

## POETRY.

### TRUE HAPPINES.

There is no Real Felicity for man, but in reforming all his errors & vices, and entering upon a strict and constant course of virtue. This only makes life comfortable, renders death serene and peaceful, and secures eternal joy and blessedness hereafter. [Bridgeton Farmer.]

Riot and guilt, and wasting care,  
And fell revenge and black despair,  
Avoid the morning's light:  
Nor beams the sun, nor blooms the rose,  
Their restless passions to compose  
Who Virtue's dictates slight.

Along the mead, and in the wood,  
And on the margin of the flood,  
The goddess walks Conquest;  
She gives the landscape power to charm,  
The Sun his genial heat to warm  
The wise and generous breast.

Happy the man whose tranquil mind  
Seeks nature in her changes kind,  
And pleased the whole surveys;  
For him the moon brightly smiles,  
And evening shades reward the toils  
That measure out his days.

The varying year may shift the scene,  
The sudden tempests lash the main,  
And Heaven's own thunders roll;  
Composed he sees the bursting storm,  
Tempests nor thunder can deform  
The calmness of his soul.

### FROM THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

#### Affection and Vanity Rebuked.

Said Ann to her mother, (affecting to pout)  
"That impudent man I protest!  
I can't show my face, within doors, or without,  
But I meet the full gaze of that pest!"

Don't you think, my dear Ma, a few hours ago,  
After passing him (would you believe it?)  
He turned himself round, and he stared at me so—  
So steadily—none can conceive it!"

"Be cautious my child—there is company here—  
And you may for imprudence be blamed—  
Who told you of all this impertinence, dear?"  
"Why I saw it, and was so ashamed!"

"Beware affection and vanity too,"  
The mother replied with a smile—  
"When you saw him so steadily looking at you,  
Pray where did you look all the while?"

### THE BOURBONS,

A Bourbon ram surmounted with a crown,  
Ran once to butt the Spanish mountains down;  
He made one fatal dash, and aimed so true,  
His diadem in fifty pieces flew;  
Then with a mournful face he gazed around,  
And not a single fragment could be found—  
Alack quoth he, has thus my glory fled?  
I've lost a crown and gained—a broken head;  
This is the rich reward of all my pains,  
A granite rock more hard than granite brains.

### FLAVIA.

To Flavia's shrine two suitors run,  
And woo the fair at once;  
A needy fortune-hunter one,  
And one a wealthy dunce.

How, thus twin-courted, she'll behave  
Depends upon this rule—  
If she's a fool she'll wed the knave,  
And if a knave, the fool.

### EPIGRAM.

Showing the reason why women are without beard.  
How wisely Nature ordering all below,  
Forbade a beard on woman's chin to grow;  
For, how could she be shaved, what ere the skill?  
Whose razors would never let her chin be still!

### AVARICE.

"When avarice enslaves the mind  
And selfish views alone bear sway,  
Man turns a savage to his kind,  
And blood and rapine mark his way."

Safe in the breast close lock up thy intents  
For he that knows thy purpose best prevent  
To tell thy miseries will no comfort breed.  
Men help the most who think the least need;  
But if the world should thy misfortunes know  
Thou soon shalt lose a friend, and find a foe

### SLANDER.

What state, what sex, what excellence of mind,  
E'er found an armour against calumny,  
Give the most monstrous slander but a birth,  
Folly shall own, and malice cherish it;  
It moves but my contempt. — Shakespeare.

### EPIGRAM.

On a Gaming House.  
To this dark cave three gates pertain,  
Vice, infamy, and Death, we know—  
Tis by the first you entrance gain,  
By the last two alone you go.

## RELIGIOUS.

The American Bible Society has lately erected a building in Nassau street New York, for a Depository. It is 50 feet front, for 30 feet in depth, and then it contracts to 30 feet wide, and runs 70 feet this width, making upwards of 100 feet deep. It is four stories high; contains a depository for 100,000 Bibles and Testaments; conveniently ar-

ranged upon shelves; besides accommodations for the keeper, together with offices for the agents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Committees: a biblical library, and a large room 48 feet long by 28 wide for the managers; a place for the binders printers, &c. &c. The whole cost 22,000 dollars. Between 8 and 9000 of this was contributed by benevolent persons for the purpose of building the institution. This institution has printed 323,777 bibles and testaments or parts of the latter, from stereo-type plates of the society during the seven years of its existence. They have issued since its establishment 248,623 bibles and testaments of parts of the New Testament. Last year, 12 923 Bibles and Testaments were issued gratuitously, of which number it appears, not one was called for by New Jersey.

We do not believe that we can furnish our readers with any thing more truly interesting than a brief account of the foreign Bible Societies, their present state and the progress they are making to circulate the holy scriptures. We extract it from the seventh Report of the American Bible Society; 1823.

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY is always to be mentioned in the first place, when we enumerate the Societies abroad.—Its honor is due to it, as the Parent of Bible Institutions, & also for its unequalled efforts, and its astonishing operations, which have now continued this nineteen years. By the latest account, this Society had 291 Auxiliaries, and 438 Branches and Associations. In its eighteenth year, it had given, in addition to former gifts, the sum of 2,000 sterling to the translators at Serampore, for the general purpose of aiding them in that translation of the Scriptures into the languages of India; and the whole of the grants of this Society, in its eighteenth year, in money and books amounted to 26,926l 3s 6d, sterling, or \$3119,671 88. The receipts into its treasury, in the year ending in march, 1822, were 103,802l 17s 1d, or \$461,346; and the payments were 90,445l 5s 4d, or \$401,979. At the time, the Society was under engagements which would require more than 50,000 to meet them during the subsequent year. It had issued in its eighteenth year, 118,765 bibles, and 136,975 testaments, making 255,739 copies; and this number, added to those formerly issued by that Society, and to the issues from foreign presses at its expense, exhibits the amazing amount of 3,563,974 copies of the Scriptures, published since the commencement of the Institution. Yet its last report states, that the demand for the Scriptures is extending, although these millions of Bibles and Testaments have been put into circulation.

The Managers have to record another instance of the unwearied and considerate liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society towards the American Bible Society.—During the past year, application was made to the proper officer, for two copies of the Spanish Bible, in the version of Padre Scio, from which your Board might cause to be prepared a set of stereotype plates. It was stated, that such was the use intended to be made of these copies; and that the wants of the inhabitants of Spanish America, and the opportunities to supply them, were such as had induced the resolution to publish the Bible in Spanish. In reply to their application for two copies, your Managers received the present of 500 copies, to furnish them with an immediate store, while their own plates and editions were preparing. The present was received as gratefully as it was seasonably and affectionately bestowed; and it will be gratifying to the excellent donors, and to the members of the American Bible Society, to know the fact, that a large proportion of these Bibles are already in circulation.

On the 26th of September last, the Rev. John Owen, one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, departed this life. The Managers, and every member of the Society, and every friend of the Bible cause throughout the world, cannot but sincerely sympathize with their brethren of the Parent Institution in Great Britain, on account of this afflicting dispensation.—Mr. Owen occupied his office from the commencement of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He had devoted to it his time, his talents, and his personal labours. He had manifested zeal, which was ever glowing, in the sacred cause; and he had persevered through eighteen years in making the greatest exertions, and rendering invaluable services at home and abroad. The loss of such a man is deeply to be lamented. Yet to him there is the strongest reason to believe that the hour of death was the hour of triumph, and of his entering into bliss; and with our regrets, at his departure, it becomes us to mingle our thanks that he was preserved so long, and rendered so eminently useful. His merits and his services will not be forgotten, while Bible Societies exist upon our earth; and thousands, millions, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, in successive generations, will have cause to bless God for the efforts, with which the life of Owen was marked, and which probably tended to hasten his body to the tomb.

The Hibernian Bible Society, at the time of the latest accounts, was in a very prosperous condition. During the preceding year, it had received an accession of twenty-six new Auxiliaries and associations, making the whole number one hundred and thirteen. It had also issued in that year 20,665 copies of the Scriptures. So large a circulation of the Holy Oracles among the people of Ireland, encourages the hope of the happiest results; and it is most pleasing to regard that Bible society as thus advancing, in respectability, in power, and in activity.

with caution; sin with hatred: & temptation with resolution. The fear of God will take away the fear of man; the fear of self will moderate the love of self; the fear of sin will make watchful against sin; and the fear of temptation will be an antidote against temptation. My fear of God should be constant with cheerfulness; of self, constant with trembling; of sin, constant with watchfulness; and of temptation, constant with vigilance. *Mackie's Solitude Sweetened.*

Owl Taking.—A Western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls; when you discover one on a tree and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off. It also mentions another equally easy for taking Rabbits; it is this—place apples in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them, with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make never fails to break their necks, and even, in some cases have been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails.



## AGRICULTURAL.

On the best method of preserving Potatoes to retain their original flavor as they have when taken from the ground: By G. Whitting.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks when digging them from the ground and filling the interstices, as they are put into the casks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without sand; by this means the air is sufficiently excluded; which is very injurious to the potatoes, as is the light of the sun; they cannot be too soon secluded from both. He says he took 200 barrels to the West Indies, and on his arrival found that the potatoes had preserved their flavor and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and that they were not in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical and commercial discovery, one ought to be made public throughout the country. The common mode is to dig potatoes, and let them lie some hours in the sun to dry, which is a very injurious practice.

### From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

As the season has now arrived for retting Flax, I thought the most modern mode of water or pond retting, would be acceptable to some of thy readers.

Having formed a pond or vat, of the size suited to the crop, raised, let the flax be placed therein in bundles, with sufficient water to cover the whole three or four inches. Or the flax place some refuse boards, which are to be covered with sods, so as to exclude the sun and air. Should the weather prove warm, in four days it will be found retted, which is readily ascertained by drying a few stalks and trying them in the usual manner. Should it not prove sufficiently retted it must be tried daily until it be so found, which seldom exceeds the fifth day, unless the water is extremely cold in which it is immersed. When it is in a proper state, remove the sods and boards and take your bundles to a new mown sward, and spread them, and when perfectly dry, house it and it is ready for breaking. In forming the pond or vat, care must be taken to prevent the escape of the water therefrom and to exclude the entrance of any, after the retting has commenced.

This mode has several advantages over dew retting. 1. Expedition. 2. No danger of losing the crop. 3. It will yield from ten to fifteen per cent more flax, and sell for one cent per pound more at market, and likewise the facilities in bleaching will be considerably increased. If several farmers would join in forming the pond or vat, the expense to each would be found trivial. G. S. M.

Conversion of rags into sugar.—Dr. Vogel, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, has submitted to a careful examination in the laboratory of the academy of Munich, the surprising discovery of Mr Braconnot, of Nancy, of the effects of concentrated sulphuric acid on wood

and linen. He has not only fully confirmed this discovery, so as to lay before the academy an essay on the subject, and show the products resulting from the original experiments, but has also extended his own experiments, with equal success, to other similar vegetable substances, such as old paper, both printed and written upon, and cut straw. By diluting the sulphuric acid with a due addition of water: saw-dust, cut-linen, paper, &c. were converted into gum and saccharine matter. It must excite great interest in all reflecting minds, to see an indissoluble tasteless substance, like the filaments of wool, converted by chemical reaction, into two new bodies; and chemistry thus exercise a power, which but lately appeared to belong to nature alone and in particular to vegetation; for this artificial formation of sugar and gum, now discovered, must not be confounded with the extraction of these two substances from bodies in which they already existed, a process which has been known from time immemorial. What has now been discovered is a transformation, a metamorphosis, of which the most ingenious chemist had previously no idea; and it affords a new proof of the boundless extent of the domain of practical chemistry. A paper upon Dr. Vogel's repetition & investigation of Mr. Braconnot's experiments, and those added by himself, is promised in one of the next numbers of the Journal of Arts and Manufactures, published by the Bavarian Polytechnic Society.

### The sea serpent "gone ashore."

A late Liverpool paper gives the following account of an animal reported to have been seen near that city in the form of a snake; though the size of its body seems to be disproportioned to its length. Whether it is a descendant of the great serpent destroyed by the army of Regulus in the Bagrada, a connection of our Cape Ann country man, or a child of imagination, is immaterial, since it is called by such an imposing name as An Australasian Monster."

A powerful sensation has lately been created in the town of Liverpool, by a report of a dreadful monster having been seen in its vicinity; and to testify the mingled feelings of alarm and incredulity which had spread among the inhabitants, two men came before the magistrates and voluntarily made affidavits, that they had seen in the bush, about 2 miles & a half out of town, a tremendous snake, which, to the best of their belief, was at least forty-five feet in length and three times the circumference of the Human body! The man who first saw it, thinking it dead, threw a stick at it, when it reared its monstrous body five feet from the ground. A third person, who also had witnessed the frightful spectacle, offered to corroborate, on oath, the depositions laid before the courts; but it was judged two affidavits formed a testimony quite sufficient. Actuated at once by curiosity and alarm, a party of respectable gentlemen, with attendants, went in quest of this extraordinary object; but succeeded only in finding its tract, which exhibited the impression of immense scales, and fully confirming the reports concerning its tremendous dimensions. Some have conjectured that it must be a species of crocodile, from a mark in the earth 14 inches long, which appeared to have been indented by a portion of its jaw. We are informed that every exertion is now making to find out this fearful monster, and put an end to his horrid existence. For the satisfaction of public curiosity, we shall feel obliged by communications from any of the gentlemen residing on the spot.

### From the Newark Eagle.

The next President.—The selection of a person to fill the august office of chief magistrate, involves considerations the most interesting and momentous and no qualifications, however exalted, and no services however great, should induce the people to entrust their destinies to the hands of any man whose moral and political integrity is not founded

in the most solid principles. The most brilliant exploits have been achieved, and the greatest services rendered to nations, by men who were devoid of principle, and actuated alone by personal ambition. Nor should the purest principles and most uncorrupted heart, joined to the greatest services conferred on the nation, ever induce them to commit their most exalted office to any man who does not possess the highest qualifications, matured by the fullest experience. That the present secretary of state combines in himself all these requisite qualifications, no impartial observer will pretend to deny; and it is believed that there is no man in this country whose talents for the office of president are superior to his—none whose qualifications and experience can be compared to his—none whose public services so well deserve it. Gifted by the bounty of nature, with a capacity the most comprehensive, the mind of Mr. ADAMS was early enriched by all the classical luxuries of antiquity. Nor were his mental possessions confined only to the more polite and facile embellishments. For nearly half a century he has been an assiduous student and an eminent proficient in political science. Tho' a laborious student, his knowledge of mankind has not been derived from books—for no man has mixed more with the world, and seen men in all states, & under every condition and government. By him the rights of his country are as well understood as the rudiments of our language, and there is not on earth a pen that can vindicate them with a force and eloquence equal to his. His advantages for becoming acquainted with the etiquette and policy of foreign courts were superior to those of any other man in this country. In 1778, then only 11 years of age, he accompanied his father and Dr. Franklin to France, where he acquired a knowledge of the French language; he remained in France thirteen months, and then returned. Early in 1779 his father was appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, whither his son accompanied him. The next year his father entered him at the University of Leyden. In 1781, he went to Russia, as private secretary to Judge Dana, our ambassador to that empire. After remaining in Russia more than a year, he returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, to his father, who was then minister at Hague. He remained with his father in Holland, France and England, until 1785, when he returned home, leaving his father minister at the court of St. James, and entered Harvard University. He graduated in 1787, being then twenty years old, and commenced the study of the law, under Judge Parsons. After completing his studies, he opened an office in Boston, where he continued four years, during which time became distinguished as a writer of a series of elegant essays upon the existing state of public affairs; he also wrote a series of papers in answer to Paine's 'Rights of Man,' and in 1793, he wrote another series vindicating the course taken by Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, in his celebrated controversy with Mr. Genet. In May 1794, being then only 26 years old, president Washington, whose attention had been attracted to him by his writings, unsolicited appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. In 1799, Washington appointed him minister to Lisbon, and during the same year he was selected by his father, as minister to Berlin. He resided there until 1801, during which time he gave entire satisfaction, as he always did in the different stations he filled. He was recalled by his father just before his term of office expired, and returned home in 1801. His life and services since that period are already advantageously known to the public. Thus we see that his whole life has been faithfully devoted to public services; he is literally the property of the nation, and possessing as he does, a strong, vigorous and discriminating mind, enriched with the highest cultivation, it is impossible that any man can better understand, or could more ably maintain and defend the great interests of the country. ARISTIDES.

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

## Selecting and paying Jurors.

We copy the following bill from the columns of the True American. By giving it publicity at this time the people will be able to judge of its merits, and instruct their representatives how to act. We profess to have but little knowledge on this subject, but we have frequently heard jurors complain of the great hardship of attending a week, (and in some counties two weeks,) at a great distance from home and with considerable expense almost for nothing. The principal business of our courts is to protect and settle property; would it not be fair then to tax property to pay it? As to the manner of selecting the jurors; whether the old plan, (of permitting the sheriff to select the jury in each particular case,) or that prescribed in the bill, be best, our readers can judge. The plan of the bill is not new; it prevails in Pennsylvania, New York, and in several other of the states, and we believe of late years in England.

Upon referring to the votes and proceedings of the Assembly we find the editor of the True American is in an error, when it states it has twice passed the Assembly. It was reported in the fall of 1820 by a committee consisting of Messrs. Elmer, White, and Pennington. When it came to be considered it was disagreed to and dismissed. The next year it was introduced by Mr. Elmer and upon its final passage the vote was, Ayes 21, Noes 19. This not being a constitutional majority, (a majority of the whole number (22) being required to pass a law) it of course failed. Last year the bill was again introduced by Mr. Elmer, when the votes were as follow, viz. Ayes, Messrs. Cook, Dickerson, Dow, Edgar, Egbert, Elmer, Haughwout, Kaigh, Knowles, Lloyd, M'Dowell, Mickle, Pennington, Scull, Smith, Stryker, Teasdale, Thompson, Sp. Wall, Wilson, Woolman, 21. Nays, Messrs. Brittin, Christie, Conover, Deacon, Ely, Ewing, Hamilton, Hancock, M'Coury, Maxwell Miller, Mott, Newbold, Richman, Sinnickson, Sip, Vanderwerker, Westcott, Willets, Woodhull, 20. A communication signed "one of the people," on this subject, may be seen in our columns. It is a subject on which all parties are interested, and on which all should deeply reflect.

AN ACT directing the manner of selecting jurors in the courts therein named.

**1. BE IT ENACTED** by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sheriff of the several counties in this state, at least six days before the term or sessions of the courts in each county, shall, of the persons qualified to serve as jurors in said county, summons not less than thirty nor more than sixty persons for the purpose of trying all issues in the supreme court of this state, triable at the circuit courts, and all issues in the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, inferior courts of common pleas and courts of general quarter sessions of the peace.

**2. And be it enacted**, That the said sheriff shall, at least one day before the commencement of the term or sessions of the court to which the said jurors are summoned, deliver to the clerk of the said court a list of the jurors so by him summoned.

**3. And be it enacted**, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas to provide two boxes of convenient size at the expense of the county, with a lid and lock and key, to be numbered No. 1 and No. 2, respectively; and the said clerk shall cause the name of each person on the list so delivered to him by the sheriff, to be written on several and different slips of paper, as nearly as may be of the same size; and the said slips of paper being by the said clerk separately rolled up as near as can be conveniently done in one and the same manner, shall be put into the said box numbered one.

**4. And be it enacted**, That when any jurors shall be required for the trial of issues in any of the courts aforesaid, except in cases of special juries, or where a view is to be had, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, whenever the said issue is ordered to be tried, after sufficiently shaking the box containing the said slips of paper so as to intermix the said slips in the presence of the court to proceed to draw out of said box twelve of the said papers one after another; and if any of the persons whose names shall be so drawn, shall not appear or be challenged and set aside, then such further number of said papers shall be drawn until twelve persons of those who appear, and who be not set aside, be had to serve on said jury; and the said twelve persons who appear and shall be approved, shall be sworn or affirmed, and be the jury to try the said cause; and the said papers so drawn out shall be again rolled up and put into box No. 2; and the said clerk shall whenever jurors are required, continue from time to time to draw out said box No. 1, until all the names contained in said box are drawn out and placed in box No. 2, when the said slips of paper shall be again returned from box No. 2 back again into box No. 1, from whence the jury shall in all cases be drawn.

**5. And be it enacted**, That if a sufficient number of jurors, summoned and returned as aforesaid, shall not appear at the court to which they shall be so summoned, or if by reason of challenges, or otherwise, there shall not be a sufficient number of jurors ready for the trial of any issue there to be tried, in such case the court may order the sheriff or other officer to summons a sufficient number of persons qualified to serve as jurors—and the persons who shall be thereupon summoned shall attend and serve as jurors, and be sworn or affirmed to try said issue; and in case such person so summoned and returned shall neglect or refuse to serve, the court shall impose such fine as is by law directed in case of other defaulting jurors.

**6. And be it enacted**, That whenever a rule

of or other officer by whom said view is to be held at least days before the time of holding the court where such cause is to be tried—and the said sheriff or other officer shall have six or more jurors to be by him summoned for that purpose at the place in question, and there hold the view according to the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth sections of the act entitled An act relative to jurors and verdicts, passed November 10th, A. D. 1797.

**7. And be it enacted**, That when any cause is called to be tried, in which a view has been held, the viewers who appear and are approved shall first be sworn and affirmed, and the clerk shall proceed to make up the number of twelve jurors, to try the said cause, by drawing papers from the said box No. 1, as is herein before directed.

**8. And be it enacted**, That no writ of venire facias or other jury process, shall issue for the summoning a jury, except where a struck jury is required, or an issue is to be tried at the bar of the supreme court, when the same shall issue as heretofore.

**9. And be it enacted**, That each juror shall be paid by the county collector per day for each day he shall attend and serve as a juror at any of the said circuit courts, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, inferior courts of common pleas, and courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, and that no other fees or allowance shall be made to jurors for any attendance or service at the said courts, except that jurors who are called to serve on a view shall be paid for that service as heretofore.

**10. And be it enacted**, That the clerk of the county shall make out a certificate containing the names of the jurors, and the number of days they have respectively attended, and file the same in his office, and shall within days after the expiration of the term furnish the county collector with a copy thereof, and shall give to each juror a

passengers, among whom are one colonel one lieutenant colonel, three captains, five lieutenants, and 19 privates. The Alliance of the Nation has been sent to rear admiral Hamelin, who commands the squadron off Cadiz.

July 17.

The *Levant* President of the Portuguese Cortes, has just arrived at Paris.

July 16.

A despatch from Marshal Monecy, dated 10th July, states that he had commenced the blockade of Barcelona.

It appears by letters from Bayonne, of the 9th, that the parleys that had taken place at the garrison of St. Sebastian had been without effect, because during the 9th, a risk cannonade was heard in that direction.

General Morillo on the 26th of June, and at St. July, issued proclamations addressed to his troops, and to the inhabitants, stating that he does not acknowledge the Regency nominated at Seville on the 11th of June.

The Prince of Palignac, Ambassador from France, was to leave Paris on the 17th for London.

Lugo, July 3.

General Bourck was to suspend his military operations until the 5th, and then recommenced them, unless he should receive an order to the contrary from his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme.

Madrid, July 12.

We have just learned officially, that General Morillo, at the head of 3000 men, has joined the French division commanded by General Bourck.

General Quiroga, has now remaining, only small number of exaltados, who are about to seek refuge at Corunna or Ferrol.—It is not known whether they will be received.

Certain Journals continue to tell that a Spanish Constitutional general has detached himself from the faction of the Cortes; and yet already Abisbal, Castanos Palafox, & this very moment probably Starfield, and lastly, the most celebrated among them, Morillo, have made their submission to the King.

Soria, July 11.

Cardona is in possession of the combined royal armies and the standard of King Ferdinand floats upon the ramparts of that place.—On the 9th Besigulouse, commandant of the militia of Signanza, in conjunction with the troops of the garrison, acknowledged the authority of the King.—The governor who witnessed that noble impulse, went out of the place with 35 officers and proceeded to Yguada. A French battalion of the 2nd of the line took possession of the fortress with cries of Viva la Rio d'Espagna!

On the 10th, the enemy made a sortie from Barcelona, with about 2000 men, supporter by four pieces of cannon, but were vigorously repulsed. General Starfield has just joined the French army, as we announced yesterday.

Madrid, July 10.

A letter from Batauros (Gallicia) states under date of 28 June, that Quiroga received from General Morillo a passport and 10,000 reals to go to England; but that some evolutionists having restored his courage he has gone to Corunna, where a part of the garrison has declared for him, while the other part ranges itself under the banners of Morillo.

Paris, July 18.

An express from Rome, brings information that his Holiness the Pope, had broken his high by a fall, on the evening of the 6th and that his life was in great danger.

From the National Gazette, August 26.

The brig Ruth, captain Tear, arrived at his port yesterday, from Gibraltar, in a passage of 29 days. The captain states that a detachment of the French army was encamped within two miles of St. Roque on the 25th July; that the commander of it sent a flag to Algeiras, demanding the surrender of that place, which was refused by the governor and that the women and children had fled from St. Roque, to escape the expected attack of the French upon the town, and were encamped on the beach of the neutral ground. The garrison would not admit them. A private letter from Gibraltar, dated 23d July says:

"Cadiz still holds out, and there is no such probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the Constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. Gen. Lallemand is said to be in the neighborhood of Valencia, with a good force in this neighborhood Tariffa, Algeiras and St. Roque are in the possession of the Constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

The Congress frigate had arrived at Gibraltar and sailed thence on the 23d July for Cadiz, with Mr. Nelson, American Minister on board. Mr. Rodney remained at Gibraltar, with his family, in good health. Anumber of Dutch and French men of war went by Gibraltar when the Ruth sailed.

We have seen a letter dated 24th July at Gibraltar, to a respectable merchant in this city, in which it is stated, that "vast supplies of provisions" have reached Cadiz, and that there is no danger of a surrender from the want of food.

We have in our hands, London papers of the 8th July. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th says "it now appears to be settled in the Cabinet, what course our rulers intend to pursue upon the late proceedings of the Spanish Cortes at Seville. Sir William A. Court is to go to Cadiz, and is there to understand personally from Ferdinand, whether any actual restraint is put upon him. It is shall appear that he is actually in captivity then Sir William is to withdraw from the Spanish territory altogether." Cadiz, July 6.

Government has received a despatch from General Ballasteros, from Alcoy, giving an account of his retreat and occurrences to the 16th of June. On the 9th, he was besieging the castle of Murviedro, (where a number of Royalists had taken refuge,) and expected to carry it on the 11th, by storm—but on the

remains at its head—but he laments the effect of a wound which he received from a cannon ball, at the siege of Murviedro.

The sum of 5000l. has been paid to the Spanish relief committee in London, being the subscription of an anonymous individual.

The French squadron off Cadiz, have sent in a flag declaring the port in a state of blockade. Vessels would be allowed to leave the port provided they had no Spanish subjects on board.

The Vice Roy of Egypt has been ordered to send troops to join the Turkish forces, but a portion of his soldiers, stationed in the Delta, had revolted, and he had been compelled to disobey his orders, and detain his feet.

**Latest from Cadiz.**—The ship Canton which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which late papers, letters, and verbal intelligence have been received. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some however entertained the opinion that the gale would not hold out long.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. An English brig laden with provisions, which attempted to go in after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water.

There had been no attempt to carry off the king from Cadiz, as is stated in the late London papers.

Capt. Mcauly, of the Canton, states, that it was understood that there was three months supply of provisions in Cadiz, and numerous arrivals there daily.

Cadiz, July 3.

Several private letters received from Corunna state that a French division of 6000 men, had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

July 4.—By a despatch from his excellency Don Juan Jabat, our minister at London, we learn that a fleet of English merchant ships, sailed from that port on the 11th June for Samfona, laden with provisions and arms, under the patriot Don Miguel Butron. The English corvette Fanny would sail the following week for Vigo, with 6000 muskets, and as many cartridge boxes, to be placed at the disposal of general Morilla, to arm his recruits, which exceed 7000 men.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Office of the American Baltimore, August 19.

## DEFEAT OF PIRATES.

We have been politely favored by the owners of the brig Octavius with a file of the Jamaica Courant to the 30th July inclusive, from which we extract the following:

From the Kingston, (Jam.) Courant, July 28.

The United States schooners of war Greyhound and Beagle, of 3 guns each. Lieutenants Commandants Kearney and Newton, came to anchor at Port Royal on Sunday afternoon. They left Thompson's Island seven weeks ago, and have been cruising within the Keys on the south side of Cuba, as far as Cape Cruz, touching at all the intermediate ports on the Island, to intercept pirates. On the 21st inst. they came to anchor off Cape Cruz, and Lieut. Com. Kearney went in his boat to reconnoiter the shore, when he was fired on by a party of pirates, who were concealed among the bushes. A fire was also opened from several pieces of cannon, erected on a hill a short distance off.

The boat returned, and five or six others were manned from the vessels, and pushed off for the shore, but a very heavy cannonade being kept up by the pirates, the boats were compelled to retreat.

The two schooners were then warped in, when they discharged several broadsides, and covered the landing of the boats. After a short time, the pirates retreated to a hill that was well fortified. A small hamlet, in which the pirates resided, was set fire to, and destroyed. Three guns, one a four pounder, and two large swivels, with several pistols, cutlasses, &c. and eight large boats, were captured.

A cave about 150 feet deep, was discovered near where the houses were, and after considerable difficulty, a party of seamen got to the bottom, where were found an immense quantity of plunder, consisting of broad cloths, dry goods, female dresses, saddlery, &c. Many human bones were also in the cave, supposed to have been unfortunate persons who were taken and but to death. A great quantity of the articles were brought away, and the rest destroyed.

About 40 pirates escaped to the heights, but many were supposed to have been killed from the fire of the schooners, as well as from the men who landed. The bushes were so thick that it was impossible to go after them. Several other caves are in the neighborhood, in which it is conjectured they occasionally take shelter. From their houses being burnt, and their boats taken away, it is hoped they will be obliged to retire from this place, as they will be without the means of annoying vessels passing by.

From the Courant, July 30.

The United States' schooners of war Grey-

# THE WHIG.

## BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1823.

Next Monday is the day appointed by law for nominating members of Council, general Assembly, Sheriffs, and Coroners. The election will take place on the 14th and 15th of October next.

Spain.—The affairs of this country are still interesting. The details of accounts from there are very unsatisfactory, and imperfect; enough however may be gleaned to learn that the cause of liberty is suffering more through defection among the friends, than from the opposition of the enemies of the constitutional cause. We did say on a former occasion, that their success depended much on their unanimity and resolution. We are still of the same opinion. The remaining great generals commanding the constitutional troops are, as far as we can discover, true. On Morilla we never had much dependence. He was a traitor once before, and must remain so. The Cortes and constitutional army have been fighting for their country—for liberty, and the cause of mankind,—now they will have to fight for their lives. Let them make peace, and give up the cause, and they will soon feel the vengeance of their priestly and despotic enemies. The king was not with them, and will not forgive. The priests are the real rulers of the nation. They are by their creeds and their practices, unforgiving, cruel, malignant, hypocritical, avaricious, and revengeful. What they dictate, the king will do. They will not consider themselves safe, while a friend to the constitution remains at large. Supported by the execrable policy of the French, and their own influence over the minds of the people, they will not leave a relic undestroyed that opposes their power and influence.

Morillo's character has been so well known by his career in South America that it would here seem useless to say any thing on the subject; but some may not know that the man who has in a late instance betrayed the cause of his country and of freedom, was the same inhuman monster whose cause was marked with cruelty and blood in attempting to suppress the Revolution in the Spanish colonies. With him all means were honorable and lawful by which he could obtain his end. *Vengeance* was his motto. No age, sex, or condition could move his compassion or appease his anger. His war was one of rapacity—of extermination. To prisoners he never showed quarters—an insult he never forgave, and he was always ready to adhere to loyalty and be on the side of the strongest, change as it might. It is fortunate he went to the French. The Spanish cause will prosper until all the unsound shall have deserted the cause. The rest will act with vigor and resolution.

**A rogue caught.**—We are gratified to state that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Belville, in this state, took her to Philadelphia, among entire strangers, and abandoned her in the 10th of last month, was secured and lodged in the goal of Reading on the 22d inst. It was this same villain who played such a trick in Vermont in fall last. We hope he will meet the reward his merits richly deserve.

## FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

MR. CLARKE,

All acknowledge the importance of trial by jury. None would be willing to part with it. Assisted by a wise and competent court, this mode of deciding controversies, is decidedly superior to any other. Yet in practice, much of its value is lost, when it is considered who are returned to determine the difficult and weighty matters frequently submitted to the decision of jurors. A person above the age of 21 and under 65 years, having a freehold in lands, messuages or tenements in the county, is a lawful juror. It is the duty of the sheriff to select jurors. The manner in which this duty is performed, by summoning incompetent men, lessens in a great measure the certainty of a fair and impartial trial. The complaint is not so much, that the sheriff summons improper characters, to determine a particular issue between particular persons; the grievance is, the great body of Jurors returned, (in some counties at least,) are incompetent to perform the important duties of jurymen. The security of the suitors, is in proportion to the knowledge and integrity of the jurors. A person may possess the legal requirements, and not be a fit man for a juror, nor



...the party remove him from the box. Jurymen should be men of *understanding and honesty*, that *justice and right may be fairly administered*. Let any one who frequents our courts, call to mind, the characters usually arraigned in the jury-box, and his confidence in the security of trial by jury might be in a great degree weakened. The truth is, the men who are most competent to perform the duties, and the best able to bear the expense of attending court, are permitted to remain at home, unless indeed, as frequently happens, they voluntarily attend. It is not an unusual occurrence, when a jury is called, to see present in court, men sufficient to make a jury, far more competent to determine the issue; but they were not summoned as jurors, hence they cannot be called. To how many of the forty-eight jurors think ye, would the sheriff who summoned them, be willing to submit for decision, a controversy of his own? I should say very few.

The legislature have had this subject under consideration, and a bill passed the House of Assembly, which is published at length, in the True American of the 16th instant. This bill does not strike at the root of the evil. The jurors are still to be selected by the sheriff—the same description of persons may be returned. Every sheriff has in his own power, a better remedy for the evil, than that contained in the present law. He has but to perform his duty with fidelity, without fear or favor and convene those most capable to perform the duty of jurors, and the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, will be, to say the least, quite as secure without, as with the present law. They should attend to this important part of their duty themselves, and not delegate it to another.

The jurors are to receive a daily sum for their attendance. Suppose the blank to be filled with one dollar, and 48 of the 60 jurors summoned attend four days each, at every term; their pay will amount to more than 700 dollars, to be discharged from the county treasury—a great addition to the present burthen of state, county, township tax, &c. &c. with but little, if any benefit.

I am opposed to the proposed law. It promises no essential benefit—and will produce certain injury.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
August 22.

**MORE GOOD ADVICE.**

Every Judge would do well to adopt and scrupulously observe the following rules.

“ That justice be administered uprightly, deliberately, resolutely.”

“ That I rest not on my own understanding, but implore the direction of God.

“ That in the execution of justice, I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.

“ That I be wholly intent on the business I am about.

“ That I suffer not myself to be prepossessed with any judgment at all, till all the business and both parties are heard.

“ To avoid prejudice, that I will not hear any thing concerning the matter in dispute, except in open court.

“ The seat of Justice is sacred; therefore not only the bench, but the ranges and precincts thereof, should be without scandal and corruption. For, as grapes are not gathered of thorns, nor figs of thistles; so neither can justice yield a sweet fruit among the briars & brambles of catching and rapacious clerks and officers. There are four pernicious attendants of courts, viz. *Sowers of contentious suits*, who maul a fat court and a lean people. *Sticklers for the jurisdictions of courts*, who, not liberally friends as they would seem, but parasites of the court, swell her pride for their own advantage. *Perversers of justice*; who may be accounted the left hands of courts, and are persons full of turns, shifts and devices; whereby they pervert the plain and direct course of courts, and bring justice into oblique crooked ways and labyrinths; and *rapacious exactors*, who justify the common comparison made of courts to a bramble bush, where the sheep flying for shelter in bad weather, leave part of the fleece behind them; on the other side, a veteran clerk, versed in precedents, exact in registering, and diligent in the business of the court, is an excellent singer of a court, and after points out the way to the judge himself.

(Advice to lawyers next week.)

**SUMMARY.**

Dr. Van Ess, a Roman Catholic clergyman of Marbourg in Germany, has distributed upwards of 400,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, principally among the Roman Catholics of Germany.

It is stated in the Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph, that a child died at Brighton, Monroe county, a few days since, in consequence of the bite of a spider.

Great Britain is cut by 1000 leagues of canal navigation, and traversed in every direction by about 46,000 leagues of road!

The Zanesville, Ind. Messenger says, a man by the name of Rosser, fell from his horse near that place, dislocated his neck & expired—he was at the time in a state of intoxication.

Vice President Tompkins has effected a settlement with the government, and a balance of 50 or 40,000 dollars has been found in his favor. His claims were 100,000 dollars.

An Irish country schoolmaster, on being asked what was meant by the word fortification, replied, “two twentifications make a fortification.”

The corporation dinner on the 4th of July last, cost the city of New York \$100,000.

A new method of joining mirrors has been invented in Paris, by which it cannot be discovered where the line of junction is. By this means mirrors can be extended to an immense size at a small expense.

A Brussels paper of June 5d states that Mr. Charles Buonaparte, (count de Masignans) with his wife and family, had passed through Leige, from Rome, on their way to America.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Greene county, Indiana, held a short time since to express their sentiments on the presidential election, they recommended Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the next president, and Dr. Wit Clinton for vice president.

A Chickasaw Indian recently killed himself in attempting, for a quart of whiskey, to swallow a tomahawk.

The following was copied from a pawn broker's window in England:—“To be sold a pair of pistols that will slite any gentleman.”

The following toast, delivered on the last fourth of July, is taken from a Massachusetts paper.—“The ladies.—Angels in petticoats, but devils in breeches.

*Yellow cotton*—This important produce, a new species of cotton, called *Yankeen*, of a bright yellow color, and fine texture, is raised in Alabama. The seed was procured from Sicily, through the present secretary of the treasury.

*Original anecdote*—A gentleman of this county lately meeting a tin-peddler, enquired of him how it happened that the Yankees were generally such well informed men, and that he really believed they had more sense than many members of our legislature.—Oh! says the Yankee, we keep our fools at home, and you send them to Harrisburg.

*Noristown Herald.*

The following remarkable event, says the Amherst, N. H. Cabinet occurred at Bedford last week. A girl of about fourteen years of age assisting in the taking away of grain in the sheaf upon a scaffold, fell from a height of seven or eight feet on a stake of the cart which had just been unloaded. The stake entered her body, passed up the rectum, and came out on the left side near the breast, so that she was completely transfixed upon it. The stake was so attached to others by the rye of the cart as that it could not be moved until the others were broken off; when it was forced from its socket in the cart, and the girl carried out of the barn before it could be extricated from her. During all which time the girl held on by the top of the stake which had passed through her side sufficient for her to take hold of with both hands, six or seven inches at least. A more distressing situation cannot easily be imagined; the length of the stake which passed into her body measured full 27 inches; and in circumference was five inches at the largest, and 3 inches in the smallest part of it. And what is equally remarkable, the girl is doing very well, and likely speedily to recover—and has apparently undergone less suffering than could possibly have been conceived of in such a case.

*Nicety of the law.*—At our late sessions, Daniel Cos and Joseph Franks were charged with stealing a duck; but the duck proving to be a *drake*, they were acquitted.

*Wolv. Chron.*

*Compensation.*—Jasper Mayne, an old English comic writer and wit, in his illness, told one of his servants who had been waiting on him with great attention, that if he would look in one of his chests after his death he would find something that would make him drink. Expecting from this insinuation some handsome return for his troubles, the man redoubled his attentions until they were no longer necessary. On the death of his master, he searched the chest for the expected reward of his pains, when to his surprise and dismay, his legacy proved to be a red herring.

A number of dung hill fowls with their wings extended, and heads erect, were discovered on Saturday last, by a gentleman of Salem, Mass. standing in a circular manner. On going near to ascertain the cause, he saw a black snake within the circle, his squamous head 7 or 8 inches above the surface, and so complete was the fascination, that he was obliged to disperse the fowls with a pole.

A large shark was lately taken in Bristol harbor, B. I. which was ten feet in length, & six in circumference. The teeth are an inch long, and stand five deep; his mouth is capable of taking in a full sized man. When opened it was found to contain a large sheep, a calves head and feet, and various sea animals.

One who has tried it, recommends the following prescription as a remedy for a sprain. Take a small quantity of ground alum salt, pound it well, mix it with as much strong cider vinegar as will moisten it, apply it to the part sprained, and in the short space of 12 hours it will be effectually relieved.

The N. J. Eagle says, a cucumber vine is now growing in a garden in this neighborhood, which measures near six inches in circumference. One of the cucumbers on the vine measures about 11 inches! The same paper says that Capt. Peck, of Orange, in that county, raised, this season on 1 & 37-100ths of an acre of ground, 54 bushels of rye, weighing 62lbs. to the bushel! It was in an orchard.

One kernel of rye produced this season, at Newburyport, Mass, 99 stalks, each stalk containing 50 kernels.

A gang of robbers infest one of the roads near Charleston, and have committed many depredations.

Sheep sorrel is said to be a certain cure for the Cancer. It is prepared and applied as follows:—Express the juice on a pewter plate, expose it to the sun until it assumes the consistency of salve; apply this as a plaster to the cancer, and change it occasionally as necessity may require. It will fully and entirely extract the cancer. If the disease be early cancer, the plaster will cause pain; if not, no pain will ensue. This is well worth knowing and preserving.

Near Hillsborough, N. C. on Sunday the 27th ult. as a Baptist minister proceeding to administer the ordinance of baptism to Mrs. Kirkland, & as he was about laying her head in the water, her head fell forward, and on her being raised from the water she gave but two gasps, and expired.

Died at Grenada, on the 8th ult. A. F. Webster, esq. a native thereof. His corpse weighed five hundred and fifty-five pounds!

On the 14th inst. two very large fish were discovered off the Capes of Delaware. Ten boats manned with 40 hands, proceeded to take them. They succeeded in capturing 30th. They proved to be what are called Devil Fish. The largest weighing about 3000lbs. has been bro't to Philadelphia. It measured 12 feet in length & 15 in breadth.

Some months ago, a man formerly residing in Canan Conn. but now living in the state of New York, sued the executors of an estate in the former place on notes to the amount of several hundred dollars against the deceased, the giving of which was denied by the executors. The cause was finally left to arbitrators, who sat in Canaan; several lawyers were employed on both sides, and when proof was adduced, and the decision was about to be made in favor of the plaintiff, one of the counsel employed by the executors, happened to take up one of the notes, and on holding it up to the light, discovered the water mark of the paper to be “Brandywine, 1820,” which was two or three years after the date of the note! This of course settled the question that they were forged. The plaintiff retired in confusion. Was not the finger of divine providence most clearly to be traced in this detecting a villain?

A letter from Cincinnati, under date of the 26th July, says that Mr. Clay is very ill, and fears are entertained that he will never recover.

Coffee is now growing in many gardens in Norridgewock, Me and is said to flourish remarkably well. A seed was found last year among some raisins—it was planted and produced seventy kernels. The coltcrip us in about the same time that Indian corn does.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, that the person who is to conduct a newspaper about to be established at Albany, to promote the election of Mr. Adams, is the best newspaper writer in the United States!

A paper called the Sunday Chronicle, published every Sunday morning, has been established in Philadelphia.

An Irishman called at the New York Police Office, on Friday last, and requested to be sent to the Penitentiary, alleging that he could not get work, and would be obliged to resort to dishonest means, to live unless he got quarters soon: the Magistrate informed him that he was not authorized to commit him, and poor Pad went sorrowing away.—On Monday he was brought back by an officer for stealing a hat from an entry, and then obtained the object of his wishes.

The New York papers say, that quarter dollars will not be received by the banks in that city at their nominal value—they are received by weight. Quere, are these quarter dollars of Spanish or American coinage, or both?

The number of visitors at Saratoga Springs last week was estimated at from 1000 to 1200.

A young man living at the corner of Pitt & High streets, Baltimore, was lately incautiously handling a loaded gun which accidentally exploded—the whole load entered his mother's neck—she instantly expired.

In a scuffle on Monday evening on board the schooner Blue Eyed Mary, lying at Quarentine, New York, between the mate and one of the hands, the latter was killed by a stab inflicted by the mate.

Uncommon.—Samuel Rockafellow of HUNTERDON CO. N. J. has a heifer calf between 12 and 15 months old, which gives from three pints to half a gallon of milk per day, and has been milked from three to four months—she has never had a calf—she was first milked by the children, and a fine lamb has been raised this season with the milk.

Par.—A writer in a Rhode Island paper says that the clearness and beauty of the complexion of the *Jaguiles* of Newport, arises from that place being so often enveloped in fog from the Atlantic ocean.

**DIED.**

At Newport a few days since, HIRSH, only child of Mr. William Watson, in the 3d year of his age.

At Cedarville on the 22d inst. Miss HANNAH, second daughter of rapt. Jeremiah Whiteacre, in the 16th year of her age.

**COMMUNICATION.**

**FAMILY AFFLICTION.**

Died near Mooresfield, Hardy county, Va. on the 21st ult. aged 22; ears and 17 days, Mrs. MATILDA CUNNINGHAM, wife of Mr. Geo. Cunningham, having been married not quite nine months.—Also,

On the 28th ult. at the residence of his father in Pendleton Co. Va. after a short illness, Mr. JOAN McCoy, aged about 20 years. Of the above, one was the eldest of two daughters, and the other the only son of gen. William McCoy, a representative in congress from Pendleton, Virginia. They were promising youths.—young Mr. McCoy, had just completed a respectable academic education, and when the writer last saw him, a few months since, he had the appearance of as perfect health and as fair a prospect of long life, as any other individual. Thus precarious and uncertain are subsidiary things, and nothing more so than the continuance of human life.—Let the reader make the application.

**Neptune Fire Company.**

An adjourned meeting of said company will be held at the inn of Philip Souders, on Tuesday evening the 2d of September at 8 o'clock.  
H. R. MENSELLES, Sec'y.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at

**PUBLIC VENDUE,**

On Thursday the 30th day of October next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, a lot of BUSH LAND, situate in the township of Hopewell, and on the main road from Bridgeton to Rowntown, joins land of John Sibley, sq. and the heirs of Jacob Shull, esq. deceased, said to contain fifteen acres more or less, late the property of Abraham Reeve, deceased.—Also as much of the Homestead Farm and Meadow as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and demands of said deceased. Conditions at sale, and a better description given of said property.

ELIZABETH REEVE, Adm'x.  
DAN SIMKINS, Adm'r.  
August 30. 140 ts

**Adjournment.**

The lands of Charles Brimehults, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned till Wednesday the 24th of September next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the lintel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, to be sold by  
Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
August 26.—50 140

**Adjournment.**

The lands of Meglaughen Jones, that was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of September 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.  
August 1a. 139

**Commissioners Sale.**

Pursuant to an order by Shmgar 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, inn-keeper, 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 seal, millpond, buildings, fencing, timber, waters, water courses, and every thing belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The conditions will be cadi.  
Nicholas Willits.  
David Townsend,  
Isaac Townsend.  
Commissioners.  
June 28. 137 ts

**LAND for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale, 150 Acres of first rate Banked Meadow, Situate in the county of Cumberland, on Maurice River, in the township of Downe, opposite Leesburg:—  
150 Acres of Salt Marsh, On said river, below Port Norris—also 360 Acres of Woodland, In said township of Downe, one and a half miles from Port Norris, and two miles from Maurice Towu, 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.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

The above business is carried on in all its branches, including mill work, turning &c. in the shop on the west side of the Creek, (near the brick Store House formerly occupied by the Messrs. Potters,) where the public will be served at a short notice with neat and substantial work.  
Grain, Hay, Cordwood &c. &c. will be taken in payment.  
**FOR SALE.**  
Bar, Bolt, Band and Hoop Iron.—Plough Share moulds. Cast, English Blister, Country and Spring Steel.—Charcoal by the quantity.  
DAVID REEVES.  
Bridgeton, July 2.—5 132 3m

**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



**FOR SALE.**

The FARM on which I now live, situate in the township of Milville, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, in the fork of Maurice River and Menatico creek, two miles from Port Elizabeth, and four from Milville. The mill stage, from Philadelphia through Bridgeton to Cape Island, and from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, pass through the farm twice a week. The farm contains about

**200 ACRES,**

40 thereof 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.

There is a well, and also a spring of good water conveniently situated for use. The Milville furnace and Cumberland works about four miles distant, furnish a good market for the produce of the farm. There are no 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

**SUBSCRIPTION'S.**

Are received at this office for the following works, viz.

**The Museum of Foreign Science & Literature.**

This work is a selection of the best and most entertaining essays and pieces found in the European periodical publications which are received in this country. The price is six dollars a year. It appears monthly.

**New Monthly Magazine.**  
Edited by the poet Campbell. Monthly, price as above.

**The Journal of Foreign Science & Literature.**  
Appears quarterly, price four dollars a year. This is an excellent work.

**The American Journal of Science and Arts.**  
By professor Silliman. Quarterly

**Christian Advocate.**  
Being a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine. Edited by President Green, late of Nassau Hall College. Price two dollars and fifty cents, paid in advance. Monthly.

**The Wesleyan Repository.**  
Published in Philadelphia by William Stockton. This is an interesting and cheap religious work, and we would strongly recommend it. The price is two dollars, paid in advance—monthly.

**North American Review.**  
Quarterly, price five dollars a year. This is a valuable and highly interesting work. We would earnestly recommend it.

**The Principles of the Government UNITED STATES.**  
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.  
The following Books are received and

**For Sale at this office.**  
Dr. Green's Discourses in the college of Princeton, N. J. with an appendix, giving a history of that institution and an account of its different Presidents.

**Dr. Miller's letters on Unitarianism,** a very valuable work.  
**Tull's Husbandry,** a late and valuable work.

**Cobbett's Cottage economy.**  
**Cobbett's Sermons.**  
**Henry Kirk White's remains.**  
**The Pulpit made free.**  
**Deism Refuted.**  
**Traits of the Aborigines.**  
**Farewell Letters, by William Ward of Serampore.**  
**Bartons Poems.**

**Prices Current at Bridgeton.**  
Corrected Weekly for the Whig.

Wheat, per bushel,	\$1 37 1/2
Rye, do	75
Corn, do	50 to 60
Oats, do	31
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	37 1/2
Dry Apples do	scarce, 1
do Peaches do	pared 1 75 to 2 09
do do do	unpared 1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Rye do,	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	15
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	9 to 10
Pork, per hundred	5 00 to 6 00
Wool, per pound,	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

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Bridgeton, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following described tracts of land, situate in the township of Fairfield,

- 1. A small farm, joins Amos Westcott & others, contains 15 acres.
2. A house and lot of land, joins Curtis Trenchard, contains seven acres.
3. A lot joins Bayes Newcomb & others, contains two acres.
4. A lot joins Thomas Bateman, contains four acres.
5. A lot of salt marsh, joins Silas Smith and Title Pond Creek, contains 25 acres.
6. A tract of woodland, joins the Buckshutum road, land of John Ogden and others, contains fifty acres.

The above land will be sold more or less as to quantity, together with all the lands of the defendant, and a fuller description at the sale.

Seized as the property of Samuel Westcott, taken in execution at the suit of James D. Westcott, esq. and John Trenchard, jun. and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. July 4-Aug. 9. 137

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the high court of common pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on

On Tuesday the 9th day of September next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, Bridgeton,

The three described lots of land situate in the township of Fairfield, 1st, A lot of woodland, joins James Earl, Wm. Bennet and others, contains 12 acres and five perches. 2. A lot of woodland, joins James Earl, Jonathan Bennet and others, contains nine acres two rods and 25 perches.

3d. A lot of Salt Marsh in Sayres Neck, joins Nathan Gondy, Wm. Bennet, contains nine acres more or less, together with the remainder of the land of the defendant.

Seized as the property of Samuel Bennet, taken in execution at the suit of John Ogden, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. July 4-Aug. 9. 137

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the supreme court to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue on

Friday, the fifth day of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton:

The following described real estate viz.— 1. A house and lot of land adjacent, situate in Bridgeton on the east side of Coliansey Creek, bounding thereon, containing 13 acres more or less. 2. A Plantation on Jones island, Fairfield township, occupied by Ansel Sheppard, containing 175 acres of land and marsh more or less. 3. A lot of land at Cedarville, township aforesaid, a few rods south of the tavern, containing 3 1/2 acres. 4. A lot of land opposite No. 3, containing one acre. 5. A tract of Salt marsh, containing 450 acres more or less, adjoining Delaware bay and Back creek. 6. A lot of Woodland near Cedarville, containing 12 acres. 7. A lot of Bear swamp in Downe township, containing 16 acres. 8. A lot of land at Fairton, containing 3 1/2 acres. 9. A small lot at Fairton, opposite the public wharf. 10. A lot of Woodland on the hill near Fairton, containing six acres. 11. A lot of woodland near No. 10, containing nine acres. 12. A lot of woodland about a mile from Fairton, containing 12 acres. 13. A lot of woodland near No. 12, containing 4 acres. 14. One undivided third part of a lot of meadow, held with John Frenchard, jun. and Jonathan Parvin. 15. A lot in Sayres Neck, containing 25 acres, known by the name of the Houseman place. 16. An undivided tract of 250 acres of woodland on Sleep Run.

Seized as the property of James D. Westcott, esq. taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Chew, esq. and to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. July 4-Aug. 9. 137

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of September next,

Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

The following land described, situate in the township of Dove.

1. A tract of land, joins Reuben Garrison & others, contains fifty acres more or less. 2. A tract of land and meadow, joins Daniel Bissard, Reuben Garrison and others, contains fifty acres. 3. A tract of timbered land, joins James Moore, Nathaniel Lore and others, contains 65 acres more or less. 4. Part of the home place, contains 56 acres. 5. A lot of bare swamp, contains 11 acres more or less. 6. A lot of banked meadow, contains 15 acres more or less, together with sufficient of the land to satisfy my demand against the defendant.

Seized as the property of Daniel R. Mort, taken in execution at the suit of Powel Garrison and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. July 4-Aug. 9. 137

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 inucll pains, been carefully purchased

On the lowest terms, at the Auction sales at 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 and mixed }
Superfine double and single milled black, blue, mixed and drab }
Drab and mixed angola do. }
Valencia, marseilles, robroy and other }
Figured and plain black and colored }
Black Hombznzeens. }
Circassian Plaids. }
Black, colored, figured and plain }
Figured Crape Robes for Dresses. }
4-5, 6-7 & 8 4 Crape Shawls. }
Crape Scarfs, figured and plain. }
Large and small Silk Shawls }
Fancy Gauze, and other do. }
Fancy fig'd. bird eye Handkerchiefs. }
Bandanna, Flag, Mad. do. }
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 }
Men's Beaver, Buckskin, }
and raw silk }
London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a handsome assortment. }
Imported & American Furniture Calicoes. }
Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen Cambricks. }
5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. }
Figured and plain Book Muslins. }
Ladies' Ruffles and Mulls, & Jacksonett's }
Men's Worsted and Cotton Hose. }
Women's 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. }
Shirtings. }
Wilmington Stripes. }
New York and common do. }
3-4 and 5-4 Checks. }
6-4 Linen do. }
3-4 and 4-4 Bed Ticking. }
Cotton Drillings. }
Table Diaper. }
Cotton warps and fillings, different no's. }

SHOES.

- Men's & Boys, thin lined and boundshoes. do. }
do. coarse Boots and shoes. }
Ladies' black, colored, }
heel'd & spring pump, }
and shoe sole }
Ladies' black and assorted colored Valencia, Florentine and Prunella. }
Misses 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. Teneriffe, Lisbon, }
Samos and Malaga }
Anniseed, Noyou, Perfect }
Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, }
Rose and Peppermint }
Imperial, Gun powder. Young }
Hyson, Hyson skin and Bohea }
Loaf, lump and brown Sugars. }
First quality Molasses. }
Spices, Starch, Raisins, }
Butter Biscuit, Cracker, }
Hams, Lard, Pork, }
Mackael, }
Lime by the bushel and hhd. }
Together, with a handsome assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, Bread and Snuffer Trays,

Queens-ware, Glass-ware, HARD-WARE,

Stone-ware, Stationary, &c. &c. April 26. 122

White Pine Boards and other LUMBER.

POTTERS & WOODRUFF HAVE FOR SALE,

- Pannel white pine boards, 1st common do do
2d do do do
Cedar siding plastering lath, Heart boards and scattling, 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.

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 five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland,

At the Hotel of David Reed, in Milville,

A tract of land situate in the township of Milville, 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

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, the 16th day of September 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

A Farm with the improvements thereon, a very pleasant situation in the township of Hopewell, joins land of Benjamin Dare and others, contains

150 ACRES,

More or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. A fuller description at the sale.

Seized as the property of Furman Sheppard, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jun. and Edmond Sheppard, and to be sold by

Wm R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff. JOHN LANING, jud. Sheriff. July 12-Aug. 23. 139

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on

Monday, the 15th day of September next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape May, at the Inn of Hannah Ford, at Cold Spring, in the Lower Township.

The Lands and Tenements of Thomas Neal, viz. The house and lot where the said Neal now lives, contains two acres, one tract of Bush Land, 35 acres more or less, situate in the Lower township aforesaid, adjoining to lands of Parsons Edwards and others.

Seized as the property of said Thomas Neal, taken in execution at the suit of the administrators of Christian Corson, deceased, and to be sold by

SPIGEE HUGHES, Sheriff. July 11-Aug. 23. 139

At the same time and place, All that certain plantation, with the appurtenances where Samuel Rutherford now lives, said to contain

Sixty Acres, Situate in the lower township aforesaid, adjoining to lands of John Stites and others.

Seized as the property of the aforesaid Samuel Rutherford, taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Corson and Judith Eldridge, adm's of the estate of Christian Corson dec'd. and to be sold by

SPIGEE HUGHES, Sheriff. July 11-Aug. 23. 139

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's. of Jacob Shull, deceased; Thomas R. Sheppard, administrator of Lydia Wright, deceased, to limit and appoint a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their respective debts, claims and demands.

It is ordered by the court, that the administrators of William L. Sheppard, David Shull and Lydia Wright, give notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their respective claims on or before the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; and that the creditors of John Dare, deceased, bring in their respective claims duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December next, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against each administrator.

By the court T. ELMER, Clerk. June 28. 131 2m

John I. M'Chesney's GRAMMAR, Also Iris

Introductory Lectures, For sale by Potters & Woodruff. April 12. 120

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Table listing various goods like Bacon and Fitches, Beans, Beef, Butter, etc. with prices per lb, bushel, or barrel.

Bank Note Exchange.

Table showing exchange rates for various bank notes including U.S. Branch Bank Notes, Massachusetts Banks, Rhode Island Banks, etc.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Table listing prices for various Maryland bank notes from Baltimore, Annapolis, and other locations.

REMOVAL.

P. C. WILLMARTH, HAS REMOVED HIS HAT STORE, from No. 2 1/2 to No. 131 North 3d Street, above Race Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of the Golden Hat, where he offers an excellent assortment of LOW-PRICED HATS,

ALSO, WATER-PROOF Imitation Beaver Hats

Which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

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

A handsome deduction made at Wholesale. P. C. W. having received the most encouraging patronage from a candid and discerning Public, with the utmost confidence in the merits of his Manufacture, anticipates a continued and increasing custom. February 11. 59tf

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, &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 31. 130 6m

Marseilles & M'Calla,

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

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Crockery, Paints, OIL AND MEDICINES,

Which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a very small advance for cash, lumber, or any kind of produce. Persona 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 Plunk, 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

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. 137 ff

PRINTED & PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN CLARKE, FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE BRIDGE. CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION. THE WASHINGTON WEEKLY is published every Saturday evening, at Two Dollars a year, one half payable in advance.—An additional 50 cents will be demanded, if not paid within the year. The Who will be forwarded by Stage or Mail, as directed by Subscribers, they paying the expense of carriage. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the time will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly. Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar when not exceeding one square, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents. Larger advertisement at the same rate.