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UNITED STATES,
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE.

POETRY.

"SAVED HIS BACON!"

"The founder was a cunning roger,
He knew 'twould not be often asked for!"

At DUNSMO Priory, in England there is an ancient custom, that if any person would come thither and humbly kneel at the church door before the convent, and solemnly take the ensuing oath, he might demand a fitch or gammon of bacon, which should be freely given him.

"You shall swear by the custom of your confession,
That you never made any nuptial transgression,

Since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions without all fear,
Of your own accord, you will freely swear,
A gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at DUNSMO well known,
Tho' the sport be our's the bacon's; our own."

Extract from a work called FANNY, supposed to be written by Croaker & Co. of N. Y.

FANNY was younger once than she is now,
And prettier, of course; I do not mean
To say, that there are wrinkles on her brow,
Yet, to be candid, she is past eighteen—
Perhaps past twenty—but the girl is shy
About her age, and God forbid that I

Should get myself in trouble by revealing
A secret of this sort; I have to long
Lov'd pretty woman with a poet's feeling,
And when a boy, in day dream and in song,
Have knelt me down and worship'd them:
alas!
They never thank'd me for't—but let that pass.

I've felt full many heart-ache in my day,
At the mere rustling of a silken gown,
And caught some dreadful cold, I blush to say,
While shivering in the shade of beauty's frown.
They say her smiles are sun-beams—it may be—
But ne'er a sun beam would shg throw on me.

A GRAVE COXCOMB.

A brow austere, a circumspective eye,
A frequent shrug of the os humeri,
A nod significant, a stately gait,
A blustering manner and a tone of weight,
A smile sarcastic, and expressive stare,
Adapt all these as time and place will bear,
Then rest assur'd that those of little sense,
Will set you down—A man of Consequence.
Balt. Pat.

RELIGIOUS.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

By publishing in your Gazette, the inclosed letter, from the Rev. JAMES B. FINLEY, Superintendent of the Mission among the Wyandott Indians, to the Rev. Dr. SARGENT, President of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, you will promote the best of causes, and oblige many of your readers.
July 23, 1823.

Mission House, Upper Sandusky, 27th June, 1823.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have the happiness to inform you that, a few days since, Bishop M'KENNEDY paid us a visit at this place, and was in tolerably good health when he left us.

He appeared to be well pleased with this institution, with the Children, and the improvement they have made, with the Society, and the state of religion among us.

I received, by his hands, three hundred dollars from your Society, which we acknowledge with much thankfulness, and desire to return our thanks to you and the benevolent Society over which you preside, and so far as our ability will enable us, promise to dispose of it to the best advantage in promoting your charitable designs towards the destitute children of the woods, and I have no doubt your wishes to promote their present and eternal welfare, will, in some degree, be accomplished.

Our School is in a prosperous state, and the Children are making rapid progress in Literature, Agriculture, and Housewifery.—Upwards of twenty of them belong to our Church, and appear to be engaged by seeking the Lord; and some of them have obtained Peace and are walking in the consolations of the Spirit.

A young man, not long since, who was ardently engaged in seeking Jesus, for days and nights, by prayer and fasting, was found one morning, by the laboring men, in the field, prostrate on the ground, and, as they supposed, almost without life. One came to me in much haste, and said he had a fit—I replied, he is struggling for Religion—the others, in the meantime, had carried him to an old Indian wigwam, which was near and laid him

down—I hastened towards him, but before I arrived, the Lord had blessed him in a most powerful manner, and he was praising Jesus for his redeeming love—I asked him—"Adam have you found the Lord?" "Glorious, yes, yes," was his reply; with my heart overflowing with gratitude, I now joined him, and we praised the Lord together for his mercy.—After some time spent in exhorting those present, I took him by the hand and led him to the house—as soon as he entered, he flew to my wife, and began to tell her in broken accents, what the Lord had done for him, and shouted "Glory, Glory." He did the same to all the rest who came near him.—He then went into the Male School, and the first one he met he caught round the neck, telling, in his own language, how good Jesus was.—This had a surprising effect on all in the house, and I believe this conversation has been the means of exciting others to be more diligent.

We have, at this time, upwards of two Hundred of the Natives in Society, which are divided into four classes, with one principal and two assistant leaders, to each class; the classes all meet on Thursdays at 12 o'clock, at their respective places, and are well attended. The members becoming more and more established, as they grow in the knowledge of Jesus and his Word.

Our exhorters are very zealous and useful; the Work is progressing and has reached to the Mohawks, Senecas and some of the Delawares, and the character of it is both pleasing and encouraging.

Has not the time arrived when the Heathen of the North West shall receive the Word of Life? The success of this Mission, and the good that has resulted therefrom, have procured us invitations to extend our labors further into the Wilderness, and I am authorized by our beloved Bishop M'Kendree, to go and make the necessary inquiry, and report to him at the Ohio Conference. My very soul is fired with the prospect of advancing with the Cross of Christ, and of planting his Standard further to the North and West, among these sons of the wilderness. May God open the way and prosper the charitable designs, and ardent prayers of his people, and especially of your Society. I hope you will continue to persevere in this labor of love and patience of hope, until the Rocky Mountains echo with praise and thanksgivings, and the Valleys of Columbia reverberate the Sound. Glory be to my God! I feel willing this moment to take my knapsack on my back, and my Bible in my hand, and travel into this howling Wilderness, to tell that Jesus died for me and all mankind. I feel happy in this blessed Work, although it is labor and toil; for Jesus makes up by feeding me with bread from Heaven.

Dear Brother, present my thanks and the thanks of fifty Indian Children, to your Society, for their favors of last year and this year also; tell them I never expect to see them in this world, but hope in the world to come to account to God and them, for my Stewardship in the Wilderness, and then render up my important charge.

One of the most specious objections, that hath ever been opposed to the doctrine of Providence, is a contrast between the grandeur of God, and the meanness of men.—How can such an insignificant creature as man, be an object of the care and attention of such a magnificent Being as God? But, one fact is sufficient to answer this specious objection: that is; that God hath created mankind. Doth God degrade himself more by governing than by creating mankind? Sauriens Sermons.

Miscellaneous Selections.

From the Lexington (Ky) Monitor. July 18.

We have copied from the last Reporter an article showing the mode in which a debtor may evade the payment of a just and equitable debt, and we are almost ashamed to say, it is a correct picture of the legislation and judicial proceeding of Kentucky. If a man makes a contract to pay \$100 in the currency of the State, and fails to comply with it, what is the result? He may be sued, but when the cause is tried judgment cannot be given for bank paper. The court therefore ascertains the value of the paper in specie, and judgment is given for \$50. When execution issues, the defendant can tender the \$50 in Commonwealth's bank paper, and if the plaintiff refuses to take it, can keep him out of the money for two years, and by various other expedients, devised and permitted by the laws, can keep him out of it for an indefinite and almost unlimited period. If this is not impairing contracts and violating the constitution, we know not what would be.

Is it surprising that Kentuckians cannot get credit?—that citizens of other States will not have any dealings with us? Is it surprising, that our produce is rotting on our hands, without any person to purchase it of us? Who would deal with a people, whose laws afford facilities for every species of fraud?

The chevalier St. George, a pretender to the English crown, having taken the city of Edinburgh, several of the Pre-byterian clergy continued to pray for their lawful sovereign. One of them, by the name of Mac Vicar, being requested to pray for the new prince, and promising to comply with their request, performed his engagement in the following words: "And as for this young prince, who has come hither in quest of an earthly crown, grant, O Lord, that he may speedily receive a crown of glory."

Tertullian relates a curious instance of possession. "The woman," says he, "went to the theatre, and came home possessed with a devil. The exorcist who attempted to cast him out, asked him how he had the assurance to enter into a Christian. "Why not," says the demon, "Why I found her at my own house."

A pair of Globes were shown to a Portuguese friar. "Ah!" said he, "I know what that is very well; it is a camera obscura, and a very dangerous thing it is; a friend of mine was very near being killed in making some

experiments with one." He had confounded globes, camera obscura and an electrical machine.

Forks were utterly unknown to the Romans; nor were they used in Europe, till Henry IV of France, in the 16th century, discovered that, for certain purposes, they were quite as convenient as fingers. The first fork used in Christendom, a great steel thing, one prong of which would make ten forks in these degenerate days, is now, or was lately, in the castle of Pua.

From the Buffalo Journal.

Steam boat electioneering.—Some few weeks since we noticed, that a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens from different parts of the United States, held on board of some steam boat in the Mississippi, Mr. John Q. Adams was nominated for President of the United States. The following proceedings, which were handed us for publication, will show that he still keeps up a high steam popularity. Unless some other candidate succeeds in 'raising the wind,' he may by this artificial impulse be pushed into the presidency.

The great question settled.—At a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens from the states of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, and the territory of Michigan, held on board the steam boat Superior, on Lake Erie, on the 10th day of July, 1823, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the question now pending, 'the presidential election,' after debate and due consideration of the important duties devolving upon them, the meeting proceeded to ballot, the final result of which was in favor of John Q. Adams, with but one dissenting voice, whereupon it was resolved, that John Q. Adams be and is hereby nominated as a suitable person to be supported for the presidency of the United States at the next presidential election.

Remarks.—As the above meeting was held without notice or preparation, of citizens from Maine to Louisiana, thrown accidentally together, it is presumed that no fairer sense of the people can be had than the above, and it is to be hoped, consequently, that this agitating question may be hereafter permitted to rest.

Congressional caucus.—My own observation and experience has satisfied me on this point—that, when a caucus is held for any other purpose than that of supporting persons to carry into operation some well known general principles, it degenerates into a mere expression of the will of a set of office hunters or holders—the meanest of all the mean classes. I would not be thought as saying, (though I would just as willingly say it as not, if I believed it,) that all who go into such caucuses are of the description stated; but I have no doubt that a general majority of those persons so assembled, are either office holders and office seekers, or directly influenced by some that are—these are not the men in whom the people should confide. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they are 'men of principle according to their interest.'

My opinion is not singular. During the last week, I received several in which the manner that I had opposed a congressional caucus was spoken of with approbation. The following are extracts from two of these letters—not written by newly made 'democrats,' but men of high standing, who were 'democrats of 1798,' and remain so still: but who is their favorite candidate for president, I do not know; nor can I see how the private wishes of a 'democrat,' in favor of either of the gentlemen whose names are before us for the presidency, can have effect on his opinion for or against the holding of a caucus, unless he suspects that there will be a fraud, or is willing to become a partner in it. The merits of a caucus are to be determined by the consideration of principles—not by the benefit of persons.

Niles Register.

Stop the villain.—A notorious villain, calling himself Dr James Hamblton, (or Hambleton) by various subtle arts, and ingenious frauds, imposed himself upon my family, some time ago, and after a series of atten-

tions, possessed himself of the affections of a daughter, and early this month, consummated his villany, by marriage, carried her to Philadelphia, and there artfully abandoned her, and has not been heard of since. It now appears that he is the same who perpetrated a similar fraud on a young lady in Vermont, last spring, to whom he is still connected. He is a little upwards of five feet high, has a red face, hair naturally short & black, and his eyes are apparently weak: he usually wears a frock coat; appears to have been well educated, and professes to live in Montgomery county, Penn. He is generally demure, and about 33 years of age. I will pay a large and liberal reward, together with ordinary expenses, to any person who will give information to the editors of the New Jersey eagle, Newark, or myself, as will lead to his detection.

JONA TOMPKINS.

Belville, N. J. July 25, 1823.

Printers throughout the Union are requested to copy the above.

To mend broken ware.—Take gum shellac, put it in boiling water, then draw it out in ropes, which may be cut into sticks 4 or 5 inches long and laid aside for use. Heat the ware, rub the shellac on the broken edges, press them together, and when it cools, the ware will break in any other place sooner than the old.

Revolutionary reminiscence.—In July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first read in Worcester, by Isaiah Thomas, esq. now, we believe, the oldest printer living in the U. S. It was read from the roof of the porch of the meeting house, & received with loud cheers and congratulations.

Happiness.—The present, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, was never a happy state to any human being; but that, as every part of life, of which we are conscious, was at some point of time; period yet to come, in which felicity is expected, there was some happiness produced by hope. Being pressed upon this subject, and asked if he was really of opinion, that though in general happiness was very rare in human life, a man was not sometimes happy in the moment that was present, Johnson answered, 'Never but when he is drunk.'

A veteran officer solicited a lieutenant-general's commission of Louis XIV. I'll think about it replied the king. I hope your majesty will make haste, said the officer, half pushing off his wig, you may see by my grey hairs that I have no time to wait.

From the Boston Medical Recorder

Cautions to sedentary people, and to those whose habits endanger their health.

Medicine, like all other things, is resolvable into a plain matter of common sense. Every body can do much in preventing sickness.

Food.—Excess, chiefly irritates the stomach and poisons even the most wholesome food. Excess of proper food produces more disorders than does the exceptional quality of any article of food. In taking food, we should attend to the first feeling of satiety; a mouthful after the first relish of appetite ceases, is excess.

Indigestion, the most varied of diseases, begins from simple, apparently unimportant deviations from health, gradually becomes complicated, often, it finally undermines every function; it is an affection of the centre, capable of variously influencing each remotest part through many channels. Its tendency is to produce the disease to which the system is disposed; e. g. gout and gravel may be induced by any cause of indigestion.

Whatever greatly disorders any important organ causes indigestion. Distention of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, acid, oily, putrescent eructations, indicating acetous fermentation, immediately arises from indigested food. If these are habitual, the whole digestive organs become disordered, the mouth clammy, tongue furred, especially in the

morning; a laxative effects relief. The sufferer is apt to be thirsty, his appetite impaired, variable; feet cold; he is occasionally weak, finds it difficult at all times to command his attention, has perplexed dreams, sometimes nightmare, is alarmed, occasionally despondent, anxiety and depression gradually engross his attention, the dejections deviate from the healthy appearance, the stomach is apt to be oppressed after eating, diarrhoea often follows, then costiveness, needing medicine more active than before; pains of the stomach, oftener of the bowels, burning, weight, nausea, great loss of strength, despondency hardly equalled in any other disease; feelings of endless variety in various parts.

To eat moderately and slowly is often of greater consequence than any other rule of diet.

Appetite enough should remain to leave free the functions of body and mind. He who is lazy, sleepy, soon after a meal, has taken too much.—Weakly people, when they exceed their usual meal, feel dejection, anxiety, weight at the stomach, indigestion, wandering pain, disturbed sleep, sense of suffocation, nervous affections; sleep late, wake tired, yawn, have no appetite; become cheerful, when their stomach has become lightened, eat heartily and suffer as before.

The most common cause of morbid distention of the stomach is eating too fast. Appetite subsides only in proportion as the food absorbs the digestive fluid of the stomach. If we eat slowly, if time is given for absorption to take place, appetite abates before the stomach is overcharged.

If a meal be interrupted ten or fifteen minutes after no more than a third of the usual quantity is taken, the person is satisfied.

When we eat too fast, food is not duly chewed and mixed with saliva; does not undergo the first process of digestion; excites thirst.

Another cause of over distention is high-seasoning various food, such as particularly please the palate: we are induced to eat after appetite is satisfied.

So intermixed are the feelings produced by hunger, and by the means which please the palate, that when desire to eat is constantly renewed by a succession of different kinds of food, we cannot judge when we have enough. Artificial appetite is excited at the expense of subsequent debility.

Food is wholesome or unwholesome only as it is more or less adapted to the present state of the digestive organs.

A moderate, deliberated meal, is digested, probably, in three hours, when the stomach is empty, beginning to rest: it should rest till its power is restored; i. e. till appetite returns for simple food. When digestive power is impaired, as much time is needed, if the food is proportioned in quantity and digestibility, to the power. According as this is weak it is likely to be promoted by abstinence even to a sensation of want. We should wait for appetite, not tempt it.

Meats which are most mixed with fat are *cet par* most oppressive. The lean part of venison is perhaps the most digestible food. Few things are more hard of digestion than new bread.

Healthy people have but little thirst. Drinking at meals, to assist digestion, is most erroneous. We should not yield to slight thirst; when it is considerable, drink moderately, deliberately. Frequent drinking dilutes the stomach's digestive fluid.

To destroy caterpillars.—George Webster, esq. of Albany, says he has used the following receipt for preventing the destruction of trees by caterpillars, with invariable success, since 1805—Bore the tree about six inches, fill the hole with sulphur, put a cork or plug in to prevent the sap or sulphur oozing out, and in 48 hours every caterpillar will disappear. The receipt has been used with success in various places, upon elm, poplar, plumb and various other trees.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated,

CAPE MAY, Upper township, August 1, 1823.

Yesterday a company met on the beach, opposite the place of capt. Urah Smith, for the purpose of fishing in the surf, for drum-fish. Captains Smith and Stiles laid the seine off—Messrs. Thos. Beasley, Jos. Brown, John Kimsey, and a number of others on the strand, helped to haul the seine ashore. When hauled, besides what were lost, I am informed there were counted at the one haul, 279 drum-fish, averaging 35 lbs. a piece, amounting to 9,765 lbs. which calculating according to the Philadelphia price, would be worth 1,000 dollars. Who can complain of hard times in a country like this, when fish of all kinds, drum, sheepshead, rock-fish, hake, trout, porga, black bass, mackerel by thousands of barrels, all kinds of winter and summer fowl, geese, ducks, brant, curlews, willets, snipes, &c. may be found in abundance.—The eggs of some of the birds, viz. willets, mudhens, gulls, shearwater, quilts, boobies, which are also found in abundance opposite capt. Smith's, are considered as a great delicacy. Within a half mile from Smith's landing, you may get all kinds of shell fish, clams, oysters, terrapins, crabs, &c. This is a most delightful place: by walking a mile, you may have as pleasant sea bathing as in any part of the world, and by sailing a mile and a half, you are on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, and have the benefit of the surf—while I write, I feel exhilarated from the effects of the sea bath this morning.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Mr. Printer,

I am a constant reader of the Whig, and besides it most other newspapers that come into the neighborhood where I live. In this way I am specially favored by the postmaster of our town, out of whose office I never go when I can get time and any thing to learn, and he never fails to give me the perusal of all the papers he receives, unless the owner is in waiting when the mail arrives; in this case I follow them, and, on account of my well known reading propensity am seldom refused. Following up this plan, as I have done, I have become acquainted with every important political discussion which agitates the public, and being a teamster, I have always around me a jovial good-hearted set of companions, who, like myself, are fond of any amusement which can cheer them up in their labors, or which would animate their spirits, and beguile their moments from the recollection of their fatigues.

Of the teamsters who drive along the same road which I do, I am, by a kind of general consent, looked up to as chief. The almost constant perusal of newspapers, enables me to store my mind with a vast variety of anecdotes and pretty tales which my less curious or less industrious colleagues are strangers to. I can read them while resting under the beach-shade—while giving my horses feed—while pausing at the bottom of a hill to give them rest that they may drag their load up it—while my friends are taking a nap after dinner—while they are smoking segars, or pursuing some other trivial amusements; and what is singular, I never miss the time spent at it, and no man on the ground does more work or does it quicker. Others carry a box of tobacco, or a bundle of segars—I carry a newspaper—and while they are devouring or consuming the one, I am the other.

As we walk along the road my companions gather round me; I deliver them lectures on politics, and I take no little pleasure in commenting on the publications that appear in newspapers, endeavoring to distribute merit where merit is due, or indulging in mirth and good humor at the expense of the political sages and philosophers of our country. This, Mr. Printer, I think our due. Public men are fair game for public criticism, and when writers, whether anonymous or otherwise, publish their thoughts as they do for us to feast on, we have a right to say whether they are well cooked, and what part suits our palates.

One day after delivering a harangue, the teamsters all around, began to applaud me for my speech with no little enthusiasm. It was suggested, as the late fourth of July was then approaching, that I should

be made an orator, and on that day be invited to give them a speech. The time came, and I accomplished my task with a success (if the roar of applause with which it was received be a proper criterion by which to judge of it) which in my most visionary anticipations I could not have expected. This I confess filled me with no little vanity, and I felt a kind of ambition soon beginning to stir up within which before I had not. I had been made an orator, & I thought I must in the next place become a writer. Your paper pleased me much, and as I have not been able, after the most diligent search, to find any newspaper in our country in which we teamsters are treated with particular respect, it struck my fancy that if you would publish for me, I would dedicate myself to the improvement of my brethren by writing political essays for them.

Now Mr. Printer, as this letter to you may be considered my preface, I will tell my brethren, through you, what is my plan. I intend in the first place to explode a notion which has long existed, that we teamsters do not think for ourselves, and prove that we are of political importance equal to any other class; that we have good hearts, good heads, and good understandings; and that if we would only take a little more pains to make use of our leisure moments for improvement, by reading books & newspapers, (for what I like myself I must recommend to others) we would not be a whit behind any of those who cut a figure on the political stage, and far surpass most of them.

It is my intention to commence a weekly Review of newspaper essays, pamphlets, books, magazines, &c. &c. To examine politicians—to recommend merit, as far as we teamsters are enabled to judge of what merit is, and, in short, to have a little to say on every thing that turns up. I may not always be right in my speculations, but I am a teamster, and I hope for indulgence from the doctors of law, politics and morals around me. If any of them misbehave, my business will be once and a while to give them a smack of my whip, and if any are deserving to tell my brethren who they are.

A TEAMSTER.

THE REVIEW:

BY A TEAMSTER.

ARTICLE I. To the people of New Jersey and of the United States.—by "A Constitutionalist." Observer, No. 42.

The article before me appears to have been written by a man between whose wishes and whose imagination—I should rather say *understanding*, there seems to be no concord. He wishes to inform the whole people of the United States on important concerns, but it seems lie cannot make his *understanding* help him out, or do justice to his good intentions. This is a pity. Every man should wish well, and if he cannot work, to intend well is harmless. The writer also appears, from the whole article before me, to have meant no more than that he wanted to write—but poor soul in his haste he forgot to wait until he had something to say of his own. In his commencement he seems as if he had placed one foot on the sea and the other on the earth, and with a long pole in his hand, was going, like a lecturer on geography, to make the eyes of his countrymen, follow the political meandering of European courts with all the graphic accuracy of a historian and geographer. He refers us all to the "state of Europe," as if he was going to draw sonic parallel case; but unhappily he missed his aim as much as if he had been shooting at the moon with a pop-gun. He gives himself plenty of ground to work upon, for he takes an erratic excursion over France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Austria—and then over to Mexico in South America. In his travels he visited the pope, went to the congress of Verona, and saw the French into Spain—and all this journey to prove that John Q. Adams should not be President of the United States! and what is better too, in as little time, as Mahomet, mounted on *Alborack*, rode to heaven, when he held fifty thousand conversations with Gabriel, and returned to his bed before a pitcher filled with water, which he upset on his starting, had discharged its contents.

In "A Constitutionalist's" address to the whole people of the United States, he sallies forth as if he was mounted on a rhinoceros; and with

about as much brains as that animal is said by natural philosophers to possess, we see him start off at full gallop, tickling the horny hide of his bearer, and making him cough his horn—as a knight of chivalry formerly used to do his lance—to beat down the hapless secretary, against whom all his fury and wrath is directed, that he may annihilate him to make room for some nameless personage, who cannot sprout forth his buds, until the secretary has been stripped of his foliage. Perhaps "A Constitutionalist's" design is to prostrate all the candidates in this way. He rides a ferocious animal—one that loves like the hog, to roil in the mud, and prefers for food the most poisonous weeds to all others. Perhaps when he has destroyed them all, he intends to make ome of his own choice.

It is strange what a parade of words some men can make who have not a single original idea of their own. It is the business of a reviewer impartially to examine his author, & if he does not proceed according to the canons of criticism, he may not be any thing the less easily understood. "A Constitutionalist," that his music may be heard all over, rosin his fiddle-bow with "to the people—of the United States," and sets his elbow to work! He looks grave as if he wanted us to believe that he was "nursing a wise beard," nicknames himself a "A Constitutionalist" lest we should think him not learned, and gives us a display of his furtive propensity, by cabbaging the odds and ends of "A Freeman" & half a dozen scribblers who have like him, raised themselves a monument as lasting as the newspapers in which they published when in the hands of a grocer. He is however a mere political peruke-maker who makes wigs and persuades other people that they need them—and that they fit his "constitutionalist" is a very charlatan—a quack; and when he crams himself with all the contemptible garbage he can swallow—and the phagedenic qualities of his stomach is such that it can soon corrode and digest the most difficult substances—he pours it out as if by the assistance of tartar emetic, and in substance not less deformed or disgusting. It is this way "A Constitutionalist" means to destroy the secretary.

Reasoning he gives none, and common sense cannot be found in his remarks. He charges his pistol with "Publicola," "Church establishments," "Discourses on Davila," "Defences of the constitution," "Monarchy," "Aristocracy," "Hierarchy," "Edmund Burk," and "Thomas Paine," but much more of the religious than political creed of the latter, and when he makes the discharge, he intends to overwhelm the secretary with this brood of his own hatching, a brood which in truth puts me in mind of Milton's account of a speech made by the portress of hell's gates to Satan, where he speaks of the foul engendering that produced the yelling monsters which at one time yelped in his bowels and at another howled around him. His spasms, indeed, would make us dread some disaster during the moments of their orgasm, but the complaint is of a sporadic character, and is in no danger of extending its pernicious effects.

"A Constitutionalist," as an evidence of the truth of all I have said, declares at the conclusion that he has no "hostility to John Q. Adams!" I believe him—firmly believe him. His design is to aid the secretary! for there is not a teamster among us but knows that when any man endeavors by the most virulent attack he can make, and an enumeration of all the falsehoods he can collect or produce against him to make others think as bad of him as they can, it means no more than this, that he is proof—that there is nothing to be said of him that is bad—that he who tells most lies does him most service, and that the liar—and the "constitutionalist" authorises us to think him suck—tells these falsehoods, not because he is "hostile" to Mr. Adams, but because lie wishes to write—and falsehood is more congenial to his nature than truth.

What a pity "A Constitutionalist" is so soon done writing. The cause of Mr. Adams will suffer if he is not soon again at it. My brethren—have been so much amused with his last bowl of bonny-clapper, that I want him to continue his lucubrations. I shall however remember the proverb "Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello."—When he publishes, let him not forget to go all around town to hear the public opinion of it, by alternately praising and slighting it. Mr. Adams wants a limbo to light him to fame. Such a writer as "A Constitutionalist," is well cut out for this purpose. He must not be displeased at this first review of the Teamster. I have not yet learned my trade, but I will mend as I progress. This my first lumber, it is true is not very refined in either language or style, but it is the review of a teamster, and the best he can at present afford.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Editor,

In your last paper I notice an answer to "A Farmer," published the week before.—This answer is written in a respectable language—such as a communication ought to be which is intended to be characterized by good sense. It is not my design by these remarks to enter in any degree into the controversy between the parties—my object is to notice another writer on the same subject who calls himself "Anxious Inquirers." This writer's object is, not to give information himself, but to suppress it in another;—it is less a desire to develop facts, than to enquire into statements offered as such. He aims into ridicule that of which he openly professes to be ignorant, and disbelieves and treats that as absurd nonsense and untrue, which he had not the means to determine.—I fear an "Anxious Inquirer" will never want another, so long as he thus writes, to be the herald of his own deficiencies. That he is wanting either in a good heart, or good sense, his article fully establishes, and this I shall shew.

The article signed "Anxious Inquirers" was written expressly to ridicule "A Farmer." It conveyed no information relating to the subject. The writer confesses he cannot find such a farmer but is gratified at his statement. In all cases the Farmer speaks of his own stock, of his own farm-yard, of his own feed and pasturage—in short, of his own produce and practice. In all these "Anxious Inquirers," intentionally or stupidly (I do not know which) misunderstands him, and instead of giving "A Farmer" credit for the statement he gives from his own experience, however it may appear to him incredible, he ridicules him because this country is not good for grazing (the reader will perceive that this is the meaning of the irony)—because every farmer has not cows in his yard which will give 20 qts. of milk per diem—because the country is shamefully deficient in beef—because such steers are not common in the county as "A Farmer" says he owns—because the greater part of our beef is brought from Salem county—because "A Farmer" has not sufficient ostentation to sell the county for the sake of a puff that he has such stock—because "Anxious Inquirers" do not know where his farm is—because the Bridgeton market is not the whole year supplied out of the farmer's yard with fat beef and veal—and lastly, because he publishes a statement which Mr. "Anxious Inquirers" will not believe.

Now my opinion of all this is, that "Anxious Inquirers" is unjust towards "A Farmer," while at the same time a part of his remarks are unintelligible to himself or any other person. He doubtless knows what he meant it was intended for irony and ridicule—it was intended to show that the writer wished to be thought a knowing one. The claims he has to this will appear, when it is shown that "A Farmer" has a right to be considered sincere, whether we believe him or not; and that motives which are not indicated should not be imputed to him. If an "Anxious Inquirer" saw him in error he should, like a gentleman, and a man of sense, as in the other answer, have shown it. The man who possesses knowledge will be proud to impart it; and will not substitute trifling for information. What "A Farmer" communicated, if true, is highly important. If not, it may so near approach it as still to make it of great importance. Many "Anxious Inquirers" therefore is highly culpable. By his remarks injustice has been done to the patriotism of the country, whose object is improvement, not pique at those who place their stock in competition with the Cow and Bull lately introduced. If the gentlemen owning the latter fine animals will say that public benefit was and is their object, and that they wish the public to be benefited only through them—or if their object is mere selfish considerations (which I do not believe) then let "Anxious Inquirers" drive his quill as fast as possible; his course is all fair, and I shall not censure it. But I had been led to believe otherwise, and therefore I condemn as absurd and preposterous (perhaps the imputation of malice will not be completely taken away) every attempt to misrepresent, as in this case it is done, or to introduce into ridicule any statement made with a design to benefit the public, even though the public should not be benefited. Let the public suppose for argument's sake that if 10 per cent be deducted from "A Farmer's" statement, and all the other Farmer's, in our county had stock equal to what his would then be, would not our county be one of the richest in the state, & I believe that this percentage would be too much. FAIR PLAY.

Latest from Spain.

From the National Gazette, August 1.

We are indebted to the kindness of the respectable owner of the Schooner which arrived yesterday from Cadiz, for various newspapers published in that city,—"The Espectador," "The Constitutional" and the "Diario Mercantil,"—as late as the 21st June inclusive.

These papers abound with interesting details, of which we shall omit to our readers as much as time left to us this morning will allow us to translate.

The King of Spain and suite arrived at Cadiz at half past six in the afternoon of the 16th June. The troops of the garrison, and the national militia occupied the public square, and an immense crowd filled the streets, windows and balconies. The municipal authorities received the King at the entrance, where the governor of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities, and he was congratulated on his arrival in the name of the inhabitants.

"The enthusiasm" says the Cadiz gazette, "which was manifested on this memorable occasion confirmed the opinion which he entertained of the patriotism and sensibility of the people;—union and harmony were seen

on every side—not the least disorder or excess was committed—the sounds repeated in innumerable acclamations were those most dear to every good Spaniard; to independence and liberty."

The Royal family were lodged in private dwellings, until the Palace at the Custom House could be got ready for their accommodation. The Cortes assembled at Cadiz on the 15th June.—Eighty-eight members answered to the call of their names, and most of the rest were announced to be near the city.

The history of their previous proceedings at Seville is in this abridgment.—On the 11th June, on the evening of the sitting, Senor Galiano, one of the leading members, rose and stated that it was no longer the period to talk but to act, and to throw the veil that hid their real situation—that the country was in imminent danger, but that the constitution might be saved as before, and for this purpose it was requisite to put the King and Cortes at once in a place of security. He proposed that the ministers should be forthwith summoned to give an account of the real condition of things, and decide upon snatching the king from the precipice over which perfidious advisers were impelling him. Arguelles then moved that the sitting should be declared permanent until the object of the Cortes was achieved. The ministers soon entered and one of them related that as soon as it was seen that the French might invade Andalusia, a council of generals and other confidential patriots was convened, who unanimously decided that the means of preventing the march of the French were wanting, and the Island of Cadiz was the only point to which the government and Cortes could be removed. The result was communicated to the King, who referred it to the council of state, who preferred Algeiras as the place of removal. The minister concluded by mentioning that when he left the King, His Majesty had not come to a definitive resolution. It was then voted by the Cortes that the removal should take place the next day, to Cadiz, and that a committee should be immediately formed to wait upon the King and apprise him of their determination.

The committee appointed went on their errand and returned in a short time; when the president reported the following dialogue between himself and the monarch. "Sir, the Cortes being in permanent sitting, and having received information of the approach of the enemy, I entreat your Majesty to remove with the Cortes to the Island of Cadiz for the security of your sacred person and the national representatives." His Majesty replied that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The president of the committee rejoined, that the political conscience of His Majesty was not responsible, because his public conduct was subject to that of his advisers, and that the members of the committee could make convincing observations to him, if what was then remarked, did not suffice. The King only added—"I have spoken," and retired. This report being heard by the Cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the king provided for in the 187th article of the Constitution, had occurred, and that a provisional Regency should be created for the purpose of exercising the executive authority only as regarded the removal of the King and Cortes. A Regency of three members, Valdes, Ciscat and Vigodet, was accordingly created and took the oaths of office at once, in the midst of the most lively acclamations of joy from the floor and the galleries.

The Regency proceeded to make every necessary arrangement for a general departure; the Cortes remained in session throughout the day and night of the 11th June, acting in concurrence; but the ministers made considerable difficulty about accepting their offices anew from the Regency, and did not yield until five in the morning of the 12th.—This circumstance occasioned great alarm among the constitutionalists. At eleven of the same morning, one of the Regency waited on the King and announced to him what had been done. He received the message with complacency and answered that he was ready to set out. At one o'clock, the regular troops and militia were under arms to proceed and the river was covered with boats laden with effects of every kind. But the king was again seized with scruples, and this being rumored, the greatest agitation and confusion prevailed at Seville, until near seven in the afternoon, when Ferdinand and the royal family entered their carriage and were driven off, followed by the military escort. The exit was then reported to the Cortes, who had not separated a moment and did not adjourn until nine o'clock.

The president, or speaker, gave them a rendezvous at Cadiz on the 18th, or sooner, should circumstances permit. On the 11th, an Irish general Downie, in the service of Spain, and thirteen others, were committed to prison, as parties to a conspiracy for the destruction of the Constitutional government.

Within a few hours after the departure of the authorities and troops, the populace, instigated and led, as it is affirmed, by a number of friars, and a few other traitors before concealed, rose, and during the three subsequent days, committed the most horrid excesses. They plundered the boats in the river, sacked the houses of many who had gone with the government, robbed and stripped naked, persons of both sexes, dissolved the constitutional municipality, and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order. The following incident is related in a letter dated Seville, 16th June.

"In the edifice called the hall of the inquisition, there was a considerable number of boxes of powder guarded by an officer and some soldiers of the Queen's regiment. The populace being told that the boxes contained money, rushed to the hall in order to plunder them and murder the guard, but the officer, with unexampled courage, set fire to the powder and blew up the Cavalite who had entered. Eighty persons, among them some friars, have been taken out of the ruins."

The Espectador of the 19th June, contains a despatch to the Government at Cadiz, from Lopez Baños, General in Chief of the third army of operations, (Abisbal's) dated Seville, 16th June, in which he states that having heard of the disorders and anarchy reigning in Seville, he had proceeded to that city with his troops, by forced marches, doubting, however, whether he should reach it before the French army. On the 16th he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude, without loss

"The 187th article of the Constitution says, 'The kingdom shall be governed by a regency, whenever, through physical, or moral reasons, it becomes impossible for the king to exercise his authority.'

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 Kinsey 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 LANSING, Jun. Sheriff. 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-Stuffs, 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 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. 154 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, 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 & first rate Banked Meadow,

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

150 Acres of Salt Marsh,

On said river, below Port Norris—also

360 Acres & 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 DIVERLY.

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. 135

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 } Cassimeres

Superfine double and } single milled black,

blue, mixed and drab } Valencia, marseilles, robroy

and other } Vestings.

Figured and plain black and } colored } Bombazetts

Black Bombazeens. } Circassian Plaids.

Black, colored, figured } Canton Crapes.

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-

rass, Malabar and other } do. } Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levant-

time and other } Bonnet Silks, assorted colors.

Ladies English, French } and German silk } Ladies' Beaver, Kid } and York-tan } do.

Men's Beaver, Buckskin, } do. } 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 nook Muslins.

do. } do. Swiss Mulls & Jackonets.

Ladies' Ruffles and Flouncings. } Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose.

Women's do. } do. } Fancy and plain Ribbons.

Silk and Cotton Cords. } Yellow and blue Nankeens.

Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and brown Wal- } tham and Slater's } do. } Sheetings.

do. } do. } Shirtings.

Wilmington Stripes. } 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. } coarse Boots and shoes.

Ladies' black, colored, } heel'd & spring pump, } Morocco. } and shoe sole } Ladies' black and assorted colored Valen-

cia, Florentine and Prunella. } Rlisses black and colored trim'd Morocco. } Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.

Fourth proof Cogniac Brandy. } Common do.

Jamaica Spirits. } Holland and Country Gin.

Apple and Rye Whiskey. } Madeira, L. P. Penneffe, Lisbon, } Wine. } Sam. and Malaga } Anniseed, Noyou, Perfect } Cordials. } Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, } Rose and Peppermint } Imperial, Gum Powder, Young } Teas. } Myson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } Loaf, lump and brown Sugars. } First quality Molasses. } Spices, Starch, Raisins, } Butter Biscuit, Crackers, } this, Lard, Pork, } Macska el. } 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. 132

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; Head 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, 1825.

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 claim 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 duty 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 Hannah Leake, deceased; James Davis, administrator of David Davis, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estates, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises. And on like application of Daniel Elmer, guardian of John L. 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 98 131 6t

UNION HOTEL,

BRIDGETON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Laurel Hill, to the

Large thee 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 Fitch,	per lb	\$0 6 to 8	scarce
Beans	bushel	1 25	13
Barrel	barrel	12	13
Brick, red of Kiln, M.		6 50	18
Butter, lump,		10	10
Do. salt, insp.		10	10
Candles, tallow dip		25	26
Coffee, W. I. fine gr.		25	26
Do. 2d quality		26	25
Do. Java		10	9
Cheese,		32	35
Feathers, American	lb.	7	9
Flax, clean		5 50	6
Firewood, hickory	cord	3 75	4 25
Do. oak		2 50	3 00
Do. pine		35	40
Do. gum logs		6	75
Flour, wheat,	barrel	3 50	
Do. rye		3 25	
Do. corn meal		6	7
Glass, wind	100 feet,	1 35	1 45
8 by 10,	bushel	60	67
Grain, wheat		55	57
do. rye		35	40
do. corn		35	35
do. oats		10	12
do. bran double		0 9	0 8
Hams	lb.	14 00	15
Lard	lb.	25	30
Lumber	1000 feet	25	30
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		25	30
do do heart, 1 inch		25	30
do white pine, pannel		17 50	22 50
do do common		15	20
Scantling, pine 1000		25	30
do heart do		14	scarce
do sap do		8	
Lath, oak		25	25
Oar, rafters		25	25
Timber, pine		12	20
do inch spruce		22	25
do oak		17	21
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		3 50	4
do cyp. 22 inch.		60	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		38	
do hhd. do		18	
do do redoak		24	
do barrel, w. oak		38	60
Heading, oak		25	
Hoops, shaved		3 75	7 00
do rough	barrel	0 40	0 43
Mackarel,		25	28
Molasses, sug. house gall.		75	80
do West India		50	60
Peas	bushel	37	40
Pork, Jersey	barrel	34	35
Rice, new crop	cwt.	32	33
Shad, southern	barrel	32	32
Salt, fine	bushel,	7	8
do ground		12 00	12 50
Seed, clover,		16	17
do herd grass		13	14
do timothy		8	8
Spirits, viz.		9	14
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		27	32
do Penn'lst pf.		15	
Gin, Philad. dist. do			
Rum, New England			
Whiskey, rye			
do apple			
Starch	lb.		
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.		
do loaf	lb		
do lump			
Tallow, country			
Tobacco, Virg. manu.			
do do caven.			
do do large			

Bunk 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.	