

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JOHN CLARKE,
 PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE
 UNITED STATES.
 FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

DOCTRINE

From the New England Farmer.
THE FARMER'S LOT.

Sweet is the Farmer's humble lot,
 Unknown to anguish, care and strife,
 Happy and peaceful in his cot,
 He glides adown the vale of life;
 To him that vale is spread in flowers,
 And graced with amaranthine bowers,
 And pleasure and delight are there,
 And dove-eyed joy with laughing air.

How sweet to roam at glittering dawn,
 Adown the violet-spaugled glade,
 A diamond sea on every lawn,
 A tuneful choir in every shade,
 And fleecy cloud of purple dye,
 Flitting athwart the vermeil sky,
 And hills in emeraldine vests,
 And wrap in gold their flaming crests.

O! let me err, ever dwell,
 From vice and folly far away,
 And roam along the woodland dell,
 And tune my rustic roundelay.
 And when old age with soft decay,
 Steals the rose of youth away,
 Then let me press the cypress wreath;
 And sweetly sleep the sleep of death.

PASSION FOR DISTINCTION.

The love of praise, how'er conceal'd by art,
 Reigns more or less, and glows in every
 heart;
 The proud, to gain it, toils on toils endure,
 The modest shun it but to make it sure.
 O'er globes and sceptres, now on thrones it
 swells,
 Now trims the midnight lamp, in college
 cells.
 'Tis Tory, whig—it plots, plays, preaches,
 pleads,
 Harangues in senate, speaks in masquerades;
 It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,
 And heeps the plain with mountains of the
 dead;
 Nor ends with life; but nods in sable plume,
 Adorns our hearse, and flatters on our tomb.

Select Sentences.

He that is peremptory in his own story
 may meet with other as peremptory in the
 contradiction of it, and two sirs, positives may
 have a skirmish.

They who have a true relish for conversa-
 tion enjoy themselves in a communication of
 each other's excellencies, and in a triumph
 over their imperfections.

A man may equally affront the company
 be in by engrossing all the talk, or observ-
 ing a contemptuous silence.

Women are frightened at the came of ar-
 gument, and are sooner convinced by a hap-
 py turn of witty expression than by demon-
 stration.

Whenever you commend, add your reason
 for doing so; it is this which distinguishes
 the approbation of a man of sense from the
 flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

Those who desire to be polite must seek
 the society of those who are so, for there is
 something which can never be learnt but in
 their company. The maxims of the greatest
 masters are not of themselves able to make a
 complete gentleman. The virtues of men
 are catching as well as their vices; and your
 own observations added to these will soon
 discover what it is that commands the atten-
 tion of a man, and makes you tired and dis-
 pleased with the discourse and behavior of
 another.

It may boldly be affirmed, that good men
 generally reap more substantial benefit from
 their afflictions than bad men do from their
 prosperities; and that what they lost in
 wealth, pleasure, or honor, they gain vast ad-
 vantages in wisdom, goodness, and tranqui-
 lity of mind.

As there is no prosperous state of life
 without its calamities, so there is no adver-
 sity without its benefits. Ask the great and
 the powerful if they do not feel the pangs of
 envy and ambition. Enquire of the poor and
 needy if they have not tasted the sweets of
 contentment. Even under the pains of body,
 the infidelity of friends, or the misconstruc-
 tions put upon our laudable actions, our
 minds (when for some time accustomed to
 these pressures) are sensible of secret flow-
 ings of comfort, the present reward of a pi-
 ous resignation. The evils of this life ap-
 pear like rocks and precipices, rugged and
 barren at a distance; but at our nearer ap-
 proach, we find little fruitful spots, and re-
 freshing springs, mixed with harshness and
 deformities of nature.

Command of Temper.—The celebrated
 John Henderson, A. B. of Pembroke college,
 Oxford, had once a private disputation with
 a student of a neighbouring College, proud
 of his logical attainments: the subject being
 chosen, they conversed, for some time, with
 equal candour and moderation; but Hender-
 son's antagonist, perceiving his constitution
 inevitable, (forgetting the character of a gen-
 tleman, and with a resentment engendered
 by his former arrogance) threw a full glass
 of wine in his face. Henderson, without al-
 tering his features or changing his position
 gently wiped his face, and then coolly re-
 plied, "This sir is a digression, now for the ar-
 gument."

Manic Bull.—The committee for improv-
 ing a road in the Isle of Man, after due delib-
 eration, had the following notice stuck up:—
 "Whereas the bridge of Kirk Braddon being
 pulled down across it is built, all persons go-
 ing that way to Peel shall take the other road."

RELIGIOUS.

From Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Revelation, is the act of revealing or mak-
 ing a thing public that was before unknown. It
 is also used for the discoveries made by
 God to his prophets, and by them to the
 world; and more particularly for the books
 of the Old and New Testament. A revela-
 tion is, in the first place, possible. God may,
 for any thing we can certainly tell, think pro-
 per to make some discovery to his creatures
 which they knew not before. As he is a being
 of infinite power, we may be assured, he
 cannot be at a loss for means to communicate
 his will, and that in such a manner as will,
 sufficiently mark it his own.—2. It is desir-
 able. For, whatever the light of nature could
 do for man before reason was depraved, it is
 evident that it has done little for man since.
 Though reason be necessary to examine the
 authority of Divine revelation, yet, in the
 present state it is incapable of giving us proper
 discoveries of God, the way of salvation,
 or of bringing us into a state of communion
 with God. It therefore follows.—3. That it
 is necessary. Without it we can attain to no
 certain knowledge of God, of Christ, of the
 Holy Ghost, of pardon, of justification, of
 sanctification, of happiness, of a future state
 of rewards and punishments.—4. No revela-
 tion, as Mr. Brown observes, relative to the
 redemption of mankind could answer its re-
 spective ends, unless it were sufficiently
 marked with internal and external evidences.
 That the Bible hath internal evidence, is evi-
 dent from the ideas it gives us of God's per-
 fections, of the law of nature, of redemption,
 of the state of man, &c. As it is external
 evidence, it is easily seen by the characters
 of the men who composed it, the miracles
 wrought, its success, the fulfilment of its
 predictions &c.—5. The contents of revela-
 tion are agreeable to reason. It is true there
 are some things above the reach of reason;
 but a revelation containing such things is no
 contradiction, as long as it is not against
 reason; for if every thing be rejected which
 cannot be exactly comprehended, we must
 become unbelievers at once of almost every
 thing around us. The doctrines, the institu-
 tions, the threatenings, the precepts, the
 promises of the Bible, are every way reason-
 able. The matter, form, and exhibition of
 revelation are consonant with reason.—6.
 The revelation contained in our Bible is per-
 fectly credible. It is an address to the reason,
 judgment, and affections of men. The
 Old Testament with the finest specimens of
 history, sublimity, and interesting scenes of
 Providence. The facts of the New Testam-
 ent are supported by unbounded evidence
 from enemies and friends. The attestations
 to the early existence of Christianity are nu-
 merous from Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenaeus,
 Justin, Martyr, and Titian, who were Chris-
 tians; and by Tacitus, Sueton, Serenus, Pli-
 ny, &c. who were Heathens.—7. The revela-
 tion contained in our Bible are divinely in-
 spired. The matter, the manner, the scope,
 the predictions, miracles, preservation, &c.
 &c. all prove this.—8. Revelation is intend-
 ed for universal benefit. It is a common ob-
 jection to it, that hitherto it has been confin-
 ed to few, and therefore could not come from
 God, who is so benevolent; but this mode of
 argument will equally hold against the per-
 mission of sin, the inequalities of Providence,
 the dreadful evils and miseries of mankind
 which God could have prevented. It must
 be further observed, that none deserve a re-
 velation; that men have despised and abused
 the early revelations he gave to his people.
 This revelation we have reason to believe,
 shall be made known to mankind. Already
 it is spreading its genuine influence. In the
 cold regions of the North, in the burning
 regions of the South, the Bible begins to be
 known; and from the predictions it contains,
 we believe the glorious son of revelation
 shall shine and illumine the whole globe.—9.
 The effects of revelation which have already
 taken place in the world, have been astonish-
 ing. In proportion as the Bible has been
 known, arts and sciences have been cultivat-
 ed, peace and liberty have been diffused, civil
 and moral obligations have been attended
 to. Nations have emerged from ignorance
 and barbarity, whole communities have been
 morally reformed, natural practices abolish-
 ed, and wise laws instituted. Its spiritual
 efforts have been wonderful. Kings and pe-
 sants, conquerors and philosophers, the wise
 and the ignorant, the rich and the poor,
 have been brought to the foot of the cross;
 yes, millions have been enlightened, improv-
 ed, reformed, and made happy by its influence.
 Let any one deny this, and he must be a har-
 dened, ignorant infidel, indeed. Great is the
 truth, and must prevail.

Sailing of Missionaries.—On Sunday af-
 ternoon last, Mrs. Judson, together with the
 Rev. Jonathan Wade and his companion, who
 had been approved & set apart by the Board,
 as assistants in the Mission at Burmah, em-
 barked on board the ship Edward Newton,
 Capt. Charles Bertody, bound to Calcutta.—
 At 7 o'clock, the stately ship, with all her
 sails unfurled, turned her prow to the ocean,
 and commenced her long career; carrying in
 her bosom a burden more precious than all
 the wealth of India—the heralds of salvation
 to benighted Burmah.

AGRICULTURAL.



COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION
 IN THE AMERICAN FARMER.

To the Pennsylvania Agricultural
 Society.

As it is the implied duty of every
 member of this society, to contribute
 his mite to augment the great mass
 of agricultural information, which
 this association will doubtless collect,

I cheerfully volunteer a short notice
 of the subject, to which I have as a
 farmer, devoted more attention than
 to any other, namely, the selection
 of the best breed of Cows for a but-
 ter dairy. I have long been of the
 opinion that in England particularly,
 the great breeding country—from
 whence we derive our finest stock—
 too much attention was paid, and vast
 sums of money expended, in the vain
 endeavor to procure a race that shall
 excel in all the three great points of
 'the pail, the yoke, and the knife,'
 as they are technically termed: and
 whilst other gentlemen were select-
 ing the finest forms to feast the eye,
 and a carcass which if well fed would
 grow to an enormous size, I wanted
 a small animal, whose carcass was too
 valuable for beef, that would subsist
 on a small quantity of food, bear the
 heat and drought of our summer and
 autumn, and produce the greatest
 quantity of rich and delicious butter,
 in proportion to the food consumed.

In pursuance of this object, I procur-
 ed a pair of cattle of the Island of Al-
 derney, and, to compare with them,
 imported from Ireland, the celebra-
 ted Kerry cow, and from France,
 the beautiful little Brittany. I soon
 satisfied myself that neither these,
 nor any other breed in the country,
 would bear a comparison with the
 Alderneys. And an experience of
 now six years, has tended to confirm
 that conclusion. Still it was said
 that the Alderney cattle were too
 delicate to bear our severe winters;
 and in compliance with the notion of
 the celebrated French naturalist,
 Buffon, that 'man in America be-
 came a degenerate animal,' and the
 stories raised by those whose inter-
 ests led them to endeavor to obstruct
 the march of improvement in our gi-
 gantic country, by stating that the
 valuable merino sheep introduced in-
 troduced into our climate, would no
 longer produce fine wool. So it was
 asserted, that although the imported
 cattle might maintain their individual
 excellence, yet their descendants
 would only partake of their good
 qualities in an inferior degree. My
 experience has been sufficient to re-
 fute these unfounded allegations. I
 have now a little full bred Alderney
 cow, reared on my farm, that will
 be only four years old next harvest.
 She had her third calf on the first of
 fast month; and on the 19th we
 made rather more than ten pounds of
 delicious butter from twelve quarts
 of her cream, obtained from 14 milk-
 ings, that is in one week. Her only
 food through the winter has been
 good hay and brewer's grains; the
 latter article well known to be useful
 in promoting the secretion of milk,
 but not increasing the quantity, or
 improving the quality of butter. A
 sample of the butter obtained from
 this cow was sent to the exhibition
 held last year by the Philadelphia
 Society for the promotion of agricul-
 ture, and pronounced by the best
 judges to be far superior to the prize
 butter, though not offered for a pre-
 mium. One remarkable property of
 the cream of the Alderney cow, is,
 the readiness with which it is con-
 verted into butter. The week in
 which we kept it separate, 'it came'
 as the phrase is in five minutes.
 And in churning it mixed with the
 cream of other cows, we usually have
 had the Alderney butter come first,
 be taken out of the churn, and the
 operation continued half an hour or
 more before a second gathering of
 butter has taken place.

As I have now an increasing stock
 of this valuable breed, I hope in fu-
 ture to give some further authentic
 details in relation to their superior
 qualities.

REUBEN HAINES.

Germantown, 4th mo. 12, 1823.

French black currant brandy.
 To each bottle of brandy add a pound
 of black currants picked, with a little
 alspice and broken cinnamon in
 a small muslin bag. Put the whole
 into a large bottle or jar, and cork it
 closely for six months. Then pour
 off the juice; and for each bottle of
 liquor add three-quarters of a pound
 of loaf sugar. Put it again into the
 bottle or jar, cork it up, and shake it
 frequently till the sugar be dissolv-
 ed: then filtering it through paper,
 it will be ready to bottle for use.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Disgraceful affair—Bow street.

Four gentlemen were brought be-
 fore G. R. Minshall, esq. from St.
 Martin's watch house, charged with
 having been extremely disorderly at
 four o'clock in the morning, in Cock-
 spur street. Three of them had given
 their names in the watch-house book.
 Wm. Browne, Archibald Far-
 quharson, and Mister French; and
 the fourth refused to describe him-
 self otherwise than as 'a magistrate
 of three counties.' It was known,
 however, that one of them was an Ir-
 ish peer—Lord Clanmorris; the
 other three were said to be M. P's;
 and they were attended by Mr. Bel-
 lamy, to the house of commons, and
 a solicitor. Under these circumstan-
 ces, the magistrates granted them a
 private examination, from which ev-
 ery person, except those immedi-
 ately concerned as witnesses, were
 strictly excluded; and even the wit-
 nesses against them were only admit-
 ted one at a time. But as we see no
 reason why a 'great' man should
 be screened from the ordinary conse-
 quences of his vices, when persons of
 lower rank would have been public-
 ly exposed, we took some pains to
 enquire into the circumstances; and
 the following is the result:

His lordship and his three fellow
 prisoners, together with eight or ten
 other gentlemen, were coming along
 Cockspur street at four o'clock in the
 morning, and were amusing them-
 selves with knocking at the doors &
 ringing the bells at every house they
 passed. The watchman on that beat
 requested them to desist, and go a-
 long peaceably. He was answered
 with execrations against all 'Char-
 leys,' and threatened with a good
 'milling' for his impertinent officious-
 ness. He sprung his rattle, and told
 them he would take them to the
 watch house.—Oh! we'll go to the
 watch house ourselves, exclaimed
 the gentlemen; and seizing the
 watchman, they dragged him to-
 wards a hackney coach on the stand,
 into which they thrust him; as also
 another watchman, a little old mar,
 who by this time had come up. Sev-
 eral of them then got into the coach,
 and began beating the watchmen to
 keep them quiet, whilst two other
 jumped on the box and attempted to
 drive off with them. Other watch-
 men now came up and a general
 fight ensued, which ended in the cap-
 ture of his lordship and the other
 three above mentioned; the rest of
 the party escaped by fairly running
 for it. In the watch house they con-
 ducted themselves with great vio-
 lence—declaring themselves to be
 persons of the first consequence, and
 threatening the constable of the night
 with their vengeance if he dared to
 detain them; one of them said, 'I
 am a magistrate of three counties, sir,
 and I would have you take care what
 you are about;' another said 'I am
 a member of the house of commons';
 a third 'I am a peer of the realm';
 and the fourth seized a 'poker' in
 his defence. The constable however
 was not to be intimidated; and after
 nearly an hour's uproar, in which
 many blows were received by the
 watchmen, they were locked down
 below—three of them having first
 given the 'nouveau de guerre' above
 stated. The private examination be-
 fore the magistrate lasted more than
 an hour, and his worship then left
 them to 'settler' with the watchmen
 as they could. Some of them it was
 said were very anxious to settle with
 the watchmen, whilst his lordship,
 whose coat had suffered much in the
 affray, was for holding the 'Char-
 leys' at arms length and letting them
 go to the Sessions if they dared.—
 Nearly three-quarters of an hour
 more elapsed in the discussion of this
 point, but eventually the peaceable
 party prevailed; the watchmen were
 propitiated with three sovereigns;
 and then the gentlemen were suffer-
 ed to depart.—*London paper.*

THE DOG.

The following anecdote of the sa-
 gacity of a dog is related as a well at-
 tested fact.

The servant of a gentleman, who
 had a house near the river side, op-
 posite to a little island in the river
 Thames, which is said from this cir-

cumstance to have been named the
 Isle of Dogs, observed that a dog
 came constantly every day to them
 to be fed; and as soon as his wants
 were satisfied, took to the water and
 swam away. On relating this to
 their master, the gentleman desired
 them to take a boat and follow the
 dog. The next time he came they
 did so; and the dog at their landing
 expressed great pleasure, and made
 use of all the means in his power to
 invite them to follow him, which
 they continued to do, till he stopped,
 and scratching with his foot upon the
 ground, and from that spot he would
 not move. Either that day or the
 next, they dug up the earth in the
 place, and found the body of a man,
 but it was impossible to discover who
 he was; and after every requisite
 step had been taken to find out the
 murderer, the corpse was buried and
 the dog discontinued his visits to the
 island. The gentleman, pleased with
 a creature which had shown such un-
 common sagacity and attachment to
 its former master, caressed him great-
 ly, and made him the frequent com-
 panion of his walks. When he had
 been in possession of the faithful ani-
 mal some time, he was going to
 take a boat at one of the stairs in
 London, when the dog, which had
 never before been known to do such a
 thing, seized one of the watermen.
 The gentleman immediately thought
 that this fellow was the murderer of
 the dog's master, and taxed him with
 it, and he directly confessed it; on
 which he was taken into custody, &
 soon after hanged.

When Cowper was made bishop of
 Galloway, an old woman who had
 been one of his parishioners at Perth,
 and a favorite, could not be persua-
 ded that her minister had deserted
 the Presbyterian cause. Resolved
 to satisfy herself, she paid him a vis-
 it in the Canongate, where he had
 his residence, as dean of the Chapel
 Royal. The retinue of servants
 through which she passed, staggered
 the good woman's confidence; and
 on being ushered into the room
 where the bishop sat in state, Oh, sir
 what's this? And ye ha' really left
 the guid cause, and, turned prelate!
 Janet, said the bishop, I have got new
 light upon these things. So I see,
 sir, replied Janet; for when ye was
 at Perth, ye had but ae' candle, and
 now ye've twa before ye; that's a
 your new light.

Addison says that a dog has been
 the companion for man more than
 6000 years, and has learned of him
 only one of his vices, that is to worry
 his species when he finds them in
 distress. Tie a tin canister to a dog's
 tail, and another will fall upon him.
 Put a man in prison for debt, and an-
 other will lodge a detainer against
 him. This propensity to afflict the
 afflicted has given rise to the vulgar
 but we fear correct adage—When a
 man is going down hill every one
 gives him a kick.

Astronomy is a science, upon
 which speculative matter has been
 brought forth—an honest Irishman
 once gravely contended that the sun
 came back every night in the dark to
 take a fresh start in the morning
 —two African philosophers, convers-
 ing on the subject, Cuffee asked
 Sambo, if he knew what became of
 old moons when the new ones were
 made? Dont you Cuffee—why you
 fool you, says the other, they are all
 cut up to make 'em stars on. A lit-
 tle boy being asked what the stars
 were, said they were little gimlet
 holes in the sky to let the glory
 through.

A cause having been tried before
 lord Kenyon, and a verdict given for
 the plaintiff, the defendant, not con-
 tent with the verdict, called the plain-
 tiff a perjured rascal. An action was
 brought for slander; and when
 brought before lord Kenyon, one of
 the witnesses was called to prove the
 words. What else did he say? asked
 lord Kenyon. Why my lord, he
 added you were a rascal and the jury
 all a parcel of d—d fools. Upon
 which the learned judge directed a
 verdict to be entered for the defend-
 ant, as the words (his lordship said),
 had been spoken in such blind pas-
 sion, that he was not likely to be
 believed.

Sheriff's Sale.

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 **Monday the 11th day of August 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 John Kimsey in Port Elizabeth.

A House and forty acres of land, situate in the township of Maurice River, adjoining lands of John Cullin, jun. John H. Brinton and others.—Also, the undivided half part of forty acres of Wood Land, near the above described lands. A House and lot of land, near Leeburgh, adjoining lands of John Albertson and others, together with all the lands of the defendants.

Seized as the property of Spencer Culler and Thomas Jones, taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick and Isaac Townsend, and to be sold by

JOHN LANTINO, jun. Sheriff.
June 11.—July 12.

By William Russell, esquire, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey:—

Notice is hereby given, that on application to me by Daniel Elmer, of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, who claims an undivided one-third part of the following tracts of land and premises, viz. Two tracts of land and swamp, situate lying and being on the waters of the Manaway Branch, and partly on the branch of Blackwater creek or branch of Maurice River, in the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, one of them containing 966 acres, the other containing 2260 acres, more or less. One other tract situate in the county of Gloucester, aforesaid, containing 1078 acres, more or less, part of the 1100 acre Penn tract, so called. One other tract in the county of Gloucester, containing 410 acres.—One other tract in the said county of Gloucester, containing 1460 acres more or less, part of that tract, commonly known by the name of the Stinds survey—and one other tract in the said county of Gloucester, containing 231 20/100 acres part of the Renshaw survey.—I have nominated Jedediah Davis, Jeremiah Buck and Timothy Elmer, commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at Trenton, on Thursday the fourth day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. the said Jedediah Davis, Jeremiah Buck, and Timothy Elmer, will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-partners, joint-tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th November, 1789."

Given under my hand, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.
WILLIAM ROSSELL.
July 12. 6t 133

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of May, 1825.

Present, Cresse Townsend, Shampar Hewitt, Jacob G. Smith and others, equires, judges.

Samuel S. Marcy, adm'r. &c. of Isaac Smith, esq. deceased; Silwell 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 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.

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 LANTINO, jun. Sheriff.
July 1—5. 132

Literary and scientific intelligence.

Antidote for vegetable poisons—M. Drapiez has ascertained, by numerous experiments, that the fruit of the *feuille cordofolia* is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons.—This opinion has been long maintained by naturalists, but we are not aware, that it was ever before verified by experiments, made on purpose, in any parts of Europe. M. Drapiez poisoned dogs with *rhus toxicodendron*, hemlock, and *nux vomica*.—All those that were left with the effects of the poison, died, but those to whom the fruit of the *feuille cordofolia* was administered, recovered completely, after a short illness. To see whether this antidote would act in the same way, when applied internally, to wounds in which vegetable poisons had been introduced, he took arrows which had been dipped in the juice of the manchenilli, and slightly wounded with them two cats. To one of these he applied a poultice, composed of the *feuille cordofolia*, while the other was left without any application. The former suffered no inconvenience except from the wound, which was speedily healed; while the other in a short time, fell into convulsions & died. It would appear, from these experiments, that the opinions entertained of the virtues of this fruit in the countries where it is produced, is well founded; it would deserve in consequence, to be introduced into our pharmacopœias, as an important medicine; but it is necessary to know, that it loses its virtues, if kept longer than two years, after it has been gathered.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Cincinnati—At a late meeting of the society in Elizbeth Town, the following officers were chosen, viz. Gen. Bloomfield, president. Jeremiah Ballard, esq. vice pres'd. Geo. C. Barber, esq. secretary. Gen. John Beatty, treasurer. Standing committee—Gens. Elmer, Giles, J. Dayton; cols. Ogden, Kinney; capt. Cyrus De-Hart, Tuttle.

Committee & arrangements—Mr Hyer, Mr Reckless, Gen. John Heard.
Committee to provide an Orator—Col. Ogden, gen. Elmer, and gen. Beatty.

From the Elizabethtown Gazette.
The forty-seventh anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place by the Society of Cincinnati, and the citizens of the town and its vicinity. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon & ringing of bell. The procession was formed at the city tavern, agreeably to arrangement. The military turned out very generally on the occasion, and made an excellent appearance. The exercises in the church were solemn and appropriate. The Rev. Dr. McDowell addressed the Throne of Grace. George C. Barber, esq. read the Declaration of Independence. The Oration, by major Kean, was such as did honor to his head & his heart—we understand it is to be published. After the exercises in the church were completed, the procession was again formed, and marched to the city tavern, where the Cincinnati were furnished with a dinner which reflected great credit upon Mr Van Dalsem, the new occupant of that well established house. The citizens proceeded to the union hotel, where an excellent dinner was provided for them by Mr Craig.

The following toasts were drunk, accompanied by the discharge of artillery.

BY THE CINCINNATI.
1. The 4th of July, 1776—The birth day of the nation.
2. The President of the United States—The head and the ornament of the republic.
3. Both houses of congress—Party spirit excluded from their walls, and the public good their only pursuit.
4. The heads of departments—Illustrious in patriotism, eminent in talents and virtue, and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties.
5. The army and navy—They have covered themselves with imperishable glory.
6. The late revolutionary army—They have formed a new galaxy of military virtues, which will shine resplendent in every history of those vast events we now commemorate.
7. The memory of our deceased brother officers of the New Jersey line—The sweet remembrance will live, while our memories shall last.

The memory of the first President. General of the Society of the Cincinnati—He was the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The several State Societies of the Cincinnati—They keep in mind the benevolent objects of the institution, and will always remain faithful to the trust.

The suffering Greeks—Abandoned by Europe, they will emancipate themselves, shew themselves worthy of their immortal ancestors, and like them become a bright example to surrounding nations.

Spain—True to herself, she will repel her invaders, demolish the inquisition, and establish a free government on her own principles, without foreign aid.

South America—She triumph in the field, and in due time will fully enjoy the invaluable fruits of independence, of civil and religious liberty.

Our fair countrywomen—The daughters and mothers of freemen—they will perpetuate freedom through each succeeding generation.

COMMUNICATION. THE 4th OF JULY.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in the township of Downe, with much spirit and interest, and in a manner highly commendable.

The day was ushered in by firing of cannon, martial music, and a display of the national and state flags.

At one o'clock P. M. the inhabitants assembled at the new Baptist church at Dividing Creek, where Divine service was performed by the Rev. Thomas Brooks; after which Mr. Charles Brown, who had been previously appointed to that duty, delivered a very spirited and animating address, and likewise read the Declaration of Independence, which was embodied in the same.

The services at the house closed with prayer and singing. A procession was then formed and moved to a bower neatly decorated, and fitted in a stile suited to the occasion, with a table of domestic refreshments.—The company here spent an hour in a highly joyful and festive manner. Capt. Peter Ladow being appointed president, and John Ogden, jun. vice president, many toasts were drank, followed by the discharge of cannon and martial music. After singing several national odes and songs, the company left the table, and returned home at an early hour, with much satisfaction, nothing having occurred during the day to mar their happiness or disturb their joy.

Selected toasts, drunk on the 4th of July.

At the city of Washington.
Morals without moroseness, piety without superstition, and adversity without complaint.

John Quincy Adams. His democratic principles are proved by his character and services, and not by the certificates of interested partizans.

The Spaniards—May they give the French a squeeze, And force them through the Pyrenees; May they teach them the Guerilla dance, By whipping them through Spain and France.

At Baltimore.

Our next President—may he be, A man of the strictest virtue and integrity, Democratic in his principles, Adequate to preserve our country's independence, Magnanimous, just, diligent and pacific, Sincere, and an adherent to the good old school of 1776—9 cheers.

At New Haven, Conn.

The holy alliance—O Religion! how many crimes are perpetrated in thy name!

The sword of the duke of Angouleme—Better to have been wielded by his wife, than consecrated by her.

William H. Crawford—Like his reports, he needs amendment.

It is not a little amusing to examine into the various qualifications for marriage in various situations in life. A French king seeking a consort in a German court, enquired whether the lady could write! no!—can she read? no!—is she sensible? the very reverse! then she is just what I want, she will make an excellent queen, she will nut intrigue, she will not become a politician, she will not interfere with my government.

Forty-nine deaths by sickness, occurred on board the Cyme, during her cruise in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa. Several valuable officers were among the number of victims.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The active and unceasing exertions, now making by the friends and adherents of Mr. Crawford, to create an undue and improper influence upon the public mind in favor of their candidates, by urging the necessity and propriety of a Congressional nomination, ought to rouse the attention of those who pretend to any concern for the public welfare, and for the purity and stability of our republican institutions. Every step we advance in the system of Legislative caucusing, is dangerous to the rights of the people, and disgraceful to the nation. "Corruption glitters in the van," while intrigue, usurpation, and political apostasy, with their train of moral turpitude and degeneracy, make up a procession, disorganizing and contentious, inimical to the peace and tranquility of the Union. If we regard our social interests, if we venerate that inheritance of freedom which has descended to us from the fathers of the revolution, and would preserve it sacred and unpolluted for our children and for posterity, we must resist every attempt to corrupt the purity of our elections. We must suspect the man, or that party or faction, as anti-republican and unworthy of confidence, who would propose or advocate any measures calculated to increase the power and influence of the Legislature, at the expense of the constitutional rights and sovereignty of the people. There can be no middle, neutral ground. The advocates and supporters of Congressional usurpation can be regarded in no other light than as enemies to the fundamental principles of the Revolution, and hostile to those republican maxims by which our whole political economy is sustained.

Whenever the National Legislature overleap the barriers of the constitution, and interfere with the elections of the people, it becomes an Aristocracy, essentially corrupt and arrogant, dictatorial and arbitrary, restrained by no law and governed by no rule consistent with the rights of man, or warranted by the principles of our government. That spirit of denomination and factious zeal, which has ever been directed to private objects, and to the attainment of personal aggrandizement, swept from the old world the Republics of former times, polluted the temple of liberty, and introduced the evil: and curses of that despotism which now pervades the eastern continent, and enslaves the people. If a general system of Legislative dictation, as now proposed by the advocates of Mr. Crawford, is suffered to control the public voice in this new Republic, and influence the exercise of our most important rights, such too will be the fate of America.

Nat. Rep.

FOREIGN.

From the New York American, July 11.

Latest from Europe.

The old line ship, New York, G. Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. We have our London papers to the evening of Saturday, 31st May, inclusive, together with Lloyd's lists, &c. The complexion of the news, save in that item which develops the treason of the Conde D'Abisbal, is such as previous accounts had led us to expect. The French army entered Madrid on the 23d May; the Duke d'Angouleme in person on the 24th.—A regency to be composed of the Dukes De San Carlos and Del Infantado, and of our old acquaintance, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, was to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand, until the language of the French ultras, that monarch was restored to his rights and liberty. The Duke del Infantado is reported however, to have declined serving as one of the regents. The course of operations seems to have been thus—as the French army approached the Spanish capital, Abisbal, who had been charged by the Constitutionists with its defence, was tampered with by Montijo, whose letter, together with Abisbal's most suspicious reply, is to be found below. Abisbal having then determined to evacuate Madrid, issued his proclamation, of the sixteenth, which we also insert, and which taken by itself does not prove much against him, and then retired. On the 21st between the period when the Spanish regular force was withdrawn, and the entry of the French, the servile General Bessieres endeavoured to force his way into the capital, but was repulsed by the city militia, as is said with great loss. Of Abisbal's conduct no satisfactory explanation is given, and even as to his fate, the accounts, according to the Times, are contradictory, that paper adds:

"Some say that he has been seized by his soldiers, and is to be tried by a court martial. We believe that he was never expected that he should defect Madrid: he is said to have marked out Estremadura as the place where military operations might commence with success. We also suspect that without virtue enough to be a patriot, he had wanted courage to be a decisive traitor. If so, he will have incurred the hatred, and will be exposed to the vengeance of both parties."

Other surmises, and those, we think, will most probably be confirmed, are, that Abisbal's defection to which Morillo, Ballasteros, and even Mina are supposed to have been privy, was a concerted scheme, by means of which a door of accommodation with the French would be more readily opened; and we shall not be surprised to find the conjecture which we some time since hazarded, confirmed, viz. that the arrival of the French at Madrid might lead to immediate negotiations. The following language of the Courier of the 31st referring to Abisbal's proceedings, seems to favor this conjecture.

"With respect to the true character of that affair, and all the important consequences that may flow from it, we are still without sufficient data to form an exact judgment. We can state, however, that in the highest political circles, the conviction remains unshaken that an amicable arrangement will take place."

In other parts of Spain, nothing discouraging to the Spaniards had occurred. On the contrary, in a sortie from St. Sebastians, of which the details will be found in another place, the Spanish troops obtained a decisive advantage; and as to the victory which, in his "Bobadil" dispatch Gen. Donnadieu claims to have obtained over Mina's forces in Catalonia, we suspect a few more would ruin the French General. As far as we can make out, Mina would seem to have baffled his pursuers, and to have thrown himself into Barcelona.

The French funds had declined owing as it

is supposed, to the intention which had been announced of negotiating a new loan of 25 million roubles—in other words, of borrowing 500 million francs—a sum exceeding the whole debt of the U. States; and that all for the pleasure of imposing or trying to impose, an absolute King on the Spaniards.

The disturbances of Ireland continue unabated.

According to an article from the Times which we published, there would seem to be a termination on the part of the Holy Allies, to interfere even with the freedom of Switzerland, by compelling her to restrict the liberty of the press, and to banish from her bosom the unfortunates of other nations, to whom she has afforded an asylum. Thus daring and insolent have those collegued tyrants become.

In commercial matters, there was nothing to communicate; save a small rise in the price of, and continued active demand for, cotton.

LONDON, May 23.

Two letters, to be found in this day's journal, one from Count Montijo to Count Abisbal, and the other in answer from Abisbal to Montijo, may perhaps excite some attention. The date of the latter is two days prior to the epoch at which the rumour in Paris had fixed upon Abisbal the treason of flying to the enemy; and, without any additional proof of the fact, we should say that Abisbal's letter looks as like the composition of a man just getting ready to be a traitor as can well be conceived. He complains of the supposed duresse of the King, and proposes alterations in the constitution; as if the first and most pressing duty were not to drive the foreign enemy from the soil, and then let Spaniards deal as they please with their own affairs.

Since writing the above, Paris papers of Sunday last, the 25th inst. have been received. Those on the side of Government and the ultras are ardent enough. They consider Abisbal's letter in the same manner as we have just spoken of it—that is, as a manifesto before joining the invaders; and they add, that he has since published a proclamation, inviting the French to Madrid, and requesting the inhabitants to receive them amicably—a request which, probably, in the present deserted state of that capital, is superfluous. Thus, then, is Abisbal's treason placed beyond the reach of doubt. That of Morillo and Ballasteros is expected to follow. The Journal des Debats even anticipates the recall of the King to Madrid, and in truth the final settlement we suppose, of the troubles of Spain, under Prince Hilt and Ferdinand the Absolute! We shall first say, upon those important points, that if the Spaniards are to be thus subdued, they deserve no better fate.

But we have a homely proverb in England, which advises people not to "halloo till they are out of wood." The French are riot out of wood yet: nor is Ferdinand out of Seville—at least not on his way to Madrid, and if the Cortes have the spirit of men, thither he should never go, so long as the French are masters of that capital. Times.

May 27.

A letter which had escaped the vigilance of the blockaders reached town yesterday from San Sebastian. It is dated April 20 & gives a brief account of the events from the approach of the French to that date. It was about two o'clock of the afternoon of the 9th that the French sent in a Bag of truce, requiring the surrender of the place, to be held in deposit for Ferdinand VII. by a Bourbon Prince. While the answer to this insolent proposition was preparing, the left wing of the French made a movement in advance, and opened a heavy fire of musketry on a Spanish galleot which was anchored in the harbor. A message was immediately sent to the French commander, informing him that if he did not withdraw his troops and replace them in the points which they occupied when he sent in the flag of truce, that reprisals would be made upon it.—This threat had the proper effect: the fire was discontinued; and the enemy's troops withdrew from their former position. After the flag of truce had returned to the French camp, a detachment of 160 men was sent out from San Sebastian, for the sole purpose of recognizing the enemy. This detachment, however, got engaged with some advanced corps of the French, and was finally charged by 1,500 of the Royal guard. A battalion was sent out from the garrison to support the detachment, and prevent it from being cut off. A warm action then commenced. The Spanish troops, though greatly inferior in number to the enemy, fought gallantly, and succeeded in saving the detachment. On the Spanish side, there was two officers killed, three wounded, and 18 privates killed and wounded. The French loss was considerable, but the writer had no means of ascertaining its exact amount. Since this affair, the blockade has been kept up very closely, but the French appear to dread the effect of the Spanish artillery. Courier.

May 31.

We have referred with some anxiety to the most recent information from Switzerland, in order to ascertain the precise danger with which that country is threatened, whether from Austrian interference, or any other cause; for that there is at the present moment something critical in the state of her foreign relations, no one, notwithstanding the reserve and equivocation of Ministers, entertains the smallest doubt. We do not find any evidence of a rupture, or a passage for troops; but it appears likely that some negotiations have been made of the Diet not generally in use towards independent nations, dependent on this respect, of the Diet in-
proceeded, it is said, not from Austria have but equally from the other members of the Holy Alliance, and have related chiefly to the shelter given by them to the Italian

other refugees and to the liberty of the press enjoyed in the Cantons. It has been urged to the Diet, that the "insurrections" for the suppression of which the Holy Alliance was formed, are to no purpose put down, while Switzerland is allowed to become a focus of new insurrections, by sheltering the original authors; that they must be called on to leave that territory, and to prevent the use that might be made of so potent an engine, that new restrictions should be placed on the press. Though the deliberation of the Diet are secret, it has transpired to show that this body has acted with the independence of character consistent with the very delicate situation in which they were placed. There can be no doubt of their having firmly determined on the points mentioned, as a violation of their independence, and an interference with the

laws of the country. Weak States are frequently compelled by circumstances to adopt a temporizing policy; but though it is believed that a majority of the members of the Diet have granted to the Executive the power of suspending the laws under which protection is accorded to foreigners, and even that of putting further restrictions on the press, it does not appear that the extraordinary powers have been acted on, or that a tone of submission has been even adopted towards the Members of the Alliance. Secret intimations have been conveyed to some of the more distinguished refugees, of the wish that, by voluntary removal, they should cease to place Switzerland at variance with her powerful neighbors, but force has not in any instance been used. Feeling deeply at the same time, the insult to their independence implied in the demand, the Swiss government has determined, we understand, to assume such an attitude as will show at least a determined spirit, (however physically unable to resist such powerful antagonists,) in the course of aggression thus begun is persisted in. Orders have been issued to exercise the militia, the force on which the Cantons entirely depend for protection more frequently; and it was expected they would shortly be called into active service. The impression has become general, that Switzerland is about to be involved in a war for her independence, we trust erroneously; but we have seen letters worthy of credit, which speak unequivocally on this point. One from Geneva of the 12th inst., and written by a member of the Senate, anticipates his calamity very distinctly; and at Yverdon, as we learn by letters of the same date, the students were armed, and in readiness to march for the defence of the country if attacked.—Others were exercising themselves as corps of guerrillas.

Entrance of the French into Madrid.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, of Saturday, contains the following:
The ship Fame, capt. Folsom, arrived below this morning in 31 days from St. Ubes. It was reported in St. Ubes on the day the Fame sailed (May 30), that the French army had entered Madrid, and that the Portuguese troops ordered for the defence of Spain, had revolted—refusing to join the Spanish cause. That the French have entered Madrid before the sailing of the Fame, was probably true, as our last accounts left the right division of the army within 80 miles of that capital, and it was expected they would arrive there on the 24th. The war, the Spaniards say, was not to commence until the French arrived at Madrid. The other part of the story wants confirmation. Indeed we have no certain information that the Portuguese troops have been ordered to co-operate with the Spaniards. The moment Portugal departs from her neutrality, and takes part in the quarrel, the treaty of alliance with England, ceases to be of further force or virtue.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1823.

Greenleaf's Grammar simplified—by a Pupil—shall appear next week. We recommend the author to a further use of his pen. If he writes thus, his verses will be received and published.

An account of the celebration of the 4th of July at Milville, was received too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next.

We owe an apology to our correspondents from Downe Township who forwarded us the communication containing the celebration of the 4th inst. at Dividing Creek. It was sent us by a private conveyance, and left with the family in which we reside, who in consequence of our absence all the week, and believing it to be a private letter, retained it until our return, which was not until after our last number was issued.

News from Spain.—By a recent arrival at New York from Liverpool, accounts have been received from Spain which appears to be inauspicious to the cause of Spanish liberty. It seems, when the French army approached Madrid, that the Count D'Abisbal who had the command of the forces in that city, retired, after expressing his opinion in answer to an address to him by Count Montijo, that the friends of the constitution were in the minority, that a re-modelling of the constitution was expedient, and that the occupation of Madrid by the invaders was in his opinion necessary for the happiness and peace of that city. He protested against the interference of the French in the work of reform, and recommended a dissolution of the present, and the formation of a new Cortes, and also the return of Ferdinand to the Capital. It was reported that D'Abisbal was ordered under arrest, by the Cortes, but the London Courier asserts that this is not true, but that little doubt existed of his having acted in concert with the other patriot generals.

The English papers boldly affirm that the contest between France and Spain will be short, and that their government had received despatches of "so decisive a character, that they could scarcely hesitate for a moment to consider the question with the war with Spain as at an end." We are disposed to doubt these assertions, and we ground our disbelief upon the supposition that the whole plan of the campaign was intended from the commencement to be conducted as it has been, and that no formidable

opposition was to have been made by the constitutional forces until after such an event had taken place.

But even admitting the defection of Abisbal, are we to consider the cause of Spanish liberty as depending alone on his political integrity or otherwise? We are not. All who are acquainted with the character and political career of this chief were doubtless expecting such an event. Our readers are perhaps not aware of the part he played during the period of the late revolution.—In every instance in which he has been concerned in the public affairs of Spain he has acted in a manner at once equivocal and mysterious. While he pretended warmly to attach himself to the cause of Quiroga and his compatriots after their taking possession of the Isla de Leon, and even laid the plot by which the despotic government was overturned and the patriot army became masters of the nation, he was the first to turn traitor to the cause of which he had been the life and soul, and arrested Quiroga, Arco, Agueiro, and their fellow officers, amid cries of "Long live the king." While he fostered the spirit of opposition in 1819, he consummated the revolution by proclaiming the constitution in Orense in 1820. While he betrayed his king and his soldiery at Cadiz, by corrupting and disarming the latter and alienating the expedition for which they had been collected, he was the first on indications of an insurrection's taking place at Madrid to censure the patriots, and take side with the anti-constitutionalists. To the constitutional cause he has often rendered distinguished services, but his whole course has been marked with pusillanimity, irresolution, insincerity and inconsistency. Be seen to have acted in all occasions without any other mode than for the sake of intrigue.—He has been on every occasion the support and the betrayer of both parties, and from this circumstance we are induced to believe that his appointment to the command of the forces stationed at Madrid portends unsoundness elsewhere, and that it was done by design that this defection might paralyze the energies of those who are favourable to liberty, but who hesitate through fear to take a determined side in the contest.

In the present struggle we have to depend on the firmness of the Cortes and the faithfulness of the new Ministry. Of the French arms we have less fear than of their gold.—The principal chief in the Spanish cause is MINA. This chivalrous hero is devotedly attached to liberty. He knows better than any other how to animate his followers with enthusiasm, for without this the hopes and expectations of the patriots are at an end.—The Spanish soldiers are courageous when they can be prevailed upon to overcome their natural apathy and indolence, but the great difficulty is in bringing them to this.—No people are more persevering when they resolve; and they can subsist where others could not. They never calculate difficulties—they only think of overcoming them. But their habitual indolence will ever subject them to sudden changes and resolutions; and no people can undergo a transition from one state to another at less expense of blood, as their ready acquiescence to whatever power presides, and their perfect indifference about every thing that will not interfere with their love of repose, will induce them tacitly to submit before they are really conquered.—They can act powerfully when stimulated, is the men, slow and deliberate as they are, have generally great physical force and strong feelings, and wait only to be aroused to the work to be able to accomplish all they design. It would, however, seem as if heaven in mercy to their frailties, had supplied the more tender sex with what the men are deficient in animation and enthusiasm. When the love of country—the love of religion—the love of property, or of freedom, will not stir them up to activity, the example of the ladies will at once call forth their energies, and make them fight like furies. Perhaps there is no nation in the world where women are more ready to brave the dangers of war, or show an example of patriotism and public spirit, equal to those of Spain. In the present contest they have turned out in a manner exceeding belief, and the men are roused to enthusiasm by their exertions.

It is supposed by some of the English Journalists that Abisbal has acted in concert with generals Morilla and Ballesteros, in his late treasonable conduct. This we doubt.—Of Morilla's sincerity we can not say much. His political soundness has often been doubted, but yet he has acted with spirit on trying occasions. Of Ballesteros we know a little. He has a partiality to the French, but not so much as to cause him to depart from his allegiance to his king and constitution. He is a soldier in whom bravery and honor are united. It was he who so strongly opposed and who indulged such deep rooted antipathy to Wellington during the late war. He would not submit to his command, preferring to be beaten by an enemy to be commanded by a foreigner. Before the adoption of the present constitution he was exiled from the court for six years on account of his patriotic and chivalrous spirit, and his firm opposition to despotism—from which exile he was called to present the constitution to the king at Madrid for adoption and signa-

ture, after the patriotic army had prepared the nation for its reception.

The king of Spain has organized his government at Seville, & appointed a new Ministry. All depends on them. If they are faithful, the generals in command may generally be relied on. We are not willing to believe the French reports. They are now calling for reinforcements while they are pretending that the enemy are flying before them.

It will be seen that the Swiss are getting into trouble through the Holy alliance. More of this hereafter.

By the ship Commerce arrived at N. York, London papers to the 4th, and Paris papers to the 2nd of June, have been received.—They contain nothing relative to the negotiation said to have been set on foot, between the French and Spanish governments.

The French and royalist forces had entered Madrid. 50,000 men had taken possession of that place. No general battle had yet taken place. There had been frequent skirmishing between small parties, in which the Spaniards have always acquitted themselves well, and generally with the advantage on their side. An insurrection of the Portuguese troops in Lisbon, it is said, had taken place, which was quieted by the king's promising a new constitution. Gen. de Bordesoult, it is said, is marching on Seville, at the head of 10,000 men.

It so happens that the only accounts we have of the proceedings in Spain come to us through the French Journals. These are not to be depended on, as every thing is suppressed, which is not favourable to their own cause, through the strict surveillance held over the press. We cannot for a moment doubt the success of the patriot army if they remain faithful to their cause, and are supported by the new ministry and the Cortes.

The following extract speaks a language which French sophistry cannot palliate or conceal.

LONDON, June 4.
Our letters from Paris betray strong symptoms of anxiety for the result of the operations against Mina. Money's demand for reinforcements, is not at all liked in Paris.

Much is said about an arrangement, and negotiations, but if the best private advices from Spain, are to be believed, we say without hesitation that the Spaniards will not concede one jot, nor negotiate at all until the invaders retire to their own territory.

Francis S. Wiggins of Trenton, has issued proposals and is soon to publish a second edition of "A new American Biographical Dictionary, or a remembrance of the departed heroes, sages and statesmen of America." The work is to be confined to the lives of those who distinguished themselves in either capacity in the revolutionary war, which obtained the independence of their country. One edition of this valuable work has been disposed of, and the continued demand has called for another.

This work is exceedingly useful to all classes of our citizens, but more particularly to the youth of our country, to whom it should be indispensable. The preservation of our republican institutions, and of pure liberty, depends much upon an early and correct knowledge of its history and the principles on which it was established in our country. Can we read the history of republican Greece or Rome without profit? infinitely more so the rise and progress of our own government, and lives of those illustrious sages and heroes who established a republic which in importance and excellence of laws, far surpasses any other that has ever existed since the creation. This mode of teaching republicanism is calculated to perpetuate it with more certainty than any other to future generations, and it is at the same time highly interesting.

Gen. Rodgers, the editor of the work, is assisted by many of the best men and ablest writers in our country. His sources of information are most correct and circumstantial. As the lives of many of our distinguished countrymen will be given, it is expected brevity will be studied, which, in a work of this character, is certainly greatly to its advantage. The work is to contain 300 duodecimo pages; it will be handsomely printed, bound and lettered; the price will be one dollar, and it will be ready for delivery in the month of September. Schools and academies should be supplied with this work.—Subscriptions for it will be taken at this office.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

We observe by the Philadelphia papers, that a very destructive fire had broken out on the afternoon of the 16th inst. in the Northern Liberties, at the corner of Callowhill and Third streets. The damage sustained appears to have been very considerable. Ten or 15 houses, with numerous back buildings, have been either totally consumed, or nearly so. The fire made considerable progress before it was possible to make an effort to arrest it. The scarcity of water, the extreme heat and dryness of the weather, and the difficulty of approaching it near enough to produce any effect on account of the heat opened against the fireman whose perseverance and activity on such occasions merits all praise. The burning shingles ascending

with the flame and falling on the surrounding houses, caused the destruction to be so extensive as it was.

COMMUNICATION.

FRIEND CLARKE,
I notice in thy paper of last week, that our worthy friend and neighbour, gen. Elmer, has been recommended by thee for Vice President of the United States, to be supported as a candidate for that office at the next presidential election. I am glad thou hast noticed friend Elmer, as in my opinion, there is not a man that can be recommended for that high office in the United States more deserving—as I believe none better qualified to fill it. Besides, such is the good opinion of all parties respecting him, that though has always been a firm and decided Democrat, he will be warmly supported, where he is known, by the federalists. I think his claims are equal to any man who can be brought forward, and in my opinion where he is—as I hope it will be the case where he is not personally known—there will be no opposition to him.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

COMMUNICATION.

U. S. SHIP DECOY.
Letters from an officer of the ship to his friend in this town, state, that the fever which has proved so fatal on board of her, was occasioned by limestone ballast, collected at Cayo Huesso, in which was intermixed a quantity of snails, moss, and other animal and vegetable substances which had become putrid. In discharging the ballast at Craney Island, in a piece of rock weighing about 10 lbs. were found seven putrid muscles. Two new cases of fever had occurred among the crew at Craney Island, one of which had proved fatal. The ship was ordered, after discharging her old and taking in new ballast, to proceed to Washington.

Ann Carson has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

It is now officially announced that John M'Lean, esq. has been appointed postmaster general. Mr. M'Lean was at the head of the land office, & is succeeded in that post by George Graham, esq. of Washington city.

Mail robbers pardoned.—The two mail robbers (the third having broken prison and escaped) who were confined in the state prison of this state for robbing the mail several years ago, and who were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, were pardoned by the President of the United States last week, and this week three others are confined in the Baltimore jail for a like offence. If the president will continue to pardon, perhaps he may not want subjects on whom to exercise his mercy.

Our usual Summary is unexpectedly crowded out this week.—In our next we shall make ample compensation.

MARRIED.

At Woodbury, on the 12th inst. by Glover, esq. Mr. BENJAMIN GIBSON of this town, to Miss MARY B. CHARTIN of Mullica Hill.

Obituary Register.

DIED.

In Trenton, on the 11th inst. Mrs. HANNAH KEEN, at an advanced age.

On the 7th inst. at the Quarantine Hospital, Lieut. WILLIAM H. MOTT, of the U. S. Navy.

On board the Cyane, on her return from the coast of Africa, recently, Midshipman James A. Kirk, son of Mr. Thomas Kirk, of New York.

Recently at Norfolk, capt. Alfred Grayson, of the Marines, and midshipmen, Robert Cocke, and J. Smith.

In Amherst, on Monday the 30th ult. just at sunset, the Rev. Dr. Moore, President of the Collegiate Institution in that town—his disorder was an attack of the bilious cholera.

On the 2d inst. at Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn. in the 70th year of his age, JOHN LOUIS, Esq. formerly a respectable merchant in Philadelphia.

On Saturday morning, 12th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WELLS, consort of Mr. Cooper M. Wells, and daughter of Samuel M'Lean, in the 19th year of her age. What makes it more afflicting is, that this is the sixth death in Samuel M'Lean's family since the 23rd of February!

AGUE & FEVER.

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL

CURE

FOR THE

AGUE & FEVER,

To be had of the subscriber, with directions for using. It has never been known to fail in effecting a cure, when taken agreeably to directions.

Also, all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines,

Dye-Staffs, Paints, Oils, &c. &c. For sale at Philadelphia prices, by F. G. BREWSTER, Druggist. Bridgeton, July 19. 1844.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cap: May, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 20th day of August next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day on the premises, the one-sixth part of the Plantation supposed to contain three hundred acres, whereon Thomas Douglass, deceased, late lived, situate on the Bay shore, in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid, joining lands of Absalom Hand, Miller Hand, and others, late the property of the deceased.

Conditions made known at the time of sale, by

Stilwell Hildreth,
Guardian.

July 19.

134 ts

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, 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

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 Leeburg:—

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 tide 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

OFFICE

The Partnership of the Subscribers in carrying on the business of the Cumberland Furnace and Forges in Cumberland county, New Jersey, heretofore transacted in the name of Edward Smith, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Edward Smith for his own account.

Edward Smith.

H. F. Hollingshead.

Wm. Platt.

Philadelphia, July 5.—12 133 6t

TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife SARAH, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HARKER.

July 8.

133 4tq

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 Potters,) 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. 131 3m

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.

132—3t.

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 Milville,

A tract of Land, situate in the township of Milville, 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 30—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, 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. 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 chattels, 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. Falkenburger, esq. and Jeremiah Leaming, and to be sold by

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

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 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 Brimhults, 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

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.
July 1—5. 132

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

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Bridgeton on Tuesday and Friday 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

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 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, } Canton Crapes.
Black, colored, figured } and plain

Figured Crape 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 }
Senshar, 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 hand-
some assortment.

Imported & American Furniture Calicoes. }
Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen }
Cambricks. }
5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. }
Figured and plain Book Muslins. }
do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jackonetts. }
Ladies' Ruffles and Flounces. }
Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose. }
Women's do. do. }
Fancy and plain Ribbons. }
Silk and Cotton Cord. }
Yellow and blue Vankeens. }
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, }
beef'd & spring pump, } Morocco.
and shoe sole }

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

GROCERIES.

Fourth proof Cognac Brandy. }
Common do. }
Jamaica Spirits. }
Holland and Country Gin, }
Apple and Rye Whiskey. }
Madera, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
Samos and Malaga }

Aniseed, Noyon, Perfect }
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, } Cordials.
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, }
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

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, Pantaloon, 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, 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, 1823.

Margaret C. Freeman, administratrix of the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, deceased; Isaac Whitekar, administrator with the will annexed of Hannab 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. Souder, 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 6t

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 most 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

Common & Judgment Bonds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Fitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans, bushel	1 25 scarce
Beef, mess, barrel	12 13
Brick, run of Kilm, M.	6 50
Bristles, American, lb.	scarce
Butter, lump,	14 18
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dipt	10
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.	25
Do. 2d quality	24
Do. Java	26 27
Do. mixed qual.	22 23
Cheese,	10 9
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	5
Flour, wheat, barrel	7 00
Do. rye	3 50
Do. corn meal	3 25
Glass, wind	6 7
8 by 10,	7 75
10 by 12	1 45 1 50
Grain, wheat, bushel	75 80
do. rye	60 65
do. corn	37 42
do. oats	35
do. bran double	10 12
Hams, lb.	95 100
Iron, in bars, ton	165 170
do sheet	128 130
do hoop, large	140
do do small	125 130
do rod	80 90
do hollow ware	0 9 0 10
Lard, lb.	14 00 16
Lumber, 1000 feet	25 30
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25 30
do do heart, 1 inch	25 30
do do white pine, pannel	17 50 22 50
do do common	15 20
Scantling, pine	25 30
do heart do	14 scarce
do sap do	8
Lath, oak	20 25
Oar, rafters	25
Timber, pine	12 20
do inch spruce	22 25
do oak	17 21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	3 50 4
do cypr. 22 inch.	60
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200	38
do hhd. do	18
do do red oak	24
do barrel, w. oak	38 60
Heading, oak	25
Hoops, slaved	4 50 7 00
do rough	0 4 0 43
Mackarel, barrel	25 28
Molasses, sug. house gall.	7 12
do. West India	55
Nails, cut, all sizes, lb.	75 15 00
Oil, sperm, gall.	3 50 4 00
Peas, bushel	6 50
Pork, Jersey, barrel	7 8
Rice, new crop, cwt.	12 50 13 00
Shad, southern, barrel	16 17
Salt, fine, bushel	13 14
do ground	8
Seed, clover,	9 14
do herd grass	27 32
do timothy	25 30
Segars, Spanish, 1000	15
do American	9 50
Shot, all sizes, cwt.	75 80
Spirits, viz.	50 60
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	37 40
do. Penna 1st pf.	36 37
Gin, Philad. dist. do	32 33
Rum, New England	32 32
Whiskey, rye	7 8
do apple	12 50 13 00
Starch, lb.	16 17
Sugar, New Orleans, cwt.	13 14
do loaf	27 32
do lump	25 30
Tallow, country	15
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	31 33
do do caven.	50 54
do do spun fine	
do do large	
Wax, bees, yellow	
do. white	

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

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

New Brunswick Bank	1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Trenton	1 1/2 do.
All others	par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes,	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par.
Lancaster Bank,	par.
Easton,	par.
Germantown,	par.