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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 between the Unit ed States of America and His Brittannic rd States of America and IIIs Detaining shajesty was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, on the twelfth day of July last, by the respective Plenipotentianies of the three powers: And whereas the said Convention has been by them duly ratified, and the respective ratificaduly ratified, and the respective ratifica-tions of the same were exchanged at Wash-ington, on the tenth day of the present month, by Jone Quency Abams, Secretary of State of the United States, the Bight Honorable Spanerson Canning, Emoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipstentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Goone Ellisen, Charge d'Affaires of His Imperi-al Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their several. Governments which Convention is in the words follow-ing, to wit.

In the name of the most holy and indivisi-

The President of the United States of A-The President of the United States of A-merica, and His Majesty the King of the U-nited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having agreed, in pursuance of the fifth arti-cle of the Convention concluded at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, to refer the differences which had arisen between the two governments, upon the true construction and meaning of the first article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Chent on the 24th day of December, 1814, to the friend-ly arbitration of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually engaging to con-sider his decision as final and conclusive,— And his said Imperiat Majesty having after due consideration, given his decision upon these differences in the following terms, to

"That the United States of America are "entitled to claim from Great Britain a just "indemnification for all private property, "which the British forces might have carri-"ed away; and as the question relates to "slaves more especially, for all the slaves "that the British forces may have carried 2way from places and territories of which "the Treaty stipulates the restitution, in "quitting these same places and territories."
"That the United States are entitled to

"consider as having been so carried away,
"all such slaves as may have been transfer"red from the above mentioned territories to

"British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason may not have been restored."
"But that if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the "Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the re-"stitution to the United States, the United "States are not entitled to claim an indem-"nification for the said slaves."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into effect this award of His Imperial Majesty, as arbitrator, his good offices have been farther invoked to assist in framing such Convention on Articles of Agreement between the United States of America and His Brittannic Majesty, as shall provide the mode of ascertaining and determining the value of slaves and ing and determining the value of staves which may have been carried away in contravention of the Treaty of Ghent, and for which indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States, in virtue of His Imperial Majesty's said award, and shall secure compensation to the sufferers for their losses, so ascertained and determined. And His Imperial Majesty has consented to lend his mediation for the above purpose, and has constituted and appointed CHARLES ROBERT COUNT NESSELRODE, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs, Chamberland, Knight of the order of Saint Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of Saint Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Polaud, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Hon-or of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the annunciation of Sardinia, of the Polar Star of Swelen, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Sweigh, of the Elephant of Benfatt, of Golden Eagle of Wirtemberg, of Fidelity of Baden, of St. Constantine of Parma, and of Guelph of Hanover; and John Count Caronstatas, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Councellor, and Secretary of State, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Fer-dinand and of Merit of Naples, of St. Mau-rice and of St. Lazarus of Sardinia, of the Elephant of Denmark, of Fidelity and of the Lion of Zahringen of Baden, Burgher of the Canton of Vaud, and also of the Canton and of the Republic of Geneva, as his Plenipotentiaries to treat, adjust, and conclude such Articles of Agreement as may tend to the at-tainment of the above mention end, with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of His Britannie Majesty; that is to say: on the part of the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, HENRY MIDILLETON, a citizen of the said United States, & their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Maary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Ma-jesty the Emperor of all the Russias: and on the part of His Majesty the King of the U-uited Kingdom of Great Britain and Iseland, the Right Honorable Sir Changes Basor, one of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Coun-

Knight Grand Cross of the most honora-

ble order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of ascertaining and deteror the purpose of ascertaining and deter-mining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of his Imperial Majesty, two Commissioners and two Arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner following: That is to say, one commissioner and one arbitra-tor shall be nominated and appointed by the President of the United States of America by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty. And the two commissioners and two arbitrators, thus appointed, simers and two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall meet and hold their sittings as a Board in the city of Washington. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and before proceeding to the other business of the commission, they shall, respectively, take the following oath (or affirmation) in the presence of each other. Which oath or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings; that is to say: "2, A B, one of the commissioners (or arbitrators, as the case may be,) appointed in pursuance of the convention concluded at St. Peters-30th June,

"the convention concluded at St. Peters-30th June,
"burg on the—day of—one thousand 12th July,
"eight hundred and twenty-two, between this Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, "the United States of America, and his Britmanic Majesty, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will deligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the heat of will-"fully examine, and, to the best of my judg ment, according to justice and equity, de "cide all matters submitted to me as com-"missioner (or arbitrator, as the case may be,) under the said convention."

All vacancies occurring by death or otherwise shall be filled up in the manner of the original appointment, and the new commissioners or arbitrators shall take the same oath or affirmation, and perform the same duties.

ARTICLE II.

If, at the first meeting of this board, the governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall not have agreed upon an average value, to be allowed as compensation for each slave for whom indemnification may be due; then, and in that case, the com-missioners and arbitrators shall conjointly proceed to examine the testimony which shall be produced under the authority of the President of the United States, together with such other competent testimony as they may see cause to require or allow, going to prove the true value or slaves at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Ghent; and upon the evidence so obtained they shall agree upon and fix the average val-ue. But in case that a majority of the board of commissioners and arbitrators should not be able to agree respecting such average val-ue, then and in that case, recourse shall be had to the arbitration of the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States. A statement of the evidence produced, and of the proceedings of the board thereupon, shall be communicated to the said minister or a gent, and his decision, founded upon such evidence and proceedings, shall be final and conclusive. And the said average value, when fixed and determined by either of the three before mentioned methods, shall in all cases serve as a rule for the compensation to be awarded for each and every slave, for whom it may afterwards be found that in-demnification is due.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the Unitproperty, for which the citizens of the ed States claim indemnification; it being uned States claim indemnific derstood and hereby agreed that the com-mission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britanic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any for private property under the firs article of the treaty of Ohent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced be-fore the commission, as material towards as certaining facts, all the evidence of which his majesty's government may be in posses-sion, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Commissioners are hereby en powered and required to go into an examin powered and required to go may an examina-ation of all the claims submitted, through the above mentioned list, by the owners of slaves and other property, or by their lawful attorneys or representatives, and to determine the same, respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, under the rule of the Imperial decision herein above recited, and having reference, if need there be, to the explanatory documents hereunto amex-ed, marked A and B.—And in considering such claims, the Commissioners are empowered, and required, to examine, on oath, or affirmation, all such persons as shall come before them, touching the real number of the slaves, or value of other property, for which indemnification is claimed: &, also, to receive in evidence, according as they may think consistent with equity and justice, written depositions or papers, such depositions or papers being duly authenticated, either according to existing legal forms, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow ARTICLE V.

In the event of the two commissioners not

agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any question which may result from the stipulations of this convention, then and in that case they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators, who, after having givon the two ambreators, who, after naving given due consideration to the matter contested, shall consult with the commissioners, and a final decision shall be given, comformably to the opinion of the majority of the two commissioners, and of the arbitrator so drawn by lot. And the arbitrator, when so acting with the two commissioners, shall be bound in all respects by the rules of proceeding enjoined by the fourth article of this convention upon the commissioners, and shall be vested with the same powers, and be deemed, for that case, a commissioner.

ARTICLE VI. The decision of the two commissioners, or of the majority of the board, as constituted by the preceding article, shall in all cases be flual and conclusive, whether as to num-ber, the value, or the owner-hap of the slaves, or other property, for which indemnification is to be made. And his Britannic Majesty engages to cause the sum awarded to each and every owner in lieu of his slave or slaves, or other property, to be paid in specie, with out deduction, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given, as they shall direct; provided that no such pay-ments shall be fixed to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the ex-change of the ratifications of this convention

ARTICLE VII. It is further agreed, that the commission ers and arbitrators shall be re pectively paid in such manner as shall be settled between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And all other expenses attending the execution of the commission, shall be defrayed jointly by the United States and His Britannic Majesty the same being previously ascertained and all lowed by the majority of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

A certified copy of this convention, when duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered by each of the contracting parties, respectively, to the min-ister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United scales, as soon as may be after the ratifica-tions shall have been exchanged, which last shall be effected at Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipoten-traries, have signed this Convention, drawn up in two languages, and have hereunto affixed their seats.

Done in triplicate, at St. Petersburg, thirtieth day of June, one thousand twelfth July, eight hundred and twenty-two.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) NESSELRODE, CAPODISTRIAS

HENRY MIDDLETON, CHARLES BAGOT. Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be ob served and fulfilled with good faith by the

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

United States and the citizens thereof.

Done at the City of Washington, this ele venth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and of the Indepen dence of the United States the forty-JAMES MONROE. seventh.

By the President:

J MIN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Hydrophobia .- The New York Medical Journal contains an interesting letter from Charles Davis, of Elizabeth-Town, upon the treatment of several persons who had been bitten by a rabid animal. One of the subjects was badly bitten in the hand. Dr. D. was called forty-eight hours after the infliction of the wound; he completely excised the wounded parts, and then canterized the wound, and applied digestives; these were continued three or four weeks, producing suppuration and a consequent discharge of serum and pus. On the same day, the pa-tient (a boy) commenced taking Scuttellaria, which was alternately with sulphur every third day; at least twenty-four ounces of a strong intusion were taken in a day. This course of digestives, scullcap and sulphur, with a proper regimen was continued between 40 and 50 days, and no symptoms of disease have ever been exhibited. The three other persons bitten were rather differently treated salted pork was applied to their wounds, and continued for 15 or 20 days, till a very considerable destruction of the parts was effected. Two days after being bitten, they commenced with the scullcap and sulphur, following the prescription for their use in avoid the wet, abstaining from animal food, atuous liquors, &c. The health of these spirituous liquors, &c. persons continues unimpaired. Several animals were bittien, and were soon affected with violent spasms, and became rabid to : very violent degree.

Pembertan Binne, son of John Bins, esq. editor of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, was lost last winter, by falling through the nee on the Delaware river while skeiting. His body was found on the 26th inst. floating or the river near the navy yard, and restored to his parents.

man, has or late occome a serious evil. The daring outrages of highwaymen, and the more frequent depredations of official agents, have materially affected the utility of the mail, has of late become a serious evil. post-office establishment. We have recently been informed of the following circumstances:—A letter enclosed a \$100 bank note, was a few weeks since left at the post-office in Philadelphia, directed to a gentleman in this town neither the letter nor money have since been heard from. A letter for another gentleman of this town, containing a draft for several hundred dollars, was placed in the office at Ithica, N. Y. a short time since: the gentleman to whom it was directed has not received it. We are informed by the postmaster that on Tuesday morning leat there were sentleman wall for the ing last, there was no southern mail for the office in this place—that on Wednesday there were two mails—and that in the packages due on Tuesday the scals of three of the letters have been broken. The letters opened happily contained no money, but from the appearance might rationally have been supposed to contain it. It is evident that there there migrouplust in office somewhere. base misconduct in office somewhere. 1. becomes all good citizens, and especially rost-masters, to use the utmost vigilence in detecting the unprincipled offenders.

(Eliz. Caz.

Sunday School Unon—The annual meeting of this useful society, was held on tuesday evening the 22d ult. in the German church in Race street, on which occasion an interesting re-port was read by the Rev. Mr Bedell, and several eloquent addresses delivered by the Rev. Doctors Greene, Staughton, and Hodge.

Since the last anniversary, 79 new schools have been formed, containing 812 teachers, and 5,400 scholars-ma king the whole number of schools now in connexion with the Union, 498. with 4.891 teachers, and 37,200 scholars. During the past year, the society has published 183,500 books, besides 10.000 alphaberical cards.

The report of the managers embra-

ced a view of what is now doing, by means of Sunday schools in foreign countries. In Great Britain there were, according to the last accounts. 5,637 schools, 50,375 teachers, and 656,542 scholars. In Ireland, 1,558 schools, 173,384 scholars, and 10,370 gratutous teachers. In the West Indies about 10,000 scholars. In New Foundland, 17 schools, containing 1080 scholars. In West Africa, 4, 000 scholars. In South Africa, several Sunday schools. In Huahine, one of the islands of the South Sea, there is a Sunday school, containing 230 boys, & 120 girls, taught by thirteen native teachers. In Ceylon, the Wesleyan Missionary Society reports 86 schools, 120 teachers, and 5,116 scholars. In India, the Rev. Mr. Ward calculates that 20,000 heathen children receive instruction, but as the Sabbath is not there generally observed, these schools cannot be called Sunday schools. In France there are still great impediments to the extention of Sunday schools. Some new ones, however, have been formed. From Holland the accounts are very pleasing. The king, nobles, and principal citizens, patronize the Sunday schools. —Amer. Sent.

It is more than ten years since an eminent mineralogist, after having made a hasty tour through the northern section of our state, gave it as his opinton, that New Jersey was the richest country in the world, in metalic sub stances. The survey to be made this summer, will test the truth of this o pinion, and we are happy to state, that the researches hitherto made, confirm our most sanguine expectations. Iron, per may be added, and lime and marbles of various colors, and susceptible of the highest polish. These treasures lay dormant, and will continue so un til called forth by facility of water conveyance, and a supply of fuel. Give us but a canal, and our land will in a few years pour forth treasures superior to those of Mexico and Peru. Mines of gold and silver have uniformly introduced a false riches, commensing by sloth and luxury, and terminating in poverty and slavery; while such as we possess stimulate industry in every class of the community, they create in dependance and foster liberty. We persist, therefore, that to refuse making a canal on account of its expense. is as absurd as if a man refused to till his cornfield for fear of the cost of a plough. - Palladium.

New York, May 29.

Last night about 9 o'clock, Mr and Mrs Fox, of New Jorsey, arrived here in the steam boat from New Bruns wick, to attend the yearly meeting of the Friends. They stopped at the steam boat hotel, and Mr Fox went out to engage a porter to carry his trunksince which, he has not keen heard of Being 70 years of age, and the night very dark, fears are entertained that he fell from the wharf into the river.

To preserve bacon in all seasons. & in all places, and from all animals. Put it down in a vierce or hox, putting charcoal on the top. The charcoal should be reduced to small pieces, but not to dust. Cover every piece of bacon with a stout brown paper, sewed closely, to keep out dust. NE Far.

When cabbages are given to milch cows, the decayed leaves must be ta-ken off, or they will impart a bad taste to the milk and butter.—N. E. Far.

To make fat and white veal-Shut. calves in a dark, warm, small pen. In a manger, breast high, give them In-dian corn meal daily, a small bundle of fine hay tied up, and a lump of chalk for them to lick, which will prevent acidity in the stomach. Keep their penvery dry and clean. Bleed them in the neck every third day during the third or fourth week. Feed the cows upon good hay and pumpkins, and boiled or stewed potatoes. A handfull of ground lintseed cake may occasionally be add-

Discounting a legacy-Mr Taylor, the stock jobber, who died worth one hundred thousand pounds, consols, was so penurious, that he scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life. A few days before his decease, the officers of the parish in which he resided, waited upon him at his request; they found the old man on a wietched bed in a garret, making his dinner on a thin rasher of bacon and potatoes, of which he asked them to purtake. One of them accepted the offer; upon this the miser desired his cook to boil him another, but finding the larder was totally empty, he hastily rebuked her for not having it well supplied with a quarter of a pound, to cut out in rashers whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the overseers of the poor, that he had left by his will 1000l. sterling for their relief, and eagerly enquired if they would not allow him a discount for prompt payment; this being assented to, he immediately gave them a check on his banker for 950%, and soon after breathed his last.

Politeness - A young man in this city was sent by his master, a merchant, to demand payment of an account amounting to three or four pounds. Although his calls were frequent, they were fruitless; the person declined payment of the demand; while the lad, at each call, desired him with the greatest politeness, to pay him some part of the amount, as he should be grateful for the smallest sum. The debtor at length, one morning when the usual request had been made, nettled at the perseverance of his tormentor, gave him a penny, saying that as he had asserted that he would be grateful for the smallest sum, he presumed he would at present be satisfied with that. Thank you sir, said the lad, un-covering and bowing profoundly— thank you, sir: had you favored me with a similar sum at each call I have made upon you for the bill, the whole debt would have been discharged long since .- Montreal paper.

Battle, is a word consisting only of six letters, and very easily pronounced, but the meaning of such a word is large and extensive. It is a question of no ordinary moment, whether two or three hundred thousand men shall be allowed to die peaceably in their beds, or be butchered and mangled by piece-meal. When we speak of war, zinc, black lead, copperas, manganesc, we rarely think of any thing more than are found in profusion, to which cop cannon roaring, colours fiving, glory crowning, and the millions shouting panegyrics. The word battle does indeed mean this: but it comprehends. a great deal more. It means wives made widows, and children orphans; poverty, beggary, mutilated limbs, and church yards extended. We have a modest phraseology by which we endeavor to rob even death of his terror, when we speak of battle. We promise the youthful hero, whether he falls, or survives, immortal existence in the gratitude of his countrymen. We have said this and much more of the gallant, patriotic, but unfortunate Lawrence; but when this eternal gratitude of his countrymen was put to the proof, when a small pittance of our prodigal expenditure was requested for his widow, it was found that gratitude was too expensive an article.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

The stone-M. Regnault, an able physician at Grenoble, well known for his success in many difficult cases, has just invented an instrument by which the operation for the stone may be performed in two minutes. Several exishing fact .- U S Gaz.

Steam boats have been introduced into Italy by the American consult at friegte.

FOREIGN.

From the London Sun of April 14. THE GREEKS.

Letter from Mr. Hobbouse to the Greek Com-

LONDON, April 10, 1823.

Gentlemen—Having been honoured by your request to make some reply to the state-ments of Sir William Gell, relative to the ments of Sir William Gell, relative to the character and condition of the Greeks, I have rentured to prepare for entering the tists against that very accurate draughtsman. It seems that Sir William, who could find so many traces of the exploits of hat people at the siege of Proy, is altogether senticular to siege of Troy, is altogether septical as to the siege of Froy, is altogether septical as to the alleged efforts of their descendants in his own time. He disputes the very tope-graphy of their pretended actions—he he-lieves their battles and sieges to have been fabricated in Germany—he pronounces their regeneration neither more nor less than a regeneration neither more nor less than a 'loke.' A discourteous adversary, and on not requainted with the personal merits of Sir William Call, might been here. not requainted with the personal ments of Sir William Gell, might have been tempted to reply to him in the same tone of sovereign contempt with which he has treated this in-happy nation. The retort discourteous might he easily resisted, and the charge of vanity, presumption and pretended learning; but I had applied with more reason to an individ-ual, than to a whole people; resolved to deal with his credulity only by enumerating the with his credulity only by enumerating the towns and districts which the Greeks had wrested from the Turks, and of which they are in actual possession. For this detail had made some preparation, when I was favored with the sight of a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to subjoin for yor perusal. have the honour to subjoin for yor perusal lt is written from Greece, by an individual with whom I was acquainted when in that country, whose character is, I think, a guarantee for his authenticity, and whose simple, though affecting statement must be much more acceptable to the committee than any thing which I could offer on my own author-

Wishing you, Gentlemen, all the success deserved by your sympathy for the noblest of all human exertions, a struggle for liberty. I have the honor to remain,

Your faithful humble servant, JOHN C. HORHOUSE.

"You ask me many things with respect to

Greece; for you are in the midst of a nation well educated, abounding in wealth, popu-lous, and independent, not for years, but for ages; whereas the unfortunate Greeks are no only ignorant, but comparatively few in number, poor, without arms, and depressed by the bondage of 22 centuries; but at length they have begun to assert their independence. During the last two years they have vindicated their rights though they commer ced their struggles only, as it were, with two or three rounds of catridges and a few mer-chant vessels. Is it not wonderful that they chant vessels. Is it not wonderful that they have done what they have done? In this short space of time they have emancipated all the Peloponnessus, with the exception of four fortresses, viz. Modon, Coron, Patras, and Corinth—the two last will surrender in a few days. Napoli, the principal fortress of the Morea, surrendered on the 30th November, Saint Andrew's Day, on which account the Greeks have agreed to call it the fortress of Sant Andrew. Crete is entirely free, with the exception of a single fortress still in the hands of the enemy. All Bootia is free, so are the districts of Peocis, Soaris, Etolia, so are the districts of Peccis, Soarts, Actolia, and Acarnania. In Eutea only one fortress remained to the Turks, and that is at present beinged by the Greeks. All the islands composing the ancient Cyclades, except Cyprus and Rhodes, are free, and the flag of our nation floats triumphantly in all the Turkish seas. The vessels of the Speziots, Hydriots, Cassiots, Psariots, and Samians, though carriers and from 10 to 24 guss, had cast terrained the control of the speziots of the speziots. Cassiots, Francis, and Sanians, chough Carrying only from 10 to 24 guns, had cast terror into the great fleet of the Sultan, and have driven it from the Meditterranean.—The Turkish flag fears to show itself beyond the Dardanelles. Twice the fleet venyond the Dardanettes. I wice the next ventured beyond them, and twice it returned with great damage and disgrace, and without illrowing any succours into the besieged fortresses; such is the state of our naval affairs. tresses; such is the state of our naval affairs. As to our successes by land, the Commandant of Romelia, Chourschid Pacha, last August sent forward several Pachas, by way of Thermopyæ, with not less than 33,000 men; but what have they done?—Nearly all of them have been destroyed by the Greeks under their new Leonidas, Nicetas. Six thousand alone have escaped of this great army, and these are now blockaded and person of the state of Corinth. my, and these are now blockaded and per-ish ng with hunger in the citadel of Corinth, They also are on the point of surrendering, Attica is entirely free and the Greek banners fluit upon her Acripolis. On one side of Albania, four Pachas marched with 12,000 triops, the most select corps of Albania Turkey, provided with field artillery and a battering train of mortars. They arrived before the ramparts of Messolonghi, and on the 25th December advanced to the assault, with scaling ladders. For three hours they obstinately maintained the fire of our Greeks, but were at last forced to retreat to their camp with the loss of 500 men killed and as many wounded.—On the 31st of the same month they fled from their camp in the middle of the night, seaving behind them all their baggage, 13 pieces of field-artillery and mortars, an immense quantity of cannon-balls and gunpowder; 60 tents, two of which belonged to the Viziers, were magnificient— the whole of their provisions, and also many of their sick and wounded. The Greeks headed by their hero, the Prince Maurocordate, brought their spoil the next morning in triumph into Messeloughi, and then set out in pursuit of the enemy, many of whom, being closely pursued, were drowned in the Achelous, at that time swollen; so that in fact nearly the whole of this body of Turks is either completely destroyed, or is so beset by the Greeks as to have little hope of es cape. All these details are authentic, and you may communicate them to your friends without fear of their being exaggerated. In-

I might have done.
"But I feared entering into a detailed account of the actions of the Greeks, lest they should appear almost incredible, considering that they began all their exploits, as I before said, with only a few rounds of catridges -Now, however, they have artiflery and mortars, which they found in the enemy's camps and fortresses; and they have organised a regular corps of 800 men. These are but few; but where is the money to organize more?-With a regularly disciplined army of Your king must be at full liberty in the 10,000 men, the Gleeks would have been midst of one hundred thousand French bay-

deed, they have been rather said less of that

Sultan, with all his pretended power, what he really is. They would have shown the

The Greek fleet consists in all of 150 vessels; the largest of these carry 24 guns.— The hald forces amount to 50,000; the Generals are skilful, and the troops are brave; but they are not disciplined for regular war-fare. Colocotron and his nephews Nicelas, Raimes, Loudos, and others, command in the Peloponnesus, which, according to the new division, is called Southern Greece.

division, is called Southern Greece.

"Odyssetts, Guras, Dubiniates, Metzos,
Contogiamos, Caratossos, Scalizodemas, and
others, are at the head of our troops in the
Eastern Greece, from Athens to Zeitum.— Marcus, Caraincos, and others, are our Generals in Actoha and Acarnania, as far as Arta.

"The Greeks have begun, at least, to re-generate; they conduct themselves daily with more discretion, and they acquire the true spirit of heroism. What they wan is pecumary means. If they could find friends to assist them with money enough to pay a diciplined corps by a regular salary, they would at once acquire power and stability They would want this aid only for a year; They would want this aid only for a year, for in that time, and by means of this corps, they would be enabled to discipline troops of their own. They have well organized their internal government—creating a legislative representation, a police in every district, councils, courts of justice, and garrisons in the captured fortresses. The utmost harthe captured fortresses. mony and usion have prevailed amongst them since their Senate has been presided, and their affairs conducted by Prince Maurocor-

"And I must add this, that if neutral flags had not given assistance to the besieged Turks, it is certain that no fortress would now be in the hands of the enemy. Also, that if sailors of neutral nations had not been found to man the Turkish fleet, that flee would never have sailed from the Dardaneties In the Captain Pacha's ship alone, which was burnt by the Greeks a short time ago, there were found to be no less than five hundred foreigners of neutral nations. I now hear that the Christian Ambassadors at Constantinople have prohibited this proceeding to the future.

"Almighty God is for us-He has confoun "Almighty God is for us—He has contouned the Council of the Sultan, who has destroyed, one after the other, all the principal protectors of his empire. He first made away with Ali Pacha, the pillar of Turkey: next with the great Chourschid Pacha; then Selim Pacha; Ishmael Pacha; seven other Pachas, ad the Grand Vizier himself. At last he slew all his own Ministers, and amongst them heredebrated Haleb Effendi. So that the high offices of State are now filled with common Jamissaries and his Vizierats are given to the mexperienced slaves of the Seraglia To add to the perplexities of our enemy, or-ental Turkey is at war with Persia, and the Pacha of Asia has revolted, and defeated three Pachas sent against him. I should mention that the Sultan also beheaded ali the Commanders of the fleet who escaped in-to the Dardanelles, because they failed to disperse our fleets, and to relieve Napoli and the other besieged fortresses. With the next courier I will write to you more particularly, having now got to the end of my pa-

Corfu, Jan. 31, 1823, C. S."

We publish the following extract, translated from a Spanish paper, as indicative of the feeling that prevades at least a portion of the Spanish nation, and perhaps, also, of the result which is to crown the philanthropic views of the allied sovereigns:
N. Y. American.

Translated from the Madrid Espectador of the 28th February, 1823.

When we find those servile wretchesthose base slandere's of their country already predict the ruin of our sacred cause, and predoom to destruction the glorious consti-tution we have cemented with our blood, we know not really whether we should give way to laughter or ind gnation. To hear them launch forth, one would almost take it for granted that the invaders are so many cannibals, who devour both horse and man and that we Iberians are the meekest and most inoffensive of all the human race. They would actually make us believe that were a would actually make us believe that were a handful of these Cyclops but to show themselves on the peaks of our Pyrenees, the very sight of them would of itself be sufficient to strike terror into the breasts of whole hosts of Spaniards, and would induce the name struck soldiers of Spain to seek for safety in their heels. They, moreover, would make us suppose that wisdom, science and valor are entirely on the side of the French, and that this wonderful nation has monopolized all the talents, heroism and bramonopolized all the talents, heroism and bravery that we ever possessed. It is in vain that we recall to their Frenchifed brains the glorions days of St. Quintin and Pavin, the campaign of 1808, or the battles of later years—with them all these noble feats pass for a dream, and are looked upon in the light of national braggudocia. According to hese sage and high minded gentlemen, the French are as much superior to their neigh-bours as the brilliant sun is to the pale-faced moon; and so much our superiors, that if one of these Sacre Dieux were but to conde scend to flog one of our miserable grace, the Spaniard so favoured would be in duty bound in all humility, to present the sconge to his executioner. What exalted conceptions, executioner. What exalted conceptions, what sublime notions these vile partizans of the Inquisitions have of Spanish valour!

But in the mean time, while these stupid animals and superstitious fanatics proceedin building castles in the air, and are consult r Egyptian oracles, all true Spaniards will call to mind the noble blood that flows in their veins, and will hasten to defend that beloved country which will never bend to any foreign power whatsoever, and still less to that of France.

In the year 1808, the chief of the French nation took it into his head that we ought to be governed according to the Paris fashion.

"Your monarch is an old man," said he to us ; "my visit to your country is to give you a young King. You must have a Napoleon such as the French have, you must have a constitution such as my people possess; and you must fight for my aggrandizement as the French have done—all this I will, because it is my imperial pleasure, and moreover, because I have one million of French bayonets at my ned?"

Now comes Louis XVIII telling us, "I dont relish your mode of governing your-selves; you must be governed as we are. at fall liberty in the

may judge most proper for you; such a one, for instance, as I was pleased to present to my subjects from the mouth of cannon. All this I will, because it is my sovereign pleasure, and moreover, because I have one hundred thousand or more soldiers at my wink."

How paternally careful—how wonderfully watchful both their French Majesties have been of the prosperity of Spain, and how provident in furnishing us with such kinds of government as were befitting us to receive, and them to present!!! In 1808, our forlorn land had no Constitution, and Bonaparte undertook to give us one; and in 1828, when we have one, the French by St. Louis' command, are marching to take it away; and command, are marching to take it away; and we verily believe, that if by some extraordinary casuality, the Grand Signior himself were to become king of the French, we should be obliged to embrace the Mahomedan faith, and to adopt the Mussulmen system of government, to please his Majesty of

However, as the answer we gave them in 1808, is not long since given, we shall reply in the same style in 1823—The Generals commanding our armies are the same, the soldiers the same, the nation the same, the cause it defends the same, and we now answer you in the same terms we did then— "We will be dictated to by no nation on the face of the earth; and above all, never by the French."

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland continued. The Dublin and Londonderry meal had re cently been robbed and the guard shot.— Twelve persons charged with being concern

ed in this outrage were arrested.

The last Cork paper mentions the following depredations. The house of E. Walsh, near Six Mile water, set on fire; and two borses and three cows burned. A house of Adam Newman, Esq. of Drowney, est on fire and destroyed. A bath owned by Mr. Sherlock; and farm house of Mr. Sullivan, a house near Two-pot-house, and a stable of Garret Neagle, were also set on fire the same night and destroyed.

A notice signed by order of John Rock, was posted on the Chapel of Colaratta, threatening John Clifford with death on the 1st of May, and that his house should be burned The Westmeath Journal, describes a num-

ber of similar occurrences in that neighbour The last Limerick Chronicle states, that

Riverstown Kouse, near Croom the property of Samuel Bennet E q was set fire to, and totally consumed on Monday night, by the nsurgents. Yesterday morning, a party of insurgents

urned up some ground near this City.

John Cronin, charged on oath with the murder of Thomas Hoskins, E.q. has been committed to Limerick Jail.

committed to Limerick Jail.

Early in the morning of Friday last, several armed ruffians attacked and broke into the lodge belonging to Sandes, about three miles from Askeation, where his son, Wm. Sandes, Esq. slept, and who had the day presented as a matter of the father. vious received some rents out of his father's property, in that county; three of the party rushed into the room, and being armed with a blunderbuss, pistol and bayonets, assaulted and compelled Mr. Sandes to delivered up, in bank notes and money, 1101, and a

case of valuable pocket pistols, with which, after violent threats, they absconded.

On Sunday night, the house of Castersion, in the county of Cork, was attacked, the windows and doors demolished, and a large

stack of hay consumed in the field.

On Monday night, a large field on the lands of Glanster, was turned up by the

Whiteboys.
Yesterday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a party of ten Whiteboys, attacked two houses, in the neighborhood of Ballystem, and destroyed all the furniture, cutting the feather beds, and scattering them about.

At Ballylongford, a notice was posted on Sunday, threatening with fire and sword any person who presumed to purchase at a sale of goods distrained for rent.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris April 7 .- The game that M. Ville lee sas been playing for some time back is of the most complicated and seemingly contra-dictory nature, for whilst he was employing all possible underhand means to relard the breaking out of the war, such as leaving the army without money, forage, and other necessaries, he spated no sacrifices or efforts to excite revolts in various parts of Spain. Fifteen days ago he announced to his confidents the events that have taken place at Valencia -events important enough to require Valencia being declared in a sta e of siege. He seems to be well served by his agents, but the budget must pay for all. One of his friends was heard to say a few days back that there is scarcety a district in Spain in which he has not one or two of the clergy in par These persons are the more liable to corruption, since the abolition of the dines or tither has reduced them almost to mendicity. M. Villele was not a little alarmed by the made upon him a few days ago by MM. de la Bourdonnaye and Delalot. If La Bourdon-naye had possessed more energy and oratori-cal talent, he might have pushed the minis ter from his stool; at least he seemed to dread this; for though there were but about twenty days of the session to run, (it close the 25th,) he made La Bourdonnaye and De lalot offers of either places or money to neu-

tralize their dreaded opposition.

On friday, Pozzo di Borgo received a despatch from the emperor Alexander, and im mediately after called on M Chateaubriand to whom he spoke in rather peremptory terms, and required to know positively when the first cannon should be fired in Spain. Af-ter an hour's deliberation, the answer was, that host-littles should commence on the 15th April. "Well in that case," replied Pozzo th Borgo, "you will oblige me by inserting in your Journal des Debats, that they will take place on the 7th; a mistake of eight days in a non-official journal can be of little consequence. This journal can be of fittle consequence. This was acceded to and performed accordingly. It is confidently reported that Alexander is deeply touched in the brain. The only book he reads at present is the Apocalyse, in which he thinks he has discovered that he is destined to be the con-queror of Spain and the destroyer of the hydra of liberatism in Europe; after which ; millenium is to commence, during which his family is to reign undisturbed in all the plenitude of despotism for a thousand years; and he talks confidently of living to the age of a hundred himself. It appears almost ridiculous to write down seriously such ab-

now in Thrace, and would have done great onets, to give you such a constitution as he surdities; but he assured that they come from Pozzo di Borgo's hotel, who is so con vinced of the crack in his master's brain that he would willingly quit the Russian ser-vice for any thing approaching to an equiva-tent in a more civilized and secure quarter of Europe. He is a French subject, being born in Corsica. It is said that the Russian troops will set out for the Rhine before a month. Colmar is in the most extraordinary and a larming state; it is just like a besieged town the inhabitants of which are known to be favorable to the besiegers. It is said that a very wide, extended conspiracy has been disvery wide, extended conspiracy has been discovered here. Brest, too, excites no little fear and suspicion. Marshai Belluno is expected in town to-day; he met with a most unwelcome reception from the Duked'Angouleme, who told him, "If you remain with the army, I shall instantly write to my uncle loss at that I resum the command. I do not the army, I shall instantly write to my dice to say that I resign the command. I do not wish for any one to replace General Guillemanot—him I will keep near me, or else I return to Paris." The Duke, though not a man of shining qualities, has yet good sense enough to be conscious of his own deficiencies and to appreciate the talents of Guillecies, and to appreciate the talents of Guille-minot. The Duke certainly excels all his minot. The Duke certainly excess at insecontrymen in ane quality, that of modesty.

M. Lostende, the Aid of Gen. Guilleminot, who has been brought to Paris in the custody of a gend'arme, is an ultra, whom Gen. Guilleminot very prudently selected, as he said himself, to serve as a kind of paratouriere to his personal staff—he will be set at librety in a few days. It is said that the liberty in a few days. It is said that the fourth regiment has gone over to Colonel Fabrier, leaving behind but seven officers and seventeen soldiers.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 20.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Dublin evening mail of the 25th ult. brought by the Robert Burns, contains the London news of to the success of Spain. the 23d and Paris advices of the 21st

A telegraphic despatch from Bayone, April 20, announces as follows: The major general to the minister

of war. We found 31 pieces of cannon at

Pancorbo, with bombs and shot. The head quarters are at Victoria, where his royal highness the duke of Angouleme, was received with en-

thusiasm. A bulletin was issued from Carlton palace, on the 23d ult. announcing that the king was visited the night previous with an attack of the gout, and unable to see company.

In the house of commons on the 22d, Mr Canning moved an address, which was carried, for additional papers respecting the foreign negocia tions. Mr Warre asked whether the five allied powers agreed to a treaty at Verona, for assisting France in the attack on Spain. Mr C. had never heard of such an undertaking, and did not believe that any such instrument was signed at Verona.

Sir F Burdett brought forward a motion that it was incumbent on the house to enter into a full and strict days of their glory, and again enlist themexamination of the conduct of the sheriff of Dublin at the trial of the men concerned in the attack on the marquis of Wellesley, in the Dublin theatre. After some discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of

In the house of lords, on the 22d communications made to the government since September, 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against invading armies. He undrstood that a paper of this description was in existence.

the present moment, produce the do- at her and subdue the nation she cannot cument alluded to. The case thus stood with Portugal: If she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to interpose, but if it were with provocation, Great Britain was not bound must engage in the contest-not perhaps so to interfere. He wished the motion much on account of aiding Spain-tho' that to be withdrawn, at least for a short

The minister being further interrogated as to the truth of the French government having supplied the insurgents of Spain with money, said that the British minister at Madrid had received information as amountto a belief of the fact; but there was no actual proof.

The marquis of Lansdowne wished for further papers relative to the negociations with respect to the slave trade. He was also anxious for information with regard to the Austrian loan.

The earl of Liverpool said, that as the negociations respecting the slave trade had taken place at Verona, the documents would be produced. Negociations for a composition with respect to the Austrian loan were still would be made as would prove satisfactory to all parties.

had not seen the emperor of Austria gazetted, but it was well known that he had been declared a bankrupt, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors.

THE WHIC.

BRIDGETON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

CELLEBRATON OF INDEPENDENCE.

The citizens of Bridgeton are requested to meet at Mr. Boweu's Hotel on TUESDAY evening next at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence.

POREIGN NEWS.

We are unable to present our readers this veek with any thing of great importance from Europe. The details found in our columns will however be read with interest .-Every day we look to that quarter with iscreasing anxiety, as the cause of Spain and Portugal, as well as Greece, is dear to us, in common with all the lovers of liberty throughout the world. But we should not let our partiality for this cause mislead us, or induce us, when we have no reasonable calculation to help us out, to suppose that the cause of freedom throughout Europe is not in imminent danger. We are ready to rail against Great Britain for not joining in support of the Spanish cause, when their own is in so much danger. Will not the success of the tyrants of Europe equally operate against ourselves? It will, and in our opinion we should use every means, consistent with our neutral situation, to contribute

We cannot believe that the present aspect of Europe will long continue as it now does. A short very short period will bring it to a crisis and determine whether liberty or despotism will be triumphant. The cause of Spain is not more inauspicious than was that of the Greeks when they began their struggle against the Turks-and we cannot but look at the armies of France as marching into the heart of Spain to certain destruction. As yet we have had only French accounts of the invasion of Spain-their reception-and their successes. We know what dependence can be placed on them, and until we have them confirmed by the Spaniards themselves, shall not place any confidence in them whatever.

We are far from believing that the neutralty of England will long continue. They must soon see that all they hold dear, will be sacrificed by their forbearance—that they will be provoked to a war when they have no friends to aid them-when their commerce will be destroyed and when the aid which freemen could now give cannot be afforded. That the cause of Spain is in eminent danger here is every reason to apprehend. The hope is that France will not remain unitedthat her liberating armies will remember the selves under the banners of Freedom. Should they, however, remain united, and Russia pour her legions forth to second her cause, and the British preserve themselves in a strict neutrality, the Spanish cause may be despaired of. The English acknowledge themeives to be pledged to Portugal should that nation maintain its ground and not provoke lord Holland moved for copies of all a quarrel with the holy alliance. If Spain is conquered, will not Portugal be the next victun?-and if she is attacked what effectual resistance can Great Britain present to repel, or enable them to repel their enemies? The time shall then have ceased when, she could do so-her impotence will only be manifest. The earl of Liverpool could not at ed by an opposition-her enemies will sneer save; and in addition to this the British deminions on the continent (Hanover) will be sacrificed.

But, we repeat it, we think it impossible that England will long remain inactive. She will doubtless be made the pretext-as on her own behalf. She now remains passive, allowing herself to be scolded and driven as it were into it by the nation, that she may for once in the annals of her history, have to record, that she commenced a war with the consent of all her people.

To conquer Spain Napoleon sent 200,000 men, and his best generals. They were defeated and nearly all killed. The numbers lost in the general engagements in which the British took a part, were small in comparison to those destroyed by the Guerillas They were the greatest foes of the French, and were most dreaded by them. The Duke d'Angouleme will find no difficulty to march his army into that country. He will astonish the nations with his imaginary victories, until he has possession of Madrid itself. Madrid is not Paris. Always when the latter city was taken France was subdued-when the former is taken its captors are undone. It is only then that they will begin pending, and he had no doubt, but to pay for their victories—it is then they that speedily such an arrangement will find themselves in an enemy's countryhey will find themselves in a purgatory from which their gold and their priests will not Lord Holland remarked that he beable to extricate them-or perhaps it may he the Moscow of the French army, from which they may be compelled to retreat until ven the capital of their own nation cannot be a sanctuary for them if they should be so fortunate as to e-cape to it- and where

their legitimate king may meet the fate of braced-had endeavored to shake their belief his legitimate predecessor, and France itself in the doctrine of future rewards and punishbe restored to liberty by the very efforts ments, and had not signified in the first inmade to destroy it. The word "Napolcon" stance, her change of mind and willingness has not yet lost all its magic influence, and to depart from the communion of the church his remembrance may be able to accomplish before having done so, she could not certainwhat his person if alive could not effect.

The editors of the National Intelligence something about them radically wrongis, occasionally to show itself, when they can seize on the most frivolous pretext to help them out, or to ward off the merited rebukes of every man of common sense in the nation.

antipathies, church quarrels, and religious parte statements persuade us that injustice their readers, who have thus obtruded upon them only the froth and effervescence of heated disputants who are generally more eager to defend themselves, and pass censure upon their opponents, than to instruct the public on he merits of the subject about which they ontend. It is also unfortunate for society, as they are disturbed with concerns which neither tend to improve, enlighten, nor instruct them; besides, in the midst of the rancorous spleen and interchange of obloquy which they so often throw upon each other, the public seldom can expect to be made acquainted with the unadulterated truth of the circumstances which so much agitate them; as few are willing to forego the indulgence of their feelings in their moments of excitement for the sake of a dispassionate and unvarnished statement, where they would, perhaps, be often compelled to pass an unfavorable judgment on some of their own conduct. We say few are willing to do this, yet for the honor of human na ture, we believe that there are exceptionsthat there are those who so far overcome that ungentlemanly and illiberal feelingthat contemptible spirit-that littleness of soul-that destitution of principle-that uncharitableness, unforgivingness and base ness of character, as magnanimously to discard from their hearts and their public effusions, every thing which would have a bearing on it, and be ready at all times to give evidence that their minds are composed, as it were, of the more precious metals-of those which shine the brighter the more they are used, until their lustre will completely obscure that by which it obtained its bright

But to return to the subject of Mrs Townsend which we slightly introduced, we think, as far as relates to the conduct of the officers of the church from which she was ejected, we can, after an impartial perusal of the circumstances attending it, see nothing in the smallest degree improper—the opinions of our brethren of the National Intelligencer to the contrary notwithstanding. We believe it is a standing rule in all churches governed by proper discipline, for their officers to admit members, after examination, according to their own laws; and upon such members violating the laws by which the church is governed, to cause them to undergo, for the sake of public justice as in all other cases, a public trial. This is proper; any other method would be detrimental to both parties, to the peace of society, and to the interests of religion. When a public trial is expected, the traversing party prepares themselves for all contingencies; and if they are defeated, their consolation is, that they have made their best defence. If they desire to plead guilty to the charges brought them, a public record prevents, at a future period, any mistakes, misjudgments or calumny. By this means the remaining members are enabled to confide in their spiritual rulers; they are at once directed to the offender and offended to enable them to guard against the delusions to which the concealment of the one might lead, and that which the discipline of the other cannot recognise This also braces up the faculties of the mind. and forces it to break off from the enchantments by which the artful and insinuating through the medium of friendship often allure it to error.

Nor can we see any reasonable objection that can be urged by the offending party to a public trial. Certainly modesty is no solid one. If, (as in the case of Mrs. Townsend,) a complete revolution had been wrought in her mind with respect to matters of faith, and she had introduced among her fellow members those opinious which she had em-

ly expect her pastor and the rulers of the church, to permit her to steal out contrary to their discipline, without compelling her to seem to be ever ready to embrace any cause expiate her offence by a public expulsion, by which philanthropy, benevolence, or the that all the members of the congregation interests of religion can be injuriously affec. might know that she was no longer of their ted. Their zeal in opposing the cause of he society, and that the fundamental laws of the berty when the affairs of Greece were discus- church were impartially administered. We sed at a public meeting in the city of Wash- do not here contend for the principles of any ngton in October last; their exertions to de- particular church; we have reference to evstroy the influence of the Rev. Mr. Frey, and ery organized society and association. We render nugatory his benevolent efforts to pro- will go so far as to say that such a rule mote the cause of Christianity among his should be observed among every separate countrymen; and their readiness on a late combination of men, from the best to the vioccasion to throw 15 much censure as possi- lest-that if, in a society of infideix, any of ble on the conduct of the pastor and rulers their members should believe in Christianity, of the brick Presbyterian church in the city they should be expelled, and that in every of New York, for having expelled Mrs. society-the rules of which are not subver-Townsend from its commusion and member- sive of the constitution and laws of our counship, are all strong evidences that there is try-its restraining regulations should be adhered to, while its members acknowledge it, something which they permit, deformed as it that anarchy and confusion may not prevail, and that the peace of the whole may be preserved. It requires no deep knowlege of human nature to discover the cause of Mrs. Townsend's anxiety to be dismissed from We have said on a former occasion, and the church privately; and the editors of the we reiterate it again, that private personal intelligencer cannot by their partial and ex controversies, should be excluded from news has been done, unless they will prove that papers. When they find a place in the col- Mrs. T. demanded a dismissal from the umns of public journals it is unfortunate for church before she publicly, and while a member of that church, avowed and distributed her new formed doctrines and opinions among its members. Her judges were themselves responsible and could not do otherwise, and if her new faith did not impair her sense of justice, and encourage her to depart from truth and honor, she must have felt it a duty she owed to society, and to the church of which she had been a member, to conform to those laws which, until her dismissal or excommunication, had still a binding in fluence upon her.

PORT ELIZABETH, 2d June, 1823. Mr. CLARKE,

I have just, been informed, that on the 29th ult. an inquest was held by Samuel Peterson, Esq. on the beach between Morris river and West creek, on the body of a man exhibiting ap pearances of having been murdered. The following description will, per-naps, lead to a discovery of his name and the manner of his death.

He was about five feet two or three inches high, small hands and feet; the color of his hair could not be ascertained, owing to his having lain so long in the water; the shirt had been ruffled; it was tied round his feet, and appear ed to have had weights attached to it for the purpose of sinking him. He had on two pair of pantaloons; one of fine black or dark blue, the other of a lighter color, fine, and made with welts at the seams; on his breast was a wound about four inches in diameter, which appeared to have been occasion. ed by shot; it was bandaged up with one of his stockings, the other was on his foot.

The above particulars I learned from Mr D Jones, the constable who attended the inquest. -Yours,
JAMES B. LANE.

The baron de Tuylle has been pre sented to, and acknowledged by the President of the United States as envov extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Russia.

It would appear that from an accurate calculation made in England, the practice of boring for water is becoming general, which costs only one-third the expense for the same depth, and is as certainly successful.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have promoted, either directly or indirectly, the printing or distribution of the Bible into 140 languages. The last of which is a new translation in the modern Greek.

A chap at Bellows Falls, being a little groggy, fell into a ditch, and not being able to extricate himself, cried fire! lustily: the inhabitants came running with their buckets, and discovering that the fire was in the head of the noisy fellow, very deliberately poured a few dozen buckets of water on his pate, which completely cured

Major Long, who lately entertained the literary world with an account of his journey to the Council Bluffs, and a mineralogical and topographical history of the country up the Missouri, has again gone on an expedition to the west. He goes up the Mississippi to St Peter's river, and up that to its source. He takes the same scientific gentlearen with him who accompanied nim on his former tour.

Willard Hall, lately a representative in congress, has been appointed District Judge for the district of Delaware in the place of John Fisher, deceased.

Gen. Vives has recently been appointed governor of Cuha. He has published an eloquent address to the in habitants of that island, expressive of his good wishes towards them.

Obituary Register.

DIED.

In Fairfield township, on the - inst HOSEA HUSTED, in the 71st year of his age. Mr Husted served in the artillery, during the war of the revolution, was in the battle of Trenton, &c. Through life he maintained the reputa tion of an honest, discreet man, and good citizen-he has left nine surviving children, also a considerable number of grand children.

On the evening of the Sd instant, in Greenwich, Mrs LETITIA SHEPPARD, wife of Mr Thomas R. Sheppard, mer chant of that place.

On the 11th ult. at Mr. Reuber Clark's in Albany, Mr. James Davis a stranger, aged about 30 years .- Said he had relations in New Jersey.

At Scarsdale, Westchester co. N. Y on thurday morning week, in the 87th year of his age, Jonathan G. Tomp-kins, esq. father of the Vice President of the United States.

On the 8th ult. in the state of Mississippi, in the 40th year of his age WILLIAM B. SHIELDS United States Judge for the Missippi District.

Also in April Mrs. LEAKE wife of Walter Leake Governor of Mississippi, and lately a Senator in Congress.

At New Orleans on the 21st of April after an illness of six days, in the 47th year of his age Dr. WILLIAM FLOOD. Dr. Flood had practised medicine in that city 24 years with eminent success, and was the most popular, and perhaps the most skilful physician of the place. It is added, "probably no man ever died in New Orleans whose loss is so severely felt."

For Sale at a low price,

Twenty-seven numbers, of the Holy Bible, with notes and commentary explanatory and critical, by ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. with the right of subscription to the few numbers yet to he published. Enquire at this office. The remainder of the work it is said will soon be issued from the press.

Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber informs the inhabi tants of Bridgeton, and the public in general, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by William Morris as a watch marker's shop, where he intends manufacturing men's Boots. Shoes and Slippers, and also, and prin cipally, Ladies fancy Shoes of the most fashionable kind and finest quality .-He will keep a large assortment of La dies Shoes, &c. on hand, and all mes sured work will be done at the short est notice.

Edmund Bacon.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue.

On Tuesday the 15th day of July next Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton.

A House and Lot, situate in the township of Maurice River, and vicinity of Pert Elizabeth. The Lot contains half acre, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Meglaughlen Jones, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fisler, Lorenzo Fisler and Samuel Fisler, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A lot of Marsh, situate in the township of Downe, and near the bridge that leads across Oronoke creek said to contain twenty-five a-Newport, joins Ebenezer Westcott.

By Virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, of the

Seized as the property of Joseph Clark, taken in execution at the suit of John Buck Nathan Stratton and Thomas Woodruff, and

to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.

128

MERINO SHEEP.

100 Full blooded Merino Ewes form the best importations, fof sale. Enquire of JOHN SHEPPARD

Greenwich, 6 mo. 6th-7

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Camberland, and they have appoint ed the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bridge-ton, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent

THOMAS SPRINGER, SAMUEL PENN ANDREW HECKS, Colored. June, 6-7 128, 4t.

Adjournment.

The land of Clark Henderson, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the tenth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and property of Jacob Rocap, deceased. 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridge-

ton, to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

A Cargo of first quality 2 & 3 feet SUFFOLK

CEDAR SHINGLES,

Just received and for sale by Thos. & Charles Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th mo. 31st. 127 6tq

SHERIFF's SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to no directed, will be exposed to sale, at publie Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of June next. Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of sa d day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton:

The moiety or half part of a tract of Land, situate in the township of Downe, joins land of Thomas Akeley, Edward Baily and others, contains two hundred and fourteen acre more or less, together with all the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Daniel Vanaman taken in execut, n at the suit of Ebenezer Westcott, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. April 21-May 31,

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Inferior court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, Between the hours of twelve and five

clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hovel of Smith

Bowen, in Bridgeton,
A lot of Marsh, situate in the township of
Downe, joins the fast landing on Nautucket creek and lands of Smith Bowen, contains one acre and twenty perches, more or less, together with all the land of the defendant, or sufficient to satisfy my demand agains the said defendant.

Seized as the property of Benjamin Wil-liams, taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. April 21-May 31.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, is sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland, to me directed, will be expo sed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesdad, the 1st day of July 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 Smitt Bowen, Bridgeton,

A house and lot of land, situate A house and for or harried, ad-in the township of Farrield, ad-joining lands now or late of James joining lands now or late of James Demont, jun, and others, containing awo and a half acres, now occupied as a tavern.—Also, a tract of Wood land, same township, adjoining lands of John Ogden, John Robbins and others, containing

One hundred and sixty acres,

more or less. Seized as the property of Charles Bateman, taken in execution at the suit of Jedeslah Davis and John Ogden, and to be sold by

John Laning, jun. Sheriff. April 29-May 31 127

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the high court of chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to

sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July 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,

of Bridgeton,

A tract of land, situate in the township of Milville, bounding on the Union tract and road leading from Corey's tavern to Mango, and lands of David C. Wood and others, con-

2855 ACRES,

Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell John More White and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G. Shipper, comptl. and to be sold by

John Lanino, jun. Sheriff. April 29-May 31 127

county of Cumberland, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Pubic Vendue, on

Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of David Rudin, in

A Farm, situate in the township, of Mill-ville, adjoining lands of Charles Garison, Jo-el Davis and others, containing fifty acres of and more or less.

Seized as the property of John Gilliland, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Nor-

dike, and to be sold by John Laning, jun. Sheriff. April 29—May 31 127

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' court of the county of Cumberland. will be sold at the Inn of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 10th day of June next,

Between the hours of twelve and Butter, per pound, five o'clock in the afternoon of that Lard, do

day, a tract or lot of Bush Land, situ- Hams, ate in the county of Cumberland and township of Deerfield, adjoining land of Adam Rocap and others, said to Feathers, do contain two acres more or less, late the Candles, do Conditions made known on the day

of sale, by Nancy Rocap, Oak dry, do green,

April 7-May 17, 125

(Three feet Cedar Shingles, AND

White PineBoards, Likewise a handsome assortment of Nova

GRINDSTONES

For sale by THO. & CHARLES SHEPPARD Greenwich, May 2.-3 123 6tq.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WINTZEL, late of Upper Alloway's Creek, and formerly of the county of Cumberland, dec'd, on vendue or other accounts, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be pur into the hands of a justice for collection .- Also, those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present them properly attested for examination, to

William Maires, Adm'r. May 24. 126 4t

Classical School. The inhabitants of Bridgeton, are in-

formed, that the subscriber intends o. pening a School for instruction in the Latin and Oreck Languages. As this School will be confined to the Languages, he trusts he will be able to discharge its duties in such manner as to receive the approbation of all who.

commit their children to his charge .-

He also assures his friends that his ut-

most exertions will be directed to the

advancement of his pupils.—His abilities as a teacher are known to the pub-DAVID SHUTE, Preceptor. May 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

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

New Monthly Magazine, Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, rice as above.

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature,

Appears quarterly, price four dollars a

The American Journal of Science and Arts, By professo: Silliman. Quarterly.

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

The Wesleyan Repository,

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

North American Review.

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

The Principles of the Government UNITED STATES,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS. The following Books are received and

For Sale at this office. Dr. Green's Discourses in the college of Princeton, N. J. with an ap-

pendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents. Dr. Miller's letters on Uni; tarism, a very valuable work. Tull's Husbandry, a late and

valuable work Cobbett's Cottage economy. Cobbett's Sermons. Henry Kirk White's remains.

Prices Current at Bridgeton. Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel, Rye, 75-10 87 60 to 70 Corn, do Oats. do 35 to 40 Onions, do -40 to 50 Dry. Apples do scarce, 1 do Peaches do pared 175 to 200 do do do unpared 150 to 175 Repres Beans, do Flax seed do 07.1 Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 60 to 4 50 Rye do. do. 250 to 3 00 Lard, 10 do 10 5 00 to 6 00 Pork, per hundred Wool, per pound, 35 to 371 50 .124 Tallow, Apple Jack, per gallon, 40 to 50 Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 50 to 5 00 do 3 00

do

250 to 275

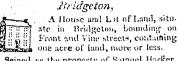
Sheriff's Sales.

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

Tuesday, the tenth duy of June

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



Seized as the property of Samuel Harker jun taken in execution at the surt of Nathan-iel Whitacre, and to be sold by Joun Lanine, jun. Sheriff. April 9 .--- May 17.

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:

AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Fea Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate,—which, will be desposed of on the lowest. which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for Cash. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and giv his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again.
All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed 52 6m.

December 24, 1821

Sale of Meadow. Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the 10th day of June next,

At the Inn of Lewis Riggins, in Leesburg, in the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland, New

150 Acres of first rate Banked Meadow,

Situate on Maurice River, in the township of Downe, opposite Leesburg, aforesaid. It is at present in grass, but is fit for tillage, and will produce all kinds of grain, herep, &c.

It will be sold together, or in lots to auit purchasers. - Also

150 Acres of Sult Marsh, Adjoining Maurice River, below Port-Norris.

Any person who may desire to view the premises, will be shewn them on application to the above named Lewis

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M - The terms favorable, and will be made known by

James Diverty. 125

May 17.

For Sale at this Office. Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work, 66 A Voice from St. Helena" containing conversations with Bonaparte, on almost every subject connected with

his history—also.

The Steam Boat, and 66 The Ensail" two works just issued from the Press, by the Author of the Annals of the Parish &c. with all the new publications of merit.

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

PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday the 21st day of June next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Joseph Hand, Innkeeper, in the Middle 'Township, the following described property, via.

No. 1. A plantation in the No. 1. A plantation in the Middle Township, in the granty aforesaid, situate neat the court house, containing sixty one acres and forty perches, ad joining land of Humphrey Stites and others. A good dwelling house and barn on the premises.

No. 2. A tract of Bush Land in the Upper 'Township, containing sixty a-

No. 3. A lot of Land, situate in the Upper Township aforesaid, near Dennis Creek Landing, adjoining land of Nathaniel Holmes, jun. and others, containing one hundred and thirty-two perches.

The above tracts of land is a part of the real estate of Joseph L. Hand, deceased, and will be sold for the maintenance, education and support of heirs, children of the deceased.

Conditions of sale made known as the time and place aforesaid, by Humphrey Leaming,

Guaraian.
April 5, 1823-May 17. 125 ts

Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a Late the property of William Frazer and some and

Extensive Assortment

or GOODS,

PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THE SPRING SALES.

The Goods which they are NOW OPENING, Have with much pains, been carefully purchased

On the lowest terms, at the Auction sales of Philadelphia

FOR CASH,
And they trust that those who wish to buy for Cash or barter country produce, Will find it to their advantage to call at the

New Brick Store, NEAR THE HOTEL

BRIDGETON, Where they can be supplied with the fol-lowing articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab & Cloths. Superfine black, blue, draw and mixed
Superfine double and single m fled black, blue, mixed and drab
Drab and mixed angola do.
Valencia, marseilles, robroy and oiher
Figured and plain black and Bombazetts colored

Black Bombazeens. Circassian Plaids.

Circassian Plaids.
Black, colored, figured and plain
Figured Crape Robes for Dresses.
4-5, 6-7 & 8 4 Crape Shawls.
Crape Scarf., figured and plain.
Large and small Silk Shawls
Francy Gauze, and other do.
Fancy fig'd bird eye Handkerchieß.
Bandanna, Flag, Mad- 2
crass, Malabar and other \$
Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levan-} Silks.

Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levantine and other
Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.
Ladies English, French and German silk
Gloves. Ladies' Beaver, Kid & do. and York-tan
Men's Boaver, Buckskin,
do.

arid raw silk
London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a hand some assortment. Imported & American Furniture Calicoes Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen

Cambricks.
5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper.
Figured and plain Book Muslins.
do. Swiss Mulls & Jackonetts.
Ladies' Ruffles and Flounces. Men's Worsted and Cotton
Women's do.
Fancy and plain Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Cords.
Yellow and blue Nankeens.
Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Wal- Sheetings. tham and Slater's do. do. Wilmington Stripes. New York and common do. 3.4 and 5-4 Checks. 6.4 Linen do. 3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking. Cotton Urillings. Table Diaper, Cotton warps and fillings, different m's.

SHOES.

Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.
do. do. coarse Boots and shoes.
Ladies' black, colored,
heel'd & spring pump,
Morocco.
and shoe sole
Ladies' black and assorted colored Yalencia Elorentine and Poundle

cia, Florentine and Prunella.

Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.

Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy. Common do.
Jamaica Spirits.
Holland and Country Gin, Holland and Country Giu,
Apple and Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon,
Samos and Malaga
Anniseed, Noyou, Perfect
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon,
The and Pappermint

Cordials. Rose and Peppermint
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young
Ilyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea
Loaf; lump and brown Sugars.
First quality Molasses. Spices, Starch, Raisins, Butter Buiscuit, Crackers, Hams, Lard, Pork, Mackarel, Lime by the bushel and hhd. Together, with a handsome asssortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, Bread and Snuffer Trays, Queens-ware, Glass-ware,

HARD-WARE, Stone-wars, Stationary, &c. &c.

White Pine Boards and other LUMBER. POTTERS & WOODRUFF

HAVE FOR SALE. Pannel white pine boards, 1-t common do do 2d do do do Cedar siding plastering lath, Heart boards and scantling, Sap boards, half price do 10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles, Wite oak posts, &c. Bridgeton, May 10

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

Rich Neck Estate,

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at New

Castle, on Saturday the 7th day & June next, At the liguse of Henry Steele, the above valuable property, to the farmer and grazier, situate on the river Dela ware, in Appoquinimiak Hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware, com monly known to the public by the name of Morris Liston's or Rich Neck. contains 300 acres of plough land, or thereabout, of the best soil, and from 70 to 100 of woodland of the best quality, and about 200 acres of private em banked meadow adjoining the same, well ditched antl drained, and now be coming daily in fine order. Also with the above farm, 250 acres of prime Marsh, called Rob's Island, situate as tfie lower side ut, arid adjoining Black Bird Creek, at the mouth of the river Delaware, arid other marsh of the sub scriber to the south, This Island is at taclied, and belonging to a body of marsh now nearly embanked, by the Black Bird Marsh Company. All of his warsh is calculated for any kind of grass, grain, flax or hemp. This property enjoys great advantages as a stock farm, for cattle, sheep and hogs. The late owner was well known as a celebrated farmer aild grazier.

The improvements are a good two story brick dwelling house, with kitch en, dairy house, smoke house, corucribs, stables, hay house, barn, and a large yard boarded in, with gates, racks, troughs, &c. The situation of the house is the highest between New-Castle anti the Capes, commanding an elegant view of the highlands ut' Chris. tiana, and an unlimited view down the bay. There is Not a more healthy spot to be found any where ; enjoying a pure air from the sea, and fine pure wholesome water. it is but 11 mile-below fort Delaware, snd but that dis tance from the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal 58 miles from Philadelphia by water and 59 by land, 10 from Smyrna, aid 7 from Cantwell's Bridge. it commands a fine market with the Shipping, river craft, and the two last mentioned towns. An abundance of fish antigame at all seasons. Mr. Newel, the gentleman who lives on the properry, will show it to any person, desirous of seeing it. The terms are one half the purchase money in October nest, & the residue in two yearly payments with interest. The person purchasing, to receive the rent of the current year, and possession so as to make any improvements in October next— and full possession the 25th of March, 1824ifit is desired sooner, the subscriber will obtain it.

Persons desirous of purchasing at private sale before the 7th of June next, will apply to genera! John Caldwell, near Newport, Delaware, or N G Williamson, Esq wilmington, as the

W. C. FRAZER, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

121 ts

NOTICE. The subscriber will attend at Bridge. ton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the convenience of those who have business to do with him in the

Sheriff's Office.

JOHN LANING, jun.

April 12.

Six cents reward and no charges. Ran away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. James Austin, an apprentice but to the farming business, between 17 and 18 years of age, low set, sandy hair, atid light blue eyes -Had on a cloth grey round a bout and trowsers, with a yellow mersielles vest, and a new fur hat. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.— Whoever brings him back will receive the above reward but no charges.

Lewis Tomlinson. Hopewell, May, 17. 125 4.q UNION HOTEL, BRIDGETON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Laurel Hill, to the Large three story White House,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE, The late residence of the Reo. Jonalian Freeman, dec'd) which he has fit.

Manufacture, anticipates 3 continued and increasing custom. ed up as a

TAVERN.

The house is large and commodious. He has erected on the premises, extenive and convenient stables, and sheds for horses, and will keep the best hay and oats, and an attentive and careful nostler. He has on hand, arid will continue i~ keep, an excellent stock of the est liquors; and the utmost exertions vill be made to furnish such accommolations and entertainment as will give he most complete satisfaction to all is customers, and at the most reason. ible prices.

Richard Jarman. May 24.

Philadelphia Prices Current. Corrected Weekly.

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acon and Flitch,	per lb		to 8
Deans	bushel barrel	1 25 12	13
ecf, mess Brick, run of Kiln	M.	6 50	
Bristies, American	16.	sca	rce
utter, lump,	,	14	18
the calt inch.	٠,	10	
Candles, tallow dip office, W. I fine g Do. 2d quality Do. Java	pt	10	
office, W. I. fine g	r. "	26	27
Do. 2d quality	۱, ن		25 27
Do. Java	,,	26 22	23
Do, mixed qual.	,,	ĩõ	9
Cheese,	barrel	1 50	
Order, best Feathers, America		32	S5.
Flax, clean	23	7	8
Firewood, hickory	cord	5 50 3 75	6
Do. oak	"		4 25
Do. pine	,,	2 50	3 00
Do. gum log	S **		5 7 25
Flour, wheat,	barrel	' 4	/ 23
Do. rye	"		
Do, corn meal		3 2 5	
illass, wind	100 fee	t, 6	7
8 by 10, 10 by i2	,,,	ι, σ	$\frac{7}{7}$ 75
Grain, wheat	bushel	. 1 50 75	1 55
do. rye	"		80
do. corn	,	60	67
do. oats	"	35	38
do. bran doub		3 5	
Hams	lb.	10	12
fron, in bars,	ton	95	100
do sheet	"	165 128	170 130
do hoon, large	,,	140	130
do do small	,,		130
do hollow war	e **	îšŏ	130 90
Lard	lb.	09	0 10
Lumber 10	00 feet		
Boards, yel. pine, 1	to 2 inc	h 14 00	16
do do heart	, 1 inch	25	30
do white pine,	panner	25	30 22 50
	commo		22 50 20
	1000	15 2 5	30
do heart do do sap do	,,	25 14	scarce
do sap do	"	8	2011100
Oar, rafters	53	20	25
l'imber, pine	3.9	25	
do inch sprue	ce"	12	20
do out	,,	$\frac{22}{17}$	25
Hingles, cedar 3 ft	. ''		21
do cypr. 22 ii	ich.	3 50	4
staves, pipe, w.o.	1200	60	
do fili d. do do do redoak		38	18
do do redoak do barrel, w. oa	16 33		24
	,,	3.8	60
Heading, oak Hoops, shaved	,,	25	
do rough	1)		
	barrel	3 50	5 50
Molasses, sug.hous	e gall.	0 40	0 43
Molasses, sug.hous do West Ind	· · · ·	28	50
Nails, cut, all sizes		7	12
Oil, sperm.	gall.	55	
l'ens	bushel	75 14 50	1 5 00
Pork, Jersey	barrel cwt.	3 50	15 00 4 00
Lice, new crop shad, southern	barrel	3 20	ti 50
Salt, fine	bushel		55
do ground		"	-
Seed, clover,	"	4 50	
do herd grass	**		3
do timothy	,,	2 50	3 00
Segars, Spanish,	1000	6	16
do American	,,	1 75	
Shatusulvizizes S	cwt.	9 50	
	of. call.	. 75	80
thandy, Peach 4th do. Penn'alst p	f. Si	50	60
Gin, Philad. dist. d	o ''	41	45
Rum, New England	i ",	36	37
Whiskey, rye	33	32	33
do apple	"	_	30
Starch	16.	6 42 50	12.00
Sugar, New Orlean do loaf	s cwt.	12 50	13 00
	Ib	16	17 14
do lump Tallow, country	*>	13 8	7.4
Tobacco, Virg. mai	ıu. **	9	Y4
do do caven	ı. "	27	32
do do spun	fine"	25	šõ
do do large	"	15	
Wax, hees, yellow	,,	31	53
do. white			
	,,	50	54
TO BY A			54

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Street, ahove Race Street,

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 cheepness

and durability.

F P. C. W. having received the

nost encouraging, patronage from

candid and discerning Public, with the

utmost confidence in the merits of hi

Six Cents Reward.

Wednesday evening, the 7th of this

instant, an apprentice boy to a house

carpenter, named Daniel Garretson, a-

ged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 or 5

when he went away, 3 velvet jacket,

black kersey pantaloons, light colored waistcoat and a fur hat some worn. I

forbid all persons harbouring said run.

a-way, an! whoever takes up said run.

a-way and returns him to the subscri

her at Dennis Creek, N. J. shall have

Daniel Garretson.

125

inches high. light compexion : had on

Ran away from the subscriber on

February 11.

May 12. ,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAT STORE,

North Carolina, South Carolina, 8 dis. 2 do. Georgia, generally Bank of Kentucky and branches a do. 70 Sdis. OH10-Chillicothe

All others, 2½ do Columbia District Ranks, generally, 1

Richmond and Branches, 1, W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5

Franklin bank of Alexandria

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

1 do.

2 do.

Ĩå do.

2 dc.

1 p. c. db.

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2 do. 1 do.

13 do.

3 do.

를 p.c. đ脂. 1를 do.

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par.

par. 40

par 1½ dis.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ dc.

ζ_{2do.}

đo. do.

15 do. no s**al**e.

5 do.

no sale

3 dis

1 do. par 1 do

do.

121 de.

24 dc.

par.

U.S. Branch Bank Notes,

Rhode Island Banks do. Connecticut Banks do.

All the city Bank Notes,

Lansingburg Bank,

Auburn Batik, Columbia receivables,

Plattsburg Bank

All others

Germantown,

Gettysburg, Carlisle Bank,

Greensburg, Brownsville,

Laurel Bank,

Baltimore Banks, Baltimore City Bank,

Havre de Grace,

Branches of do. Hagerstown bank,

Bank of Caroline,

Elkton, Annapolis,

Newburg Bank

Banks in New Hampshire, Boston Banks, Massachusetts Banks generally,

Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, Albany Banks,

Troy Banks, Mohawk Bank in Shenectady,

Newburg branch, at Ithica

New Brunswick Bank

Farmers Bank at Lancaster Easterster Bank,

Germantown,
Nortliampton,
Montgomery County,
Harrisburg,
Delaware county at Chester,
Chester county at West Chester,
Newhope Bridge Company,
Farmers Bank of Reading,
Susquehannah Bridge do.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county

Farmers Bank of Bucks county, York Bank, Chambersburg,

Swatara at Harrisburg.
Pittsburg,
Northumberland, Union, and Co-

DELAWARE NOTES.

MARYLAND NOTES.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Iumbia Bank at Milton, Silver Lake,

Other Pennsylvania Notes

Bank of Del. at Wilmington,

Wilmington and Brandywine, Sommercial Bank of Delaware,

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