

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. III.

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No. 138.

## POETRY.

### The Monk and the Jew—A Tale.

An unbelieving Jew one day,  
Was seating o'er the icy way,  
Which being brittle let him in,  
Just deep enough to catch his chin.  
And in that woful plight he hung,  
With only power to move his tongue.

A brother seated near at hand,  
A Monk born in a foreign land,  
With hasty strides directly flew  
To save poor Mordecai the Jew.  
But first, quoth he, I must enjoin,  
That you renounce your faith to mine:  
There's no entreaties else we do—  
'Tis heresy to help a Jew.

Forswear mine faith! No God forbid!  
Dat would be very base indeed;  
Come never mind such things as dese,  
More cool you do more cool you be,  
Tat signified your fait to me!  
Come tink again how cold and wet,  
And help me out you lictle bit.

But holy mass, 'tis hard I own,  
To see a man both hang and drown,  
And can't relieve him from his plight,  
Because he is an Israelite.  
The church refuses all assistance,  
Beyond a certain pale and distance;  
And all the service I can lend  
Is praying for your soul my friend.

Pray for my soul, ha! ha! You make me laugh,  
You better help me out by half;  
Mine soul I warrant will take care  
To pray for her own self my tear:  
So tink a little now for me,  
'Tis I dat in de hole not she.

The church forbids it friend and strith,  
That all must die who have not faith.  
Vel if I must believe, I must,  
But help me out von little first.  
No, not one inch without Amen,  
That seals the whole—  
Vell hear me den:

I here renounce for cool and all,  
De race of Jews, both great and small—  
'Tis de vurst trade beneath the sun,  
Or vurst religion, that's all vun:  
Dey cheat and get their living by it,  
And tie and swear that he is right.

I'll go to mass as soon as ever  
Eget to todder side the river;  
So help me out dear Christian friend,  
That I may do as I intend.  
Perhaps you do intend to cheat  
If once you get upon your feet;  
No, no, I do intend to be  
A Christian, such a one as dee.

The bigot Monk, now joyful hearted,  
To here the heretic converted,  
Replid to the designing Jew,  
This was a happy fall for you;  
You'd better die a christian now,  
Then said no more but in a trice  
Pop'd Mordecai beneath the ice.

## Sentiments.

### SELECTED FOR THE WHIG.

Of Law, no less can be acknowledged than  
That her seat is in the bosom of God, and her  
Amice the harmony of the world—all things  
in heaven and earth do her homage, the very  
lest as feeling her care, and the greatest as  
not exempting from her power.

Not a gust of wind blows, not a flash of  
lightning gleams without the knowledge and  
guidance of a superintending Providence.

He that studieth revenge, keepeth his own  
Wounds open, which otherwise would close  
of themselves.

Newspapers are things that can be dispensed  
with—as costing money that might be saved.  
So is the schooling of our children—so,  
indeed are nine tenths of what it costs us to live.

Nothing can be more irksome to a gener-  
ous mind, than to discover that it hath  
thrown away all its good offices on a soil that  
bears no other fruit than ingratitude.

Our most embittered enemies would for  
the most part be converted into real friends,  
were we by any means to obtain the power of  
conferring either pleasure or promotion personally  
upon them.

To hate another is to authorise them to  
hate us. To oppose, is to sanction opposition.  
The man who feels enmity, enjoys no real  
pleasure. The partizan who abuses all who  
do not support his interest has shaken hands  
and parted with merit. Love, and forbearance,  
is the great salve that heals the wounds  
inflicted by pride and hatred.

Hell—Of the frequency and futility of pious  
resolutions, Dr. Johnson used to say that  
"hell was paved with good intentions." We  
would take the liberty to correct that cele-  
brated moralist by saying, that it is rather  
the way to hell that is paved with them.

The profession of genius is always at first  
accompanied with diffidence. No forward  
child, however, extraordinary the promise of  
his childhood, ever produced any thing truly  
great.

### MAXIMS.

Be afraid of him who meets you with a  
friendly aspect, and in the midst of a flatter-  
ing salutation avoids your direct look.

Avoid the eye of him that discovers with  
rapidity the bad, and is slow to see the good.

The man who can love you in the moment  
of correction is the most amiable of mortals.

He that is unreasonable in his demands, &  
is impatient of control, has despotism in his  
heart, ignorance on his front, and ill nature  
for his constant companion.

The man who cannot forgive a trespass of  
malice to an enemy, has never tasted the sub-  
lime enjoyments of love.

## DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Col. Ashley's trading party of 75 men,  
while proceeding to the rocky mountains a-  
bout 2 or 300 miles above the Council Bluffs,  
have been attacked by the Ricara Indians,  
and had 14 men killed and 9 wounded. Gen.  
Atkinson has despatched Col. Leavenworth  
with a party of the troops and friendly In-  
dians at the Council Bluffs to punish them.

A shock of an Earthquake was felt on  
Wednesday last, at Boston, Salem and King-  
ston. It commenced at 7 o'clock, and con-  
tinued from 3 to 5 seconds, jarring the build-  
ings considerably.

The Auction duties arising from the sale of  
goods in the city of Philadelphia, during the  
year ending on the 30th June last, amounted  
to \$70,490 90.

A duel was fought, lately, at St. Louis, be-  
tween J. Barton esq. district attorney of the  
United States, and Thos. C. Rector. They  
both tired at the word, the latter was un-  
touched, and the former—one of the most  
valuable citizens of Missouri other than that  
in this instance he was a fool—fell and soon  
after expired.

A Prolific county—It is a fact, that thir-  
teen women have had thirty children in the  
county of Culpepper, within this year. Two  
of that number had each of them three at a  
birth; one (a colored lady) had four, and as  
far as we have been able to learn, they are  
all doing well.

A man has been arrested in Philadelphia  
and committed to take his trial, on suspicion  
of being the person who set fire to the build-  
ings lately consumed in the Northern Liber-  
ties.

A Boston paper states that there are now  
building in that city about 200 houses, a  
large proportion of which are large and ele-  
gant dwelling houses.

The late Mr. John Oliver, of Baltimore,  
bequeathed to the Hibernian Society of Mar-  
yland, of which at the time of his decease  
he was president 20,000 dollars, for the es-  
tablishment of a free school for both sexes  
in the city of Baltimore.

The late Mr. John Kidd of Cincinnati, has  
bequeathed the sum of 20,000 dollars, the in-  
terest of which is forever to be appropriated  
towards the education of the poor children  
of that city on the monitorial system.

Man-Robbery Pardoned.—Henry C. Turner,  
who was convicted in 1820 in South Caroli-  
na, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 8  
years, for mail robbing in Georgia, has been  
pardoned by the President of the United  
States!

The daughter of a Greek, called Spatar,  
has traversed the Island in the garb of a  
warrior, and called upon the young men to  
enlist under the banners of their country.—  
She recruited by her activity and enthusias-  
tic eloquence, 16 companies of 50 men each,  
placed herself at their head and proceeded  
with them to *Napoli di Romania*.

Honesty.—A Quaker gentleman bought of  
another lately in England a chest of tools  
which the latter had received as a legacy.—  
In the chest the friend discovered a drawer  
containing 130 Guineas, which he returned  
with these words, "friend, I bought thy  
chest of tools, but I did not buy the money  
contained in it, here it is."

Mr. GRAMM, lately appointed commis-  
sioner of the General Land Office, was first  
clerk of the War Department, and is a friend  
to Calhoun for the Presidency. Mr. M'LEAN  
is also a friend to Calhoun. These appoint-  
ments shew who is the favorite of the present  
president.

A lot of ground has been purchased in  
Water street, Philadelphia, on which it is  
intended to erect a mariner's Church.

A black girl lately killed a young man  
near Wilmington, (Del.) by striking him sev-  
eral times over the head with a fence rail.—  
He was an industrious, sober, regular young  
man.

The Kingston (Jam) papers state, on the  
authority of a gentleman from Cuba, that in  
consequence of the continuance of extremi-  
dry weather, for many months in Cuba, the  
loss in cattle and in horses is estimated  
at one million of dollars.

At Meadville, Pa. a young man, in going  
on horse back to a neighbor's to grind a  
scythe which he carried with him, cut him-  
self in a most awful manner in his abdomen  
and was found quite dead.

At St. Stephens, Alabama, a malignant fe-  
ver has swept off a number of respectable  
inhabitants; and it is to be feared the dis-  
ease had not arrived to its worst when our  
informant had left there.

Gen. D'Evereaux the Irish patriot, who  
went some years ago to the assistance of the  
Revolutionists of South America, has recently  
been appointed by the Columbian repub-  
lic minister to Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

London papers of the 6th June say, that  
King was so seriously ill, that the British  
parliament had passed an act for the benefit  
of those in office, that they should not have  
to pay new duties on the succession of the  
Duke of York! (How much of this is to be  
believed?)

The Sea Serpent has lately been seen a  
few hours off Lynn, Mass. The man who  
saw it was in an open boat, near enough to  
strike it with his oar, saw about 25 feet of  
out of water, and has made affidavit of it  
facts.

Com. Hull, is going out in the Frigate I  
nted States, to the Pacific to relieve Com.  
Stewart and supercede him in the command.

Canal—Subscriptions have been opened  
in New Haven for the Farmington Canal, at  
considerable encouragement was given.

From the Miscellaneous-Register.

Forty years ago—Literature meant learning  
and was supported by common sense. Refi-

ed nonsense had no advocates, and was pre-  
tily generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago—men of property could  
labor, and wear homespun to church. Wo-  
men could spin and weave—make butter and  
cheese, whose husbands were worth thou-  
sands.

Forty years ago—there were but few mer-  
chants in the country—few insolvent debtors,  
and very rarely a person imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago—the young ladies of the  
first respectability learned music, but it was  
the humming of the wheel, and learned the  
necessary steps of dancing in following it.—  
Their forte piano was a loom, their parasol a  
broom, and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago—the young gentlemen hoed  
corn, chopped wood at the door, and went  
to school in the winter, to learn reading, writ-  
ing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—there was some respect  
paid to old age, to the minister of the pa-  
rish, and to Sunday.

Forty years ago—there was no such thing  
as balls in the summer, and but very few in  
the winter, except snow balls.

Forty years ago if a mechanic promised to  
do your work, you might depend on his  
word, the thing would be done. W.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Crawford in 1811.—The  
friends of Mr Crawford arc very  
anxious the people should believe he  
is better entitled to the support of  
the democratic party than either of  
his competitors, to establish which,  
many round assertions have been  
made, wholly unsupported by facts;  
and I could easily in return make  
strong assertions to rebut them, but  
I prefer, (believing it will be more  
acceptable to the people,) to back my  
allegations with proofs in support of  
them. I have been a constant obser-  
ver of the movements of Wm. H.  
Crawford for more than twelve years,  
and I have not yet discovered one  
single act which, in my judgment, is  
worthy of imitation, or entitles him  
to the confidence and support of the  
democratic party. It is known to  
most of the old democratic republi-  
cans, that the old bank of the U. S.  
was in possession, and entirely man-  
aged by the federal party, to the ut-  
ter exclusion of all democrats, either  
in the mother bank or any of its  
branches. This excited, as it ought  
to have done, the feeling of the whole  
democratic party; and a determined  
spirit prevailed from Maine to New  
Orleans, to put it down when the  
charter expired, and which was done  
by the firmness and long tried worth  
of the late venerable George Clinton,  
who gave the casting vote. Let it  
be recollected and never forgotten,  
that Wm. H. Crawford, then in the  
senate from the state of Georgia, vot-  
ed with the federal party in favor of  
re-chartering the bank, which had  
been used as an engine of oppression  
against the democratic party and a  
considerable part of the stock of  
which belonged to British subjects.  
I request you to publish the follow-  
ing extract of a speech he made on  
that occasion, which was delivered  
with a great deal of passion and bit-  
terness, peculiar to the man, better  
suited to a county court lawyer, than  
a grave senator. It is worthy of par-  
ticular remark, that in every instance  
where an important test of political  
principle is to be had, Crawford is to  
be found with the federalists—wit-  
ness his conduct in the reign of ter-  
ror—in the case of Mr Jefferson's  
embargo—and the old U. S. bank,  
and yet he is to be palmed upon the  
country as a true democratic republi-  
can, when in reality he is nothing  
more nor less than a 'federalist in  
disguise,' without talents to recom-  
mend him for any thing.

A DEMOCRAT of '98.

Extract from a speech delivered by  
Wm. H. Crawford, in the senate  
of the U. S. in February, 1811, in  
support of the bill for re-charter-  
ing the old bank of the U. States,  
commonly called the *British  
bank*.  
"What are the circumstances un-  
der which we are called upon to re-  
ject this bill? The great influential  
states, induced by motives of avarice  
and ambition, interpose the weight  
of their authority; attempt to put a  
veto upon your right to pass such  
laws as are necessary and proper for  
the general welfare, through the in-  
strumentality of instructions, by de-  
priving not only their senators and  
representatives of the exercise of a  
sound and honest discretion, but also  
by intimidating others by the  
weight of their influence and author-  
ity. The democratic presses in  
these great states have more than  
twelve months past, teemed with the

most scurrilous abuse against every  
member of congress who has dared  
to utter a syllable in favor of the re-  
newal of the bank charter. The  
member who dares to give his opin-  
ion in favor of the renewal of the  
charter, is instantly charged with be-  
ing bribed by the agent of the bank,  
with being corrupt, with having sold  
the sovereignty of the United States  
to foreign capitalists, and with being  
guilty of perjury, by having violated  
the constitution.

"Yes, sir, these are the circum-  
stances under which we are called  
upon to reject the bill. When we  
compare the circumstances under  
which we are now acting, with those  
which existed at the time when the  
law, passed to incorporate the bank,  
we may well distrust our own judg-  
ments. Sir, I had always thought  
that a corporation was an artificial  
body, existing only in contempla-  
tion of law, but if we can believe  
the rantings of our democratic edi-  
tors in these great states, and the de-  
nunciations of our public declaimers,  
it exists under the form of every foul  
and hateful beast and bird, and creep-  
ing thing. It is an hydra, it is a  
cerberus, it is a gorgon, it is a vul-  
ture, it is a viper. Yes, sir, in their  
imaginings it not only assumes ev-  
ery hideous and frightful form, but it  
possesses every poisonous, deleteri-  
ous and destructive quality. Shall  
we, sir, suffer our imaginations to be  
alarmed, and judgments to be influ-  
enced by such miserable stuff?"

[True federal slang, and such as a  
democratic republican would be as-  
hamed to use.]

It is to be hoped the "great states" of  
Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, will  
take due notice of this.

Affecting Tale.—The following  
statement is extracted from the Nash-  
ville Gazette, not as a tale originated  
in a poetical and embellished by the  
touches of a wild wanton intellect,  
but as a relation of incidents which  
have actually occurred, and which  
therefore, possess a more powerful  
claim on our attention and our sym-  
pathy. The Gazette states, that the  
names are known, but from a wish to  
prevent any painful reflections to  
some that perhaps knew the parties,  
they are concealed.

"JANE ———, was the only  
daughter of a man, who, in the early  
part of his life emigrated to the U.  
States from the north of Ireland. Ac-  
customed to a life of industry, by  
application to his business and suffering  
from poverty in his youth, he regard-  
ed money as the only object worth  
a reasonable man's attention. By  
his diligence, he had amassed a con-  
siderable fortune, which it was  
known in the country his daughter  
would inherit. It is now more than  
forty years since I have seen her.  
She was then in the bloom of youth  
—hope and expectation gave her a  
more interesting appearance than I  
have ever yet witnessed—she was  
about eighteen; possessing natural  
good sense, and accomplishments that  
rendered her the pride and admira-  
tion of her friends. Many were the  
suitsors for her hand—but she refused  
them with such a grace and respect  
for their feelings that they loved her  
the more. Among her admirers  
there was a young man, a native of  
Massachusetts, respectable by his tal-  
ents and genius. He was a member  
of the bar, and though young, main-  
tained a respectable standing among  
his brethren. He was loved by all  
classes, for his gentlemanlike & man-  
ly deportment, and nature had given  
him a striking and interesting appear-  
ance. But as yet he was poor and  
owed to fortune nothing. Chance  
threw him in the company of Jane;  
an intimacy was formed, and he fre-  
quently visited her father's house,  
where he received, not only that at-  
tention and marked politeness which  
be deserved by his standing in soci-  
ety, but also experienced that open  
hearted cordiality which marks the  
character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment  
formed between congenial minds of  
which even the persons themselves,  
are not aware, and often they are  
surprised at the hold they have got of  
each other's affections. This was  
the case with these two young pa-  
sons. It was not until these circum-  
stances took place that either of them

ever suspected that they loved each  
other. Among the suitors for the  
hand of Jane, was a man about forty  
years of age, a widower, who  
devoid of every principle that makes  
man noble, and whose riches were  
his only support in society. It is but  
justice to remark, that his private  
character was unknown to the father  
of Jane. He solicited permission to  
wait on Jane, and received it with  
hearty wishes from the father for his  
success. He there met Mr. H. and  
his sagacity soon discovered that,  
which, though unknown to them-  
selves, would prevent him from ob-  
taining the object of his wishes.  
Fearful of meeting his rival openly,  
he took every occasion of injuring  
the growing reputation of Mr. H.  
both as a man and a lawyer, and he  
too well succeeded. His influence in  
society was great, and people could  
not disbelieve his insinuations—it  
was not possible said they, that ever  
the dark insinuations of the rich Mr.  
T. could be without foundation—no,  
there must be something in them.  
As it was to be expected, his little  
practice declined every day, and the  
cold looks of the people, were to his  
noble spirit worse than the loss of  
life. He determined on leaving the  
country, and waited on Jane for the  
purpose of taking leave of her, but  
unfortunately for both, notwithstanding  
all his prudence and determina-  
tions he revealed his attachment, &  
they parted with assurances of mutu-  
al love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr. H.  
the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and  
from some expressions of his, togeth-  
er with hints of his conduct to her  
lover, she was induced to believe that  
the misfortune and disappointment of  
both, might be attributed to his con-  
duct. She refused him with con-  
tempt. He waited on her father,  
exposed to him the state of his prop-  
erty, and offered to settle a large es-  
tate upon her, should the latter pre-  
vail upon Jane to become the wife of  
the former. The father dazzled  
with the offer, promised to use his  
influence, and if that should not be  
sufficient, his authority. He did both  
—but they were as yet useless. Mr.  
T. finding all his schemes proved a-  
bortive, and knowing well the cause  
of his failure, raised a report that Mr.  
H. died with a fever at ——— to  
which place he had removed. This  
report was carefully conveyed to the  
ears of Jane, and which was further  
confirmed by the silence of her lover.  
She believed it—and to pacify, or  
rather to gratify her father, she be-  
came the wife of Mr. T. From that  
hour she never knew peace. In fol-  
lowing improperly the opinions of  
her father, forgetting what was due  
to herself, her future life became  
wretched; and in performing what  
she conceived to be a duty she owed  
her father, she neglected that prior  
one, her own happiness.

"Some time after her marriage,  
Mr. H. returned from where he had  
settled himself, and where he had  
gained a degree of eminence worthy  
of him. He came to claim her as  
his bride; but she was now another's  
—not her heart, but her person. She  
saw him once, and but a few min-  
utes, when all was explained: He  
loved Jane too well to demand an  
explanation with her despicable hus-  
band, well aware what would be the  
consequences of such a proceeding—  
he returned to his place of abode un-  
happy. From that time Jane declin-  
ed fast. A slow consumptive grief  
seized fast hold on her—her husband  
became a gambler, and lost his sup-  
port in society—and Jane died in  
giving birth to a son, whom his  
grandfather took home. Too late he  
found that it was not money that  
could have made his daughter happy,  
and soon after he followed her to the  
grave. The unfortunate child, neg-  
lected by his father, and deprived of  
death of his protector, was an outcast  
upon the world, until Mr. H. took  
him home as his adopted child.  
Years have now rolled away since  
then, and he enjoys a comparative  
degree of peace; yet he looks for-  
ward with anxiety to that state of ex-  
istence where the troubles of this life  
are lost in undisturbed felicity—  
where men can be happy without ha-  
ving gold, and where the venom-  
ed tongue of detraction can never be  
heard."

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

MR. CLARKE,

Every man who has the real interests of his country at heart feels, on the approach of every important crisis in which its happiness could be promoted, or might be endangered, that it is his duty, when he can do it with any degree of effect, to exert himself to advance the one and avert the other. Were the sentiment generally to prevail in the minds of our fellow citizens, that the public concerns should be committed altogether to public men, and that no one should take an interest in them but those who are engaged in its affairs, and expected to receive a direct emolument for their services, our liberties would soon be endangered or perhaps destroyed, and we and posterity be left to mourn our negligence when mourning would be unavailing. It is the duty of every man to consider the welfare of the whole community as an individual concernment. No man should look upon his political importance with indifference. The national happiness is identified with his own. His labors should not be merely on his own account, for his posterity and all mankind are interested. Our forefathers secured liberty for themselves and transmitted it to us, and it should be our duty to preserve it from all danger, to cherish and support its growth, to pluck up all the noxious weeds which would cause it to dwindle, to water it with the hand of industry, watch it with jealousy and care, and by so doing, contribute all we can to the glory of our national fabric and the security of pure republicanism.

There are some things, however, of national importance, which are entrusted to the hands of individuals to manage for the public, in which the public can take no part. When we advance to office men of tried principles, of sound judgment, & unquestionable integrity, we feel satisfied that we shall be governed according to the rules of equity and justice. In this case we are not often called to correct errors, and it therefore seldom happens that the nation is convulsed by contending faction, the one part calling them to order for their political blunders, and the other to support them because those mistakes were suited to their personal interests. When politicians err, the fundamental laws of our country have provided a remedy, but this remedy is valuable or otherwise according to the proportion of virtue that exists among the people. Every man has the privilege of forming his opinion and of making it public, but every man is not discriminating enough to perceive where error lies; and in so far as he is misinformed, though his intentions may be correct and well meant, so far and in such proportion do the men who govern obtain a superiority; for if they are not virtuous and politically honest, they lead us to their own purposes through the breach we open for them—we are easily reconciled to the path which is strewn with flowers by our favorites, and few of us can discover the point to which it leads until we arrive at it.

When the great men of our country are virtuous, and possess talents to govern, they contribute very much to improve our political taste. Example has a powerful effect. At this time, when our political institutions have scarce grown to manhood—when the whole people are demonstrating the science of republicanism, which at first commenced in theory but which is now approximating to perfection through the medium of practice, it is of the greatest importance that men of experience should in all cases be preferred for office. Should men be selected to take the lead in the public affairs of our country, who are individually composed, one-half of ambition and intrigue, and the other of specious talents and seeming virtue, our country may be governed in any way but that which is calculated to promote the people's happiness, without producing any general excitement by the result. The plausible manner and artful designs of such leaders may easily cajole the public into a belief that all is right; when it is far otherwise; or the aid of blindfolded party may be successfully called in to sanction proceedings which are subversive of our dearest rights—and no man who was ever placed in power by party will call for their did in vain while there is any method of reconciling his con-

duct to the principles of the party to whom he makes the appeal. Political virtue may be found in men who attach themselves to party, but party is hostile to political virtue, inasmuch as it trammels the judgment, impairs the volition of the will, interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise, introduces prejudices, and destroys independence. From this, my readers will perceive that it is possible for great men to deceive, & the people to be deceived by them, & therefore they should hold fast the power they possess; sustain their influence; preserve themselves from being misled by the sophistry of men in office; rise superior to the din of cabal, and maintain, inviolable, every right which they inherit, remembering that he who would persuade them to give it up has not virtue enough to restore it.

It will be perceived that my object is, as far as possible, to keep in office PRACTICAL MEN—men of the old school, who feel the responsibility of their characters and the weight of their standing—who look back on their lives with delight, because they have been the patrons and friends of the present, and consequently must be to future generations; whose most earnest desire is to die as they have lived, conferring blessings on mankind, and thus terminate a career of glory which will establish for themselves an imperishable monument of fame in the hearts of a grateful people. It is such men as these a grateful and happy people "delight to honor," because, when they are directing their political destinies, "the people rejoice." No one knows how to preserve property, in general, so well as those who earn it. No one knows the value of liberty so well as those who shed their blood to secure it. Parents have a greater anxiety for the welfare of their own offspring than strangers can be expected to have—they give them more attention, act towards them with more disinterestedness, risk more for their safety, are more readily alarmed for them, in danger, and exert more energy to establish and raise them in the best manner they know how for their present and future happiness. It is not every one, however, that can improve to the best advantage either what they earn by their labors or purchase with their blood; but when such a person as can do so presents himself, no other can stand in competition with him. It is such men as these who can draw from experience the most beautiful theory of government, and again from their own system of theory a course of practice, to which, the closer we adhere, the more permanent will be our republican institutions, and the more amiable will liberty appear to ourselves and to all mankind.

It is such reflections as these that induced me in a late number of your paper to recommend our distinguished fellow citizen General ELMER, to the people of the United States as a candidate for the next Vice Presidency. Believing, (to borrow his own words on a former occasion,) that "the people are unquestionably politically honest," that they "must and do will their own happiness; and the general will must be directed to the happiness of the whole," I have recommended a man on whom the minds of honest republicans can safely rest, and in whom all that we seek in the patriot, the republican, the scholar, and the christian—all that a virtuous and great people can desire to watch over, to guard, and to preserve their liberties in their primitive purity—may be found. He is a man in whom ambition was never discovered except the ambition to encounter danger, suffer loss, and endure privation, that he might avenge his country's wrongs and establish its independence. His claims to merit, unlike many of those who are creeping into office, does not consist in having wrote and delivered a speech in congress, and then published it: his are SUBSTANTIAL SERVICES. In the late war, the confidence of his fellow citizens in his services and his worth was evinced by his being appointed to command the militia of this state—and in this as well as every trial, he has acquitted himself in such a manner as to prove that he is worthy to be called the disciple and the companion of the immortal Washington. He is a man of whom his fellow citizens are justly proud—a man who owes none of his fame to accident—and who, throughout his whole career, never sought a recompense or expected a reward, except that which arose from the consciousness of ha-

ving performed his duty, and the pleasure of knowing that he lived in the gratitude and affection of his fellow citizens.

SOLON.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG

MR. CLARKE,

In looking over your paper of the 9th, I observe a person over the signature of "Fair Play" undertakes to answer another writer who styles himself "Anxious enquirers," which if he had done in a proper manner would have been highly gratifying to a great number of your readers. Although he appears to have taken up the cudgel for the "Farmer" and to have the safe keeping of his stock also, yet he has not condescended to answer one of the many questions that naturally arise from reading "Anxious Enquirers." He gives us good reason to infer (alho' if I am not mistaken in the "Farmer" his proper name would be a sufficient voucher for what he says) that the statement of the "Farmer" is not altogether credible.

Now Mr Printer, my reason for writing this is to tell this Mr Fair Play, who, as I have mentioned before, appears to have this Farmer and his stock under his care, that if, instead of quarreling and finding fault with "Anxious Enquirers," he would at once come out manfully and inform your readers where this "Farmer" and his fine stock may be found, he might put the matter at rest at once, but from the temper & style in which he writes, we are naturally led to infer that he does not intend we shall any of us get any information through your paper without receiving a thwack on the head from him. Now, Mr Printer, my request is, that we may be gratified with the knowledge asked for by the "Anxious Enquirers," and altho' I am literally speaking a seventy-sixer, I would walk as far as *Tuxet* in any direction from my present residence, (as soon as the green head and musketoes disappear) for the sake of seeing this "Farmer's" stock. And all the favor I will ask of you is to keep Mr Fair Play from belaboring me till he gets in a good humor.

PLAY FAIR.

## THE REVIEW:

BY A TEAMSTER.

Art. II. Presidential Election.—Editorial.—Camden Star, August 6.

This is a neat little article, and deserves commendation. It tells, that all the presidential candidates have friends in New Jersey—this every one knows. It says, putting together all the information and the various circumstances which he can collect that John Quincy Adams is the most popular candidate for the presidency in this state. This is what almost all in the state who know any thing about the matter, believe. The editor next tells that much diversity exists not only as to who will be our next president but as to how he shall be nominated. He passes a few remarks on the opinions of others on the caucus subject, says he thinks a caucus will take place, but cannot tell whether it will be generally acquiesced in. He wonders how men who have abused a candidate before caucuses can afterward support him—this shows he is not up to all the mysteries of newspaper making) and says that there are "many who view the introduction into our republican institutions, of a general system of caucusing, with an honest jealousy, as having a tendency to impair, if not to cajole the people out of their inestimable right of suffrage. The editor, after giving the caucus-men's best argument in favor of Congressional nomination, says, whatever the opinion of others may be, he thinks the proper way (i. e. by electors) the better one, "but of two evils, perhaps it would be as well to choose the least, and to submit for the present to the dictation of a national caucus, rather than risk the consequences of what might possibly grow out of the subject being determined by Congress."

So much for the editor. My business is to take a birds eye view of the latter ground, which is the only important one, and examine the soundness of his doctrine.

It is queer to hear men deplore an evil which they take pains to create—to recommend or introduce into existence a real curse, for the sake of averting an ideal one. Our editor fears that the House may appoint the President, in which case "the smaller states would have as much influence as the larger ones," or in other words, least an infant would swallow its mother when it attempts to suckle her. This is to be sure all very sage, and puts me in mind of Randolph's dough-faced gentry, who deserted their constituents and their consciences out of pure compassion to a majority of the power and force of the nation to prevent them from being devoured by the wolfish jaws of the southerners. The argument here used in favor of a caucus is too much like pulling the devil by the tail to be helped out. It is a certain fact that we the people, have less to fear from men in power, than from such of our fellow citizens as scatter opinions, the basis of which they have not considered, but who gives them at random regardless of their tendency. To make a compromise between our fears and a congress election is absurd. Who are the men that compose such a caucus? Congress men. Who, elect the President, should the electors not be able to perform that duty? The House of Representatives. Very well, the same men who nominate should not elect. This is his language. And why? In the first instance, the caucus men, despising the sober judgment and good sense of the sovereign people, takes the business kindly, into their own hands—as if they

should say—we are politicians by trade and will save you the labor of thinking and judging for yourselves. In the second place, if they can nominate and get their favorite into office he will be bound, if they scratch his head, to scratch their elbow—that is, if they get him in, he must give them far offices for it. Bees will always collect round honey.—The men who advocates these caucuses are the greatest enemies to caucus by districts or states, for the above reasons. They want to engross the trade. They have been led to think themselves the whole wisdom of the people, and while looking at the splendor of their own greatness while roaming through the capitol at Washington their eyes became dazzled by their brightness, and each began to think—so help him—that he was the greatest of his country's productions. Why then not caucus—nominate—elect, and all! The idea of a caucus is to make the people if possible do what such caucus bids them. It would otherwise be absurd. Now, as every congressman who caucuses has prejudged the case he is bound if called upon to give his vote for the same person afterwards, or else decline voting. But every congressional caucus man acts unofficially, and in doing this, is at liberty to consult his personal interest—to support party—to indulge his prejudices, and, if he chooses, to barter his influence and interest for any whim that may strike his fancy. When he is afterwards called upon to give his vote, should such an event be necessary—and if ever it is, a congressional caucus will make it so—how must he act? he had given his pledge. When in the face of the nation and under the solemn sanction of his oath, he is obligated to divest himself of his antipathies, partialities, and prejudices, will he be able at once to harmonize these with his conscience, his duty to his constituents, and to the prosperity of the whole people? If he is a conscientious man, and has not bravery to stem popular opinion, here may be instances in which he must do violence to his conscience. I know that most men are ingenious in finding out expedients to reconcile them rather than seem to be inconsistent; but the necessity of this should be obviated by letting the people, the freemen of our country, do their own business, caucusing by states or districts is the people's method. It is the only way by which the people's sentiments can be discovered. While I write for freemen, I shall fearlessly advocate their cause—and I now strongly recommend to my fellow citizens never to let their constitutional rights and privileges be wrested out of their hands by intriguers for office, or they will soon be like the horse in the fable that permitted the man to bridle and mount him in order to pursue his enemy the deer. They will learn that they can make you yield your rights—they will then know what they can do with YOU—& honest as they may now be, they will soon give you a proof, that if you relax in the duty you owe to yourselves you will soon find your dominions invaded, and that to keep them faithful you have only to do your own duty and compel them to perform the part assigned them.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Daily Avertiser. Logic and Mathematics of the Etic and Journal des Debates.

Six weeks since Mina had seven hundred men under his command. With these seven hundred men, he was flying from pillar to post. Out of these 700, eight thousand have deserted. Mina attacked Vich with 4000, and more than half his army were there slain. Out of 700 deducting 8000 deserters and 2000 killed or taken prisoner, how many remain?

Ballesteros has been abandoned by all his troops, except three incorrigible Constitutionalists. He has divided these three Constitutionalists into several bands—these bands have been encountered by the division of Molitor several times: out of these three Constitutionalists Ballesteros has lost 1700 men!

As to Abisbal, before his defection, he had 1500 men. This defection diminished the lumber at least one third. Zayas received the wreck of Abisbal's army 1500 men.—With this wreck, the former is now on his way to Seville, commanding 5000 men!

The royalists majority in Spain is immense; they have arms and money. The constitutional minority is feeble, without money, without arms. Consequently it is clear that we ought to march to the aid of the armed majority whom the unarmed minority oppress.

Our finances are in the most prosperous state imaginable. The war in Spain costs the Treasury nothing, consequently we are now selling 23 millions of rentes!

The troops we have in Spain, are more than sufficient to re-establish the power of Ferdinand—consequently we are now sending thirty four thousand more soldiers.—*Courier Francais, 4 June 10.*

By the arrival of the schr. Eliza, at Charleston, from Havana, accounts from Spain to the 25th ult. have been received.

### MINA'S VICTORY!

Under the head of Cadiz, June 9, we read this heart cheering intelligence. An express had arrived from Catalonia, which gives to General Mina, a victory over the French and Factious, in which the latter lost 424 killed and 300 prisoners, numerous waggons of arms and ammunition, three cannons and large quantities of stores and provisions.—The Spaniards lost "men enough," says the Account. The battle continued an entire day, without cessation of fire, and in the evening when the superior numbers of the enemy had pushed Mina too closely, and almost surrounded the forces under his immediate command, this gallant General was timely reinforced by the division of Col. Manso and that of Zorrizqui, who attacking the French upon their rear, in unison with the regiments of the line (Canovas, Austrias, and Numanca) effected their entire defeat. The cavalry, it is added, blunted the fine edges of their sabres on the perfidious enemies of their country.

It is stated as positive information, and known in France, (although their Journals are prevented from disseminating it,) that Mina had completely beaten Donnadieu, in Catalonia, and had taken a convoy of 200 miles laden with a million and a half of Francs, in gold and silver, going to Gen. Monecy, 4000 men composing the escort were completely routed.

## Latest from England.

By the arrival of the 1st of July, Packet Columbia, Capt. Rodgers, from Liverpoul, we have our files of papers, &c. to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 29th June. They speak respectively of the cause of independence in Spain and Portugal, but it does not appear that there has been any advices so late from Cadiz or Lisbon, as we have had direct.

The last Paris papers say that General Bourdesoult, instead of deviating from the high road to enter Seville, is making a rapid march to Port St. Mary's, in the hope of coming up with the rear guard of Gen. Zayas.

Mr. Robinson, a King's messenger, arrived in London on the 28th of June with de5 patches from the British Embassy in Spain, A cabinet council was immediately convened, and another messenger was waiting to proceed to Cadiz with its answer to Sir Wm. A'Court.

We learn from good authority, says the London Globe, and Traveller, that the person sent to this country from the new Regency at Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with a mere receipt for the despatches which he had delivered. He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Admiral Jabat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was dismissed with a declaration, that Jabat knew of no such body, and could not receive the communication he tendered.

It is very generally rumored, that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors intend soon to leave this country, and that their successors have not yet been appointed.

### French Accounts.

MADRID, June 18.

The following are details which I have been able to collect of the news from Seville:—

On the 8th, Sir W. A'Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favorable conditions. The Cortes replied that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

On the 11th the Minister of England sent a note to the Government, in which he stated that he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions.

The Cortes then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under no restraint on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions.—The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the House of Saxony BAYRNE, June 15.

The desertion in the army of the Faith before Pampeluna is confined to the positive refusal to acknowledge Gen. Espague, and to the desertion of 150 men, who have returned to their homes. The Navarrese begin to be tired of military service, and art deaf to the call of the leaders of the Faith.

Col. Campillo, with 1700 men, entered Santander on the 10th, and Bilbao was threatened by the Constitutional troops, who have occupied Orduña for some days, and cut off the communication with the French. It believed that the blockade of Santona must be raised for the second time.

The movements of Mina, the formidable attitude of Barcelona, which has 12,000 men under arms, the statements of various circumstances, some perhaps true, and others exaggerated, keep up a degree of agitation in the public mind, and give rise to reports which appear to have but little probability, when we see, whatever may be said, that Generals Bourmonts and Bourdesoult continue their rapid march to Seville, where they will arrive on the 20th.

There are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but even if the Cortes should agree to such a one, it would remain to be seen whether Minn, Ballesteros, Villacampa and horillo would subscribe to it, as it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will want in that case an addition of 50,000 men and large sums of money.

MADRID, June 21.

Some Monks of a Convent at Madrid, have caused the revenues of an estate to be seized, which had belonged to their order, and had been illegally sold them by a constitutional system. By virtue of authority from one of the members of the municipality; this member been summoned by the regency, who blamed his zeal, because no resolution had been taken respecting ecclesiastical property sold under the decree of the Cortes.

From Somerville's Letters.

### Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo.

"I have been told by one of the Emperor's chief majors who was near him on a little hill, back by the road side, close to the centre of the conflict, that, when the Prussians burst like a cloud over the hills of La Haie, Napoleon, with a look of collected awe, cast his eyes alternately on them and then on his own troops, which were advancing at the last charge. He seemed to be full of courage and expectation, till he beheld the imperial guard recoiling down the hill of St John in terrible disorder. His bridle then fell—he grasped a handful of anuff—applied it compulsively to his nose; fixed his eyes on the ground, and wore on his countenance an expression of horror that bordered on the apathy of death. At this moment, when all his staff, and surrounding companions in arms, stood astonished and dared not to speak to him, Labedoyere rode up and exhorted him with the fury of madness, to rally his troops that they might all die or be victorious. Napoleon raised his eyes and rolled them with stern composure over the scene of dismay & consternation which was before him—on the confusion of his right wing, already shattered by Blucher—on the dark battalions of Bolow which were encircling him in the rear, and replied—"It is impossible—it is done." Immediately after this, he took the reins of his bridle and galloped to the field.

# THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1823.

**Error corrected.**—Last week we made a mistake, which, like all other mistakes, was not discovered until too late. We stated that this week was the time for holding the court of Oyer and Terminer in this town.—This is not the case, as that court sits only in June and November. Such of our readers as are not anxious for its approach will be pleased to learn that it is yet far ahead, and may therefore quiet their fears. Every person will be able to apologise for us in having made this mistake, when they reflect that they have themselves very, very often erred from the same cause—inattention.

We wish our readers to recollect that in those remarks which we addressed to our patrons and friends who owe us an account, there is no mistake—that this part of it remains in full force, and that we wish them to attend to it. We recommend this for our mutual benefit.

**Water-melon** was picked in the garden of Mr. John Elkinton of Port Elizabeth, a few days ago, weighing 34 lbs. It was 19 inches long, and two feet nine inches in circumference. It was of the striped shell kind.

**The True American** of the 19th inst. says: "By a private letter from Washington, dated on the 5th, we are gratified to learn the appointment of Judge Southard, of this city, to be Secretary of the Navy. It is believed he is not to enter on the duties of his office until the last of this month."

We are very much gratified to hear of this appointment, as we believe it could not have been conferred on a more deserving man.—Mr. S. is a decided opponent to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford for the next presidency. He is a man of splendid talents, of sound political principles, an excellent lawyer, a man of great industry, and of regular habits. We are inclined to the opinion that no appointment could have been made to that office which would receive more general approbation.

**Public misfortune.**—On the 9th inst. the statepenitentiary of Virginia was totally consumed by fire! The inmates were all preserved amounting to 244 convicts. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building cost 200,000 dollars. Much of the public property in the building was consumed, as it had made great progress before discovered, and as the general attention was directed to secure the prisoners and others then in the building.

**Elegant Launch.**—Was launched on Saturday the 9th inst. from the ship-yard of Mr. David Compton, of Maurice-town, and owned by him; the hull of a new brig, of 150 tons burthen. She was constructed by Mr. Abel Carson. She has been pronounced by good judges to be equal in workmanship, elegance of form, and excellence of materials, to any vessel of her class that has been or can be built in any city or place in the U. States.

As the launch of so large a vessel in that place was unusual, it created much interest in the public. The day was fine, and she started from her bed into her destined element in a most elegant style, amidst the exclamations of a very large assemblage of people who came to witness it. She is called the *Belvidera*. Upwards of 300 sat down afterwards to a dinner provided by the owner, and the day was spent in hilarity and cheerfulness, which was much increased by the presence of a number of the fair, and the enlivening sounds of a band of music.

## GOOD ADVICE FROM AN OLD BOOK.

"JUDGES should remember that their office is to interpret the law, not to make it; otherwise, their authority would be like that claimed by the Church of Rome, which, under the pretence of interpreting scripture, sometimes adds, alters, pronounces what is not found, and under the color of antiquity, introduces novelty. Judges should rather be learned than ingenious; reverend than affable; advised than confident. Above all things, integrity, is their proper portion and proper virtue. Cursed, says the law, is he that removeth the ancient land mark. Certainly the mislayer of a mark-stone, is to blame; but the unjust judge is a capital remover of land-marks, when he determines amiss of lands and properties. One unjust sentence is more pernicious than many bad examples; for these only corrupt the stream, but that the fountain. So Solomon says, a righteous man, falling before the wicked, is as a troubled fountain, and a corrupt spring.

There are those, says the scripture, that turn judgment into worm-wood; & surely there are those that turn it into vinegar: for injustice makes it bitter, and delays make it sour. The principal duty of a judge is to suppress force and fraud; the former whereof, is the more pernicious when open; the latter when close and disguised. Add to this, that contentious suits should be quickly ejected, as the surfeit of courts. A judge should prepare his way to a just sentence, after the example of God, by raising vallies and leveling hills. So when a high hand appears on either side, by a virulent prosecution, stratagems, combination, power, great patronage, disparity of counsel, &c. the virtue of a judge appears in bringing all to an equality, that he may found his judgment as upon level ground.

"Violent purging forces away blood; and when the vine press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh juice that tastes of the stone. Judges should therefore avoid harsh constructions and strained inferences: for there is no worse torture than the law upon the rack. Especially in penal laws let them be careful, that those meant for terror, be not turned into rigour, and bring upon the people that shower of which the scripture says, it shall rain snares upon them. For penal laws executed in their rigour, are like a shower of snares upon a people. Let such laws therefore, if they have slept long, or are grown unsuitable to the present time, be, by prudent judges, restrained in the execution. A judge must regard times as well as things. Judges in capital causes, should, as far as the law allow, in the midst of judgment remember mercy; and cast a severe eye upon the offence; but an eye of mercy upon the offender."

(Further extracts hereafter.)

## SUMMARY.

The sentiments in the following paragraph may be new to some of our subscribers—they are not new to us. They are from a London paper.

It is not amiss to remind persons in business of what they are very apt to forget—that the advantages of advertising are exactly in proportion to the circulation of the paper. The object is not to get the advertisement put in types, but to get it widely distributed and read. Hence, though the expense is nearly the same in all cases, it is, in general, literally true that one advertisement in a paper circulating 2000 copies, is precisely worth two in a paper circulating 1000, or four in a paper circulating 500—because the publicity which the Advertiser wishes to obtain, is twice or four times as great in the one case as the other."

The king of Spain has in his manifesto, been abusing the French for riot believing in the sagacity of his attachment to the constitution, and at the same time is endeavoring to elope from his friends, at Seville, that he may get to the people he is abusing.

**Great Elm.**—In the village of Crawby, in England stands an Elm of great size and age, in the hollow of which a poor woman gave birth to an infant, and afterwards nursed it for a long time. In this instance the Elm trunk served as a parish poor house.—The hollow part of the tree will contain a dozen of persons. It is paved with brick and the entrance is closed with a door which is kept locked.

**Hippopotamus Terrestrial, or Land Water Horse** from South America, is exhibited in New York.—It is the first and only one ever exhibited in the United States. It is young; and grows, when old to the size of an ox. It has a trunk like an elephant, but not so large. It is perfectly gentle and inoffensive.

**Straws shew, &c.**—The Elizabeth Town Gazette, says a friend of Mr. Crawford's proposed a toast to him on the 4th inst. at the dinner table in that place, but the company refused to drink it! His name was not mentioned at any other table in this state. Major Noah thinks 4th of July toasts an infallible test of public sentiment!

N. J. Eagle.

**Waverly Novels.**—Mr. Hauston, the editor of the New York Minerva, has completely established the fact that Dr. Greenfield is the real author of the Waverly Novels. This is an opinion we have long entertained, and often asserted.

The tonnage of vessels belonging to the Bridgeton (W. N. J.) District of all sizes, amounts by the returns of the Treasurers Department, to 14,636. 75-96 tons.

Com. Porter says—"If Key West (or Thompson's Island) be occupied by our forces, it is of little consequence who possesses Cuba; for that will give us complete command of the Gulf of Mexico." This is important news.

**A Four-horned Ram**, has been brought from Rio Grande; (S. A.) two of the horns are bending downwards and two elevated with the usual crooks in them.

**Attempt at Mail Robbery.**—On the 12th of July, an attempt was made by two villains to rob the mail between Black River Ferry and China Grove, (S. C.) one of them seized the horses reins, and the other commenced untying the mail from the sulky; fortunately the horse took fright, broke loose from the man who held him, and both mail and driver escaped harm.

**Turkey Stone.**—A stone resembling Turkey stone, and fully equal to it has been found in Morris county, N. J.

Some time past the Bank at Vandulia (Illinois) was robbed of 4,000 dollars in specie. The cashier, James Kelly, with others, took up the suspected robber, named Bolsford, and tied him to a tree and left Kelly with him, who whipped him so cruelly, that his blood filled his shoes. Bolsford sued Kelly, but was cast. Soon after he shot Kelly.

A new and greatly enlarged edition of the life of Patrick Henry, the celebrated Virginia orator is in preparation by Mr. J. B. Williams.

**Sea Serpent captured.**—The Newburyport Herald of the 8th inst. asserts, upon unquestionable authority, "that the famed Sea Serpent, or something very much like him," (perhaps a horse mackerel) was taken at Plum Island, on the Wednesday preceding, after a sea-fight of two hours and a half! Depositions hereafter.

Mr. Spooner, editor of the Long Island Star was fined 700 dollars a few days ago, in New York, where the action was tried, for publishing an advertisement, in which the advertiser accused another of having stolen. The names of the parties were attached; to their respective articles; they had abused each other in the Star, and the editor imagined he should not be molested, when the parties were known and near each other. It happened otherwise. We sympathize with him, as we really think, according to the statements we have seen, that his is a hard case.

It is stated that materials for a cement has been discovered in Sussex county, which, from experiments made, appears to resemble, and promises to equal in durability and usefulness, the famous Roman cement.

There were 151,218 bales of cotton exported from New Orleans last year.

There are 14 cotton, woolen and iron manufactories in New Hampshire, which employ a capital of upwards of 5 millions of dollars!

John S. Savage, of N. Carolina, has discovered a method by which a rotary motion may be produced by a direct application of steam power.

The Baltimoreans have given Patrick Green, the guard who lately so gallantly defended the mail, 100 dollars.

The Messrs Dyers & Co. of Providence; have completed their currant vintage. They gathered more than eight hundred bushels of currants, and have made 15,000 gallons of wine. Four thousand dollars worth of sugar was melted down in the process, and 100 dollars paid to children for gathering the fruit, besides other large expenditures for labour.

Tobacco of a fine quality is raised in Ohio. A Maryland gentleman of standing and influence, in a late letter, confidently asserts that Mr. Adams will receive the vote of that state, for President. Great exertions are making for him in Virginia, and he has many influential friends in that state.

It is ascertained that 10 lbs. of hay and 2 quarts of corn a day are enough to keep a horse in fine order. This would make about a ton and a half of hay, and about 23 bushels of corn a year.—Cost 27 dollars.

Out of a population of 9,000 souls, in New Haven, there has not been one death in 37 days.

Mr. Price, of Burlington, N. J. has a lemon tree, with 150 lemons upon it. It measures 12 inches in circumference.

The East Florida Herald says, a man in St. Augustine recently brought his wife to that place, haltered, and sold her for 30 cents! This is an evidence of the laxity of our laws, the prevalence of ignorance, and the depravity of the people who will do and suffer such proceedings—not as an eastern brother absurdly says, an evidence of the rapid introduction of the barbarous customs of Europe. Neither our climate, nor the excellence of our republican institutions can give us a birth-right exemption from depravity of heart.

The Mexicans have introduced a Bill into their Congress to borrow 8 millions of dollars from abroad. This shews that the riches of a country consists in industry, not in the abundance of gold and silver mines.

One Auctioneer sold \$24,000 worth of goods in Lexington, Ky. during the quarter ending 1st of July.

A new paper is about to be established at Washington, to support the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency.

A new weekly paper is soon to be published in Boston, to be called "The Howard Gazette." It is to be exclusively devoted to the subject of imprisonment for debt.

An English painter has discovered a method of painting direction posts on roads, so that they will be legible at night. In our woods we often see direction posts up without a painting that can be read in the day time; and we often come to roads crossing or forking, where we are puzzled to find the road we wish to take without any direction posts on them at all—though we believe the law makes it the duty of the officers of the roads to have them put up. This is a shameful neglect where it occurs, as it is mortifying to miss one's way while travelling.

Several English gentlemen have succeeded in rearing herds of Reindeer, from Norway, and they are like to be of much use.

A million and half of dollars were disposed of in England, last year, by different religious societies.

There were 26,880 births, and 23,260 deaths in Paris last year.

Russia hemp has been proved by recent experiment, to be of stronger texture than American, and consequently to be preferred.

**St. Paul's Cathedral, London**—was 35 years in building, and cost 736,732 sterling. It is 500 feet long—250 wide, and 340 feet high to the summit of the dome.

**St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome**—was 105 years building, is 729 feet long, 354 wide, and 437 feet to the summit of the cross.

Bricks are made at St. Petersburg on an improved plan, in a much shorter time than heretofore, and more perfect. They are made by a machine both solid and hollow, and tubes and straight and crooked flutes, and other ornaments are also made. Three men can make 12,000 a day.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed from its commencement to the present time 3,375,474 copies of the scriptures.

An account was lately published of a printing office being robbed in Boston, of forty dollars! This we did not believe—yet it is a fact! This we wonder how a printer could have so much money about him, at one time—that is of his own. It appears we guessed right—the money, we have since learned, belonged to several charitable institutions.

## MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. at Philada. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM RIGGANS, to Miss CATHERINE FRONT, all of Cape May.

## Obituary Register.

### DIED.

At Cedaryville on the 11th inst. EsLA youngest child of Mr. Charles Bateman in the 3d year of his age.

At Maurice-Town, Downe township, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Lucr Compton, wife of Samuel Compton and daughter of Ethan Lore of New Port.

At Salem, on the 23d ult. Mrs. MARY Walker wife of John Walker in the 57th year of her age. The deceased was a native of this county, and formerly relict of David Wescott of Fairfield.

In the state of Ohio, in May last DAVID WESTCOTT, son of the above named David Westcott dec.—an emigrant from the township of Fairfield.

At his residence near Pliilda, on the 12th inst. Major JACOB G. TAYLOR, late Sheriff of Philadelphia city and county.

At Washington city, on Sunday the 3d inst. aged 54 years Mrs. ANN CUTBUSK consort of Dr. Edward Cutbusk the eldest surgeon in the United States Navy. Mrs. C. is spoken of as a woman of superior excellence.

## FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I now live, situate in the township of Milville, in the county of Cumberland, and New Jersey, in the fork of Maurice river and Mesantico creek, two miles from Port Elizabeth, and four from Milville. The farm contains about 40 acres of meadow, and bank in good order 50 acres of tillable land, enclosed with cedar fence, the residue woodland and cripple. The buildings consist of a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, pleasantly situate on the margin of the creek; wagon and crib house, one and a half stories high; two barns—one of them built last summer 40 feet by 20; the other 36 by 23 feet: good stables, cow sheds, &c.

## ROO ACRES,

There is a well, and also a spring of good water conveniently situated for rise. The Milville furnace and Cumberland works about four miles distant, furnish a good market for the produce of the farm. There are two landings on the premises, one above and the other below the bridge. Possession will be given next fall; payments made easy. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN LANING, jun.

August 16.

138 3m

## Commissioners Sale.

Pursuant to an order by Shingar Hewit, Stephen Young, and John L. Smith, judges of the inferior court of common pleas in the County of Cape May and state of New Jersey, will be sold at

## PUBLIC VENDUE,

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

At the house of Joseph Cooper, innkeeper, in the Upper township of said county of Cape May, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M.

All that property commonly known by the name of the Creamer mill property, situate in the Upper township aforesaid, contains about

## 300 ACRES,

More or less; with the Mill seat, millpond, buildings, fencing timber, waters, water courses, and every thing belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The conditions will be cash. Nicholas Willits, David Townsend, Isaac Townsend, Commissioners.

June 28.

## NOTICE.

The subscribers having lost their books in the late fire, and not having the means to ascertain with whom they have unsettled accounts, or who are their debtors or creditors and to what extent, request those who are indebted to them, and those to whom they are indebted, to present them with a statement of their accounts as soon as possible. They hope this will be generally and strictly attended to, as their friends must know the loss they have lately sustained, and that their situation require such attention.

## Clement & M'Bride.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have again commenced their business in a shop a few doors from their old stand, where they trust the public will continue as formerly to favor them with their custom.

August 9.

## 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 29th 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 26 135 4tg.

## Sheriff's Sales.

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

Wednesday the 10th day of September next,

Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of David Reed, in Milville,

A tract of land situate in the township of Milville, lying on the road leading from Milville to Maligo, adjoining lands formerly of David Adkinson and others, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John Brown, taken in execution at the suit of Isaiah Dunlap, and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.

July 7—Aug. 9. 137

## Adjournment.

The lands of Charles Bateman, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Friday the 29th day of August inst. 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. 136

## Adjournment.

The lands of Charles Brimehulls, 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. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.

July 29—Aug. 2 136

## 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 3 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.

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

DAVID REEVES;

Bridgeton, July 2.—5. 132. 3m

## Common & Judgment Bonds, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

## Price Current at Bridgeton.

Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, par bushel;	\$1 37 1/2
Eye, do	75
Corn, do	50 to 60
Oats, do	51
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
Dry Apples do scarce,	1
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do du uppared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do. do.	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	35 to 37 1/2
Feathers, do	44 to 50
Candles, do	12 1/2
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

