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

POETRY.

From the "Songs of Zion," by James Montgomery.

PSALM XCV.

O come let us sing to the Lord,
 In God our salvation rejoice;
 In psalms of thanksgiving record
 His praise, with one spirit, one voice:
 For Jehovah is King, and He reigns,
 The God of all gods, on His throne;
 The strength of the hills He maintains,
 The ends of the earth are His own.

The sea is Jehovah's;—He made
 The tide its dominion to know;
 The land is Jehovah's;—He laid
 Its solid foundations below:
 O come let us worship and kneel
 Before our Creator, our God;
 —The people who serve Him, with zeal,
 —The flock whom He guides with His rod.

As Moses, the fathers of old,
 Through the sea and the wilderness led,
 His wonderful works we behold,
 With manna from heaven are fed:
 To-day, let us harken, to-day,
 To the voice that yet speaks from above,
 And all his commandments obey,
 For all his commandments are love.

Pis wrath let us fear to provoke.
 To dwell in His favour unite;
 His service is freedom, his yoke
 Is easy, his burden is light:
 But, oh! of rebellion beware,
 Rebellion, that hardens the beast,
 Lest God in His anger should swear
 That we should not enter His rest.

PSALM C.

Be joyful in God, all ye lands of the earth.
 O serve Him with gladness and fear;
 Exult in His presence with music and mirth,
 With love and devotion draw near.

For Jehovah is God,—and Jehovah alone,
 Creator and ruler o'er all;
 And we are His people, His sceptre we own;
 His sheep, and we follow His call.

O enter His gates with thanksgiving and song,
 Your vows in His temple proclaim;
 His praise with melodious accordance pro-
 long,
 And bless His adorable name.

For good is the Lord, inexpressibly good,
 And we are the work of His hand,
 His mercy and truth from eternity stood,
 And shall to eternity stand.

ATTRACTION AND REPULSION

A Fable.

Repulsion to Attraction cry'd—
 Why do you draw me thus aside?"
 Attraction answer'd in a crack—
 "If I pull this way you pull back:
 We're both endued with equal might,
 To keep the equilibrium right.
 Should you, Repulsion, push too hard,
 The universe would soon so marr'd;
 And I to quit my destin'd law,
 Should soon the world to ruin draw;
 Then ne'er to join in friendship chafe,
 'Tis opposition keeps us safe.

Thus, in a nation, parties vie,
 Some this, and others that pursue.
 The quarrel has a good effect,
 And if those cheat us, these detect;
 But should they leagues of friendship strike,
 Why then they'd all be rouses alike!

Select Sentences.

It is fancy, not the reason of things, that makes life so uneasy to us as we find it. It is not the place, nor the condition, but the mind alone that can make any person happy or miserable.

When our estate in this world is perplexed and uncertain, we should be more than ordinarily concerned to make sure of something that we may not be miserable in both worlds.

Loud mirth or immoderate sorrow, inequality of behavior, either in prosperity or adversity, are alike ungrateful in a man that is born to die.

Affliction is spiritual physic for the soul. Happy are they who laboring under it, can say with Job, "When he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold."

There is no affectionation of the mind so much blended in human nature and wrought into our very constitution, as pride. It appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different symptoms. Every one feels it in himself, and yet wonders to see it in his neighbour.

The same pride which makes a man haughty by insult over his inferiors, forces him to cringe servilely before his superiors. It is the very nature of this vice, founded on riches, posts, credit, and useless sciences, without personal merit or solid virtue; to render a man supercilious to those who are below him in fortune, as supple to those in higher circumstances.

Nothing is more manifest than that there is a certain quality to which all men have a natural right, unless it be their meanness to give it up.

Some people are all quality; you should think they are made up of nothing but title and genealogy; the stamp of dignity defaces in them the very character of humanity, and transports them to such a degree of haughtiness, that they reckon it below them to exercise either good nature or good manners.

RELIGIOUS.

Shetland Isles.—The following facts, relative to these islands, are worth preservation. The population amounts to 25,000. Natives are of Norwegian descent, have an open temper and more liveliness than their neighbors, the Scotch. They are extremely poor, not obtaining enough from their small farms to pay their rents. They subsist by fishing. Their habitations are heath-covered huts, the chimney is an aperture in the roof, and their fire on the floor. Their furniture consists of a table, a few stools, a kettle, and two or three cabs for beds. They are hospitable, industrious and affectionate.

The islands are divided into thirty parishes. Each clergyman has the care of two or three of these, and the inhabitants are so settled as to enjoy comparatively little advantage from their labors. There are no roads nor path ways in the country, and it is intersected by deep bays.

The Methodist mission undertaken the last year by Rev. Messrs Raby and Dunn, has been favorably received by the people. They say "the fields are already white to the harvest." The Islanders come in flocks to hear "the glad tidings of great joy," and in every place earnestly solicit the missionaries to tarry with them. Most or all of them are able to read, and are pretty well supplied with bibles.

Madras.—Mr. Lynch states, that at this station five natives have recently been brought to the enjoyment of divine mercy through faith in Christ; that the openings for Tamul preaching are pleasing, and his expectations are greatly raised.

Gibraltar.—Many hundred copies of the Scripture have found their way into Spain, through the activity and zeal of pious persons at this fortress. Tracts in the Spanish language, have also been distributed in considerable quantities; and a benevolent society has recently been formed for the purpose of relieving the sick among the Spanish poor.

Westleyan Missionary Society.

The funds of this institution have increased during the year 1822, more than \$22,000 the whole receipts being nearly \$141,000.

Burning of Widows.—"A magistrate near Digah," says Mr. Reeve, missionary at that station, "lately refused permission for a native woman to burn herself with her deceased husband."—She affected to be very much grieved at her disappointment, but soon became cheerful and happy as ever.

Bencoolen.—The mission established here by Messrs. Robinson and N. M. Ward prosper. Little can be effected by preaching among the Maylays, till their minds are somewhat enlightened. The missionaries are engaged in preparing and publishing books, containing the rudiments of knowledge, and in superintending schools. Gov. Raffles gives them every encouragement, and facilitates the distribution of tracts, &c. by all means in his power. The books already published, are the history of creation, a work on astronomy, moral lessons. Nothing exists among them in shape of a grammar.—A native female school has lately been opened, with prospects of usefulness. Maylay women are, much more accessible than those of Continental India, and will converse very freely with persons of their own sex.

Bibles.—It has been estimated that only 25 millions of Bibles were published from the discovery of the art of printing to the year 1806, that since that time six millions have been issued and that at the present rate of issue, it must be five hundred years before all the families of the earth can possess a copy.

South African Bible Society.

The pecuniary resources of this society are so abundant, that they have thought proper to decline a grant of \$688 from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Christian Institution at Regent's Town.

Eighteen pious young native Africans are here receiving an education for the Gospel ministry under the direction of Mr. Norman. In a few years they will be prepared to go forth as missionaries among the benighted tribes of their country.

Hampshire Christian Depository.

Property to the amount of \$1400 has been transmitted through this institution to Missionary Societies from 28 towns during the past year.

A Foreign Missionary Society has been formed in Wakeville college, by the students, who pay three dollars per annum, which they earn by laboring on the college lands. More than \$50 were subscribed at the first meeting.

Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.—This Society, we believe, is established at Philadelphia.—It has lately appointed two agents to promote its interests in the western and northern parts of the country. Rev. William Wicks, late of Maryland, and Eleazer Williams, catechist in the Michigan Territory. Its auxiliaries are increasing. A Female Auxiliary has lately been formed at Savannah, Geo. to which Miss Ker is chosen President and Mrs. Irvin Secretary.—\$100 have been raised, as the contribution of the present year, for the Domestic Department.

New York Tract Society.—David Brown, the Cherokee youth who is preparing for the service of a missionary among his countrymen, was present, and gave much interest to the annual meeting of this society, on the 10th inst. He bore testimony to the good that had resulted from the distribution of religious tracts, and from missionary labors.—Upwards of 300 of his nation he said, had been hopefully converted to christianity by these means.

Folly Towns.—In this part of the Cherokee nation, the seat of the Baptist mission, there are six or eight thousand Indians. Some of the young men are anxiously enquiring the way to God. In the school are upwards of 60 scholars, most of them diligent, and making perceptible improvement.

Churches in Philadelphia.—Presbyterians have 12, Episcopalians 16, Baptists 5—Methodists 14—Friends 5—Roman Catholics 5—and other denominations 28—making 80 in the whole.

Churches in Boston.—Unitarians 9—Episcopalians 4—Calvenistic congregationalists 4—Baptists 4—Methodists 2—Roman Catholics 2—Universalists 3, total 28—beside 8 societies that have no houses of worship.

AGRICULTURAL.



SELECTED FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Maxims in Farming.—By Thomas Cooper.

1. Two crops of grain should not succeed each other: they should be separated by potatoes, clover, grass, turnips, beets or carrots for stall feeding.

2. Good agriculture requires no naked fallows; fallow crops, (and hoed crops) that compel you to keep the ground clean while they are growing, answer the purpose.

3. Manure once in four years.

To make a pickle or brine for beef.

To eight gallons of water add half a pound of salt petre, one pound of brown sugar, and one quart of molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, taking care that the salt dissolve lest it be too strong—skim it well, and it is fit for use.

Your beef or tongues should be put in cold water and remain 24 hours, then drained for an hour or two previous to its being put into the pickle.

Beef tongues, veal or mutton for smoking should not remain longer in pickle than ten days.

This pickle need not be boiled, (which operation tends to harden the meat,) but will remain perfectly sweet till spring, when after your beef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious flavor, and fine red color throughout.

This receipt is offered with confidence to the editor, as one of the very best ever adopted. And it is the opinion of the writer, will answer fully as well for pork, with the exception that the latter should not be soaked in water. *Farmer.*

Improved horse shoe.—This improvement consists in making the horse shoe in two parts, or separating it into two pieces, by cutting it through near the toe. The object of the contrivance is, that the frugs of the horse's hoof may be enabled to expand and grow in a healthy state.

The separation is to be made in an indented form, and the two parts fastened together by pins. It is further to attach the shoe to the horse's hoof by driving the nail obliquely, as in the French manner of shoeing. For this purpose, the situations of the nail-holes are to be from about one third to half the width of the shoe distant from its outside, and tending in a slanting direction inwards.

Lucern.—An agricultural correspondent of the New Brunswick Times, thus speaks of the valuable properties of this grass.

This article (frequently denominated French Clover,) I have found by experiment to be not only one of the most convenient, but also the most profitable of any grass which can be cultivated. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts—it may be cut four or five times in the course of the season, & it will endure for at least twelve years without being renewed—of all other grass, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got, would be sufficient to maintain six head of cattle from the first of May until November, for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will again be ready for the scythe.

Mode of cultivation.—Put the land in good order for sowing in April or May, sow fifteen or twenty pounds to the acre, and half a bushel of rye: the rye springs up quick and covers the young grass from the scorching sun—after which the rye falls and the grass predominates. The next spring however, the rye again appears, and augments the quantity

of provender. The lucern, in a favorable season, may be cut the next fall after sowing; after the first season, you may generally begin to cut by the first of May. Backward as the season has been, I have had every day, since the 5th ult. a copious supply for seven cattle; hogs and every description of cattle eat it greedily—coming thus early, it is valuable in saving young pastures, &c.

The soil best suited for its cultivation is a dry, mellow loam—sandy or clay loam will answer, provided it is not wet.

Parsnips may be raised to great advantage as a second crop to peas; the seed to be sowed when the peas are. The writer of this has been in this practice for several years, and has generally found the crop of parsnips thus raised quite as large, and frequently larger, than those raised in beds by themselves. The peas protect them from the sun when small.

Sassafras tea.—A writer in the Richmond Family Visitor, in order to lessen the expenditures of families and promote benevolent objects, proposes that tea of sassafras root should be substituted for tea and coffee. He says it is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and if it grew only in the East or West Indies, it would be regarded as a luxury.—He remarks that there was a time when ship loads of sassafras root were carried from America to England, where it was eagerly sought for, that the East India company at length influenced parliament to prohibit the sassafras trade. Since that time sassafras has been neglected.

Remedy for sore eye.—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects, and so simple and cheap, that the poor and ignorant may obtain it.—Take small sticks of sassafras, split in fine pieces—put them in a vessel with cold fresh spring water—they impart the glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid, which cures them without smart or heat.

Am. Far.

Miscellaneous Selections.

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War, just published.

War Horses.—Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian Horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number: and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far & so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power.—A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other, in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance: they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this: and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

Magnanimity of a Corcican Robber.

A peasant, who in the most extreme indigence had become the leader of a gang of banditti, and been long famous for his exploits, was at length taken and committed to the care of a soldier, from whom he contrived to escape. At the place of execution a man coming up to the commanding officer, said,—Sir, I am a stranger to you, but you shall know who I am, I have heard that one of your soldiers is to die for having suffered a prisoner to escape: he was not to blame; besides, the prisoner shall be restored to you. Behold him—I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man should be punished for me, and I come to die myself. No, (cried the French officer, who felt the sublimity of the actor as he ought,) thou shalt not die, and the soldier shall be set at liberty.— Endeavour to reap the fruits of thy generosity; thou deservest henceforth to be an honest man.

Another steam boat burnt.—The steam boat De Salaberry, on her way from Quebec to Montreal, having on board from 100 to 150 settlers, was burnt to the water's edge on Thursday morning the 12th instant, near Cape Rouge. No lives were lost. The boat was run ashore as the fire was discovered.

The Poet's dog.—The manner in which Pope, the greatest of English poets was preserved by the uncommon sagacity of his dog, was truly remarkable. This animal, who was called Marquis, could never agree

with a favorite servant of this illustrious writer; he constantly growled when near him, and would even show his teeth whenever his servant approached. Although the English poet was singularly attached to this dog, (who was a spaniel of the largest species,) yet on account of his extreme neatness, which he pushed almost to excess, he would never allow him to remain in his chamber. Nevertheless, in spite of the most positive orders, the spaniel would frequently sneak towards evening into the apartment of his master, and would not be driven from it without the greatest difficulty. One evening, having slipped very softly in, without being perceived, this animal placed himself under the bed of his master, and remained there scarcely breathing. Towards morning, the servant rushed hastily into the chamber of Pope. At this moment, the faithful dog suddenly left his post, and leaped on the villain, who was armed with a pistol. The poet started from his sleep; he threw open the window to call for assistance, and beheld three highwaymen, who had been introduced by his servant into the garden of his villa, for the purpose of robbing him of his most valuable possessions, after having assassinated him.—Disconcerted by this unforeseen accident, the robbers hesitated a moment, and then took to flight. The servant thus betrayed by the watchful dog, was sentenced to forfeit his life. How powerful the instinct of this faithful animal, by whose astonishing sagacity was thus preserved the life of a man of whose fame England may justly be proud.

The same dog, shortly after this singular event, exhibited another proof of his remarkable instinct.—Pope, reposing one afternoon in a little wood, about three leagues distant from his house, lost a watch of immense value. On returning home the poet wished to know the hour, and found his watch was not in his fob. Two or three hours had elapsed, and a violent storm was just commencing. The poet called his dog, and making a sign which Marquis well understood, he said, 'I have lost my watch; go look for it.' At these words Marquis departed, quick as the flash which lighted his steps, and repairing no doubt to every spot at which his master had stopped. It so happened that the poor animal was so long occupied in the search as to create great anxiety, for midnight had arrived and he had not returned. What was the astonishment of Pope, when on rising in the morning, he opened his chamber door, and there beheld his faithful messenger laying quietly and holding in his mouth the splendid jewel, with which he had returned perfectly uninjured, and which was the more highly valued by the poet, as it had been presented to him by the queen of England.

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Power of habit.—A man in middle life had become very intemperate, and was apparently soon to end his career. Alarmed at his dangerous condition, he took a solemn oath before God, that if his life were spared, he would drink no more spirits in forty years. He remembered his oath, and abstained wholly from the use of spirits through this long period. At the close of forty years he immediately became intoxicated, & in a short time died a drunkard. A respectable clergyman in New England assures us that he knew this man, and that the above account is correct. How inveterate is the habit of intemperance! Let the young beware, that they do not form the habit—there is little hope of breaking it, when once formed.

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. PRINTER.—It has often been asserted by those who 'want the pound of flesh,' that no one is confined in jail but those who *won't* pay their debts; or in other words, 'no poor man, who has nothing to pay, is ever committed.' Mr David Sterry, a poor old man, nearly 70 years of age, a worthy patriot of our revolution, who fought for our independence, who is now so poor as to become a pensioner, and likewise so poor that the assessors have not taxed him for a number of years past, is now confined in Boston jail, under bars, bolts and locks, not for crime, but for debt, and that too, for the pitiful sum of only eleven dollars! 'Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.' How long this poor old revolutionary soldier is to be separated from his family, who are unable to afford him any kind of relief, is for the present legislature to decide; as he is so poor as not to be able to notify his creditors, or even to pay the justices their fees to swear him out of jail.

A friend to suffering humanity.

N. B. The following is from the attorneys:—
'Mr Badlam, we send you one dollar and twenty-five cents, to pay one week's board of David Sterry.'

To the medical profession.—In almost every section of our country, epidemic fevers, peculiar in character and singularly fatal, have for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, & serving the interests, of humanity, by directing the attention of physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, (at the option of the author,) for the best essay on their causes, nature, mode of treatment &c. &c.

The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their names and address.

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder; and as it is desirable that it should appear in the number for January, 1824, communications post paid to the publisher, James Webster, No. 24 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, will be received until the 5th of November next.

Pope, who, whatever his other good qualities might be, certainly was not much troubled with good nature, was one evening at Burton's coffee house, when he and a set of literati were poring over a manuscript of the Greek comic poet Aristophanes, in which they found a passage they could not comprehend. As they talked pretty loudly, a young man who stood by the fire heard their conference, and begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. O! said Pope, sarcastically, by all means, pray let the young gentleman look at it. On which he took up the book, and considering a while, said that there, only wanted a note of interrogation to render the whole intelligible; which was really the case. And pray master, said Pope, piqued perhaps at being out done, what is a note of interrogation?—A note of interrogation, replied the youth with a look of the utmost contempt, is a little crooked thing that asks questions! 'Tis said, however, that Pope was so delighted at the witticism, that he forgave the sarcasm on his person.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons on the 9th ult. asked Mr. Canning whether the report was or was not true, that the Emperor of Russia had collected a very large army on the Vistula? Mr. Canning believed an army had been collected, but could not say whether it was a large one.

The report of Capt. Parry having completed the Northwest Passage is officially contradicted.

The disturbances continued in Ireland, and the Courier states that the situation of the country was such as to cause the most serious anxiety to government.

It was reported at Paris that a Peer of France was about to be sent to Spain on an extraordinary mission!

Seventeen French vessels, with provisions for the army in Spain, arrived at Bilbao the latter end of April.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was closed at Paris on the 9th ult. by a proclamation from the King.

An Austrian army, prepared for the worst, seems hovering on her extreme line of approximation to Western Europe, as if to decide the contest if France should require it.

A French vessel arrived at Marseilles on the 9th of May, the master of which made a deposition that the French ship *Cuirassier* had captured two Spanish vessels, one laden with wine, and the other with corn, having also 10,000 piastres on board; bad weather coming on, the crews and specie were taken out and the vessel sunk. This deposition caused an immediate suspension of vessels clearing out which were then ready for sea. A Spanish vessel, laden with arms and warlike stores, is stated to have been captured off Coruna.

LONDON, May 15.

Second edition.—*Courier* office, half past three o'clock.—We have just received, by express, the Paris papers of Tuesday, and the *Etoile* of yesterday morning. We subjoin extracts.

From the Etoile.

For some days past the movements of the troops in Catalonia have not permitted any news from the army to transpire. The Liberaux availed themselves of the silence of the royalist journals to agitate the public mind. Yesterday they confidently announced the defeat of Marshal Monecy, and they even went so far as to assert that the Duke of Angouleme could not advance. The Minister of Finance, however, at the opening of the Exchange, thought it necessary to communicate the following intelligence to the Syndic:—

According to the report of Marshal Monecy, which arrived this night, the Constitutional divisions of Milars and Llobera had retired upon Hostalrich. Mina has avoided our troops with the intention of approaching the frontier. On the 7th inst. he was at Vallegona, in the direction of Campredon.

Count Curial, the same day, was near Olot; Baron d'Eroles followed Mina, within a day's march, by Besora. Romangosa was in position at Ripoll; thus Mina will find himself surrounded by forces much superior to his own; and if he should be pressed, as there is every reason to believe he will be, he must fight desperately, or else throw himself into the Cerdagne by defiles, extremely difficult, and where he will be wholly without resources. Count Curial is determined to follow him without intermission, in concert with the Baron d'Eroles and Romangosa, until they have overtaken him.

The advanced post of Gironne, where the Marshal is occupying Santa Coloma, and our bussars push their reconnoitering parties even to the walls of Hostalrich.

General Donnedieu entered Vich on the 6th inst at 10 o'clock in the morning. Our troops were received with acclamations by the inhabitants.

From the Journal des Debates of Tuesday.

Private letters, received from Vittoria, announce that General Count Abisbal had suddenly quitted Madrid, followed by a single Aide-de-Camp, and it is not known whether he is gone.

LONDON, (Courier) May 16.

We have received accounts from Seville of the 1st inst. upon the accuracy of which perfect reliance may be placed. They represent that the state of Spain becomes more and more deplorable—the Guerilla Leaders acting every where as Independent Chiefs, levying what contributions they please, and harassing the inhabitants in all possible ways. The Cortes have little influence beyond Seville and Cadiz, but they continued to pass strong decrees.

Bayonne May 8.—We have no official accounts to enable us to form an opinion of the state of affairs in Spain, but a courier is said to have arrived with despatches from the Prince for Marshal Monecy. This Courier affirms that Mina, with the 14,000 men of which his army now consists, is entirely surrounded by the French army, upon a mountain, the name of which he has forgotten.

We are, however, not inclined here to think this account quite correct, for we cannot imagine that so skillful a general, and active a partisan as Mina, would suffer himself to be surrounded and caught in a trap, by an army which cannot be double the force he is supposed to have with him, even if the army opposed to him were all collected for the purposes which is surely not the case. Nor can we think that Mina, even if he were in the situation stated, would be absolutely obliged to fight a battle.

The Courier has also brought the news of the occupation of Gironne, but as this place was dismantled and incapable of defence, it was not likely that Mina would needlessly expose any part of the troops, of whose value he must be more than sensible, since the hopes of the Constitutional party in Spain depended in a great measure on that General.

Travelers now arrive very frequently from all parts of Spain occupied by our troops: they confirm what we already knew, that we met with no kind of resistance; but they also say, that almost the whole population, especially that part of it which is able to bear arms, has fled at our approach, and we find no enemy to combat. Those people must, however, have gone some where, and it cannot be presumed that their intentions are favorable to us; so that if those statements may be relied on, the words of the Spanish Minister may be realised, that the war will not really begin till the French are at Madrid.

Ten wagons, heavily loaded with money, arrived here yesterday, for the use of the ar-

my.—They are said to contain twenty millions in ready money, which, if we may depend on the calculation of persons who understand these matters, will not suffice for the expenses of one month.

A person pretends to have seen, the night before last, four wagons pass through the city of Vich, or towards Vich.

The head quarters are to remain at Burgos till the 13th, and the army is to advance to Madrid by the road of Valladolid and Lerma.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, June 23.

One Day Later.

The London, Captain Candler, who left Cowes on the 19th ultimo, brings London dates to the 17th May.

The private accounts from Paris, of the evening of the 15th of May, state that a despatch was received that day from Marshal Monecy, dated on the 11th, in which the Marshal announces a severe check to the invading army. It was the intention of the commander of the united French and Spanish forces, to compel Mina to fight near Vich, or to drive him within the walls of Barcelona. For this purpose all the divisions of their army had been manœuvring for 10 days. Mina saw their intentions, and entirely defeated them. Instead of retreating by Olot and Castellollit upon Campredon, as was at first said he turned directly upon Ripoll, drove before him Romangosa, and a division of French troops, and with the greatest part of his force has marched upon Berga, (further interior, but more towards the French frontier.) He has now a free passage into Arragon. His position is considered highly advantageous, either for offensive or defensive operations. The report adds that he had taken 2000 prisoners.

PARIS, May 15.

Our papers will no doubt call Mina's movement a flight, and will carefully conceal the facts and circumstances which make it equivalent, both in effect and merit, to a brilliant victory. His able movement excited the admiration of many of his antagonists.

P. S. The governor here is in great consternation. Money has ordered the generals engaged to be reprimanded—at the same time orders having been given to palliate their fault, by saying that Mina is lying."

Letters from Madrid to May Sch, had reached London. Abisbal, so far from having left that place as stated in the last French accounts, was still there exerting himself for the cause of Independence with the utmost zeal. Madrid was deserted by nearly all that could remove, and all the wealth of the place was carried off.

The Duke of Angouleme, it is stated, expected to reach Madrid on the 23d or 24th of May. The present plan of the French government, includes nothing beyond taking possession of the Spanish capital—where the Prince is to remain and establish the new Government, and leave the conquest of the southern provinces to the Spanish Royalists.

It was reported in Paris, that the siege of St. Sebastians had been raised.

It is said that an Army of Reserve will be organized immediately, to be marched into Spain.

It is believed that the French Army has raised the blockade of Santona.

From the environs of St. Sebastians, May 9.—The communications on the high road from Irun to Vittoria, being in want of additional escorts, several detachments have been sent on this service from the troops which blockaded St. Sebastian.—The garrison observing the weakness of the blockading force, took advantage of the circumstance and made a sortie last night, when they captured many prisoners.

The advanced guard of the French army, which was at Vallaguard, has received orders to fall back, and after having taken four day's provisions it returned to Burgos. It is supposed that this retrograde movement was made in order to avoid an engagement with the Portuguese, the French being at peace with them.

General Ballesteros keeps constantly in the rear of the corps of Molitor, within one day's march. An important affair is expected in Catalonia.

FRANKFORD, May 4.

We have been able to collect some certain information relative to the present policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and the position of the Russian troops, which we hasten to communicate. The Emperor Alexander must be considered as the principal person who urges on the war with Spain; for a long time this Monarch has been given up to religious enthusiasm and veneration for legitimacy, as far as lies in his power, whatever is injurious to religion and monarchy. This is with him a matter of sentiment more than of policy, and this is the cause why he has sacrificed the Greeks, and neglected the most favorable opportunity that ever occurred of spreading his standards on the Bosphorus, and this keeps him ready to employ all his forces on the other side of the Pyrenees.—Since Capo D'Istria has left his counsels, there is not one man of talent about the Emperor to check his bad policy. At his return from the Congress of Verona, he showed a great deal of ill-humor, and would not admit several of the Foreign Ambassadors, particularly the English Ambassador, to an audience, nor were they received by any of the Imperial family. It was only after his return from the country seat of Count Arakelichin, that they were admitted to an audience. Alexander has, on more than one occasion, declared his resolution to employ all his forces to put down the hydra of revolution wherever he may show himself. In effect, a very considerable Russian force is concentrated in Poland, ready to march to the West, but this project meets with very formidable obstacles in the policy of England and Austria, who have both done all in their power to hinder these hordes from overrunning Europe. Prince Metternich and Mr. Canning are guided by the same principles as to the facts, however they may differ in theory. The Cabinet of Vienna maintains its system with vigour—it is a system founded in reasoning, and in this respect differs wholly from that of Alexander, of which we have already mentioned the leading motives.

From the New York American, June 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the Montano from Havre, we are put in possession of our files of Paris papers to the 13th May inclusive, and Hav-

re to the 20th. The rumor which we before had of the success of Mina is confirmed. It was, however, a part of the Army of the Faith, and not of the French army, that Mina fell upon and destroyed. On the other hand, the forces under the Duke d'Angouleme have made a considerable forward movement, having arrived upon the Douro, passing through Lerma and Valladolid, which brings them within about 80 miles of Madrid. Segovia, is their direct route to that city, appears to have been evacuated so precipitately, that all the artillery was left in the place, and Madrid itself is represented as deserted. This was to have been expected, and it now remains to be seen whether this extended line will not weaken rather than add to the efficient power of the French troops, and whether, with all their supplies to be transported along a vast extent of country, the guerilla warfare will not soon begin to make itself deeply felt, even though the invaders possess the capital. We have believed, and still believe, that the dangers of the French commence only with their occupation of Madrid. It is possible, however, and we throw it out merely as a surmise of our own, that having reached the capital, the French may affect to consider the object of their march as in some measure fulfilled that enough had been done to redeem their pledges, and that they would lend a willing ear to any propositions for a cessation of hostilities, and a mutual adjustment of conflicting demands. We are persuaded that ere this the Duke of Angouleme must have satisfied himself that to march over a country is not to conquer it; and that to retrograde, in proportion as it may become necessary, will be found much more difficult than the advance to Spain. Negotiations were certainly talked of; and, in our opinion, the French will not be destitute as to terms.

PARIS, May 18.

The report yesterday circulated, of the complete defeat of a corps of Royalist Spaniards, 2000 strong, commanded by Romangosa, by Mina who fell unexpectedly upon them, becomes to-day more probable. It is said that the plan of Mina, was to attack in order to disperse the two divisions of Eroles and Romangosa, before coming to hands with the French army.—It is said that General Quesada, who was blockading Santona with 3 or 4000 men of the Army of the Faith, having attempted to cause soldiers to be shot, for want of discipline, was suddenly abandoned by his whole corps d'armee. It is even said that there was a sort of mutiny, and that the General of the Faith was obliged to fly, accompanied only by a single aide-de-camp. According to the same story, several battalions had been detached from the French army in the vicinity, in order to keep up the blockade of Santona. It is said that the Marshal, Duke of Albufera, (Suchet) is about to take his departure for the army.

A letter from Perpignan of the 7th May, gives us a report, that the French commandant of the town of Figueras, sent to the commander of the fortress, a flag, begging him not to fire upon the city, as it injured it very much, menacing him at the same time, with rigorous treatment, when captured, if he should persist in his course. The Spanish commander received the flag and message, sent back the messenger, and immediately commenced a fire upon the town.

Extract of a letter dated Havre, May 20 1823.

"I refer you to papers herewith for what is passing in Spain. There is a rumor that negotiations are going on. So far, the French have gained nothing but ground; and it remains to be seen whether that is not, in fact, a disadvantage to them. Mina has fallen on a body of his countrymen and cut them up at a moment they thought him lost."

THE WHIG

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1823.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, on the 14th inst. at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Daniel Elmer, esq. was called to the chair, and H. R. Merselles appointed secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to arrange the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of Independence; viz. James Giles, Ebenezer Secley, Timothy Elmer, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, esqrs. The committee in pursuance of their appointment, have made the following arrangement.

At day break a gun will be fired, and the music will beat the reveille.

At sun-rise, the flags will be hoisted, a gun fired, and the music beat a march.

At nine o'clock, 3 guns will be fired and the bell rung as a signal for the citizens and military to assemble at Laurel-Hill, where a procession will be formed and marched to the Presbyterian church.

Order of Procession.

1. Marshal on horseback. 2. Troop of Horse. 3. General and Field officers and Staff in uniform. 4. Company of Artillery. 5. Infantry. 6. National and State Standards. 7. Band. 8. Infantry. 9. Committee of arrangement. 10. Orator and bearer of Declaration of Independence. 11. Clergy. 12. Revolutionary officers and soldiers. 13. Civil officers. 14. Teachers with their schools. 15. Citizens. 16. Marshal on horseback.

A marshal will also ride on the flank to preserve order, in the march of the procession. The marshals will be mounted on grey horses, and distinguished by white flags.—When the head of the column arrives at the church, the military will open their ranks, face inward and receive the procession with presented arms, the music continuing to play until all have passed through.

Exercises in the Church.

1. Instrumental music. 2. Invocation. 3. Music. 4. Prayer. 5. Music. 6. Declaration of Independence. 7. Music. 8. Ora-

tion. 9. Music. 10. Benediction. 11. Instrumental music.

The procession will return in the same order to the court-house, where the Artillery will fire a national salute, and the Infantry a feu-de-joie.

At sun-set a gun will be fired, the tattoo beat, and the flags lowered.

Seats will be reserved in the church, for the ladies, who are respectfully invited to attend.

The citizens of the town and neighborhood are invited to join in the procession.—Captains of vessels are requested to display their flags, and the inhabitants of the town generally to decorate their houses with flowers and evergreens.

Blank cartridges will be furnished the military, upon application to the committee.

By order of the committee.

DANIEL ELMER, Chairman.

H. R. MERSELLES, Secretary.

The body of a man was found afloat at the mouth of Cohansey Creek, on Wednesday the 25th inst., and was taken to Greenwich landing. He had on a brown great-coat cut off near the waist, round-a-bout, and drab coloured trowsers, much worn and mended, and a good pair of shoes. It is not known who he was, but supposed to be Richard Ferguson, that was lost from on board the sloop *Rose-in-Bloom*, of Port Elizabeth, on Sunday last. A jury of inquest was held over the body on Thursday morning, their verdict was, that he came to his death accidentally by drowning. He was buried in the Church yard at the lower end of Greenwich. His shoes, and a handkerchief are in my possession.

REUBEN HUNT, Coroner.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

We learn by the steam boat from Norfolk, that yesterday off the Capes, a pilot boat reported that a piratical schooner, captured and sent in by Commodore Porter, had shortly before passed in from sea. She was seen abreast of Willoby's Point, standing into Hampton Roads, with a brig in company.—The pirate is a standing top-sail schooner, and has a large number of persons on deck.

Patriot.

Blessings of Horse Racing.—The New York papers state, that several suicides had taken place in that city. One man put an end to his life the day after the great match race—having lost all his money in betting on the southern horse.

SUMMARY.

The convicts employed upon the tread mill, in the N. York penitentiary, made a bold and desperate attempt on Monday last to make their escape; but the firmness and activity of the keepers, frustrated their design, and only one of the prisoners effected his escape.

The Biter bit.—It is stated in a French paper, that the duke of Angouleme offered the governor of San Sebastian a bribe of 100,000 francs to surrender the fortress, which he accepted; and when the French troops advanced, fired upon them, & killed about 800. The money received was sent to the cortes.

Reece's Ferry.—We have been requested to state that serious suspicions are entertained with regard to the ferryman at Reece's Ferry, across Big Barren River, two or three miles above Bowling Green on the upper Nashville road. About three or four weeks since, a young gentleman started from Glasgow, with a view of crossing at said ferry, and has not been heard of since. Some time last fall, a gentleman who set out to cross at the same ferry, seems to have disappeared in the same mysterious manner. It is supposed that both have been murdered. This publication is made for the benefit of travellers, and at the instance of two respectable citizens of Barren county.

Louisville Adv.

Riot among the Prisoners.—On Wednesday the 18th inst. the prisoners in the penitentiary at Baltimore, attempted to make their escape by scaling the walls. They were resolutely met by the officers, and before order was restored, three were shot; their wounds, though severe, are not considered mortal. The ringleaders were secured, and the rest completely put down by the police. The cause of this rising is said to be an order of the board of directors for having the system of *shaving* carried more fully into effect.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met for their New England conference, in Providence, on the 11th inst. Above 100 ministers were expected to be present on the occasion.

Monument to Bonaparte.—The ship *Two Catherine*, arrived at Newport on Sunday, 110 days from Calcutta and 41 from St Helena, reports that the monument intended to be erected over the remains of Napoleon, arrived at St Helena the 1st of May, but the inscription was not known.

Mr John Rhea has declined standing as a candidate, at the next election for a representative to congress from Tennessee.

Imprisonment for debt, has, in effect, been abolished at Albany, by the court of common pleas, which has extended the prison limits so as to take in nearly the whole city.

The power to do this was conferred by the last legislature. We wish the law had been general.—*N.Y. Post*

George Sullivan and Joseph H. Pierce, esqs. have been appointed by the governor and council of Massachusetts, as agents for the purpose of advocating the claims for militia expenses on the general government.

They will immediately proceed to Washington, where general King, agent for Maine, will co-operate with them.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was organized at Concord on the 13th inst. under an act of incorporation passed at the present session of the legislature of that state.

The steamboat Nashville arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ultimo, from Nashville. On the 23d, 17 miles above Natchez, a fire was discovered on the roof made for the accommodation of deck passengers.

Health of Newport, R. Island—There are now living in this town, 307 persons from 70 to 100 years of age. There has been but one death here for the last three weeks, of any description of persons.

Mail robbery—The mail stage between Philadelphia and New York was lately robbed of two large bags, containing newspapers. They were secured in the boot, behind the stage, the straps of which were cut, and the bags carried off.

Usury—Mr Sergeant Onslow had leave in the British House of Commons April 22, to bring in a bill to repeal the laws against usury.

Gen. Wilkinson is compiling a work on Mexico, historical and geographical.

N. Y. Pin manufactory—The small machine for making pins, originally of American invention, has been so far improved by Mr H. Whittemore, that he makes from the simple wire, thirty per minute, completely headed and pointed, entirely by the machine, with one hand only to turn the crank.

We are sorry to state, that his excellency Joseph Haslett, governor of the state of Delaware, died at his seat near Milford, on Friday morning the 20th instant, at half past six o'clock. Governor Haslett, we understand, is the fourth who has died while holding that responsible office, within a few years.

Was found drowned on the 18th inst. below Gray's Ferry, a male infant, wrapped up in three towels, with a brickbat inside. On one of the towels is marked P. No. 2, & on another the letter H.

Verdict, death by violence. William Montgomery and Nathan Hackel were accidentally drowned in the act of bathing, one in Skunkkill and the other in Delaware river.

The President has recognized Jose Leandro Palacios, as consul general of Colombia.

NORFOLK, June 18. The U. S. ship John Adams, capt. Renshaw, sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday morning for Laguna, with Mr. Anderson, our minister to the republic of Colombia, family and suit as passengers.

By letters from Ohio, we learn, says the National Intelligencer, that John Reese, who was apprehended on a charge of robbing the mail of the U. S. has, after examination before the district judge of that state, been discharged from custody, and set at large.

King's library—The committee of parliament has reported in favor of uniting the royal library, lately presented to the British nation, with that of the British museum, and of erecting a proper building for its reception. The number of books in the British museum is stated at 125,000, and those in the royal library at 65,000. It is estimated that the duplicates will not exceed 21,000.

The U S frigate Constitution and sloop of war Ontario, were left at

Gibraltar on the 25th of April. The night previous to the arrival of the Constitution, she was run foul of by a British schooner, which went down immediately, but all her hands were saved and taken on board the frigate, except the captain.

Greenburgh, Pa. June 13. Robbery—By a note on the way bill, received at the stage office last night, we are informed, that a man, (supposed to be Mr Begley of the neighbourhood of this place,) was robbed of 3000 dollars, near Stoystown, on the highway by two foot-pads.

MARRIED. On the 19th inst. near Millville, by the Rev. John Wisheart, Mr. JOHN WILKINS, to the honorable Miss CARMARIA daughter of Mr. John Vereman.

Also on the Evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN NEWMAN, to Miss RUCEDON daughter of Mr. Samuel Coschoon, both of that place.

Lately, at Petersburg, by the Rev. Mr. Cannon, of Baltimore, Mr. WILLIAM GUYTON, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ESTER MARTIN PISNOT, daughter of the late Capt. John T. Fristol.

It made me think of Paddy's fun, To learn Miss Duff's made a Gun, But that which made me laugh the rather, A Cannon was her Reverend Father!

DIED. In this town on Monday morning the 23d inst. MR. JOSHUA SAYRE, aged 38 years.

SHIP NEWS. PORT ELIZABETH June 24. ARRIVED. Schooner Olive Branch, capt. Childs, from Port-au-Prince 4th June, and from Rum Key 12th June, with salt to Messrs. Brick, Townsend, and Matthews.

Left at Port-au-Prince, sloop Betsey, Eddy, for New York in six days. Schooner Lively, Robert Thurston, in 25 days for Philadelphia. Schr. Leonidas, Amason, for Baltimore in 22 days. Brig Columbia, Hemlin, just sold. Schr. Allen, one day for Turks Island. Schr. Melina, Niet, for Charleston eight days. Schr. Borton Packet, Emery, five days for Kennebunk. Brig Bird, Spencer Clifford, eight days for Boston. Brig President, Juet, arrived from Philada. all well.

Cumberland Orphans' Court. June Term, 1825.

Upon application of Elizabeth Dave and Richard L. Wood, administrators of John Dare, deceased; David Sheppard, administrator of William L. Sheppard, deceased; Nancy Shull and David Lupton, adm'rs. of Jacob Shull, deceased; Thomas R. Sheppard, administrator of Lydia Wright, deceased; to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the administrators of William L. Sheppard, David Shull and Lydia Wright, give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; and that the creditors of John Dare, deceased, bring in their respective claims duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against each administrator.

By the court T. ELMER, Clerk. June 28. 131 2m

Cumberland Orphans' Court. June Term, 1825.

Margaret C. Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased; Isaac Whitekar, administrator with the will annexed of Hannah Leake, deceased; James Davis, administrator of David Davis, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. And on like application of Daniel Elmer, guardian of John L. Louder, a minor.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents and said minor, do appear before the judges of the Orphans' court at Bridgeton, on the fourth Monday in September next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estates of said decedents and said minor, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts, expenses, &c.

By the court, T. ELMER, Clerk. June 28. 131 3t

Commissioners Sale.

Pursuant to an order by Shamgar Hewitt, Stephen Young, and John L. Smith, judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the county of Cape May and state of New Jersey, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE, On Seventh day, the 30th of the Eighth month (August) next,

At the house of Joseph Cooper, Innkeeper, in the Upper Township of said county of Cape May, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M. All that property, commonly known by the name of the Creamer mill property, situate in the Upper township aforesaid, contains about

300 ACRES, More or less; with the Mill seat, mill pond, buildings, fencing, Timber, waters, water courses and every thing belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The conditions will be cash. Nicholas Willits. David Townsend. Isaac Townsend. Commissioners. 131 3t

Merseilles & McCalla,

Have just received in addition to their former stock, a neat and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Crockery, Paints, Oil, AND MEDICINES,

Which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a very small advance for cash, lumber, or any kind of produce.

Persons building or repairing vessels, painting houses, &c. will be supplied with Paints and Oils at lower rates than ever before offered in Bridgeton.

Also on hand, a quantity of Heart and Sap Pine Boards and Plank, Rails, Shingles, &c.

And a handsome lot of HAMS, salt-peter'd and well cured, small sizes for family use. Bridgeton, June 28. 131 2m

Adjournment.

The land of Daniel Vanaman, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 8th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. June 24—25 131

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Wednesday the 30th 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 David Reed, in Millville,

A tract of Land, situate in the township of Millville, adjoining land of David C. Wood, John McKallip and others, containing One hundred and five acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Samuel Jordan, taken in execution at the suit of John Dunlap, and to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. May 29—June 28. 131

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

Tuesday, the 29th 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, in Bridgeton:

A Farm, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of William Westcott, late of Ogden and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Elijah Husted, taken in execution at the suit of William R. Fithian, administrator of William Conner, deceased, and to be sold by JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. May 27—June 28 131

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

Friday, the first day of August next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the house of Robert Hutchinson, in the Upper Township,

The goods and chattles, lands and tenements, of said Hutchinson, viz. Beds, Bedding, and all his household goods, Horses, one Cow, one plantation Wagon, &c. &c.

Also, a house and lot where he now dwells, said to contain one acre, joins lands of Stacy Little & others.

Seized as the property of the aforesaid Robert Hutchinson, taken in execution at the suit of Jos. Falkenborge, esq. and Jeremiah Leaming, and to be sold by SEYMOUR HIGGINS, Sheriff. May 21—June 28 131

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Tuesday, 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following described lands, situate in the township of Fairfield, 1st, A Farm joins Town Swamp, land of John Buck and others, contains 87 acres. 2d, A Farm, joins the main branch of Town Swamp, the Penn Line and others, formerly occupied by John Gayers, contains 65 1/2 acres. 3d, A tract situate on the South branch of Town Swamp, near the forks, contains 52 acres. 4th, A lot joins land, late of James Ogden, contains 5 1/2 acres. A lot joins land of William Bateman, Noah Lockman and others, contains 5 acres.

The land will be sold, more or less as to quantity, and a fuller description at the sale, together, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Charles Brice, taken in execution at the suit of John Trenchard, jun. and to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. JOHN LANING, jun Sheriff.

April 25. 131

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 Port Elizabeth. The Lot contains half an 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. May 9—June 7. 128

ALSO 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 acres, more or less. One acre of Up-land near Newport, joins Ebenezer Westcott.

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. May 9—June 7. 128

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1825.

Present, Cresse Townseud, Shamgar Hewitt, Jacob G. Smith and others, esquires, judges.

Samuel S. Marcy, adm'r. &c. of Isaac Smith, esq. deceased; Stillwell Hildreth, adm'r. &c. of Eli Eldridge, deceased, having respectively presented to this court, duly attested, just and true accounts of the personal estates, and also of the debts and credits of the said decedents respectively. Whereby it appears that the personal estate of each of the said decedents is insufficient to pay their respective debts, and the said administrators having set forth to the court, that the said decedents died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of Isaac Smith esq. and Ely Eldridge, or either of them, do appear before this court at the court house in the Middle Township in the county aforesaid, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said decedents should not be sold for the payment of their respective debts.

By order of the court. JERU TOWNSEND, Clerk. June 9—21 130 6t

For Sale at this Office,

Three Discourses, by the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D. On the guilt and folly of being ashamed of religion: On the great evil of Slander, and on the nature and danger of small faults.

The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Wednesday the 2d day of July next, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. DAN. SIMKINS, former Sheriff. June 4—7. 128

Creditors take Notice.

That we have applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 18th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

THOMAS SPRINGER, SAMUEL PENN, HEBBEN LODER, DAVID SHUTE, ANDREW HECKS, Colored. 128. 4t. June, 6—7

A Cargo of first quality 2 & 3 feet SUFFOLK

CEDAR SHINGLES, Just received and for sale by Thos. & Charles Sheppard. Greenwich, 5th mo. 31st. 137 6tq

NOTICE.

STRAYED or driven away from the subscriber on the 10th inst. living in the township of Fairfield,

A MILCH COW,

Marked with a crop off the right ear and a niche the upper side of the left ear; horns have been bored; had on a small bell. The Cow is red, with some white under the belly and some white on the end of the tail.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get her again, shall be well rewarded for his trouble.

Samuel Westcott. Fairfield, June 17—21 130

Domestic Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of common pleas, of the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Samuel Townsend, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattles lands and tenements, of Joel Chance an absconding debtor, for the sum of 180 dollars in a plea of trespass on the case, returnable to the term of June last, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county attached as per inventory annexed, May 26, 1825.

DANIEL ELMER, Att'y. EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk. June 17, 1825.—21 130 2m

John I. McChesney's GRAMMAR,

Also his Introductory Lectures, For sale by

Potters & Woodruff. April 12. 120

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 be published. Enquire at this office. The remainder of the work it is said will soon be issued from the press.

For Sale at this Office.

Dr. O'Meara's late celebrated work, "A Voice from St. Helena" containing conversations with Bonaparte, on almost every subject connected with his history—also.

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

This is to give notice that my wife ELIZABETH has eloped from my board, but took her bed with her. I forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Cornelius Austin. May 17—24 126 4tq

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 put 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

Constables' Sales, Warrants, Subpoenas, Executions, Summons, Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

And a variety of other blanks, For Sale at this Office.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat, per bushel, \$1 37 to 1 50; Rye, do, 75 to 87; Corn, do, 60 to 70; Oats, do, 35 to 40; Onions, do, 75; Potatoes, do, 60; Dry Apples do scarce, 1; do Peaches do pared 1 75 to 2 00; do do do unpared 1 50 to 1 75; Beans, do, 1 00; Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 50; Rye do. do. 2 50 to 3 00; Butter, per pound, 12 1/2; Lard, do, 10; Hams, do, 10; Pork, per hundred, 5 00 to 6 00; Wool, per pound, 95 to 3 1/2; Feathers, do, 50; Candles, do, 12 1/2; Tallow, do, 10; Hickory Jack, per gallon, 40 to 50; Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 50 to 5 00; Oak dry, do, 3 00; do green, do, 2 50 to 2 75.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on **Tuesday, 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 Smith Bowen, Bridgeton.

A house and lot of land, situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands now or late of James Demont, jun. and others, containing two 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 Jeddiah Davis and John Ogden, and to be sold by **JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.** April 29—May 31 127

By virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas, of the county of Cumberland, to me directed will be exposed to Sale at Public 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 Reed, in Millville.

A Farm, situate in the township, of Millville, adjoining lands of Charles Garrison, Joel Davis and others, containing fifty acres of land more or less.

Seized as the property of John Gilliland, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Nordike, 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, in Bridgeton.

A tract of land, situate in the township of Millville, bounding on the Union tract and road leading from Corey's tavern to Malgo, and lands of David C. Wood and others, containing

2355 ACRES, more or less.

Seized as the property of Samuel Darnell, John More White and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Joseph G. Shippin, complt. and to be sold by **JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.** April 29—May 31 127

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.

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

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

The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature, Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

The American Journal of Science and Arts, By professor Silliman. Quarterly. Christian Advocate,

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

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

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

The 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 appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarianism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

Cobbett's Cottage economy. Cobbett's Sermons.

Henry Kirk White's remins. The Pulpit made free.

Deism Refuted. Traits of the Aborigines.

Farewell Letters, by William War of Serampore. Bartons Poems.

Common & Judgment Bonds, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and

Extensive Assortment OF 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

IN **BRIDGETON,** Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths. and mixed }
Superfine double and } Cassemeres. single milled black, blue, mixed and drab }
Drab and mixed angola do. }
Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings. and other }
Figured and plain black and } Bombazetts colored }

Black Bombazeens. Circassian Plaids. Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes. and plain }

Figured Grape Robes for Dresses. 4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Crape Shawls. Crape Scarfs, figured and plain.

Large and small Silk Shawls. Fancy Gauze, and other do. Fancy fig'd. bird eye Handkerchiefs.

Baudanna, Flag, Mad- } do. rass, Malabar and other }
Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levant- } Silks. tine and other }

Bonnet Silks, assorted colors. Ladies English, French } Gloves. and German silk }

Ladies' Beaver, Kid } do. and York-tan }

Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do. and raw silk }

London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a handsome 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. do. Swiss Mulls & Jacksonetts. Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings.

Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose. Women's do. do.

Fancy and plain Ribbons. Silk and Cotton Cords. Yellow and blue Nankeens.

Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres. Bleached and brown Wal- } Sheetings. tham and Slater's }
do. do. } Shirtings.

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 Drillings.

Table Diaper, Cotton warps and fillings, different no's.

SHOES. Men's & Boys, thin lined and bound shoes.

do. do. coarse Boots and shoes. Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco. heel'd & spring pump, }
and shoe sole }

Ladies' black and assorted colored Valencias, 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.

Apple and Rye Whiskey. Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines. Samos and Malaga }

Anniseed, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials. Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, }
Rose and Peppermint }

Imperial Gun Powder, Young } Teas. Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea }

Loaf, lump and brown Sugars. First quality Molasses.

Spices, Starch, Raisins, Butter Biscuit, Crackers, Hams, Lard, Pork, Mackerel,

do. Lime by the bushel and hhd. Together, with a handsome assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, Bread and Snuffer Trays,

QUEENS-WARE, GLASS-WARE, HARD-WARE,

Stone-ware, Stationary, &c. &c. April 26. 122

White Pine Boards and other LUMBER.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF HAVE FOR SALE,

Pannel white pine boards, 1st common do do

2d do do do do Cedar siding plastering lath, Heart boards and scantling, Sap boards, half price do

10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles, White oak posts, &c. Bridgeton. May 10. 124

BLANKS, For Sale at this Office,

SILAS W. SEXTON,

Fashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor,

No. 28, MARKET STREET, Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court, PHILADELPHIA.

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

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a trial, when no doubt they will find it to their advantage to call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed 52 6m. December 24, 1821.

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, viz.

No. 1. A plantation in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, situate near the court house, containing sixty one acres and forty perches, adjoining 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 acres.

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 at the time and place aforesaid, by **Humphrey Learning!** Guardian. April 5, 1823—May 17. 125 ts

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton 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. 120

UNION HOTEL, BRIDGETON.

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

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE, (The late residence of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, dec'd) which he has fitted up as a

TAVERN,

The house is large and commodious, He has erected on the premises, extensive and convenient stables, arid sheds for horses, and will keep the best hay and oats, and an attentive and careful hostler. He has on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent stock of the best liquors; and the utmost exertions will be made to furnish such accommodations and entertainment as will give the most complete satisfaction to all his customers, and at the most reasonable prices.

Richard Jarman, May 24. 126 2m

MERINO SHEEP.

100 Full blooded Merino Ewes form the best importations, for sale. Enquire of **JOHN SHEPPARD,** Greenwich, 6 mo. 6th—7 128 4t

Adjournment.

The lands of Samuel Harker, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned till Tuesday the 8th day of July next at the Hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. June 10—14 129

Cumberland Bank.

Bridgeton, June 9, 1823. The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that the annual election for Directors, will be holden at the Banking house, on Wednesday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

129

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	50	6 to 8
Beans bushel	1	25 scarce
Beef, mess barrel	13	13
Brick, run of Kiln, M.	6	50
Bristles, American lb.	scarce	
Butter, lump,	14	18
Do. salt, insp.	10	10
Candles, tallow dipt	25	26
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	24	24
Do. 2d quality	26	27
Do. Java	22	23
Do. mixed qual.	10	9
Cheese,	10	10
Cider, best barrel	1	50
Feathers, American lb.	32	35
Flax, clean	10	12
Firewood, hickory cord	5	50 6
Do. oak	3	75 4 25
Do. pine	2	50 3 00
Do. gum logs	7	00
Flour, wheat, barrel	3	75
Do. rye	3	25
Do. corn meal	100	feet, 6 7
Glass, wind	8	by 10, 7 75
8 by 10,	10	by 12 7 75
Grain, wheat bushel	1	45 1 50
do. rye	75	80
do. corn	60	67
do. oats	35	38
do. bran double	35	38
Hams lb.	10	12
Iron, in bars, ton	105	100
do sheet	128	130
do hoop, large	140	
do do small	135	130
do rod	80	90
do hollow ware	0	9 0 10
Lard lb.	14	00 16
Lumber 1000 feet	14	00 16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25	30
do do heart, 1 inch	25	30
do white pine, pannel	25	30
do do common	17	50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15	20
do heart do	25	30
do sap do	14	scarce
Lath, oak	8	
C. Yamburgh pine	20	25
do inch spruce	12	20
do oak	22	35
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17	21
do cypr. 22 inch.	3	50 4
Staws, pipe, w. o. 1200	60	
do hhd. do	38	
do do redoak	18	
do barrel, w. oak	24	
Heading, oak	35	60
ILoops, shaved	25	
do rough	4	50 7 00
Mackarel, barrel	0	40 0 43
Molasses, sug. house gall.	28	30
do West India	7	12
NTails, cut, all sizes lb.	55	
Oil, sperm.	75	
Peas bushel	14	50 15 00
Pork, Jersey barrel	3	50 4 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	6	50 6 50
Shad, southern barrel	4	55
Salt, fine bushel	4	50
do ground	1	
Seed, clover	2	50 3 00
do herd grass	6	16
do timothy	1000	6 16
Segars, Spanish	1	75 80
do American	50	60
Shot, all sizes cut.	50	45
Spirits, viz.	36	37
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	30	31
do. Penn'a 1st pf.	15	7 8
Gin, Philad. dist. do	12	50 13 00
Rum, New England	16	17
Whiskey, rye	13	14
do apple	6	14
Starch	27	32
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	25	30
do loaf lb	15	
do lump	31	33
Tallow, country	50	54
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	7	
do do caven.	7	
do do spun fine	7	
do do large	7	
Wax, bees, yellow	7	
do. white	7	

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH, HAS REMOVED HIS **HAT STORE,**

from No. 21 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE Sign of the Golden Hat, Where he offers an excellent assortment of **LOW-PRICED HATS,**

ALSO, **WATER-PROOF** Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50.

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale. P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom, February 11. 59tf

Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and the public in general, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by William Morris as a watch maker's shop, where he intends manufacturing men's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, and also, and principally, Ladies fancy Shoes of the most fashionable kind and finest quality.—He will keep a large assortment of Ladies Shoes, &c. on hand, and all measured work will be done at the shortest notice.

Edmund Bacon. June 7. 128 4t

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par. Banks in New Hampshire, 2 Boston Banks, 1 do. Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do. Rhode Island Banks do. 2 do. Connecticut Banks do. 1 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES. All the city Bank Notes, par. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, no sale. Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis. Troy Banks, 1 do. Mohawk Bank in Schoenectady, 1 do. Lansingburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg Bank, 1 do. Newburg branch, at Ithica, 2 do. Orange county Bank, 1 do. Catskill Bank, 1 do. Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do. Auburn Bank, 1 do. Columbia receivables, 1 do. Utica Bank, 2 do. Ontario Bank at Utica, 1 do. Plattsburg Bank, 10 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES. New Brunswick Bank, 1 p. c. dis. State Bank at Trenton, 1 do. All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES. Philadelphia Notes, par. Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par. Lancaster Bank, par. Easton, par. Germantown, par. Northampton, par. Montgomery County, par. Harrisburg, par. Delaware county at Chester, par. Chester county at West Chester, par. Sewhope Bridge Company, 40 Farmers Bank of Reading, par. Susquehanna Bridge do. 1 do. Farmers Bank of Bucks county, par. York Bank, par. Chambersburg, par. Gettysburg, 2 do. Carlisle Bank, do. Swatara at Harrisburg, do. Pittsburg, do. Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton, 15 do. Silver Lake, no sale. Greensburg, 5 do. Brownsville, 5 do. Other Pennsylvania Notes, no sale

DELAWARE NOTES. Bank of Del. at Wilmington, 1 do. Wilmington and Brandywine, 1 do. Commercial Bank of Delaware, 1 do. Branch of do. at Milford, 3 dis. Farmers Bank of Delaware, par. Laurel Bank, 25

MARYLAND NOTES. Baltimore Banks, 1 do. Baltimore City Bank, 1 do. Harre de Grace, 1 do. Elkton, 1 do. Annapolis, 1 do. Branches of do. Hagerstown bank, 1 do. Bank of Caroline, 1 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES. Richmond and Branches, 1 do. N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, 5 do. All others, 2 do. Columbia District Banks, generally, 1 do. Franklin bank of Alexandria, no sale. North Carolina, 9 dis. South Carolina, 2 do. Georgia, generally, 9 do. Bank of Kentucky and branches, 7 do. OHIO—Chillicothe, 5 do. Most others, no sale

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.