

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823.

No. 136.

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

POETRY.

From the American Sentinel.

When the woodlands are covered with leaves
and with flowers,
In the loveliest time of the year:
When the sky is now clear, and now chequered
with showers,
And life rambles on thro' the warm sunny
hours,
Undimmed with a shade or a tear:
O! sweet are the feelings, that kindle and
burn
As we gaze on the flowers and the sky;
But to higher and purer devotion the turn,
As water takes tint from the hue of its urn,
When they burn in the light of thine eye.

And when in the calm of a moonshiny night,
A serenade steals o'er the bay;
As it curls in the smile of her mellowest light,
Or lies in its beauty, as silent and bright,
As it slept in the sunshine of day—
O! sweet is the clear and thic silvered tone,
As it softly comes over my ear;
But sweet as it breathes, when I heard it a-
lone,
It breathes like a flute by a wind-spirit blown,
When I know, thou art listening near.

O! the music and beauty of life lose their
worth,
When one heart only joys in their smile;
But the union of hearts gives that pleasure
its birth,
Which beams on the darkest and coldest of
earth,
Like the sun of his own chosenisle;
It gives to the fire-side of winter the light,
The glow and the glitter of Spring—
O! sweet are the hours, when two fond hearts
unite,
And softly they glide, in their innocent flight,
Away on the motionless wing.

THE COMING HOUR.

There is an hour, a coming hour,
The weary shall have rest;
When clouds of time no longer low'r,
Nor grief pervades the breast.

There is an hour, a coming hour,
When plants of wo will cease,
When like a friend, with Seraph's pow'r,
Death wings the soul to peace.

There is an hour, a coming hour,
When we no more shall weep;
When Pity's hand may plant a flow'r,
To bloom, where we can sleep.

Until that hour, the coming hour,
Suppress the rising sigh;
The Star of Hope, though clouds may low'r,
Shines bright as azure sky.

THE DISH OF TEA.

or Ladies' answer to the pipe & Tobacco.

Drowsy mortals, time destroying,
Let in smoke the minutes flee;
Sweeter 'tis the time employing,
In a social Dish of Tea.

Rude and strong and foaming liquor,
Toppers drink with noisy glee;
But good humour passes quicker
O'er a social Dish of Tea.

Cease, O! cease each face distorting
(Sweiling cheek and pouting lip)
Haste, where pleasure, calmly sporting
Blends with mirth the frequent sip;

And, if smoke alone is charming,
With the ladies let it be;
Lovely vapour I care disarming;
Rising from a Dish of Tea.

RELIGIOUS.

"Nothing certainly can be plainer in scripture than that the redemption of the world in the divine intention is universal. The love of God, which was the impulsive cause of his sending his Son into the world, is equally inclined to all mankind: with him there is no respect of persons; for is he (says the apostle, assigning the reason for that assertion) the God of the Jews only, and not of the Gentiles? No, there is no difference of Jew or Greek; for there is the same Lord of all, who is rich, in mercy and bounty, unto all that call upon him. The undertakings and performances of our Saviour Christ are represented, in general, as bearing proportion to the transgression of our first parent Adam; this the apostle prosecutes at large, and then closes his discourse in these words: As therefore, by the offence of one man, judgment came upon all men to condemnation; so by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men to justification of life. Declarations of scripture every where meet us, that God sent his Son into the world, not to condemn the world, but that the world by him might be saved, that the Son accordingly, desirous that all should be saved, gave himself a ransom for the whole world, and died for all, that they who live might not live to themselves, but to him that died for them: and to exclude all limitation, that he even died for such as perish, for such as denied him, for such as were in the way to destruction, and for such as trample him under foot, and counted the blood of the covenant an unholy thing, and did despite to the Spirit of grace."

"But though Christ died equally for all, yet he did not die absolutely and unconditionally for any; faith, and repentance, and obedience to the laws of the gospel, are (as we have seen) the express conditions upon which the blessings of Christ's salutary pas-

sion are suspended, and therefore he did not, he could not, die, but with intention to confer these blessings only upon true believers, true penitents, and such as would obey his righteous laws; it being impossible in the nature of the thing, that he should die to save the unbeliever, i. e. the person who will not own him as a Saviour, of which it is said that he shall not see life, but is condemned already; or to reconcile God to the impenitent, i. e. to those who still continue in their sins, and their rebellions against God, of whom it is said, that they shall surely perish, and that he will come in a flame to take vengeance of all that obey not his gospel.—And therefore, when we say that Christ died for all, we do not mean that he had purchased actual pardon and reconciliation for all; but only that he put all in a capacity of being pardoned and justified, and so of being reconciled to God, upon their turning to him, and believing in his Son. And in this sense it is that we understand that article of our Creed, concerning forgiveness of sins, wherein we profess to believe, not that sin is already pardoned by the death of Christ (for there is no foundation for such a belief) but only that Christ has, by the merits of his cross, opened a way for pardon and reconciliation, and made them possible and attainable by faith and repentance."

Stuckhouse.

Divine Support.—The good man knows, that he is acting under the immediate eye and protection of the Almighty. Behold my witness in heaven, and my records on high. The consciousness of such an illustrious spectator, invigorates and animates him.—He trusts that the eternal lover of righteousness not merely beholds and approves, but strengthens and assists:—will not suffer him to be unjustly oppressed:—and will reward his constancy in the end, with glory, honor, and immortality. A good conscience, thus supported, bestows on the heart a much greater degree of interpidity than it could otherwise inspire. One who relies on an Almighty, though invisible, Protector, exerts his powers with double force; and acts with vigour not his own.

Miscellaneous Articles.

SINGULAR FATE OF AN EXTORTIONER.

MONSIEUR FOSCOE, one of the Farmers-General of the province of Languedoc, in France, about the middle of the last century, had amassed considerable wealth by grinding the faces of the poor, and by every other means, however low, base, or cruel, which his ingenuity could devise, or his rapacity execute. By these means he had rendered himself universally hated, and every one in his province was wishing his downfall. It was probably in consequence of some hint at his wealth which had been given by one or other of the numerous enemies his avarice and cruelty had made him, that he was one day ordered by government to raise a considerable sum in a very short period; upon which, as an excuse for not complying with the demand, he pleaded extreme poverty.—Fearing, however, at the same time, that some of the inhabitants of Languedoc had already given, or would give information to the contrary, and that his house would be searched, he resolved on hiding his treasure so effectually as to escape the most strict examination. With this view, he dug a cave in his wine cellar, which he made so large and deep that he used to go down to it by a ladder. At the entrance was a door with a spring lock upon it, which on shutting would fasten of itself. Not long afterwards, Monsieur Foscoe was missing; diligent search was made after him in every place; the ponds were drawn, and every method that could be suggested, was taken to find him; but in vain. His house was soon sold, and the purchaser beginning either to rebuild it, or to make some alterations, the workmen discovered a door in a cellar with a key in the lock, which he ordered to be opened; and on going down, they found Monsieur Foscoe lying dead on the ground with a candlestick near him, but no candle in it, as he had eaten it, as well as gnawed the flesh off his arms for subsistence; and on searching farther, they found the vast wealth which he had amassed. It was supposed that when this miserable man went into his cave, the door, by some accident shut after him, and being out of the hearing of any person, that he perished for want of food, in the midst of treasure, which he had wrongfully amassed, but which by a righteous retribution of Providence, was made the means of his punishment.

London Investigator.

Bridal mistake.—One of the most complete and singular bulls we recollect to have heard, and which is likely to afford employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, has recently been committed in the country of Wicklow. We do not know that the subject has been noticed by the public prints, but we have no doubt as to the correctness of our information. Two gentlemen, brothers, were recently married on the same day, and the respective friends of each, with the brides and bridegrooms, determined to celebrate the happy event joyfully as possible. Accordingly, the whole party repaired to a house a short distance from Wicklow, where the day was spent in the usual style of Irish mirth; there being no lack of supply of the "generous grape," nor of the still more "generous native." At night the brides retired to rest; but, dire mishap! in the morning it was discovered that each gentleman had gone to what was intended to be his brother's bed! the ladies in the dark, and the brother's voices strongly resembled each other, not having noticed the fatal error! We understand what particularly puzzles the lawyers is, that one of the ladies possesses a fortune of 6,000l. and the other one of 1,000l. and the gentleman who married the lady with the latter fortune, wishes to keep possession of the lady with whom he had slept, with the 6,000l. his brother refuses to accede to; and in consequence, the whole affair is to be made public.

Liverpool Advertiser.

Punctuality.—President Washington was the most punctual man in his observance of appointments ever known to the writer. He delivered his communications to Congress, at the opening of each session in person.—He always appointed the hour of twelve at noon for this purpose; and he never failed to enter the hall of Congress while the State House clock was striking that hour. His invitations to dinner were always given for four o'clock, P. M. He allowed five minutes for the variation of time pieces; and he waited no longer for any one. Certain lagging members of Congress sometimes came in when dinner was nearly half over.—The writer has heard the President say to them with a smile, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you—I hire a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."

WHEELING, July 12.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some time in June 1823, William McKinley, esq. put a letter into the Post-Office, at West Liberty, in this county, directed to Allen and Grant, Pittsburg, containing fifty dollars, which miscarried. In about a year afterwards, the same money was returned to Mr. McKinley, through the Post-Office, in a letter that had in it neither name nor date. The letter was without a post mark, and accompanied with a way-bill. The probability is that the money was taken by some Post-Master, who has been afraid to use it, and compelled to restore it by compunctions of conscience.

A profitable subscriber.—When Mr Holt, a printer, established his newspaper in New York, in 1766, a person in the vicinity of Albany, who was wealthy, but celebrated for his narrow penurious disposition, became one of his earliest subscribers. At the end of the first year, the editor sent his account for the yearly subscription, urging a request, that it might be settled the first convenient opportunity. No answer, however, came. The bills were sent regularly for eighteen years, but with the same success; till at length Mr Holt, as may well be supposed, got out of all patience with his customer, had the whole account made out and sent to him: adding to the foot thereof, that if it was not immediately paid, he would put it in suit, and discontinue sending any more newspapers. The subscriber having read over the account, exclaimed with a disdainful sneer,—"What an ungrateful puppy! I was one of the first that encouraged his paper, by subscribing; I have continued it ever since;—and this is the returns he makes me."

AGRICULTURAL.



COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CLARKE,

In looking over your last Whig, I observed a piece signed, 'A Farmer,' containing some remarks upon a Teeswater Cow and Bull, lately introduced into this county, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle. As Ham induced to believe the writer is mistaken in his opinions, and writes without knowing the character of the breed he professes to find so much fault with, I have written a few lines by way of apology for their introduction, and in order to give him some little knowledge of their character and qualities; and shall be pleased to hear from him again, through the medium of your paper.

It is generally considered that breadth, length, roundness of carcass, and smallness of bone, from the experience of the best graziers in England, and in America, has proved to invariably accompany the best breed of animals for the shambles. It is at 50 3 fact well known in England and in this country, that the Teeswater breed are celebrated for their disposition to great size and fatness at an early age, and likewise for the richness and quantity of their milk. If these then are the characteristic marks by which the best graziers judge of the qualities of their stock, the cow and bull alluded to, possess those qualities to a greater extent than any other stock that has been introduced into this country, that I have seen:—and last, tho' not least, they possess a remarkable quiet habit and good temper, which not only makes it convenient and safe to feed and milk, but which contributes much to the disposition to fatten, and to which no doubt may be attributed, in a great measure, the fine condition in which they now appear.

That it has not been uncommon

(in this country,) to raise steers to weigh from ten to eleven hundred pounds when rising five year old." I have my doubts, but even to admit it—when, on the other hand, we are told by good and substantial evidence, that this breed at two years old, have weighed fourteen hundred pounds and upwards, (a conclusive evidence of early maturity,) I am inclined to think our farmers who are in the habit of rearing their own cattle for grazing, would give them a decided preference.

I will not, however, quarrel with your worthy writer, for the preference which he gives to his own stock. I will only remind him that the humble writer of this piece, purchased the cow of col. John Hare Powel, of Pennsylvania, in April last: that she is now six years old, and has her fifth calf by her side; and I beg to assure him that I shall have great pleasure in showing her, and her produce to him, (for if I have not been misinformed, he has never seen the cow,) and in giving him a sincere & hearty welcome, if he will honor me with his company.

Bridgeton, July 28, 1823.

Wheat.—An experienced farmer says, in an essay on the culture of wheat, that "most farmers let their wheat stand too late. You ought to cut or reap wheat as soon as its farinaeous part is in the consistency of dough. Ask any experienced miller, and he will tell you that he can make more flour, and make it better, from wheat cut at this stage, than he can of wheat that is suffered to stand until it is dead ripe; that the bran will be thinner and fairer, and the flour much sweeter. Another advantage in cutting early is, you lose less of the grain when gathering in your harvest, and the straw (should it be wanted) for stock cattle, will be nearly as good as hay."

Fruit trees.—One of the most effectual methods of preventing the ascent of insects on fruit trees in the Spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrustated by the warmth of the atmosphere and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior for a considerable length of time; and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

From the American Farmer.
HOW TO PRESERVE PICKLES.
Dear Sir,—Observing in your paper of the 23d ult an article on the subject of reclaiming frozen pickles, reminds me of the manner my wife preserves them; by which means, let them be frozen ever so hard, they are not in the least injured, but are as hard, green and bright at this moment as in the fall.

To twelve quarts of boiling water, put a pint of salt; as soon as it is dissolved, put in the cucumbers, peppers, or any other vegetable you wish to preserve, and set the vessel near the fire, so as to keep them blood warm. Change this brine every other day, during fourteen days, and keep it covered with fresh cabbage leaves. At the end of this time, take them from the brine, put them into the vessel in which you mean to preserve them, and pour on them boiling vinegar, to cure them. Be careful to stir them occasionally to prevent a scum rising on the top.

AGRICOLA.

From a London paper it appears that an easy method has been discovered in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discov-

erer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about two pounds of raddish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed. The fly preferring to feed on the raddish plants, will in such case, leave the turnip plants unmolested.

This has been successfully practiced in America for many years.

HERB SAGE.

A correspondent strongly recommends the more free use of the herb sage, as a corrective of coldness on the stomach and indigestion, promoting a suitable appetite, improving the sight and hearing, and generally conducing to health and long life.—These statements are supported by references to ancient writers, and instances of longevity.

The best preparation, says the Edinburgh Dispensary, is the infusion of the dry leaves drank as a tea; or a tincture or extract made with rectified spirits, taken in proper doses; these contain the whole virtues of the sage; the distilled water and essential oil have only its warmth and aromatic quality.

Boston Pa.

RECIPE FOR THE DROPSY.

Medicated cider.—Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale sound cider, together with a double handful of parsley roots and tops cut fine, a handful of horse radish scraped, two table spoonfuls of pounded mustard seed, half an ounce of oxymel of squills, and one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire twenty-four hours, to be often shaken, and strained for use. Dose for an adult—a wine glass half full three times a day, on an empty stomach. The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water has passed off, the patient should use moderate exercise, subsist on dry nourishing food, and abstain from all liquor as much as possible.

Cure for the gout.—A gouty gentleman, who has resided in the south of France for some years, informs us that he has remained free from gout for four years, in consequence of wearing oiled silk stockings over fine worsted ones, day and night. Previously to their use he had been subjected to a paroxysm every 6 months. This practice, he says, is common in the south of France, and throughout Italy.

Londonpap.

Painting.—The New England Farmer says, that a house painted late in autumn, will hold the paint, more than twice as long as oil painted in warm weather. The oil and other ingredients form a hard cement in cold weather, on the surface of the boards, and cannot be easily erased; whereas in summer, the heat causes the oil to penetrate into the wood, and leaves the other component parts dry, which will easily rub off.

An example for bungling lawyers.

Chamillart, comptroller-general of the finances in the reign of Louis XIV. had been a celebrated pleader. He once lost a cause in which he was concerned, through his excessive fondness of billiards. His client called on him: the day after in extreme affliction, and told him, that if he had made use of a document which had been put into his hands, but which he had neglected to examine, a verdict must have been given in his favor. Chamillart read it, and found it of decisive importance to his cause.—You sued the defendant, said he, for 20,000 livres. You have failed, by my inadvertence. It is my duty to do you justice. Call on me in two days.—In the mean time, Chamillart procured the money, and paid it to his client, on no other condition, than that he would keep the transaction secret.

Proposals have been opened at Methuen, and for erecting a Five years ago this thriving town was the property of the Chickasaw Indians, and common with the ancient wilderness. It now contains one or two hundred houses, some of which are brick, large and elegant, and gives employment to six or eight steam boats.

MR. CLARKE,

In the National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. may be seen the circular of the postmaster-general, Mr. M'LEAN, to his deputies throughout the Union. I am well pleased to see that document, as from the language it conveys, and the spirit with which he commences his administration of the post office department, the public may anticipate a change in that establishment before long, greatly in favor of its revenue—to the security of transmission by mail, and generally to the satisfaction of the citizens of the United States.

You will recollect that during the session of congress in 1821-2, the then postmaster-general, Mr. Meigs, in his report to the House of Representatives, stated the balance against the post office in 1820 to be, \$999 dollars, and in the year 1821 to be \$36,379 dollars. The same report stated that the deficiency of the post office revenue had increased since the year 1819, and assigned as a cause, "a general depression of commerce, and a consequent inactivity of correspondence—also, a scarcity of money," &c. &c.

Among the expedients recommended by Mr. Meigs to supply the deficiency in this branch of the revenue, was an increase of postage on letters—the payment of postage on all newspapers in advance by their editors, and at a higher rate—a diminution in the expenses of collection, and—as a climax to the absurdity of his report—the prohibition of all passengers in stages, steamboats, packets, and small boats, from carrying letters and packets other than such as are open and relate to their own concerns.

In the post office concern during the past year, the new P. M. general says there is a (quarterly) deficit of 40,000 dollars! and (what fills me with no little astonishment) they are informed in the same circular, that "If the money received as above, (alluding to what had been received by the delinquent postmasters, and not paid over to the general post office) had been faithfully paid over, the EXPENDITURES of the post office department WOULD NOT HAVE EXCEEDED THE SUMS RECEIVED!"—that is, the general post office would have done all it was ever expected to do—meet its own engagements. It is evident from this, that there was culpability somewhere—either in an unwarrantable negligence on the part of the P. M. general in not enforcing payment, or if delinquents were not able to pay up of discharging them and appointing others, by which means the aggregate amount of loss would be small—or, in the deputies and their securities.

I am not acquainted with the law relating to the post office establishment, but should suppose that like all others, particularly those relating to the revenue, it is definite in its provisions, and obligates the postmaster-general to discharge certain duties which, for the preservation and support of the department, are indispensably necessary. It cannot be so vague as to permit those who superintend the department to act with discretionary powers in every thing; or if it is, then the public have no guarantee for the confidence they repose in it other than the honor & integrity of the incumbent, and his attention and faithfulness in the discharge of his functions: But if there be a law regulating this matter and imposing on the P. M. general particular duties, and among others the collection of debts due to the post office, as well as appointing a time or period for settlement, surely I must believe the late P. M. general more than negligent, when he allowed some of his deputies to appropriate the public money to their own use, and retain it for years, while as a substitute for the loss thus sustained to the revenue by his own negligence, he recommends a system of taxation at once anti-republican and oppressive: and that too at a moment when the new government of Colombia in South America had passed a law for the gratuitous transportation of newspapers and other useful "vehicles of information," throughout that province.

It is something mysterious to me why the postmasters who have fraudulently retained the public money in their hands have been kept in office. I am far from believing that the whole culpability rests with the delinquent deputies. They are generally men who are either able to pay, or else are not trust worthy. Their

securities are able to do it for them, or the postmaster-general was culpable in making the appointments. If the deputies or their securities were not able to pay, the fact, had any inquiry been made, could soon have been ascertained, and their discharge should have followed; but if they were able to pay and no demand made on them, to whom should the deficiency of the post office revenue (100,000 dollars) be chargeable?

The late post master general attributes to a declension of trade, and a consequent infrequency of communication, the deficiency in the post office revenue. If the statement made by the present incumbent in his late circular be true, his was the reverse. I would say it was rather owing to his inattention to his duties, or his incompetency to execute them; for if all the money due had been collected, which should have been the case, no deficiency it appears would have arisen.

Between men in office and those depending on them there is a secret sympathy existing which is incommunicable, but which intuitively inspires a reciprocation of fear or confidence. I know not what effect such a feeling may have had on the public mind during the period in which the late incumbent held his appointment; but it does appear by the confessions of the department, that multiplied malversations in office together with numerous delinquencies, and consequently much dishonesty has existed for a number of years past. I am not willing to apply the proverb "Like master like man," as I have always, and do now believe, that the late incumbent was an honest man, and that his character, as far as I have ever heard, is unexceptionable; but I never thought him competent to the duties of the office over which he was placed, and that the losses sustained to the revenue is perhaps to be attributed rather to this than any other cause.

SOLON.

July 20, 1823.

FOR THE WHIG.

MR. CLARKE,

I have observed with no small degree of pleasure, that you have begun to plead the claims of New Jersey, and to present one of her sons to the people of the United States for their support. I am beginning to hope that our long neglected state will, even at this late hour, be considered by her sisters throughout the Union, and that they will reward some of her citizens for the active exertions and distinguished part they took in achieving the independence of our country.

At the present crisis, a favorable opportunity is presented. One of her citizens—a distinguished one too—one who has spent the prime of his life in the service of his country—the companion in arms of WASHINGTON and his compatriots—ont whose sword was never sheathed when his country was in danger or liberty insecure—whose pen never ceased to be employed when the rights of his country were invaded—is now offered to the public, in the person of general EBENEZER ELMER, for their suffrages at the next presidential election, as candidate for VICE PRESIDENT of the United States.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the state of New Jersey has never, since the establishment of the present existing government, received any executive favor worthy of being called such; while all the other old states, and many of the new ones have repeatedly had some of their citizens called to fill the most honorable stations and most lucrative offices under the government. This has been owing in a great measure to the circumstance that we have not pressed our claims as others have done. It is not that an equal proportion of our fellow citizens have not been qualified—have not been deserving—have not by their merits been entitled to any station to which they should be called. We have not been behind any of our sister states in patriotism, in zeal for the general good, and in the successful promotion of every system which would tend to advance the honor and dignity of our republican system. Our patriotic citizens have been among the foremost to establish, and the most active to preserve and cherish the liberties of our country. For this they have not been rewarded. They have been neglected, often in behalf of states whose pretensions were infinitely less, and for men whose talents were inferior to numbers we could produce.

In support of this opinion we need only advert to the fact, that with perhaps the most defective state constitution, we have the best governed state administration in the Union. This is not boasting. It is stating a fact which can be well supported. While men of all parties, "like a band of brothers," unite for the public good, we can scarce turn our eyes to any other state that is not distracted by party, disorganized by contending interests, and in such turmoil and confusion as to make every man of dignity, honor, and pure morality, shudder at the idea of being offered to the public for any high office, knowing as he assuredly does, that in such case his reputation will be alternately extolled and calumniated, or damned and deified, regardless of any discriminating token of merit or unworthiness he may possess.

I design not to use any language towards the citizens of our sister states which would tend to derogate from the respect we owe to their virtues, or their fame. Neither do I wish to build ourselves up at their expense. But our merits are ascertained by a comparison, and established by a contrast with others, and this is a resort which is at all times justifiable and universally practised. If our claims are no better than others we stand on equal ground, and we should support them upon other principles—but if they are better, I believe there is honor and good sense enough in the people of the Union, to appreciate and patronize them.

In offering our fellow citizen, gen. ELMER, to the public, as a candidate for VICE PRESIDENT, we are rather selling justice than favor. Among the few heroes of the revolution who now survive the wreck of time, and who stand in the ranks of those who are competent to discharge any duty which a grateful people can confer, he is one of the first—there are none before him. The prominent part he has taken in the political movements of the last forty years has taught him that kind of experience which always results in the security of the people; and his re-introduction upon the political stage would tend to intermingle with and keep up the spirit of '76 among the present race of politicians, who, with less of the practice possess more of the theory, and with less of the patriotism more of the ambition of their predecessors than I should like to see among them.

The political career of general ELMER has not only brought him well acquainted with the public concerns of his country, but with the leading public characters who a few years ago filled the executive, and served in congress. His political principles have been well tried, and proved to be consistent and undeviating. His qualifications, his learning, his uniform rectitude of deportment and moral worth are such as not only to entitle, but to enable him to command the sincere respect of every virtuous, enlightened and liberal citizen wherever he is known.

In the public concerns of his own neighborhood he has always taken the lead. He has been and is the life and soul of every benevolent institution established in his own district. In the domestic circle his manners are plain, but his virtues are resplendent. Malice itself can hardly fabricate any thing against him in the least degree unfavorable. He has repeatedly filled all the offices of trust in his country; and been honored by his fellow citizens, (I believe in every instance where he was ever offered,) to a seat in the different legislative departments of his own state, and as a representative to congress—and through his whole career, he has preserved the full confidence and unreserved friendship of his friends, and reflected honor on his constituents.

SOLON.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

MR. CLARKE,

When we consider the vast importance of the depreciation which has taken place in the cord-wood trade to this county, and look around for that which is to become its substitute, and to give life and energy to a growing community, we cannot fail to be highly gratified with the improvements which are evidently taking place in our agricultural pursuits. The increased attention paid to the culture of crops—the formation of an agricultural society—the introduction of an improved breed of cattle and sheep, are all calculated to produce pleasing emotions; but how much more gratifying to our feelings is it, to learn that we have a farmer in this county who has in his yard several cows that will give twenty quarts of milk a day on common keeping, and weigh when fattened seven hundred pounds and upwards, and that it is not uncommon for steers rising five years old, to weigh from ten to eleven hundred pounds. Shall we who live in a county so eminently calculated for grazing, complain

and loot sad when the sale of cord-wood is dull. I was aware that a few instances could be produced in our county of cows giving a quantity of milk, when in addition to good clover pasture they were plentifully fed, and that in few instances beef had been made which would be a credit to any county. But I confess my opinion was, that if good beef our county was shamefully deficient, and in regard to milch cows we had little to boast of. Some incredulous persons pretend that they do not believe "A Farmer," and gravely give reasons such as these for their unbelief: 1st. If such steers are common in this county, why is it that so great a portion of the beef in our market comes from Salem. 2d. If there is "A Farmer" with such stock, why has it not been more generally known, and why has not his improved breed been disseminated. The curiosity of the inhabitants of Bridgeton has been very much excited, and a general desire is manifested to see the gentleman's stock; but unfortunately his farm cannot be found. I have enquired of the butchers who supply us with beef, but they can give no clue by which to find it. I next applied to the calf butchers, thinking they might have had some of his fine calves and of course have seen his cows, but it was in vain, they could give no information which would throw any light upon the pleasant little joint which a few individuals contemplated to this farm yard during the time of milking.

In riding through the county, I have peep'd into the pasture fields, and cow yards, but all my efforts have as yet proved unavailing, and I now call upon "A Farmer" through the medium of your paper, for that information which I cannot obtain elsewhere. If he is so modest that he cannot be prevailed upon to give his name to the public, only mention the neighborhood or even the township in which he lives, and he will confer a favor on many

ANXIOUS ENQUIRERS

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823.

A communication promised in our last for this number, signed "THESEUS," has been withdrawn, in consequence of a request on our part to have it postponed to make room for others which were pressed upon us for immediate insertion. It was not of instant importance, and may appear in a subsequent number.

In our last Number we published a communication over the signature of "A Farmer." Since then we have been frequently told that some of our Christian neighbors have kindly reported us to be its author, and that it was done with a malicious intent to injure a certain person who thinks us his enemy. We wish here to remove two impressions, partially, as we are told, existing. The first is, we did not write the article signed "A Farmer," nor did we know anything of it until handed us for insertion. The second is, we are not the enemies of my one; and we authorize every individual who loves truth, not to believe any individual on their word who asserts the contrary. Let it be understood that we always make a distinction between men, and the principles by which they are actuated. We never saw, as yet, either the Cow or Bull alluded to. We are really friendly to every effort which has for its object the improvement of the stock of our county, and we believe this to be intended, and no doubt well calculated to produce that effect. If the remarks of "A Farmer" be not founded on fact and experience, and what he says respecting the lately introduced Cow and Bull be not true, the friends of the latter are the gainers, as they can refute it; but if true, they and the public should rejoice at the circumstance. No man of common sense, therefore will be displeased at it.—We refer our readers to an answer to "A Farmer," under the Agricultural head on the first page of this paper.

But a word to our kind neighbours. We know we have enemies who hate us, not because we deserve their hatred, but because they hate us for the sheer love of doing it.—We do not return it. That would be making ourselves as bad as they, which we shall rot do. Let any one should question what we say—that we have enemies, (because they are few) we refer them to these reports for proof. As an evidence that they are contemptible ones, we have only to shew, that when they want to injure us, they carefully avoid being informed, lest the brand of liar should be placed on their foreheads. They give their suspicions for truths, and conceal the origin of the falsehood. Also, neither us, nor our friends—and we most cordially thank our friends for it, though we do not wish to offend by saying they are capable of it—ever originate any reports of our enemies either true or false—true, lest we should injure them—false, lest by endeavoring to injure them we should injure ourselves. These reports, however, shew that there is depravity somewhere, perhaps where its owner least suspect it. They serve as a moral thermometer by which we can accurately measure the value of their principles, their souls, their veracity, their honor, their malice, their crafty subtleties and artifices to injure us in the estimation of our friends, and interpose between us and the means of making a living. It places their characters in strong relief before the public, and stamps on them their true value when endeavored to be imposed as current coin on the virtuous and thinking. It enables us proudly to contrast

them with our friends, superlatively to the advantage of the latter. These remarks are intended only for that portion of our enemies as are really guilty. We do not know who they are, but we hope by their wincing to discover them.

Our friends of the "Voice of Passaic," will be pleased to accept our thanks for correcting the small misnomer contained in ours of the 12th ult. Lyon, it appears, had made a stronger impression on our recollections than that of Spencer, as no doubt it might also possibly do than either a Council or a Metcalf.

It gives us great pleasure to correct mistakes when we make them, however trifling they may be; and pain when we are compelled to correct those of others. It so happens that we must now participate in both those feelings, but much more the latter; for our Patterson friends of the "Voice" will find that in their haste to notice our small mistake, they committed one for which there is no palliation or excuse. We wish they may have equal candour to confess it. We lament the tact of their error, more on account of human intellect than human nature—the more because it was one in which they could not be deceived themselves, and therefore published to deceive others.

Our word will make these remarks, and the mistake we allude to, well understood.—We have never officially declared ourselves in favor of any particular candidate for the Presidency. Some weeks ago, we wrote and published a paragraph stating that JOHN Q. ADAMS was the favorite of the people in this section of the country, and from every information this is the fact, if the Public voice be heard. This was the opinion of others, given by us, but not as our own—we kept that in reserve, and said so. In this we did no more than what every liberal, impartial, and candid journalist should do. We live among men of liberal minds, and can dare to be independent and retain their friendship even if opposed to us. We now allude to political subjects. If our friends of the "Voice" think it incompatible with the rule of making newspapers and the principles of newspaper editors to be candid and acknowledge the virtues and good qualities of those candidates they do not support, let them come to us and we will shew them that we think for ourselves—that we make our own rules—that we respect all men in authority, and that we publish willingly the truth even against our favorite when we know it to be so—and we will not be convinced against our wills.

Before our Patterson friends oraculously utter their "Voice" again, we would remind them that they have stated another circumstance which is not fact—not true we mean. It is this "We expected to hear from you—that John Q. Adams had ever been a pure republican,"—and in the next paragraph they say, "we have not been disappointed in our expectations." We never have said one word by way of recommending the Secretary of State, except in common with all the rest of the candidates. This you cannot controvert. We have published paragraphs from other papers in his favor, and we have given the expressed opinion of many in this district to the public—in our own words it is true, but as their sentiments; and we now leave it to the public to say what value to affix to the statements of our Patterson friends. They have yet to learn what candidate we intend to support. However they shall not be long in the dark, or left to multiply blunders by feeding their readers with the cogitations of their misinformed minds or their suspicions.

After making this man of straw for them, selves, and belaboring it most unmercifully, they modestly tell us what amounts to this: that—they are prophets—"One good turn deserves another"—ergo, they support J. Q. Adams! or "we know they support the Secretary, because he supports them!" If they had honestly told us they did not know the fact only through the medium of second sight, or by direct inspiration, it would have been doing the public and us justice. If they did not know it in this way, they were deceiving themselves and the public—because they did not know.

They tell us, moreover, that Mr. Clay "is the only MAN that ought to fill the greatest office, freemen can confer on a fellow being." We presume our friends mean the only man in the United States; for if they are not found here, they will hardly be found elsewhere.—This is a declaration we did not expect from republicans. It is saying that we have buried all the wisdom, the virtue, and the spirit of liberty, which was the glory of our republican institutions, in the graves of those who purchased them, and that Mr. Clay is now the only Elisha on which their mantles rest! Truly this is complimenting the statesmen of our country with a witness.—We can hardly resist giving you another advice, though you have told us you did not "need" it. (See even though you have a Council to advise you) and that is—write on as you have now done, as we wish Mr. Clay no worse than to have such advocates. If you continue, however, to panygerise him in this strain—take our warning that he will curse you for purring friendship!

You say your guide is "principia non homi

Very well—we are then able to form some idea of your *morals*, if you select Clay for president of, and consequently a precedent to the people of the United States.—Clay is a friend to domestic manufactures, and for this we respect him. This is a good quality in him—all his other qualities are meretricious when considered with reference to *President of the United States*. We have to learn that any of the other candidates are directly opposed to this measure. Their situations have naturally precluded the possibility of their having an opportunity, to declare their sentiments since the subject has been agitated. Had any of them attempted, uninfluenced by circumstances, to have done so, it would have been considered as an electioneering scheme, and consequently would have defeated their own purpose.

You finish your remarks after pointing yourselves out of breath in the *wake of the "Statesman"*, by throwing them to us for a "breakfast," when you can no longer keep back to them, and when your own store is exhausted—for why would a man feed his friends out of the stores of another when his own were full? You say the "statesman" gives your opinions. This may be, but it may also be, that they were not your opinions until after the "statesman" produced them.—Nothing is more easy than to adopt the opinions of others with facility, while the person doing so is scarcely able to produce a half-hatched one.

We shall await your next "breakfast" before we shall furnish your next dinner. The more kindly you treat us, we will be the more particular in selecting such viands as you have, earned, and as we think will suit your palate. We shall also leave the "Voice" to vitacinate a little more before we tell them who our favorite candidate is.

Iron Mountain.—The St. Louis Enquirer says, there is in Washington county in that state, the most extraordinary store of iron ore that has as yet been discovered in any country—enough it is said to supply the world for a long period. So rich is it that on fusion it yields 80 or 90 per cent. Utensils such as axes, plough-irons, and other instruments of husbandry, made of the ore of this mountain, is much easier wrought, lasts longer, and requires no steel, as it possesses in a very high degree the properties of this article.

Fire.—The inhabitants of this town were alarmed on Wednesday evening last by the cry of fire. About half past 10 o'clock it was discovered that the work shop of Clement & M'Bride, Coachmakers, was on fire.—The flame had made but little progress when first observed, but on opening the door, the air rushing in caused the flame to ascend like lightning, as the house was full of the most combustible materials such as shavings &c. and in a few minutes it was all in a blaze. Nothing within the house was saved. There was stock and work in it worth about 1000 dollars, together with the Books of the firm containing accounts amounting to 1500 dollars. All was consumed. The exertions of the citizens to extinguish the fire could not be exceeded. Several adjoining houses which were on fire, was preserved without much injury, by the activity of the Fire engine companies, and citizens.

It is supposed that some sparks of fire were left unextinguished by workmen who had but a short time before left the shop. Fire had been in the stove all the day and evening, but as that was a practice frequent and necessary on account of their business, no danger was apprehended. In what manner it communicated is not known.

On this occasion—as on all others where benevolent exertion is required—the ladies were conspicuously active. It would be vain to eulogise them. Danger, fatigue, or risk of health they seldom think when duty calls till the necessity to think of it is over, and then they consider their services as more than an equivalent for their sufferings. Philanthropy never calls for their aid in vain—in this they never wait to be solicited.

No foreign news of a decisive character has been received since our last.

The unusual quantity of original matter in this paper excludes a number of articles intended for it.

* * * CLEMENT & M'BRIE, returns their sincere thanks to the citizens of Bridgeton for their active endeavours to preserve their property which was consumed by fire on Wednesday evening last. The generous sympathy and spirited efforts of the public will be gratefully remembered by them.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the citizens in general and engine companies for their prompt exertions in preserving his property at the fire on the night of the 30th ult.

Wm. BEVAN, jr.
N. B. Persons that have taken pains through mistake, can change the same by applying to the subscriber,

The firemen and citizens, will please to accept the thanks of DANIEL ELMER, for their

services in rescuing his property from destruction by the late fire, (in this town on the 29th ult.)

At a meeting of the Neptune Fire Company agreeable to notice, held at the Inn of Philip Souders, on Thursday evening 31st July the following persons, were elected officers, to serve until the annual meeting in January next.

Isaac H. Hampton, Pres'd David Reeves, Treas'r and H. R. Merselles, Sec'y.

Isaac H. Hampton, David Reeves and Ephraim Buck, Committee of Superintendance.

N. B. It is the duty of the Committee of Superintendance to point out a place for the Engine—See that lines are formed for procuring water &c. &c. to superintend the removal of goods, and it is earnestly solicited, by the company that their directions may be followed, by all persons, upon an alarm of fire.

By Order,
H. R. MERSELLES, Sec'y.
Bridgeton, August 1.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 28.

The arrival of the fine brig *Minerva*, capt. Anderson, has put the editors of the Gazette in possession of their file of London papers to the evening of the 19th ult. inclusive, and the Liverpool Advertiser of the 21st, the date of the departure of the *Minerva*.

The London Courier of the 19th announces the arrival of seven expresses from Paris in less than twenty hours. The news by them was, that the French funds were a shade lower.—The Spanish Bonds of 1821 had fallen from 37 to 27, in consequence of a report, which was not authentic, that the new Regency of Spain would not recognize the debts contracted by the Constitutional government.

It appears that all were tranquil at Madrid.

A French paper affirms, that Abisbal made his escape with a female in man's apparel.

The editor of the Courier, speaking of the persons in England who espouse the cause of the Spanish Constitutionalists, says they seem to act as if they were at liberty to do what they liked, even to raise money, purchase arms, &c. for them and that the government will not interfere in any way! This conduct he condemns, and believes the government will check the procedure. The Corporation of the city of London has acted illegally, in voting money to the Spaniards.

The troubles in part of Ireland continued. On the 12th ult. in an affray at the fair of Maghera, in the county of Derry, between the Orange and Ribbon men, the latter were driven out of town, leaving eight shot dead and six wounded, the former having no firearms.—Some disturbances had also occurred near Dublin. The magistrates were active, and every exertion was making to restore tranquility.

The Ranger, with Sir Charles Hamilton on board, was on the eve of sailing for the Newfoundland station; and the *Eclair*, for the South American station.

The three Northern Powers have withdrawn their Ambassadors from the Court of Stuttgart. This event, says a Paris paper, will surprise the public.

FROM FRANCE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Paris, June 15

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging for the French army. It appears by the *Moniteur*, this morning, that MINA has shown himself on the Frontiers of France, which circumstance will retard the operations at Madrid. Our coasts is also much annoyed by the Spanish cruisers, who have made some valuable captures. These circumstances may sensibly effect the state of our markets, which have been now for two months nearly in a complete state of suspense.

From the Liverpool Advertiser of June 21.

PORTUGAL.—There has been it would appear a counter-revolution in Portugal.—The immediate agitator has been one Lam-pago, a general in the Portuguese army. He had been distrusted, it appears—had received his dismissal, and to save himself, exerted his influence with his troops to overthrow the government. He was joined by the king's son, the Infante Don Michael. The king appears to be steady to the constitution; the Cortes have declared themselves permanent. Amarante is returning, it is said, to assist the counter-revolution. This important affair is not precisely understood yet, but the main fact is not doubted.—This affair took place on the 1st inst.

SPAIN.—The king has been removed from Seville.—The French are advancing fast upon that place. Bayonne papers say Bordesault marches directly by Ciudad Real, Sierra Morena, Cordova and Ecija; Bourmont by Truxillo, Llares and Carmona; neither of them will regard the small corps of Constitutional troops that they may meet with on the way, or the important fortress of Badajoz; the principal object is to arrive with strong columns at Seville, to induce the Cortes to an accommodation, or to overthrow the government—to discourage the governors of the fortresses, which are at present hardly blockaded—and lastly, to second the counter-revolutionary movement in the rest of Andalusia.

In this march, Bordesault encountered, it is said, on the 8th, a division of these Constitutionalists, 1500 strong, which he routed with loss. The *Journal des Debates* of the 15th contains a despatch from Boron Rottemburgh, commanding a division of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, dated Peppignan, June 9.—The General states, that according to intelligence which he had received from various quarters, Mina had totally evacuated the Cerdagne, and retired by the valley of Cibas with 2000 men, 80 cavalry, and 20 mules, laden with munitions and money. He appeared, according to this despatch, merely anxious to avoid the pursuit of Generals Donnadieu, St. Priest, and Eroles, who were in his track. It was supposed he intended to draw near Figueras, while the French troops were seeking for him in the Cerdagne.

We hear or read nothing concerning the siege of the fortified places which the French have left in their rear.

Gen. Bordesault, in his report in the

Moniteur, states his confident expectations of entering Seville by the 22d at the latest.

Paris, June 16.—The Count d'Abisbal has arrived at Bayonne. This General owes his life to a French regiment, which hastened from Villa Real on the news of his arrest, and which arrived at the moment he was about to be shot by the Constitutionalists.

A great meeting held at the London Tavern to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards. Lord Wm. Bentinck presided. The sum of 4,795l was subscribed. In the course of the proceedings, the editor of the London Sun came forward and stated that the false accounts relative to the affairs of Spain, which had appeared in the English papers, were prepared in Paris, and produced proof that he had received overtures from Paris to publish such articles as should be furnished through the French Embassy, at the rate of 500 francs per article.

News of the Revolution in Portugal had just reached London, through Paris, by a Telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, June 12. No events at Lisbon, subsequent to the 30th of May, are mentioned, the weather having interrupted the communication, it was not known whether the despatch was finished.

The London Courier now says: "It is confidently expected that the next address from Sir W. A'Court will communicate intelligence of a most satisfactory kind with regard to the arrangement of the affairs of Spain. There are two powerful motives operating upon the French Government, to induce it to bring the matter to as speedy and favorable an issue as possible. The one, is the expense, which we know to be enormous: the other the danger of a re-action on the part of the Royalists."

It is the intention of France, we understand, when Ferdinand is released from his captivity and brought back to his capital, to withdraw its armies behind the Ebro, and there wait till the king and his friends have firmly established an order of things more agreeable to the wishes of the Spanish people than that which now exists. Great secrecy is observed with regard to every thing that is done at Seville. The king, we need scarcely add, is entirely in the hands of the revolutionary party, who daily threaten his life, and it is even said that some fears are felt of their carrying their threats into execution.

The royal assent has been given for lighting with oil gas the town of Liverpool, and other adjacent towns.

SUMMARY.

Loss of the enterprize.—The U. S. brig *Enterprize* sailed from Puerto Cabello, on the 8th ult. and at half past 3 o'clock, the next morning she grounded on the south-east extremity of Little Curacoa. Every exertion was made to get her off, but she soon went broadside on the breakers and bilged. All the crew were saved, and most of the rigging, spars, stores, guns, &c. The *Enterprize* carried 14 guns, and was commanded by lieut. Gallagher.

Accounts from Curracoa state, that on the 8th of June the Colombian squadron anchored within pistol shot of Maracaybo, opened a tremendous fire upon it and took possession of the city in the course of the day, during the absence of gen. Morales, who, however, returned on the 17th and repossessed himself of Maracaybo on the afternoon of that day, the Colombians having retired to their vessels and anchored just beyond gun shot.

It is computed that 200,000 children, are now receiving in Great Britain, the benefits of education, on the system of Bell and Lancaster.

Murder.—A few days ago, as several men were working on the road at the place called Ringwood, in Sussex county, N. J. a dispute arose between two of them, which resulted in the death of one, by the name of Anderson. The other beat him on the head with a spade, so that he died next day. They were brothers-in-law, and the murderer is now in Sussex jail.

Singular suicide.—John Frie, living in Bank street, New York, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon, by taking a dose of laudanum. His neighbours all assembled—and Frie told them that he had taken his last sup, pointing to the empty vial—and his friends, instead of calling medical aid, carried him into the street, and foolishly attempted to keep him awake and alive by shouting and hallooing, and dragging him around the block. He died about 2 o'clock the next morning.

The hon. C. P. Van Ness, chief justice of the state of Vermont, has been nominated for the office of governor of that state.

Mr. Walsh has ceased to be the editor of the *Museum of Foreign Science and Literature*, published by Mr. Littell of Philadelphia.

The U. S. Bank at Philadelphia has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent in its capital stock for the last six months.

Information to ladies.—Plaid stuffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleansing them, viz.—Wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.

The furniture of Mr. Canning, the British minister, was lately sold at

auction in Washington, for \$8000.

The gold mine lately discovered in North Carolina, continues to be worked with great success. It appears to be richer and more extensive than was at first apprehended.

Among the feats announced to be executed by a rope dancer, in the *Montreal Advertiser*, is the following: "Mr. Godeau will dance on shoulders of Mother Ango, ninety years old, from Paris."

A gentleman of this state passing through South Carolina, accidentally fell in at a house where he found one of his grand daughters with her husband, and their three children—they spent the night together. What makes the coincidence the more remarkable is, that there were three grandfathers, and one great grandfather; and the fathers and grandfathers live more than 400 miles apart.—*Richmond Eng.*

Prophitly.—A German author mentions a certain divine who lectured twenty years from the book of Isaiah, and at the end of that period had not reached the end of the first chapter.

The crops in Virginia are represented to be much better than was anticipated. Wheat good, rye unusually abundant, and corn very promising.

A pirate seized.—An honest jack-tar, while walking up Broadway, New York, a few days ago, recognized among the passengers on the side walk, a Spanish sailor whom he knew to be a pirate, and immediately seized him by the collar, charged him with the fact, dragged him before the police, and had him committed to bridewell.

The French have it in contemplation to fit out an expedition to the polar star; the plan is said to have been drawn up by the king himself!

Several rogues with a wagon were lately apprehended at New Haven with a quantity of dry goods which they had stolen at Baltimore.

Capt. Symonds, of Bradford, Mass. was lately killed by lightning, while hoeing corn in his field; the handle of the hoe was shivered to pieces.

A canal, to unite the rivers Tennessee and Mobile, is in contemplation.

The hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed by the president, a judge of the supreme court of the U. States for the second circuit, in the place of judge Livingston, deceased. It is rumoured that Mr Southard, of this state, will succeed Mr Thompson in the navy department.

Capture of a pirate.—Capt. Campbell, of the schooner *Hugh G. Seymour*, in 15 days from Mantanzas, arrived at the Lazaretto on Saturday last, reports, that two of com. Porter's barges had fallen in with a pirate off Mantanzas, which they succeeded in taking by boarding. Thirty of the pirates were killed and fifteen taken prisoners.

Another account.—By the schooner *Time*, capt. Tucker, arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday, in 12 days from Havana, we have received from our correspondent a letter dated July 13, which informs that accounts have just arrived from Mantanzas, stating the capture of a pirate, by one of com. Porter's squadron, in the windward of said port, off Carminocay; two killed and twenty prisoners, who were taken to Key West.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, July 23d, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Janeway, ALEXANDER HENRY, esq. to Mrs. HANNAH SUTTE, both of Philadelphia.

Obituary Register.

DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN WELCH, aged about 50 years.

On the 29th ult. MARY, daughter of Mr. David Reeves, aged about 11 months.

At Cedarville on the 8th ult. Miss ANNE POWELL, daughter of Richard Powell dec. in the 19th year of her age. The deceased was one of the teachers of the Sunday School at Cedarville, and her sudden and unexpected death produced a strong sensation among the young people and children of the neighborhood.

(An accident prevented our receipt of the above notice as early as was intended.)

At Cedarville, suddenly on the 27th ult. JEREMIAH, youngest child of Capt. Jeremiah Whitaker, aged about one and an half years.

At Dividing Creek on Monday last Mr. ROBERT BROWN, a young man, and son of the late Charles Brown of that place.

Lately in South Carolina, Col. ELIAS EARLE, late a Representative in Congress.

Also at his residence near George-Town S. C. Hon. BENJAMIN HUGG, likewise not long since a member of Congress from that state.

At her fathers residence near Lexington Ky. on the 18th of June Miss LUCRETIA HALL CLAY, daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay.

Suddenly, the 12th ult. at his seat in Kingwood, HUGH RUSKIN, esq. aged 84. Col. Ruskin was a distinguished patriot in the revolutionary war.

Adjournment.

The lands of Charles Bafeman, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Friday the 29th 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.
August 1—2. 156

Adjournment.

The lands of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 12th day of August next, 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. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.
July 29.—Aug 2. 156

The lands of Charles Brimelofts, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Tuesday the 26th of August next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITZIAN, late Sheriff.
July 29.—Aug. 2 156

NOTICE.

There will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, on Saturday the 23d day of August next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fifty Acres of Wood Land,

Near the Cumberland Furnace; late the property of Isaac Vanaman, deceased. Conditions made known by THOMAS VANAMAN, Ad'mr.
June 14—July 25. 155 41q.

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.

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

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

DAVID REEVES.
Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 132. 5m

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 Atq

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Prices Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 57½
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	60 to 70
Oats, do	57½
Onions, do	62½
Potatoes, do	50
Dry Apples do scarce,	1
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Bans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt. 4 00 to 4 25	
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	15
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	55 to 57½
Feathers, do	44 to 50
Candles, do	12½
Tallow, do	10
Apple Jack, per gallon,	40 to 50
Hickory Wood, per cord, 4 50 to 5 00	
Oak dry, do	3 00
do green, do	2 50 to 2 75

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of 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 Leesburgh, 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 LANING, jun. Sheriff.** June 11.—July 12. 133

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. 134 4t.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the county of Cape 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 Bag shore, in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid, joining lands of Absalom Hands Miller Hand, and others, late the property of the deceased.

Conditions made known at the time of sale, by

Stiweil iiiidreth, Guardian. July 19. 134 ts

Merseilles & 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,

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, Rafts, 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 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 DIVERTY.** June 30. 132 2m.

Adjournment.

The lands of Meglaughen Jones, that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned until Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, to be sold by **DAN SIMKINS, former Sheriff.** July 12.—26 135

Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and

Extensive Assortment

GOODS,

PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THE **SPRING SALES.**

The Goods which they are

NOW OPENING,

Have with much pains, been carefully purchased **On the lowest terms, at the Auction sales of Philadelphia**

FOR CASH,

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

New Brick Store, NEAR THE HOTEL

BRIDGETON,

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

- Superfine black, blue, drab } Cloths.
- and mixed } do.
- Superfine double and } Cassimeres.
- single milled black, } do.
- blue, mixed and drab } do.
- Drab and mixed angola } do.
- Valencia, marseilles, robroy } Vestings.
- and other } do.
- Figured and plain black and } Bombazettes
- colored } do.
- Black Bombazettes. } do.
- Circassian Plaids. } do.
- Black, colored, figured } Canton Grapes.
- and plain } do.
- Figured Cape Robes for Dresses. } do.
- 4-5, 6-7 & 8-4 Cape Shawls. } do.
- Cape Scarfs, figured and plain. } do.
- Large and small Silk Shawls. } do.
- Fancy Gauze, and other do. } do.
- Fancy fig'd bird eye Handkerchiefs. } do.
- Bandanna, Plag, Mad- } do.
- rass, Malabar and other } do.
- Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levant- } Silks.
- time and other } do.
- Bonnet Silks, assorted colors. } do.
- Ladies English, French } Gloves.
- and German silk } do.
- Ladies' Beaver, Kid } do.
- and York-tan } do.
- Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do.
- and raw silk } do.
- London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a hand- } do.
- some assortment. } do.
- Imported & American Furniture Calicoes. } do.
- Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen } do.
- Cambricks. } do.
- 5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. } do.
- Figured and plain nook Muslins. } do.
- do. do. Swiss Mulls & Jacksonetts. } do.
- Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings. } do.
- Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose. } do.
- Women's do. } do.
- Fancy and plain Ribbons. } do.
- Silk and Cotton Cords. } do.
- Yellow and blue Nankens. } do.
- Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres. } do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

- Bleached and brown Wal- } Sheetings.
- tham and Slater's } do.
- do. } Shirtings.
- Wilmington Stripes. } do.
- New York and common do. } do.
- 3-4 and 5-4 Checks. } do.
- 6-4 Linen do. } do.
- 3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking. } do.
- Cotton Drillings. } do.
- Table Diaper, } do.
- Cotton warps and fillings, different no's. } do.

SHOES.

- Men's & Boys, thin lined mid bound shoes. } do.
- do. do. coarse Boots and shoes. } do.
- Ladies' black, colored, } Morocco.
- heel'd & spring pump, } do.
- and shoe sole } do.
- Ladies' black and assorted colored Valen- } do.
- cia, Florentine and Prunell. } do.
- Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco. } do.
- Children's Morocco and Leather Boots. } do.

GROCERIES.

- Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy. } do.
- Common do. } do.
- Jamaica Spirits. } do.
- Holland and Country Gin. } do.
- Apple and Rye Whiskey. } do.
- Madeira, L.P. Teneriffe, Lisbon. } do.
- Samos and Malaga } do.
- Anniseed, Noyou, Perfect } do.
- Love, Lemong, Cinnamon, } do.
- Rose and Peppermint } do.
- Imperial, Gun Powder, Young & Teas. } do.
- Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } do.
- Loaf, lump and brown Sugars. } do.
- First quality Molasses. } do.
- Spices, Starch, Raisins, } do.
- Butter Biscuit, Crackers, } do.
- Hams, Lard, Pork, } do.
- Macla el. } do.
- Lime by the bushel and hhd. } do.

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, } do.
- 1st common do do } do.
- 2d do do do } do.
- Cedar siding plastering lath, } do.
- Heart boards and scantling. } do.
- Sap boards, half price do } do.
- 10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles, } do.
- White oak posts, &c. } do.

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. **June 21. 130 6m**

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 administrators.

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 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 Jolin 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 utmost exertions will be made to furnish such accommodations and entertainment as will give the most complete satisfaction to all his customers, and at the most reasonable prices.

Richard Jarman. May 24. 126 2m

Common & Judgment Bonds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Bacon and Flitch, per lb	\$0 6 to 8
Beans bushel	1 25 13
Beef, mess barrel	12
Brick, run of Kin, M.	6 40 18
Butter, lump	10
Do. salt, insp.	10
Candles, tallow dip.	25
Collee, W. I. fine gr.	26
Do. 2d quality	26
Do. Java	27
Cheese	33
Feathers, American lb.	10
Flax, clean	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, bayel	3 50
Do. rye	3 25
Do. corn meal	3 25
Glass, wind	6
8 by 10, 100 feet	1 35 1 4
Grain, wheat bushel	6
do. rye	57 63
do. corn	37 42
do. oats	35
do. bran double	10 12
Hams lb.	0 9 0 8
Lard lb.	0 9 0 8
Lumber 1000 feet	14 00 16
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch	25
do do heart, 1 inch	25
do white pine, pannel	25
do do common	17 50 22 50
Scantling, pine 1000	15 20
do heart do	25 30
do sap do	14 scarce
Lath, oak	8
Oar, rafters	20 25
Timber, pine	25
do inch spruce	12 20
do oak	22 25
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.	17 21
do cypr. 22 inch.	3 50 4
Staves, pipe, w.o. 1200	60
do hhd. do	38
do do redoak	18
do barrel, w. oak	24 24
Heading, oak	38 60
Hoops, shaved	25
do rough	25
Mackarel, barrel	3 75 7 00
Molasses, sug. house gall.	0 40 0 43
do West India	25 28
Peas bushel	75
Pork, Jersey barrel	14 50 15 00
Rice, new crop cwt.	3 50 4 00
Shad, southern barrel	6 50 6 50
Salt, fine bushel	45
do ground	5 50
do herd grass	1
do timothy	2 50 3 00
Spirits, viz.	75 80
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.	50 60
do Penn'a 1st pf.	37 40
Gun, Philad. dist do	34 35
Rum, New England	32 33
Whiskey, rye	32 32
do apple	2 8
Starch lb.	12 00 12 50
Sugar, New Orleans cwt.	16 17
do loaf	13 14
do lamp	8 14
Fallow, country	9 9
Tobacco, Virg. manu.	27 32
do do cayen.	15
do do large	15

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, par.	2
Banks in New Hampshire, . . .	1 do.
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.	1 p. c. dis.
Albany Banks, . . .	1 do.
Troy Banks, . . .	1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Schoenectady, . . .	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, . . .	1 do.
Newburg Bank, . . .	1 1/2 do.
Newburg branch, at Ithaca, . . .	2 do.
Orange county Bank, . . .	1 do.
Catskill Bank, . . .	1 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, . . .	1 1/2 do.
Utica Bank, . . .	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, . . .	1 1/2 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.	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, . . .	par.
Lancaster B. k. Easton, do. . .	par.
Jermantown, No thampton, . . .	par.
Montgomery County, . . .	par.
Jarrisburg, . . .	par.
Delaware county at Chester, . . .	par.
Chester county at West Chester, . . .	par.
Newhope Bridge company, . . .	40
Farmers Bank of Reading, . . .	par.
Susquehanna Bridge do. . .	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, . . .	par.
York Bank, . . .	1 1/2 do.
Gettysburg, . . .	2 do.
Carlisle Bank, . . .	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, . . .	do.
Pittsburg, . . .	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville, . . .	5 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington, . . .	1/2 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine, . . .	1/2 d.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, . . .	1/2 d.
Branch of do. at Millford, . . .	3 d. 1/2
Farmers Bank of Delaware, . . .	par.
Laurel Bank, . . .	25

MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks, . . .	3 d.
Baltimore City Bank, . . .	1 dis.
Havre de Grace, . . .	1 do.
Elkton, . . .	par.
Annapolis, . . .	1 do.
Branches of do. . .	1 1/2
Hagerstown bank, . . .	do.
Bank of Caroline, . . .	12 1/2 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches, . . .	1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling, . . .	5 do.
All others, . . .	2 1/2 do.
Columbia District Banks, generally, . . .	1
North Carolina, . . .	10 dis.
South Carolina, . . .	4 do.
Georgia, generally, . . .	10 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches	70
OHIO—Chillicothe	5 dis.

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 Mat,** Where he offers an excellent assortment of **LOW-PRICED HATS,** ALSO, **WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats** (Which are surpassed in cheapness

Mens HATS finished in the first style at \$2 50.

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