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FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

## POETRY.

Written by F. RUSKIN, the interesting  
and philanthropic blind bookseller of Liv-  
erpool.

### BLINDNESS.

All! think, if June's delicious rays  
The eyes of sorrow can illumine,  
Or while December's beamless days  
Can fling o'er all a transient gloom.  
Ah! think, if sighs obscure or bright,  
Can thus depress or cheer the mind;  
Ah! think amidst clouds of utter night,  
What mournful moments wait the blind.

And who shall tell this cause of woe,  
To love the wife he ne'er shall see;  
To be a sire and not to know  
The silent babe that climes his knee;  
To have his feelings daily torn,  
With pain the passing meal to find;  
To live distress'd and die forlorn,  
Are ills that oft await the blind.

When to the breezy uplands led,  
At noon, or blushing eve or morn,  
He hears the red-breast o'er his head,  
While round him breathes the scented  
thorn.

But oh! instead of Nature's face,  
Hills, dales, and woods, arid streams combin'd;  
Instead of tints, and forms and grace,  
Night's blackest mantleshrouds the blind.

If rosy youth, bereft of sight,  
Midst countless thousands, pines unblest,  
As the gay flower, withdrawn from light,  
Bows to the earth where all must rest,  
Ah! think, when life's declining hours  
To chilling pen'ry are consign'd,  
And pain has palsied all his powers,  
Ah! think what woes await the blind!

## The present Moment.

By JAMES MONTGOMERY.

At every moment, every breath,  
Life trembles on the brink of death;  
A taper's flame, that upward turns,  
While downwards to the dust it burns.

A moment ushered us to birth,  
Heirs of the commonwealth of earth:  
Moment by moment years are past,  
And one ere long will be our last.

'Twas that which struck us into light,  
And that which shall eclipse in night,  
There is a point no eye can see,  
Yet on it hangs eternity.

God for our portion then we chuse,  
Or him forever then refuse;  
Where is that point of woe or bliss?  
Gone by!—To come! No, here;—'tis this.

This is the moment which begins;  
Now let us cast away our sins:  
This is the moment as it ends,  
Our pain or paradise depends.

The past is fled, the future not;  
The present is our utmost lot;  
Oh, God! henceforth our hearts incline  
To seek no other way but thine.

From Poukon's American Daily Advertiser.  
How sweet is the prayer of Friendship and  
Love,  
How sweet to the friend for whose sake it  
is given;  
Like the dew of the morn that descends from  
above,  
Like the friendship of Saints and of Angels  
in heaven....

That God who resides in the heavens above,  
Who knows all the thoughts and desires of  
the heart,  
Will answer the prayer of virtue and love,  
Nor did the pour suppliant from Him to de-  
part.

Oh then let us pray for each other in love;  
Let us ask for His blessing on all we have  
done.  
Almighty Supreme! hear our payer from  
above,  
And bless us dear Lord for the sake of thy  
Son.

And when in the last solemn hour of death,  
When our soul is about from the body to fly,  
With a "hope full of glory" we'll yield up  
our breath,  
And ascend to our God and our Saviour on  
high.

## Select Sentences.

Of all human actions pride seldomest gains  
its end; for aiming at honour and reputation,  
it reaps contempt and derision.

It is an insolence natural to the wealthy to  
affix, as much as in them lies, the character  
of a man to his circumstances. Take away,  
said Lactantius, pride and boasting from rich  
men, and there will be no difference between  
a poor and a rich man.

Richness of dress contributes nothing to a  
man of sense, but rather makes his sense in-  
quired into. The more the body is set off,  
the mind appears the less.

Pride and ill nature will be hated in spite  
of all the wealth and greatness in the world;  
but severity is always safe.

To be proud of knowledge is to be blind in  
light; to be proud of virtue is to poison  
yourself with the antidote; to be proud of  
authority is to make your rise your downfall.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

**Specimen of Welch Preaching.**—At a meet-  
ing of Ministers at Bristol, the Reverend Mr.  
— invited several of his brethren to sup-  
per with him; among them was the Minister of  
—, ministering at the Welch meeting house in that  
city. He was an entire stranger to all the  
company, and silently attentive to the gen-  
eral conversation of his brethren. The subject  
on which they were discoursing, was the dif-  
ferent strains of public preaching. When  
several had given their opinion, and had men-  
tioned some individuals as good preachers,  
and such as were models as to style of com-  
position, &c. Mr. — turned to the Welch  
stranger, and solicited his opinion. He said  
he felt it to be a privilege to be silent when  
such men were discoursing; but that he felt  
it a duty to comply with this request. "But,"  
said he, "if I must give my opinion, I should  
say that you had no good preachers in Eng-  
land." "No?" said he; "that is, I mean  
no such preachers as we have in the principality."  
"I know," said Mr. L. "you are fam-  
ous for jumping in Wales, but that is not  
owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of  
preaching which the people hear, as to the  
enthusiasm of their characters."—"Indeed,"  
said the Welchman, "you would jump too, if  
you heard and understood such preaching."  
"Why," said Mr. L. "do you not think I  
could make them jump, if I were to preach  
to them?" "You make them jump!" ex-  
claimed the Welchman, "you make them  
jump! A Welchman would set fire to the  
world, while you were lighting your match."  
The whole company became very much in-  
terested in this new turn of the subject, and  
unanimously request the good man to give  
them some specimen of the style and manner  
of preaching in the principality. "Speci-  
men!" said he, "I cannot give you; if John  
Elias was here, he would give you a specimen  
indeed. Oh! John Elias is a great preacher."  
"Well," said the company, "give us some-  
thing that you have heard from him." "Oh  
no!" said he, "I could not do justice to it—  
beside, do you understand the Welch lan-  
guage?" They said, "No, not so as to follow  
a discourse." "Then," said he, "it is im-  
possible for you to understand, if I were to  
give you a specimen."—"but said they,  
"cannot you put it into English?" "Oh!"  
said he, "your poor meager language would  
spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those  
ideas which a Welchman can conceive; I  
cannot give you a specimen in English with-  
out spelling it." The interest of the com-  
pany was increased, and nothing would do  
but something of a specimen, while they pro-  
mised to make every allowance for the lan-  
guage. "Well," said the Welchman, "if  
you must have a piece, I must try, but I don't  
know what to give you. I do not recollect  
a piece of John Elias; he is our best preach-  
er. I must think a little—well, I recollect  
a piece of Christmas Evans. Christmas Ev-  
ans was a good preacher, and I heard him a  
little time ago, at an association of Ministers.  
He was preaching on the depravity of man by  
sin—of his recovery by the death of Christ;  
and he said—"Brethren, if I were to repre-  
sent to you in a figure, the condition of man  
as a sinner, and the means of his recovery by  
the cross of Jesus Christ, I should represent  
it somewhat in this way. Suppose a large  
grave yard surrounded by a high wall, with  
only one entrance, which is by a large iron  
gate, which is fast bolted; within these walls  
are thousands and tens of thousands of hu-  
man beings, of all ages and of all classes, by  
one epidemic disease bending to the grave—  
the grave yawns to swallow them, and they  
must all die—there is no balm to relieve them  
—no physician there—they must perish. This  
is the condition of man as a sinner—all, all  
have sinned, and the soul that sinneth it shall  
die. While man was in this deplorable state,  
Mercy, the darling attribute of Deity, came  
down and stood at the gate, looked at the  
scem and wept over it, exclaiming, "Oh!  
that I might enter; I would bind up their  
wounds—I would relieve their sorrows—I  
would save their souls!" While Mercy stood  
weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels,  
commissioned from the Court of Heaven to  
some other world, passing over, paused at  
the sight, and heaven forgave that pause;  
and seeing Mercy standing there, they cried,  
"Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? Can you  
look upon this scene and not pity? Can you  
pity and not relieve?" Mercy replied, "I  
can see; and in her tears she added, "I can  
pity, but I cannot relieve." "Why can you  
not enter?" "Oh!" said Mercy, "Justice has  
barred the gates against me, & I cannot, must  
not, unbar it." At this moment Justice  
himself appeared as it were to watch the  
gate. The angels enquired of him, "Why  
will you not let Mercy in?" Justice replied,  
"My law is broken, and it must be honored.  
Die they or Justice must!" At this there ap-  
peared a form among the angelic band like  
unto the Son of God, who, addressing him-  
self to Justice, he said, "What are thy de-  
mands?" Justice replied, "My terms are  
sten and rigid. I must have sickness for  
their health—I must have ignominy for their  
honor—I must have death for life." "With-  
out shedding of blood there is no remission."  
"Justice," said the Son of God. "I accept  
thy terms. On me be this wrong, and let  
Mercy enter." "When," said Justice, "will  
you perform this promise?" Jesus replied,  
"Four thousand years hence, upon the hill  
of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem,  
I will perform it in my own person." The  
deed was prepared and signed in the pres-  
ence of the angels of God. Justice was sat-  
isfied, and Mercy entered, preaching salva-  
tion in the name of Jesus. The deed was  
committed to the Patriarchs, by them to the  
Kings of Israel and the Prophets; by them  
it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks  
were accomplished. Then, at the appointed  
time, Justice appeared on the hill of Calva-  
ry, and Mercy presented to him the impor-  
tant deed. "Where," said Justice, "is the  
Son of God?" Mercy answered, "Behold him  
at the bottom of the hill, bearing his own  
cross," and then she departed, and stood a-  
loof at the hour of trial. Jesus ascended the  
hill, while in his train followed his weeping  
Church. Justice immediately presented him  
with the deed, saying, "This is the day  
when this deed is to be executed." When  
he received it, did he tear it in pieces, and  
give it to the winds of heaven? No, he nailed

it to his cross, exclaiming, "It is finished."  
justice called on holy fire to come down and  
consume the sacrifice. Holy fire descended  
—it swallowed his humanity, but when it  
touched his deity it expired! and there was  
darkness over the whole Heavens: But "Glor-  
y to God in the highest, on earth peace,  
good-will in men."  
"This," said the Welchman, "this is but  
a specimen of Christmas Evans."

## AGRICULTURAL.



SELECTED FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

**On the Culture of Peas**—The  
pea is a native of the southern parts  
of Europe, and is found growing  
spontaneously in the western parts of  
our continent. The family is a large  
one, containing several species; but  
of these the *field pea* alone comes  
within the scope of our present pur-  
pose. Of this, there are two varie-  
ties, denominated from their color,  
the grey and the green: both pro-  
ductive, and (when separated from  
the skin that surrounds them) a food  
of an excellent quality for man;  
wholesome, nutritive and pleasant:  
and for cattle, whether in a dry or  
green state, much to be recommend-  
ed. Sheep, cows and horses are par-  
ticularly fond of them; and hogs ar-  
re more promptly and economically fat-  
tened on a mixture of pea and barley  
meal, in a state of acetous fermenta-  
tion, than by any other food.

The structure of the roots would  
indicate, that peas are an exhausting  
crop; and it is on this evidence, that  
in Europe they are admitted only in  
long, or six years rotations; but if  
we examine the leaves, in regard to  
both number and form, we will prob-  
ably find reason to modify this opin-  
ion, and allow, that by stifling weeds,  
by checking evaporation, and event-  
ually by their own fall, they meliorate  
the soil, and render it more favora-  
ble to subsequent crops.

Following turnips, the preparatory  
labor for a pea crop, is not great.  
One, or at most two plowings, will  
be sufficient. Sowing, as a general  
rule, ought to follow ploughing,  
without loss of time: and care should  
be taken, that the seed be not laid  
too deeply. The two methods, row  
and broad cast sowing, may be indif-  
ferently pursued. By the former,  
the seed is economized, the product  
increased, and the soil better tilled;  
but not as some have supposed with  
such decided advantage as to out-  
weigh the saving, in time and labor,  
of the latter.

The length and feebleness of the  
stems of peas and the little tendrils  
they throw out for support, indicate  
the advantage of mixing with them  
other plants of more erect growth,  
which may prevent the peas from  
falling and lodging. For this pur-  
pose, rye, oats and beans have been  
selected, and with great advantage.

This crop is employed either in a  
dry or in a green state: between  
which every farmer will select, ac-  
cording to circumstances. If the  
market for peas be brisk and high,  
he will in harvest, thresh and sell the  
;rain; if, on the other hand, peas  
are low and pork high, the moment  
the pods fill, he will turn in his hogs  
upon them, and with the following  
advantages: 1st, the hogs feed and  
fatten themselves, without any addi-  
tional interposition of his labor; 2d,  
no particle of their manure is lost;  
3d, the debris of the crop, refused by  
the hogs, is given back to the soil,  
and 4th, the rooting of these animals,  
which in other cases is an injury, is  
in this a benefit.—*Albany Argus.*

**Soap-Ashes**—Snails will not live  
where soap-ashes have been sprink-  
led. They will if they are left on  
ashes, leave their shells & die. Soap-  
ashes are therefore proper to be strew-  
ed on the borders of those garden  
beds to which snails are injurious, as  
strawberries, &c.

Soap-ashes, if laid three or four in-  
ches deep on gravel walks in gardens,  
before putting on the gravel, will  
make the walk hard and firm, and  
effectually prevent the worm from  
working through.

Soap-ashes, if used liberally, will  
prevent the devastation of rats and  
mice in fields and gardens. They  
will cause plants to flourish; by tur-  
vernia; prevent moles from turning

up the ground; eradicate the grub-  
among cabbages; prevent weeds; im-  
prove the flavor of vegetables; force  
crops of *lettices, radishes, onions,* &  
other like vegetables and roots;  
sweeten sour land; improve the pas-  
turage, and give the greatest abun-  
dant of hay and clover. The effects  
of soap-ashes is not as much felt the  
first year as afterwards. It should  
be always employed like lime, &c.  
as a top dressing. It sinks in the  
ground, whereas stable manure, by  
letting it remain on the ground ex-  
posed to the air, loses its fertilizing  
properties by evaporation. The lat-  
ter producing a fertilizing action in  
the soil by a decomposition of its  
parts, and the ascent of its ethereal  
substance through the soil—the for-  
mer as it descends into the earth, se-  
parates the soil and renders it friable  
and kindly.

Soap-ashes is of most advantage  
upon strong and cold soils. It tends  
to dry wet soils, and is advantageous  
for dry pastures—it is the best ma-  
nure for peat moss. It forms a marl  
on poor clay land; it binds the light  
and sandy, and separates the heavy  
and clayey soil. Pulverised chalk is  
said to be equal to lime or soap-ashes  
as manure, and applied in the same  
manner.

**Cotton**—A Mr Dunham of Lon-  
Island, has ascertained by experi-  
ment, that cotton can be raised in the  
northern states without fear of injur-  
y from the frost. He planted the seed  
in the early part of May; the plants  
began to flower in August, and con-  
tinued to grow until the first frost,  
which checked all further vegeta-  
tion. There had been one picking before  
the frost; and after the frost there  
were other pickings, viz. on the  
1st and 20th of November; on the  
5th, 14th and 25th of December; on  
the 14th of January; and a few more  
pods were expected to be gathered  
about the first of February. It ap-  
pears that after the frost has stopped  
the progress of vegetation, there is so  
much nourishment left in the plant  
that every pod of any size matures,  
expands, opens and yields as good  
cotton as that which is produced be-  
fore the frost. Mr H. planted and har-  
rowed his cotton in the same manner as  
corn is commonly cultivated.

Hamp. Gaz.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

**Rustic politeness**—The father of  
the present lord Abington, who was  
remarkable for the stateliness of his  
manners, one day riding through a  
village in the vicinity of Oxford, met  
a lad dragging a calf along the road;  
who, when his lordship came up to  
him, made a stop and stared him full  
in the face. His lordship asked the  
boy if he knew him. He replied,  
"Eas." "What is my name?" said  
his lordship. "Why lord Abington,"  
replied the lad. "Then why don't  
you take off your hat?" "So I will  
sir," said the boy, "if ye'll hold the  
calf."

**Punishment & ingratitude**—A  
French writer relates the following  
remarkable instance of the punish-  
ment of ingratitude in children.—An  
eminent trader at Lyons, who had  
acquired an easy fortune, had two  
handsome daughters, between whom,  
on their marriage, he divided all his  
property, on condition that he should  
pass the summer with the one, and  
the winter with the other. Before  
the end of the first year, he found  
sufficient ground to conclude he was  
not a very acceptable guest to either;  
of which, however he took no notice,  
but hired a handsome lodging, in  
which he resided a few weeks. He  
then applied to a friend and told him  
the truth of the matter, desiring the  
gift of two hundred livres, and the  
loan of fifty thousand in ready money  
for a few hours. His friend very  
readily complied with this request;  
and the next day the old gentleman  
made a splendid entertainment, to  
which his daughters and their hus-  
bands were invited. Just as dinner  
was over, his friend came in a great  
hurry, told him of an unexpected de-  
mand upon him, and desired to know  
whether he could lend him 50,000  
livres. The old man told him with-  
out any emotion, that twice as much

was at his service; if he had wanted  
it: and going into the next room,  
brought him the money. After this  
he was not suffered to stay any long-  
er in lodgings; his daughters were  
jealous, if he remained a day more in  
one house than the other; and after  
three or four years spent with them,  
he died; when upon examining his  
cabinet, instead of the livres, there  
was found a note containing these  
words:—"He who has suffered by  
his virtues, has a right to avail him-  
self of the vices of those by whom he  
has been injured; and a father ought  
never to be so fond of his children as  
to forget what is due to himself."

The late president Witherspoon,  
in his works, vol. iii. p. 440, says:  
"the violation of any perfect right,  
as, taking away the property of the  
other state, or the lives or liberty  
of its subjects, or restraining them in  
their industry, or hindering them in  
the use of things common, is a just  
cause of war." Was there ever a time  
when the principles here laid down,  
when a cause of war did not exist?  
says a late writer, "the ground of  
human interest is so extensive, and  
the points of worldly honor so nume-  
rous, that, a plea for defensive war"  
—such as the *legitimates* of Europe  
are now waging in defence of their  
natural rights, and royal privileges  
—can never be wanting when the  
warring members of a party professing  
to defend, are the sole and self-con-  
stituted judges, jury, and execution-  
ers."

Again, p. 442, "The duration of  
a war should be, according to natural  
equity, till the injury be completely  
redressed, and a reasonable security  
given against future attacks." Are  
men of such opinions as these, to edu-  
cate and set up others to rule the  
visible church of Him, whose king-  
dom is not of this world, and to col-  
vert the heathen! Are these ambas-  
sadors of the Prince of Peace?

The Gospel is a message of "peace  
and good will to men"—it is glad tid-  
ings proceeding on the law of love;  
it inculcates a forgiving and forbear-  
ing temper under injuries and trials  
—and requires a meekness under suf-  
ferings, that will disarm persecution,  
and extract the sting from death; and  
were the spirit of the Gospel univer-  
sally to prevail, mankind would be-  
come a *Brotherhood*, and there  
would be nothing to hurt or destroy  
—for the Son of Man came not to  
destroy men's lives, but to save them."  
A LAYMAN.

**Eloquence**—When sir Richard  
Steele was fitting a room for public  
declamation; he one day went into  
the room, and ordered one of the  
workmen to go into the pulpit, and  
make a speech, that he might ob-  
serve whether it would be difficult  
for a speaker to fill the room or other-  
wise. The fellow took his stand  
in the rostrum and began to scratch  
his head, telling sir Richard, he did  
not know what to say for he was no  
orator. "Oh, no matter, for that,  
say any thing that comes uppermost."  
"Why here Richard," said the fellow,  
"we have been at work six months,  
and you have never paid us a penny  
—pray sir, when do you mean to  
pay us?" "Very well," said the  
knight, "you speak very distinctly,  
but I can't say that I much admire  
your subject."

A clergyman who is in the habit  
of preaching in different parts of the  
country, was not long since at an inn,  
where he observed a horse jockey try-  
ing to take in a simple gentleman,  
by imposing upon him a wind-broke  
horse for a sound one. The parson  
knew the bad character of the  
jockey, and taking the gentleman a-  
side, told him to be cautious of the  
person he was dealing with. The  
gentleman finally declined the pur-  
chase, and the jockey: quite nettled,  
observed—"Parson, I had much rather  
hear you preach, than to see you  
privately interfere in bargains be-  
tween man and man, in this way."  
Well? replied the parson, "if you  
had been where you ought to have  
been, last Sunday, you might have  
heard me preach." Where was that,  
enquired the jockey. "In the  
state-prison," retorted the clergy-  
man.—*Boston Rev. Gaz.*

**Mahomet**—The following brief notice of this great impostor, is from a scarce book published in Amsterdam in 1761, and was intended by the author to exhibit the powerful effects of ambition upon the human mind.

Mahomet was the son of a Pagan and a Jewess, both of whom had sprung from the very dregs of the people; their poverty prevented them giving him an education. His childhood was consequently neglected, and the only things he in all probability acquired, was abstinence and vigor of body. The daily wants to which the poor are subject, ordinarily, leave but little time for reflection; consequently, there is not much food for the passions; notwithstanding every thing in active minds serves as a stimulant to inflame the feelings. A fortunate circumstance placed him in a rich Arabian merchant's house; and he dying, Mahomet married his widow. By this marriage, he suddenly became possessor of immense wealth, which his master had left.

The seeds of ambition with which he had been born sprang up in his heart on obtaining this fortune. At first he only proposed to aggrandize himself; but the spirit of conquest having seized him, he was chiefly anxious to fulfil this desire; however, they both seemed to be worthy his pursuit, and he studied every way to accomplish his ends. Treason, perfidy, murders, sacrilege, and robbery of every description, excited in him no remorse. He viewed them only as a greedy conqueror. He trampled upon justice and humanity, regarding them as the offspring of weak and timid minds, which not being capable of great or elevated undertakings, are sensible to pity only because they feel how they themselves need support. He put himself at the head of a band of robbers, by whose aid he ravaged Arabia; the expectation of booty increased his handitti, and daily his dominion enlarged; his success spread terror around, and very soon he became master of an immense extent of country. But arms alone were not sufficient for the preservation of his power, over a people whom he had subdued through fear. He felt the necessity of adding imposture to tyranny, in order to strengthen his empire, and he suggested a system of religion that assured him the blind obedience of the people whom he had conquered. The few principles he had imbibed when under the influence of his parents, ought to have raised some remorse when he was contemplating the impious part he was about to play; but when ambition is carried to its highest pitch, every object is sacrificed to this unbridled passion, and even the most sacred things are abused, when it is believed they may prove instrumental to aggrandizement. To accomplish his purpose, he employed an heretical Jacobite—a true Nestorian monk, and a Jew, to assist him in writing his Koran, a most extraordinary composition, full of absurd and sublime ideas, mixed together without order or method.

**A Heretic**—A heretic is an undefined creature in the theological world. No body can tell what he is, except a monster. The ignorant have sometimes considered him a monster in body as well as in mind. The unhappy creatures who formerly suffered under the savage cruelty of the inquisition, were disguised and disfigured before they were burnt.

A less hateful elucidation of the remark is furnished by the life of Junius, the famous professor of divinity at Leyden. Junius passed for a heretic. He once held a public theological dispute with a Franciscan, when a great number of people assembled to hear. An old man; bustling in the crowd, expressed a prodigious desire to see the heretic, which when Junius was informed of, he desired might be granted. The crowd made way, the old man marched forward, and diligently surveying him from head to foot, cried, now I know the falsehood of what I have been told! What have you been told? said Junius. I was told, replied the old man, that you had clove

**Naivete**—Mr Own appears to have turned the heads of the good people of Dublin. A society is formed there for the express purpose of propagating his doctrine. Thus it appears that the worthy individual has been more successful with the natives of the sister kingdom than he

has with our Scottish neighbours. Some time since he advertised a lecture on his system in Scotland, and sent the copies of his book to many respectable persons there; amongst others to col. Maitland, who did not however appear at the lecture. When he next met the colonel, Mr Owen asked why he had not favored him with his presence? Did you not read my book?—I did, replied the colonel; and think it all d—d nonsense, did not therefore attend.—I am sorry you did not come, colonel, for you are one of the very few I have met with who understand my plan.

Two vessels sailed from Dumfries, in April, for British North America, with 75 and 80 emigrants. One ship was pursued by some sheriff's officers from Cumberland, with a writ against one of the passengers for debt. He was seized, but being a handsome young fellow, the women passengers immediately rescued him, and compelled the officers to quit the ship without him. The executors of the law, in their search for the debtor, found another man who had absconded, and left his wife and six children chargeable to the parish. Unfortunately, they had no warrant to arrest him, but the ladies in this case assisting justice, compelled the villain, *vi et armis*, to quit the ship, bidding him 'gang hame to his wife & bairns.'

**Wild carrot a cure for the grave**—Mr W. Spencer of Baltimore, says, 'I made a tea from the stalks & seed, with a few water-melon seeds, and drank about a quart a day; it is as palatable as China tea, when sweetened with sugar or honey. I less than a month from my first taking it, I passed a stone three eighths of an inch long and three eighths in circumference, of an egg like form. I have ever since, when troubled with any pain in the region of the kidneys, taken a strong tea of it for my common drink, through the day, and always found relief. I like it with my children for breakfast once a week—they make no objection to the taste.'—*Am. Far.*

A learned lady once enquired, why chymistry, geography, algebra, languages, &c. was not as becoming in a woman as a man. I will not say replied a wit, that they are entirely becoming, but I should think a very little of them would answer her purpose. A woman's knowledge of chymistry, might extend to the melting of butter—her geography, to thorough acquaintance with every nole and corner in the house—and her algebra, to family expenses; but as for longues, one is enough in all conscience.

**Early rising**—The difference between rising at six, and rising a night, in the course of forty years, supposing a person to go to bed at the nine time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours, or three years, 121 days and 15 hours; which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; which is in fact the same as if ten years were added to the period of our lives, in which we might command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our mind, and the despatch of business.

**Matrimonial rights**—The ladies are in general great enemies to the claim of the husband to correct the wife, notwithstanding great authorities in the law have held it strictly to be legal so to do. Indeed, a law writer of great authority and antiquity (if I mistake not it is Bracton) giveth a proper caution to husband on this head. 'For,' saith he, 'although it be lawful for the husband to correct the wife, with lawful weapon, such as a broomstick, &c. &c. yet if he makes use of an unlawful instrument, such as an iron bar, or the like, and death ensue, it will be murder.'—The females of the place where the author resided, are said to have been so little satisfied with this distinction in their favor, that they dragged our ancient sage of the law through the river, & gave him a thorough ducking.

Judge Buller, in an opinion he delivered in an action against a husband for bad treatment of his wife, laid it down as a positive law. 'That a husband was privileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was a wooden one, and no thicker than the thumb.' It was on this occasion that the ladies of Exeter addressed a round robin to the judge, in which they requested to be informed of the exact dimensions of his lordship's thumb.

#### Anecdotes of Tedyuscung.

Tedyuscung was a noted chief among the Delaware of Indians. He lived about forty-seven years ago, was a man of great sagacity, and well known to many of the present inhabitants of Philadelphia.

He once observed to his friend, that in his conferences with the then Governor, his words only came from the outside of his teeth; and added, "I will talk to you."

One evening he was sober, and sitting by the fire-side of his friend. Both of them silently looking at the fire, indulging their own reflections, and desiring each other's improvement. At length the silence was interrupted by the friend, who said, "I will tell thee what I have been thinking of—I have been thinking of a rule delivered by the author of the Christian Religion, which from its excellence, we call the Golden Rule."

"Stop!" said Tedyuscung, "don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to sell me of its excellence—tell me what it is." "It is firer one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him." "That's impossible—it can't be done." Tedyuscung immediately replied. Silence again ensued. Tedyuscung lighted his pipe and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said "brother, I have been thoughtful of what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man, would give him a new heart he could do as you say; but not else." "Thus the Indian found the only means by which the Gospel declares man can fulfil his social duties."

After he had settled this difficult point, Tedyuscung said, "Now, brother, it is no harm to tell you what I was thinking of before you spoke. I think it is what you white men call a sin. I thought that the Great Spirit who made the land never intended one man should lime so much of it as never to see it at all, and another riot to have so much as to plant corn on for his children. I think the Great Spirit never meant it should beset. Silen again ensued, till at length the one retired to bed, and the other spread his watch coat and slept before the fire."

At another time Tedyuscung was a little cockossey (tipsy). His friend said to him, "There is one thing very strange, and which I cannot account for—it is why the Indians get drunk so much more than the white people?" Do you think strange of that? Do you think strange of that, said the old chief. "Why it is not strange at all. The Indians think it no harm to get drunk whenever they can; but you white men say it is a sin, and get drunk notwithstanding."—*Weekly Mag.*

**The next President**—The time is fast approaching when the administration of the affairs of our government, will pass into new hands—acquiescing in the propriety of the course, we shall follow the example of some of our editorial brethren and respond to the question so often asked, "who shall be our next President?" Many of our fraternity are so squeamish on this subject that they will not hazard an opinion until it shall be made up for them and daily expressed through the medium of a Caucus. Believing that a caucus nomination is no further binding than as it coincides with the wishes of the people, it is advisable that the merits and pretensions of the respective candidates should be the subject of a frank and candid discussion.

We are of the opinion, and are supported in it by a large majority of the people of this country, that Mr. Adams has decided claims over every other candidate to the station to which they aspire. It is unnecessary to remark, that for a clear and comprehensive understanding—for varied and extensive erudition, he is surpassed by none of his distinguished rivals; and it will be conceded by his most determined Opposers, that for a minute and extensive acquaintance with the foreign relations of his government, few, if any in the nation, are his equals. He commenced his career of Diplomacy at an age when most young men are under the direction of their teachers, and he has continued a one station or other of public employment to the present time, enriching every subject which he discusses, with the fruits of experience and the treasures of a powerful and well cultivated intellect.

Although we deprecate the course which may have pursued of putting the Presidential question on grounds purely sectional, yet, when we can present to the suffrages of the nation a man, like Mr. Adams, confessedly equal to any of his competitors, we see no reason why we may not indulge, equally with the South, our local partialities. It is natural to the human breast, is at variance with no principle of our government, and not inconsistent with the most exalted patriotism. When the South presented to the suffrages of the people her citizens of exalted and superior worth, we yield to their pretensions and conferred on them the first office in the gift of the people.—They were men illustrious for what they had done in the contest which gave us Independence, and we felt a pride in their elevation. But the revolutionary Patriots, with the times that produced them, have passed away, and we are left in making our selection, to claims and services in which the revolution had no concern.

Ours is a confederate government and every cause of jealousy in the different members should be sedulously avoided—we know of no means, by which, more effectually, to allay a rising spirit of animosity, than by pursuing, as far as is practicable, a system of rotation in filling the important offices in the government. It will be in vain to expect that the people in any section of the Union will sit down satisfied and contented under a system of exclusion. Before they will acquiesce, they must be convinced that they are deficient in the qualifications necessary to constitute the head of a great nation. Of the five Presidents that have filled the Chair of State since the formation of the government, four have been from the South—and if, in canvassing the merits of the respective candidates now before the people, we find more talents and patriotism in any individual from the South than in any individual from the North, let us yield to him the preference—but, if Mr. Adams, the only candidate named from the north, possess decided advantages over any of his rivals, of which we are fully satisfied, let us unite with firmness in his support.

**Orange Farmer.**  
The patent repeating gun as improved by Mr. Ellis, is stated to be an invention of the highest utility. A number of charges are put into the gun at one time, and they may be discharged singly at pleasure, or a person may re-load if time presents, on the upper charge. One man has thus the power of many.

## FOREIGN.

BOSTON, June 26.

**Latest from Spain.**—By the arrival of the brig Canton, from the north of Spain, we are furnished with verbal intelligence from that country some days later than the advices before received. The only event of importance related, is that a French army had been defeated in a battle with Gen. Mina, with heavy loss. Our previous accounts left Mina at the head of the most efficient portion of the Spanish force, in a situation in which it seemed that an engagement could hardly be avoided, and there was time for news of a battle, if it took place soon after the date of our intelligence to reach Santander, on the 20th of May. It is probable therefore that a battle has taken place, but from the nature of the information, which is very vague, and in some respects manifestly inaccurate, it is impossible to judge how important it may have been. As far as an opinion can be formed, from the state of affairs as furnished by previous information, there is reason to doubt whether any very decisive event has taken place. The particulars will be found in the following statement.

**From the Merchants' Hall Reading-Room Books.**

The Canton arrived at St. Andero, [or Santander, a town in the north of Spain, in the province of Burgos and a hundred miles west from St. Sebastians] 27th of April and captain Tunison has favoured us with a journal of events from that date to the day of his departure—some extracts from which follow:—

April 27th.—Gen. Longa entered St. Andero at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the Constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone, on which was inscribed, "long live the Constitution," and erected another in the same place, on which was engraved, "long live Ferdinand the VIIth."

May 3.—3000 French troops entered St. Andero, commanded by Gen. Labion, on their march to Madrid.

May 5.—The French left St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General Longa to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of the Constitutional troops were within six leagues of St. Andero. Longa with all his men immediately embarked in boats and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore, leaving upwards of 100 stand of arms behind them.

May 8.—Gen. Longa and his men entered the town again, who were supported by the 1500 French troops in their rear.

May 10th.—The French troops entered the town, consisting of 1500 men, and 6 P. M. left again for St. Antonio or Santana, to attack that place in co-operation with a French squadron which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of Andero, and is very strongly fortified. The garrison consists of 3000 Constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of which have sworn never to surrender. The Squadron blockading St. Sebastians and St. Antonio consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs of war. On the 15th of May one of the brigs came into St. Andero harbor, and on this day 13th, she left again, and close in with St. Andero had lost both masts by the deck, by a gust of wind from W. N. W. she was towed off by the boats belonging to the squadron, three of which were near at that time.

May 20.—By this day's post, the defeat of the French is confirmed; the battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia [in Catalonia.] The two armies amounted to 20,000 men each—the loss of the French is stated to have been 5000 men, that of the Constitutionalists army 3500.

May 22.—Gen. Longa's 400 men were all taken prisoners by a party from the garrison of St. Antonio; also, a French detachment was captured by about 200 men, with from 4 to 500 miles laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with \$1000 in money, all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place.

May 24.—At 9 A. M. all the officers of the Custom House, and all the people of the town that are in opposition to the Constitution, left St. Andero, and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore. This flight was occasioned by a report that 400 Constitutional troops were within about two leagues of St. Andero. A. P. M. the Canton left the harbor of St. Andero at 5, saw the French squadron to leeward. The Canton was 32 days at St. Andero—during that time the town was left four times without a governor, and not a single person to transact any kind of business in the Custom House.—All the Spanish vessels in the harbour were obliged to take on shore their fire arms; those of the Canton were also demanded, but not given up.

In addition to the foregoing we learn verbally from captain Tunison that he saw a copy of the official account of the battle mentioned under date of the 20th May, which represented the French to have been completely defeated. The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. Mina.

\*St. Andero is a sea port of some magnitude, where formerly the Spaniards built and laid up some of their ships of war. It is situated on the Bay of Biscay, near the western extremity of the province of the same name, about 60 miles west of Bilbao—lat. 43 deg. 25 min. N.

SEVILLE, May 10.

We have this moment received the following interesting details, in a letter from Madrid, dated May 3:

"I arrive here at one o'clock this morning, on my way back from Saragosa. I entered the 23d ult. and left the 29th—all the French divisions together with the troops of the faith, defiling through the place in the following manner:—

"By the gate of Santa en Gracia on the 25th at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, 600 infantry entered; the 26th, 5,952.

By the gate del Angel 1000 infantry and 2000 heavy and light cavalry, 6 pieces of flying artillery, the baggage train, gens d'armes, &c.—All composing eleven regiments, General-in-Chief, Molitor Chief of the staff, Borrelly, and General of Division, Odnot.

Next came on the ragged and disorderly troops of the Faith, under Don Carlos Espina, and Santos Ladrón, who were not allowed to quarter in the city, but obliged to lodge in the suburbs. Ladrón has all the influence with these fellows, Espana being looked upon as a mere cypher. Great disorders ensued; the populace entered the houses, seizing

all the arms they could find, plundering the dwellings, proclaiming their king absolute, and invoking their religion; they committed many assassinations, and threatened the few Constitutionalists who remained with death. Every where these furious demons were to be met with, bearing inscription of King, religion or death, and others of Viva et rey and religion. During all this commotion, which I assure you was most disgusting and atrocious, not one decent person was to be seen.

On Monday, the 28th, a Frenchman was found stabbed to death, and six were severely wounded by the peasants, because they would not pay for the wine they drank. The troops indiscriminately insult the women, supposing them all to be *inculinas*.

BARCELONA, April 18.

It is rumored that the French frigate which is cruising off our harbor has taken three Spanish vessels.

Gen. Mina, it is stated has directed the fortifications of the Leo to be blown up, as they only tend to obstruct his operations.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1823.

The particulars of the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of our Independence, in this town, will be given in our next.

The politicians of Pennsylvania are hotly engaged in making their next Governor—There appears to be no neutrality among them. Sides they must take, and when they embrace a cause, moderation is out of the question. If an independent editor attempts to canvass the comparative merits of the candidates on either side, or dares to give an opinion which party trammelled as it is, cannot recognize as embraced within its code or particular articles of faith, and does not enlist his passions and feelings on one side or the other, he is abused by both: for independence in thinking among vernal scribblers is become a rare article, on account of the criminality attacked to it by those to whom it is a stranger. Should the candid expression of an editor living in another state, for instance, in New Jersey, be hazarded on the affairs of Pennsylvania, which we think for the general good to be occasionally both proper and expedient; those who do not coincide with the sentiments thus expressed, while they have no reason but what proceeds from their own purblind passions to combat the opinions given, are ready to cry out, "Jersey impudence;" and the little cuckoo's, who hatch their eggs, as often as their habitual malice see directed into that channel respond with great self complacency—"Jersey impudence!"—*Jersey impudence!*

The late intelligence from Europe has been cheering to the friends of freedom. Every new arrival confirms our hopes, and gives us confidence that the cause of constitutional Spain will ultimately triumph over legitimate France, and that the holy alliance will find their grave in the soil of Iberia. On this subject we have never had but one opinion. When the storm began to gather at Verona, we said it would burst on Spain.—We were uniform in this belief, and the event has proved that we drew natural inferences from the state of things. Spain and Portugal are now the only nations on the continent of Europe that possess truly republican constitutions—that have real liberty among them. That liberty is well understood throughout that continent we cannot doubt, but that the powers that be, are its enemies will hardly be disputed. The time has now arrived when its principles are canvassed, and its merits appreciated by all intelligent men—but the time has not arrived when men of intelligence possess sufficient virtue and moral worth to induce them to forego their dignities and honors, or commute them for the people's happiness—for the good of mankind. Until this period shall take place liberty will be in danger. But we have no fears of its being destroyed. The march of freedom must precede that of religion. The one must prepare the way of and announce the approach of the other. As John the Baptist preceded Jesus Christ. But it would appear as if heaven designs, prior to the general diffusion of liberty throughout Europe, that its friends should be tried and its principles understood; and also that its advocates should deserve it.—How far the present contest in Spain will go to prove this, remains to be seen. Liberty may be confined and pressed into a small compass, but if the machinery which performs this operation on it be not perfect, its elastic properties will cause it to explode, a reaction will take place, it will destroy that by which it was oppressed, and become the more expensive through the means used to destroy or confine it.

The National Intelligencer contends strenuously for a congressional caucus in reference to the nomination of Mr Monroe's successor. The hopes of Mr Crawford's partisans are founded upon a caucus nomination. They rely upon his success with the majority of the members of congress; or at least with a portion of that body, sufficiently large to give an imposing character to their preference.



Hence, according to them, all will be confusion, discord, &c. without a caucus. The modes of choice prescribed by the constitution will never answer; and must be *evaded*, out of pure kindness and respect for the people! The National Intelligencer 'takes it for granted' that 'no one, however sanguine, will claim for his favorite candidate, at this moment, the decided preference of a majority of the whole people of the United States.' We believe that such a preference may be confidently asserted for Mr Adams; or, at least, that a majority of the whole people are convinced of the abstract propriety of electing him. The reliance upon his general fitness and capacity is more extended than in the case of any other of the candidates. It may however, be prevented from operating as it ought and otherwise would, by the intrigues and the partial calculations, the sophisms and calumnies, which will be mingled with the affairs of the election. We trust that the just pretensions of Mr Adams and the rights of the people will be protected against all macabres and collusions at Washington, by the sagacity, the firmness, and the patriotism of the New England delegation in congress, composed, as it will be, in far the major part, of 'Democratic Republicans,' entitled on every ground, to a large share in the discussion and decision of the great question.

Nat. Gaz.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 24. Latest from Com. Porter's squadron.

The U. S. schooner Pilot, Lieut. comd't C. K. Stribling, from Vera Cruz, and last from Thompson's Island, anchored under Seawall's Point on Sunday night.

It will be recollected that the Pilot was formerly a merchant vessel, trading between this port and Havana; that she sailed from this port on the 12th March, was captured by the pirates on the 24th of the same month, off Point Escudibo, and was recaptured by her present commander, in the barges Mosquito and Gallinipper, on the 8th of April, near the same place; since which she has been attached to commodore Porter's squadron, and actively employed in cruising against these freebooters on our commerce.

The U. S. ship Peacock, capt. Cassin, and schooner Shark, lieut. comd't Perry, were left at Vera Cruz on the 27th May; the latter to sail two days after for Allenton, via Tampico; and the former to return to the island in about three weeks.

Lieut. Stribling states, that Mexico was perfectly tranquil when he sailed, the political affairs of the new government are gliding on very smoothly. The people were looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the new congress, which was to commence, he thinks, some time this month, and the election for which was then in progress.

We learn with deep regret, Mr Joseph Dawley, a young man and much respected citizen of this place, who went out in the squadron as deputy collector, at Thompson's Island, died of the fever, taken at Havana, on the 6th inst. Surgeon Edgar fell a victim to the same malady on the 7th inst.

The pirate that was taken in the Pilot, and was a prisoner on board of her, jumped overboard on Sunday night, off Craney Island, and was either drowned or made his escape.—The circumstances are as follows:—His irons had been taken off while at sea, and attempting to replace them, he became very refractory, broke from those who had him in charge, seized a midshipman who was near, and attempted to drag him overboard with him. Two of the officers immediately jumped into a boat, pursued and took him, but after a severe scuffle he again escaped.—The officers in the boat were now compelled to go to the assistance of 2 of their men, who had jumped overboard in pursuit of the pirate, and were near being swept away by the tide. Sentinels were immediately posted on the island, but as nothing was seen of him afterwards, 'tis believed he was drowned, being also much hurt in the scuffle.

The Pirate retaken.—We stated in yesterday's Beacon, that the pirate who was taken alive in the Pilot, and brought in in that vessel had made his escape on Sunday night, by breaking from his keepers and jumping overboard. We have now the satisfaction to state, that he was retaken yesterday morning and safely lodged in jail. Beacon June 25.

SUMMARY.

In consequence of the excess of drinking, gambling and rioting, produced by the erection of booths at places of public resort, on the anniversary of Independence, the mayor of Philadelphia, has publicly prohibited all such erections within the limits of the city.

Common Drunkards.—A law has just passed the Connecticut legislature and is approved by the governor, which provides that idle and drunken persons be publicly posted; that all who sell spirits to such persons be fined seven dollars for each offence, and if sold by a licensed retailer or taverner, his license to be immediately declared null and void. The trial may be had before any justice of the peace, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Bonaparte alive.—An extract says, 'The letters of the duke d'Angouleme, give the most alarming accounts of the progress of the desecrations. They state that two-fifths of the soldiers, those who have been four or five years in the service, have got a strange and absurd idea into their heads that Napoleon is alive, & in Spain, and they are burning to join him. The call him *le Mal-Mort*. Singular to say, this opinion prevails also among the peasantry; they cannot be persuaded of his death.—When you speak to them of it, they laugh slyly and incredulously.

Advertisement, copied from the Lancaster Free Press.—A few copies of 'A Bridle for Devils,' being an evangelical curb to muzzle those who, having been bit by the old serpent, groan under the infernal quinsy—by a lover of whole bones,' has been left at this office—price 6 cents.

Since copying the above, a few of these 'Bridles' have been left at the WHTG office.

A house, in which a miss Palmer resided, in the state of Maine, was recently struck by lightning—the rings in the young lady's ears were melted, yet she escaped serious injury!

There are 1800 causes on the docket of the district court, now sitting at Harrisburg, Pa.

John Randolph, is said to have lost 16,000 dollars by betting in favor of Heury at the late race on Long Island.

At Anapolis, a well digger fell 40 feet head foremost to the bottom of a well, without being in the least hurt.

At a meeting of the citizens of Florence, (Alabama,) and of its neighborhood, which was held on the 31st May, 533 votes were given for gen. Jackson as a candidate for the office of president. 'Among those that remained,' says the Florence Gazette, 'the principal part were in favor of Mr Adams.'

The appointments which are said to have been lately made by the president, viz.—of John M'Lean, as post master general, and George Graham as commissioner of the general land office,—are fitted to give much satisfaction to the country. Both of these gentlemen are particularly well qualified for the functions assigned them.

Nat. Gaz.

British Legation.—In the absence of Mr Canning, the government of Great Britain is represented at Washington, by Mr Addington, the secretary of legation, acting as charge d'affaires.

A collector in South Carolina, while going to Columbia to make his returns, was robbed in sight of the town, but on the other side of the river, by two white men, of \$7000.

The Tennessee Courier, of the 13th ult. says,—In imitation of the example set by the mother bank at Nashville; the branch at this place consigned 20,723 dollars, to the flames, on yesterday; and we understand, that within the present week, the branch at Shelbyville, has taken 67,000 dollars from circulation by a similar process. We are glad to see so strong and consistent a determination manifested on the part of the directors, to enable the bank to resume specie payments, at the earliest period practicable.

In the British house of commons, on the 14th May, Mr Hume, a member, in order to illustrate the impolicy of prosecuting offenders against religion, stated, that in consequence of the notoriety given to the 'Age of Reason,' by Carlisle's trial, thirteen thousand copies of that work were sold at half a guinea each in six months after his conviction, and that his 'Republican' also arose in sale from 3000 weekly to 15,000; and such was also the effect of similar productions.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 15th May states, upon the authority

of a private correspondence from the theatre of war, that up to the 7th of that month, not one of Mina's soldiers had deserted or returned to his home. All the constitutionalists who left their dwellings on the approach of the French, joined the banners of Mina.

On Friday week, the wife of Mr. Stiler in the Northern Liberties, was delivered of three children, two boys and a girl.

Fossil Skeletons of a Whale from New Jersey.—The region situated between Karitan Bay and Delaware River, is one of the most remarkable, perhaps in the world, for its organic remains, distributed through a belt of from three to twelve miles wide, extending northeast and south-west from the base of the Neversink hills to Bordentown. It is strange how this tract, so full of nature's wonders, though situated between the two great seats of science, New York and Philadelphia, has been, and is yet, overlooked. It is affirmed that among other rare and extraordinary articles, the bones of some cetaceous animals have been disinterred near Shrewsbury river, and a rib, raised from a marl pit, procured by John G. Bogert, esq. measures, though decayed at both ends, nearly seven feet in length. It now lies on the same table that supports the mammoth's maxillary. More of this skeleton may be expected.

DIED,

On the 1st inst. Mrs. Ruth Swinney, matron of the Cumberland Arms House, and wife of Capt. John Swinney. The deceased was a truly valuable and exemplary woman; was beloved by her friends, and is regretted by the whole community, who well knew and acknowledged her worth.

PORT OF BRIDGETON.

ARRIVED.

On the 30th ult. Schooner Amanda Malvina, Fox, 16 days from Exuma, Salt.

CUMBERLAND BANK,

Bridgeton, July 2, 1823.

The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND for the last six months on the Capital Stock of this Bank, of One Dollar per Share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

BLACKSMITHING.

The above business is carried on in all its branches, including mill work, turning &c. in the shop on the west side of the Creek, (near the brick Store House formerly occupied by the Messrs. Dotters,) where the public will be served at a short notice with neat and substantial work.

Grain, Hay, Cordwood &c. &c. will be taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

Bar, Bolt, Band and Hoop Iron.—Plough Share moulds. Cast, English, Blister, Country and Spring Steel.—Charcoal by the quantity.

DAVID REEVES.

Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 133.3m

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 65½ 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 5½ 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 Brimehults, taken in execution at the suit of John Trenchard, jun. and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. 131

April 25.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Tuesday the 29th day of July inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. 132

July 1—5.

Adjournment.

The lands of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 29th day of July inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

July 2—5. 132

LAND for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 150 Acres of first rate Banked Meadow,

Situate in the county of Cumberland, on Maurice River, in the township of Downe, opposite Leesburg:—

150 Acres of Salt Marsh,

On said river, below Port Norris—also

360 Acres of Woodland,

In said township of Downe, one and a half miles from Port Norris, and two miles from Maurice Town, on said river.

A good title will be made—the terms favorable. For particulars, apply to Joshua Brick, esq. Port Elizabeth—Daniel Elmer, Bridgeton, or to the subscriber at Dennis Creek.

JAMES DIVERSY.

June 30. 132 2m.

Adjournment.

The lands of Charles Bateman, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the 1st day of August next, at the hotel 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

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

July 1—5. 132

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1823.

Present, Cresse Townsend, 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 Eli Eldridge, or either of them, do appeal 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 show 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.

JEHU 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 Slender, and on the nature and danger of small faults.

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 2 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,

BEVERSHLODER,

ANDREW HECKS, Colored.

June, 6—7 128. 4t.

Marseilles & M'Calla,

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

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Hollow-ware, Crockery, Paints, Oil,

MEDICINES,

AND

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 23. 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—28 134

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, 1823."

DANIEL ELMER, Atty.

EBEN. SEELEY, Clerk.

June 17, 1823.—21 130 2m

John I. M'Chesney's

GRAMMAR,

Also his

Introductory Lectures,

For sale by

Potters & Woodruff.

April 12. 130

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.

Constables' Sales,

Warrants, Subpoenas,

Executions, Summons,

Mortgage & Warrantee Deeds,

And a variety of other blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

MERINO SHEEP.

100 Full blooded Merino Ewes from the best importations, for sale.

Enquire of

JOHN SHEPPARD,

Greenwich, 6 mo. 6th—7 133 4t

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

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

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 37 to 1 50
Rye, do	75 to 87
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	55 to 40
Onions, do	75
Potatoes, do	60
Dry Apples do	scarce, 1
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Brans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do.	2 50 to 3 00
butter, per pound,	12½
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37½
Feathers, do	50
Candles, do	32½
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	4 50 to 5 00
Oak do,	8 00
do green, do,	250 to 2 75

**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 Port Elizabeth. The Lot contains half an acre, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Megloughlin Jones, taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fidler, Lorenzo Fidler and Samuel Fidler, 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

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 Milville,

A tract of Land, situate in the township of Milville, adjoining land of David C. Wood, John McKelip 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 LIVING, jun. Sheriff. May 30—June 13. 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, Harris 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. Fittian, administrator of William Comer, deceased, and to be sold by

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

Ako, 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. Falkenburger, esq. and Jeremiah Learning, and to be sold by

SEYMOUR HUGHES, Sheriff. May 31—June 28. 131

**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 LIVING, jun. Sheriff. June 10—14. 129.

**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 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, and 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. 126 2m

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 } Cassimeres.
- single mixed 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.
- Bandanna, Flag, Mad- } do.
- ras, Malabar and other
- Senshaw, autostrings, Levant- } Silks.
- 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 Mustins. } do.
- do. Swiss Mull & Jacksonetts.
- Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncies.
- Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.
- Women's do. do.
- Fancy and plain Ribbons.
- Silk and Cotton Cords.
- Yellow and blue Nankreens.
- Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

- 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 Valen- } ciers, Florentine and Prunella.
- Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco.
- Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

**GROCERIES.**

- Fourth pr. of Cogniac Brandy.
- Common do.
- Jamaica Spirits.
- Holland and Country Gin,
- Apple and Rye Whiskey.
- Madeira, L. P. Feneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
- Samos and Malaga
- Aniseed, Noyon, 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,
- Macka el,
- Lime by the bushel and lhd.

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
- 3d 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

526m. December 24, 1821

**Cumberland Orphans' Court.**

June Term, 1823.

Upon application of Elizabeth Dare and Richard L. Wood, administrators of John Dare, deceased; David Sheppard, administrator of William L. Sheppard, deceased; Nancy Shull and David Lupton, admrs. 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, 1823.

Margaret C. Freeman, administrator of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased; Isaac Whitekar, administrator with the will annexed of Hannah Leske, 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 appeal 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 decedent, 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 6.

**Commissioners Sale.**

Pursuant to an order by Shambaugh 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 ar in any wise appertaining.

The conditions will be cash.

Nicholas Willits.

David Townsend.

Isaac Townsend.

Commissioners. June 28. 131 3t

**Philadelphia Prices Current.**

Corrected Weekly.

Racon and Flich.	per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans	bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess	barrel	12 13
Brick, run of Kiln.	M.	6 50
Bristles, American	lb.	scarce
butter, lump,		14 1
Do. salt, insp.		10
Candles, tallow dipt		25 5
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		26 5
Do. 2d quality		22 5
Do. Java		22 5
Do. mixed qual.		10 9
Cheese,		
Cider, best	barrel	1 50
Feathers, American	lb.	32 5i
Flax, clean		10 7
Firewood, hickory cord		5 50 6
Do. oak		3 75 4 25
Do. pine		2 50 3 00
Do. gum logs		5 7 00
Flour, wheat,	barrel	
Do. rye		3 75
Do. corn meal		3 25
Glass, wind		
8 by 10,	100 feet,	6 7 7
10 by 12		5
Grain, wheat	bushel	1 45 1 50
do. rye		75 80
do. corn		60 67
do. oats		35 33
do. bran double		35
Hams	lb.	10 12
Iron, in bars,	ton	95 100
do sheet		165 170
do hoop, large		128 130
do do small		140
do rod		125 130
do hollow ware		80 90
Lard	lb.	0 9 0 10
Lumber 1000 feet		
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		14 00 16
do do heart, 1 inch		25 30
do white pine, pannel		25 30
do do common		17 50 21 50
Scantling, pine 1000		15 20
do heart do		25 30
do sap do		14 scarce
Lath, oak		8
Car, rafters		20 25
Timber, pine		25
do inch spruce		12 20
do oak		22 25
do do		17 21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft		3 50 4
do cypr. 22 inch.		60
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		38
do tub. do		18
do do red oak		24
do barrel, w oak		38 60
Heading, oak		25
Hoops, shaved		
do rough		
Mackarel,	barrel	4 50 7 00
Molasses, sug. house gall.		0 40 0 43
do West India		28 30
Nails, cut, all sizes	lb.	7 12
Oil, sperm,	gall.	55
Peas	bushel	75
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3 50 4 00
Shad, southern	barrel	6 50
Salt, fine	bushel	55
do ground		
Seed, clover,		4 50
do herd grass		1
do timothy		2 50 3 00
Segars, Spanish,	1000	6 16
do American		1 75
Shot, all sizes	cwt.	9 50
Spirits, viz.		
Handy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		75 80
do. Penn'lst pf.		50 60
Gin, Philad. dist 40		41 45
Rum, New England		36 37
Whiskey, rye		30
do apple		30
Starch	lb.	7 8
Sugar, Mew Orleans	cwt.	12 50 13 00
do loaf	lb	16 17
do lump		13 14
Tallow, country		8
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		9 14
do do caven.		27 32
do do spun fine		25 30
do do large		15
Wax, bees, yellow		31 00
do. white		50 54

**REMOVAL.**

P. C. WILLMARTH,

HAS REMOVED HIS

**HAT STORE**

from No. 2 1/2 to No. 131 North 3d

Street, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE

Sign of the Golden Hat,

Where offers an excellent assortment of

LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO,

WATER-PROOF

Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness

and durability.

Mens HATS finished in the first style

at \$2 50.

A handsome deduction made at Whole-sale.

P. C. W. having received the

most encouraging patronage from a

cautious 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 inhabi-