50	
Seed, clover,	"	4	50	
do herdgrass	"	2	50	3
do timothy	"	2	50	3
Spirits, viz.	"	75		80
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	"	50		60
do Penn'a 1st pf.	"	37		40
Gin, Philad. dist. do	"	36		38
rum, New England	"	25		26
Whiskey, rye	"	7		36
do apple	"	7		36
Starch	lb.	12	00	12
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12	00	12
do loaf	lb	16		17
do lump	"	13		14
do do	"	9		14
do do caven,	"	37		32
do do large	"	15		

Bunk Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		par
U. S. Branch Bank Notes,	par.	
Banks in New Hampshire,	2	do.
Boston Banks,	2	do.
Massachusetts Banks generally,	2	do.
Rhode Island Banks	2	do.
Connecticut Banks	2	do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.		
411 the city Bank Notes,	par.	
Albany Banks,	1	p do dis.
Troy Banks,	1	do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,	1	do.
Lansingburg Bank,	1	do.
Newburg Bank,	1	do.
Newburg branch, at Ithica	1	do.
Orange county Bank,	1	do.
Catskill Bank,	1	do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	1	do.
Utica Bank,	1	do.
Ontario Bank at Utica,	1	do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.		
New Brimsword Bank	par	
State Bank at Trenton	1	do.
All others	par.	
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.		
Philadelphia Notes,	par	
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	1	do.
Lancaster Bank, Easton, do.	1	do.
Gettysburg, Northampton,	1	do.
Montgomery County,	1	do.
Harrisburg,	1	do.
Delaware county at Chester,	1	do.
Chester county at West Chester,	1	do.
Newhope Bridge Company,	35	
Farmers Bank of Reading,	1	do.
Susquehanna Bridge do.	1 1/2	dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county,	1	do.
York Bank,	1 1/2	do.
Chambersburg,	1	do.
Gettysburg,	1	do.
Carlisle Bank,	1	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg,	1	do.
Pittsburg,	1	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville,	5	do.
DELAWARE NOTES.		
Bank of Del. at Wilmington,	1/2	d.
Wilmington and Brandywine,	1/2	par
Commercial Bank of Delaware,	1/2	par
Branch of do. at Milford,	1/2	par
Farmers Bank of Delaware,	1/2	par