

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. IV.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

No. 193.

## POETRY.

### EPIGRAM.

"If Nature never acts a part in vain,  
Who, said an Atheist, shall this fact explain?  
Why in the glow-worm does her power produce  
Such lavish lustre, for so little use."

A plain blunt fellow, who, by chance, stood

Heard what he said and, made him this reply:  
"Nature, (quoth he,) explains her own de-  
signs"

She n'ant to mortify all pride like thine.  
When o'er an insect's tail such light she  
spread,

And left such darkness in a cockcomb's bead."

### LORD BYRON.

The following stanzas from one of the best  
Cantos of Don Juan, last published, exhibits  
a striking instance of the sublime ideas the  
noble writer is capable of, while it increases  
our regret that such a mind should ever sink  
below its proper level—

Between two worlds life hovers like a tar,  
Twixt night and morn, upon th' horizon's  
verge;

How little do we know that which we are!  
How less what we may be! The eternal  
surge

Of time rolls on, and bears afar  
Our bubbles, as the foam, now emerge  
Lash'd from the foam of ages, while the  
graves  
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

### BYRON.

Mr Sprague, of Boston, a Poet of no mean  
pretensions himself, gave the following neat  
couplet to the memory of Byron, at a toast  
on the fourth of July.

O'er the heart of Child Harold Greek Maidens  
shall weep:

In his own native island his body shall sleep  
With bones of the bravest and best:  
And his Song shall go down to the latest of  
time,

Fame tell how he rose for earth's loveliest  
clime,

And Mercy shall blot out the rest.

### IMPROMPTU—On seeing a wedding.

A woman's vow is far too long  
Upon the marriage day;  
For, surely, when a woman loves,  
She'll honour and obey.

### From the Newark Eagle.

### MORRIS CANAL. Extract from No V.

An inquiry after the agent most  
fit for its accomplishments.

The canal can go into operation ei-  
ther under the state; or under a char-  
tered company, in which the state  
holds permanently a fixed portion of  
stock; or under a chartered company  
totally unconnected with the state.—  
It is our present business to examine  
each of these alternatives in its turn.

The arguments in favor of the canal  
being executed as a public work, may  
be condensed into the following points:  
1st. The land will generally be granted  
as a free gift to the state, while a  
company would probably be constrained  
to pay for it.

2d. The state would lay the route on  
the principle of internal improvement,  
and accommodate with lateral canals  
the districts situated on all the adjoining  
streams, while a company would  
look only for the shortest cut to New  
York.

3d. The state would apply the reve-  
nue to the estimation of taxes, the  
foundation of schools, the formation of  
roads, embankments, drainages, and  
other objects conducive to the general  
welfare; while a company would at once  
draw its profits out of New Jersey, to be  
invested in New York or Philadelphia,  
London or Amsterdam.

4th. There are many local facilities  
which the state would paternally grant  
to the farms and villages living on or  
near the navigation, and which a com-  
pany acting solely upon speculative  
views, would refuse.

5th. Every man knowing himself to  
be co-proprietor, a sympathy of feeling  
and a community of interest will exist  
between the country and canal; hence  
the state will levy its tolls, and enforce  
necessary regulations with more facili-  
ty and strictness, yet with less odium  
than a company, however equitably ad-  
ministered. A canal is at many points,  
a very vulnerable fabric; as a state prop-  
erty, it is guaranteed and defended  
by public opinion and personal interest;  
in the hands of a company, it is open  
to the midnight assault of clandestine  
hostility.

6th. In 10 years a new direction will  
be imparted to the entire industry of  
one half the population of New Jersey;  
our farmers and manufacturers will  
have arranged their affairs in accord-  
ance to the canal system of business; a  
stoppage of a few months would spread  
devastation and dismay among us. Of

this catastrophe there can be no dan-  
ger under legislative control. Bot  
foreign capitalists, who must be the ul-  
timate proprietors of a chartered com-  
pany might find in interest, convenience  
or politics, many motives for a tempora-  
ry suspension of their operations. In  
the event of war, a hostile nation may  
be enabled thus to inflict desolation  
throughout our most manufacturing dis-  
trict, and to annihilate at once our sup-  
ply of iron, that chief sinew of warfare.

7th. In addition to this general de-  
pendance upon the canal, some thou-  
sand persons will be directly subject to  
the President and Directors for their  
daily bread. Are the people of New  
Jersey prepared to coitide into the  
hands of individuals, probably stran-  
gers, possibly foreigners and enemies,  
a political weapon of such tremendous  
power, and which if dexterously wield-  
ed, must exercise an absolute sway o-  
ver our country?

I shall not attempt to enforce these  
points or seek additional arguments,  
for the slightest reflection must con-  
vince that the state ought to be sole  
master of the instrument on which so  
large a portion of her prosperity is sup-  
posed to depend. If no faith is to be  
lent to facts, calculations or authorities,  
let me state the example of New York,  
crowned by the most brilliant success,  
and emulated by almost every branch  
of the American Union. If this be  
still insufficient, cross the Atlantic,  
and we shall find that a majority of the  
canals of England yield an average in-  
come of 32 per cent per annum, and  
that all the artificial navigations of that  
nation have been profitable where wa-  
ter did not fail.

But if the facts have decreed that  
the reign of infinite timidity shall still  
be prolonged: if with minds convinced  
by demonstration, we get lack nerve  
and muscle sufficient to pursue a path  
already trodden by every nation, great  
or small, ancient or modern, let us see  
whether some compromise cannot be  
flamed between our real interest and  
our innigoyary fears.

Whether capitalists could be induc-  
ed to embark \$800,000 upon this specu-  
lation, resting solely upon its own  
prospects, and insulated from every  
other advantage, is a most doubtful  
point. I have heard several of these  
gentlemen express themselves to the  
following effect. "If New Jersey,  
raising \$150,000 from dormant resour-  
ces, and borrowing the residue of  
\$3650,000 at 5 per cent, is unwilling to  
build up her own prosperity, and to re-  
alize an immense revenue, through fear  
of some risk which she can appreciate  
better, than we, why should we advent-  
ure \$800,000 upon the same hazard?  
With less inducement we are asked to  
hazard a larger stake than New Jersey  
would require." With such impres-  
sions, it will be matter of no common  
difficulty to fill up a company, even  
though the charter should be of the  
most liberal kind, as to its duration,  
exemption from taxation, and every  
other indulgence which could safely be  
granted. A similar attempt recently  
made to New York, has completely  
failed.

But it still remains in the power of  
our legislature, and it is the interest  
of the people to accord inducements  
which will ensure the formation of an  
efficient and active company.—By the  
sale of Banking and Lottery privile-  
ge, the state can raise a sum of about  
\$150,000, the details of which shall  
form the subject of the next essay; for  
the present, we proceed upon the fact:  
If we be unwilling to take this \$150,-  
000, and then execute the canal, let  
us confer these Banking and Lottery  
privileges upon the persons who shall  
take the canal charter. Individuals  
will thus be stimulated to come forward.  
In return for this boon, the state would  
retain on its own hands the nomina-  
tion of the President and as many of  
the Directors as may suffice to prevent  
any perversion of the objects of the  
charter. On this plan, the resources  
of the state will serve to develop her  
prosperity without the people running  
the most distant risk of debt, taxation,  
or any other of those ideal terrors  
which haunt the dreams of the feeble  
and timid.

Let it be reserved that these resour-  
ces are what we throw away, almost  
every session, to whomsoever will take  
the trouble of asking for them, and  
which in a few years will thus be frit-  
tered away without benefit to the state.  
Yet I make no doubt there may be men  
who would feel disposed to refuse them  
to a canal company, and to satisfy this  
inordinate thirst of bargain making, I  
should propose that the company, if re-  
quired, shall transfer to the state a  
number of water lots, equivalent to the  
value of \$100,000, as shall hereafter  
be explained. By this barter we shall  
sell what we have always treated as  
worthless, and in return create a sys-  
tem of industry and a source of wealth,

without any risk of founding an undue  
fluence in the country, and shall also  
have a real property worth \$100,000,  
to be gradually applied to other plans  
of utility.

As to the effect of an additional Bank  
and Lottery, it will be nothing to us,  
but is a concern almost entirely regard-  
ing New York and Philadelphia.—The  
nere geographical location may be in  
New Jersey, but the funds will come  
from, and the operations be concentra-  
ed in the neighbouring cities.

Upon the above plan the state would  
inve no interests in the operations of  
the company. But if it were desired  
that the state and the company should  
be in partnership, it might be effected  
as follows.

Let the state give the company these  
Banking and Lottery privileges, and  
reserve to itself the nomination of the  
President and a portion of the Direct-  
ors, with all the profits which shall ex-  
ceed a dividend of 15 per cent. On  
this plan the canal would probably cost  
as per estimate, 5800,000  
Received on Bank & Lottery, 150,000

Real cost, \$650,000  
upon which 15 per cent. would make  
\$97,500. The revenue has been esti-  
mated by the most experienced calcula-  
tors, at above \$250,000; suppose it to  
yield only \$150,000 then, deducting  
the company's dividend of \$97,500, the  
state would obtain a clear annual in-  
come, without risk, of \$52,000, at the  
most moderate calculation.

## PUBLICOLA.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### HUMOROUS STORY.

A certain Governor of Egypt having  
occasion for a sum of money, fell upon  
the following most extraordinary me-  
thod to raise it.

He issued out an order, command-  
ing the chiefs of all the Jews, settled in  
Egypt, to appear before him on a cer-  
tain day; on their being conducted in-  
to his presence, they found him sur-  
rounded by his Divan, or Council, and  
the Pentateuch in his hand. He then  
asked them if he believed all that was  
written in that book; as which they re-  
plied that they did, saying that it con-  
tained the precepts of their holy reli-  
gion; on which he turned to Exodus, in  
which is recorded the account of the  
Jews, just before their departure out of  
Egypt, borrowing of the Egyptians their  
jewelry of gold, silver, &c.

When he had finished, he told them  
that since they had confessed that their  
forefathers had, about three thou-  
sand years ago, borrowed of the fore-  
fathers of the Egyptians their jewels,  
&c. he had sent for them to know if  
those things had ever been returned, or  
satisfaction made for them; if not, he  
added, that it high time payment should  
be made, and that he being the polit-  
ical father of that people, he was in  
duty bound to see that they had justice  
done to them.

The poor astonished Jews stood si-  
lent and knew not what to say, though  
they immediately saw through the drift  
of the avaricious Governor. He, after  
waiting some time for their answer,  
dismissed them, but ordered them to  
appear before him in a few weeks, telling  
them that he gave them that time to  
deliberate and search the records, and  
see whether or not they had ever re-  
turned or made satisfaction to the E-  
gyptians for the jewels they had bor-  
rowed.

When the Jews had retired, they, af-  
ter consulting among themselves how  
to ward off the impending blow, came  
to the resolution of raising a large  
sum of money; with which on the day  
appointed they waited on the governor,  
told him that since the time their  
forefathers had borrowed those things  
of the Egyptians, their nation had un-  
dergone various revolutions, their tem-  
ple had been burnt, and their records  
destroyed, so that it was impossible for  
them now to tell whether or not the  
Egyptians had ever received satisfac-  
tion for their jewels, and presenting  
him with their money, added, that they  
hoped he would not make them, who  
were but a few, accountable for what  
the whole nation did so many thous-  
and years ago.

This being all the Governor wanted,  
he took their money, for which he gave  
them (in the name of the Egyptians) a  
receipt in part payment for the borrow-  
ed jewels, and so left the door open for  
any of his successors, who may think  
proper to take the same steps to squeeze  
that poor unfortunate people.

### DR. WOLCOTT.

I used to meet Peter Pindar in din-  
ner parties at Sir Richard Philip's.—  
He was one of the strongest headed  
and shrewdest men I ever knew. He  
had a certain round of stories, but they  
are excellent, and would bear repeti-

tion. He acted as well spoke, and im-  
itated the tones of his speakers with  
great facility. Many of his stories were  
farces, in which he represented all the  
vramatis personæ.

The sale of his early pieces was pro-  
digious—10, 20 & even 30,000 copies  
went off in a month or two. This render-  
ed him a desirable object of bookselling  
speculation; and about the year 1725,  
Robinson, Goulding & Walker entered  
into a treaty to grant him annuity for  
his published works, and un certain  
conditions, for his unpublished ones.—  
While this was peoding, Qeter had an  
attack of asthma, which he did not con-  
ceal or palliate; but at meetings of the  
parties his asthma always interrupted  
the business. A fatal result was of  
course anticipated, and instead of a  
sum of money, an annuity of £250 per  
annum was preferred. Soon after the  
bond was signed, Peter called on Wal-  
ker, the manager for the parties, who  
surveying him with scrutinizing eye,  
asked him how he did? "Much better  
thank you [said Peter] I have taken  
measures for my asthma; the fellow is  
troublesome, but I know his strength,  
and am his master." "Oh!" said Wal-  
ker, gravely, and turned into an adjoining  
room where Mrs. W. a prudent  
woman, had been listening to the con-  
versation. Peter, aware of the feeling,  
paid a keen attention to the husband  
& wife, and heard the latter exclaim,  
"there now, did not I tell you he would  
die." Peter enjoyed the joke, and out-  
lived all the parties—receiving the an-  
nuity for twenty-four years, during  
which various efforts were used to frus-  
trate his claims; for his works; after  
that period, never netted £100 per an-  
num; and such is the fluctuations of  
public favour, that his latter pieces sel-  
dom paid for the expences of printing.

### GOOD HUMOUR.

A little reflection will shew, that good  
humour may be properly termed the  
balm of being, the quality to which al-  
that adorns or elevates mankind mus-  
owe its power of pleasing. Without  
good humour, learning and bravery can  
to feeble minds, be only formidable.—  
It confers that superiority which swells  
the heart of a lion in the desert, where  
he roars without reply, and ravages  
without resistance. Without good  
humour virtue indeed may awe by its  
lignity, and amaze by its brightness;  
but must always be viewed at a distance  
and will scarcely gain a friend, or at-  
tract an imitator.

Good humour may be defined a hab-  
it of being pleased, a constant and per-  
sonal softness of manner, easiness of  
approach, and suavity of disposition,  
like that which man perceives in him-  
self, when the first transports of new  
feicith have subsided, and his thoughts  
are only kept in motion by slow suc-  
cession of soft impulses.—Good hu-  
mour is a state between gaiety and un-  
concern; the act or emanation of a mind  
at leisure to regale the gratification of  
another. It is imagined by many, that  
whenever they aspire to please, they  
are required to be merry; to shew the  
gladness of their souls by flights of  
pleasantry and bursts of laughter; and  
to lose all reserve and reflection in  
overflowing mirth and jollity.—But  
though these men may be courted for a  
time, & heard with applause and admi-  
ration, they seldom delight us long.—  
We enjoy them a little, and then retire  
to easiness and good humour, as  
the eye gazes awhile on eminences glit-  
tering with the sun, but soon turns a-  
ching away to verdure, and to flowers.

Anecdote.—Several men were em-  
ployed in mowing in close succession,  
when the one who took the foremost  
swath discovered a yellow wasp's nest  
before him, and immediately left his  
place and stepped one side. The  
next man behind him took his swath  
not aware of the cause for which he  
deserted it, and at the same time boast-  
ingly observed in the language of  
Scripture, that "the wicked flee when  
no one pursueth; but the righteous  
are as bold as a lion." He had scarcely  
pronounced this sentence, when  
the little insects furiously attacked  
him for disturbing their repose, and  
made him sensible of boldness. He  
that had fled instantly replied, "The  
wise man foreseeth the evil and fleeth  
from it; but the simple pass on  
and are punished."

Singular Chastisement.—A spruce  
little gentleman, who during the sum-  
mer season is employed as a waiter  
at one of the inns in Harrowgate, cal-  
led to regale himself at the Elephant  
and Castle Knaresborough, on the e-  
vening of the fair, and while in his  
cups, became exceedingly noisy and  
quarrelsome with the rest of the com-

pany, drinking off their glasses sans  
ceremonie, and if a remonstrance was  
made, a challenge to fight was the  
immediate consequence. At length  
an honest athletic farmer, to whom  
he had "shown fight," whipped the  
dapper hero under his arm, and  
cramming him into a sack, tossed  
him into his cart, which  
stood at the door, and drove down  
the street to the distance of a mile  
from the town, where he was unbag-  
ged, to the great amusement of a  
vast number of spectators, and to the  
evident improvement of the manners  
of the offender. London pap.

Anecdote.—Foote, traveling the  
West of England, dined one day at an  
inn; when the cloth was removed the  
landlord asked him how he liked his  
fare? "I have dined as well as any  
man in England," said Foote. "Except  
Mr. Mayor," cried the landlord "I do  
not except any body whatever," said  
he. "But you must," bawled the host.  
"I won't." "You must."—At length  
the strife ended by the landlord (who  
was a petty Magistrate) taking Foote  
before the Mayor, who observed it was  
customary in that town for a great num-  
ber of years always to except the Ma-  
yor and accordingly fined him a shilling  
for not conforming to this ancient cus-  
tom. Upon the decision Foote paid  
the shilling, at the same time observing  
that he thought the landlord was the  
greatest fool in christendom—except  
—Mr. Mayor.

Anecdote.—We have lately heard an  
anecdote of General Jackson, which we  
do not recollect to have seen published  
On a Sunday during the late war, hav-  
ing given directions that there should  
be no working or unnecessary noise in  
the camp, one of his officers came to  
him and complained that some Metho-  
dist soldiers had assembled in violation  
of his orders, and opened prayer meet-  
ing.—"Go then, and join them," said  
the General, "and request that they  
will not forget me in their prayers.—  
God forbid that praying should be an  
uncommon noise in my camp."

The Russian Nobleman's mode of  
Trafficking.—A Russian nobleman  
will sell any thing he possesses, from  
his wife to his lap dog, from the decora-  
tions of his palace to the ornaments of  
his person, any thing to obtain money,  
any thing to squander it away. Visiting  
a trading mineralogist, I was surprised  
to see glass cases filled with court dres-  
ses, and still more so on being told they  
were dresses of the nobility, sent to be  
exposed to sale as often as they wanted  
money. Their plan is, to order what-  
ever they can procure credit for: to pay  
for nothing, and to sell whatever they  
have ordered as soon as they have re-  
ceived it.

Titles!—The fondness of our yan-  
kee brethren for titles is thus hit off by  
the National Advocate:—the advertise-  
ment is said to be copied from a Mas-  
sachusetts paper.

"To be sold at the house of the hon-  
orable Jonathan Grout, innkeeper, at  
7 o'clock on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock,  
A.M. by order of the honorable Job  
Smith, six pigs; of the breed of the hon-  
orable Deacon Azariah Peabody, who  
procured them of the honorable Ward  
Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The hon-  
orable Timothy Foot will show the pigs."

John Randolph married!—A  
Liverpool paper of the 19th thus an-  
nounces the arrival of Mr. Randolph,  
our distinguished and eccentric coun-  
tryman.—"The Hon. John Randolph,  
of the United States, accompanied by  
his lady, arrived here on Monday last,  
in the packet ship Nestor."—[O, fel  
Mr. Randolph never was married in  
his life. How could they say; then,  
that he had "his lady" with him?—  
This is absolute scandal.]

The famous Sea Serpent is now  
paying its annual visit to the shores  
of the land of steady habits. He was  
lately seen off Plum Island beach, &  
within 30 yards of it, by a Mr. Rugg-  
les, whose wife was bathing a few  
minutes before in the place where it  
appeared. They had a distinct view  
of it—its monstrous head, ivory white  
teeth and eyes as large as those of an  
ox. His aspect was terrific—it is  
not stated that he spit fire at them.

The citizens of New York in com-  
pliment to Gen. La Fayette, on his  
arrival among them, generally moun-  
ted the revolutionary cockade, and  
wore badges of blue and white sattu  
upon their coats, with his likeness en-  
graved by Durand.

## Laws of the United States

BY AUTHORITY.  
[PUBLIC ACTS.]

Resolution in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to the United States.

The Marquis de La Fayette having expressed his intention to revisit this country—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and People of the United States:

And be it further resolved, That, when ever the President shall be informed of the time when the Marquis may be ready to embark, that a National Ship, with suitable accommodation, be employed to bring him to the United States.

Washington, February 4, 1824.

Approved: JAMES M. NROE.

## WASHINGTON WHIG.

FOR THE WHIG.

### A Visit to the Erie Canal and Niagara Falls, Continued.

July 14.—About 8 in the evening we arrived at Rochester, 160 miles from Utica, having travelled at the average rate of 3 1-3 miles an hour, including stoppages and passing the locks. Here, our little party, consisting of 6 ladies and about 18 gentlemen-separated, apparently with no little regret. We were collected, from 8 different states and territories; and included in our number, young and beautiful females, grave senators and gallant soldiers. The social intercourse of two days, had made us, almost a company of friends. All joined, in thanking the captain, for the attention he had paid to our comfort, and for the good fare, with which he had spread our tables.

Rochester has risen into consequence since the war. Before, it was a small settlement; now, it contains nearly four thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the Genesee, at the upper falls, about four miles from Lake Ontario and enjoys the advantages, of a water power, capable of almost indefinite increase, and of a fertile and populous neighbourhood. We had only time, to walk through the principal street and across the aqueduct. Stores and mechanics shops abound; so great is the number, that we were not surprised to learn, that the traders are suffering, from the over stocking of the market. This evil however, is incidental to new countries and will soon cure itself. The natural and artificial advantages of the town are so great, that it must continue to increase. Several large mills, are engaged in the manufacture of flour, superior to any in the market, and commanding a higher price at New York, than the best, from Philadelphia or Richmond. Its superiority is probably owing principally to the excellent quality of the wheat. The facility of transporting it to market, afforded by the canal, has been of vast benefit to the farmers. Last fall, wheat sold so high, as \$1.12 1-2 per bushel; at present it is from 75 to 87 1-2 cents. A barrel of flour is now freighted to New York, for 75 cents; before the canal it cost from \$2 to \$2.50. A steam boat runs on the lake, from the mouth of the Genesee to Lewiston. The concourse of travelling through Rochester, in the summer season, is very great, as is evinced by the number and size of the Hotels. That, in which we lodged rents for twelve hundred dollars a year; and is a large, well conducted establishment very handsomely furnished.

The canal, is navigable twenty miles further, to Brookville. From thence, westward, it is said to be in a state of active progress. As far as the mountain ridge, 45 miles beyond Brookport, it will probably be navigable, next season: Some of the embankments on this section are very great; that at Sandy Creek is the highest on the canal, being about 76 feet. At the ridge, the canal rises 60 feet, by a double set of locks of 12 feet lift each. Here a town, called Lockport, has sprung up, as if by magic, and is already a large town, and the seat of justice of Niagara county. The mountain is a continuation of the ridge forming the Niagara Falls and presents the most serious difficulties experienced in the whole route. For some miles west of this place the canal is to be cut from 33 1-2 to 12 feet deep princi-

pally through rocks of limestone and flint. The expense of this short distance, is estimated to exceed half a million of dollars, exclusive of the locks. Seven miles from Lockport the canal enters the Tonawanta creek continuing the same level to lake Erie, from whence water is to be drawn to furnish the principal supply west of the Genesee. Tow paths are constructed along the Tonawanta 12 miles, to near its mouth where there is a dam and a lock into the Niagara river, opposite Grand Island. From the Tonawanta the canal proceeds up the side of the Niagara to Blackrock and Buffalo, a distance of 12 miles. This section, has been a year under contract, and will probably not be completed and ready for use, before the spring of 1826.

July 15.—Waked out of a sound sleep, at half past two in the morning, to get into the stage for Lewiston.—The air was chilly, and our ride promised nothing very pleasant. Nor were we much disappointed. Poor stags, poor horses and miserable taverns, contrasted badly, with the comforts we had enjoyed, in the canal boats. The road is for the most part, very good, and is a great natural curiosity. It runs along the top of a sand and gravel ridge, extending almost the whole distance, from the Genesee, to the Niagara, at an average of about six miles from the shore of Lake Ontario. The ridge appears to be, from 20 to 30 feet higher than the land on each side and is from 40 to 100 yards in width. It was, in all probability, once the margin of the Lake. On each side the land is principally a rich bottom, and where not cultivated, heavily timbered, with beech, oak and sugar maple. It is generally settled, for the distance of forty miles west of Rochester; wheat and grass seemed to be the principal crops. Several small towns, appear to have been built, within a few years and many of the houses are large and handsome. They are principally of wood, tastily built and painted white. We enquired of the driver, respecting a new church, building at Parma and were told, it was the *opposition line*. By this, we found, he meant, that it belonged to the Universalists. In the neighbourhood of 18 mile creek, the road passes through some very heavily timbered land, where the settlements are just commencing. Here we had an opportunity, of witnessing the first beginning, of the hardy Backwoodsman. Log huts, well peopled with children and fields of luxuriant wheat, were the common appearances. At 18 mile creek a deep hemlock swamp extends for the distance of four miles. The road was cut by the soldiers during the war, and is formed of logs felled into the mud. We were obliged to leave the stage, and place our baggage in a little wagon making the best of our way on foot. We passed 4 or 5 heavy four horse wagons, with families of emigrants. They were of German descent, from the county of Otsego in New York, removing into Upper Canada. Arrived at Lewiston, about dark, a distance of 78 miles, heartily tired of our ride. This town, was totally destroyed by the British troops during the war. It contains now, forty or fifty houses, but does not promise to be a place of very great importance, although the country around is pleasant and fertile. It extends for near a mile, along the main road, on the bank of the Niagara river, at the head of the ship navigation from lake Erie. Several handsome schooners, were lying at the wharf, which trade down the lake.—The principal articles of export, appeared to be salt, plaister of paris from the canal, and grindstones from Ohio.—A steam boat runs to the Genesee, and Sackets Harbour. Had not the canal interfered, it would probably have had the benefit of the trade of the upper lakes, which would have passed through here, on its way to the St. Lawrence.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG  
TRAVELS TRAVESTIE.

(Concluded.)

Newport is delightfully situated on a level piece of ground, and which were there any hills adjacent, would be called a valley. On the north side is Antuxet creek; and extensive tracts of the most beautiful species of salt marsh. On the south is a charming ravine which nightly regales the olfactory nerves of the inhabitants with the most delicious and spicy odours. It is said to be a place of considerable trade and the inhabitants are represented to be industrious, hospitable and warm-hearted.—A few miles to the westward

lays Money Island, and about the same distance to the Southward Fortescue's Island—places famous in traditional tales as the depositories of the plunder of Blackbeard the pirate. Lord Byron should have visited them before he wrote his "Corsair."

We proceeded on our journey till we arrived at the Beaver-dams, when we stopped the carriage, and all got out to view the majestic scene which burst upon our astonished vision. At our feet was the sluggish and wandering Oconooke, which traces a course of thirty miles to the bay when it might be approached in seven. The prospect on the right hand was bounded only by the horizon, & our vision was not impeded by any object, except occasional swarms of mosquitoes, whose dingy appearance afforded relief to the eye, and whose delicate musical notes were exquisite to the ear; and we soon found that they added much to the sprightliness of the scene, which otherwise, notwithstanding its sublimity, would have been rather sombre and melancholy, from the stillness and half-obscurity of the night. On the left was the immense & famous Bear-Swamp, where once the mighty beasts of the forest roamed with uncontrolled dominion, but which now by the industry and avarice of man has been stripped of its ancient honours, the stately oaks, beeches, gums and poplars, and which in some late advertisements has been judiciously called the *Bare Swamp*. On re-entering the carriage, I soon became absorbed in contemplation, first ruminating on the sagacity of the beavers, in old times, in constructing dams, and then in calculating the probable amount of trunks, cartridgeboxes, chairs, tables, bedsteads and cradles which had probably been manufactured from the lofty poplars which once adorned this favoured spot of nature. I was not awoken from my reverie till we arrived at the tavern, at Dividing Creeks, when I soon retired to rest, and in spite of the creaking of the sign, the tinkling cowbells, the bawling of calves and sheep, and the incessant hum of the busy mosquitoes, slept soundly.

This town is divided into two pieces by the creek which runs through it, and from this circumstance probably both it and the creek derives its name. The two parts are connected by a bridge, in which is what is called a draw, and which at some future day may afford the means of a passage for vessels above it. There is also a Baptist Church—the first place of worship we had noticed in any of the towns on our route. This town is said to do considerable business. I am informed that either in the village or neighbourhood, not many years since, there still remained a memento of the architectural magnificence of the primitive fathers of the county, a house whose frame was of the most massive timber and covered externally, all over with shingles rounded at the ends—presenting an appearance not much unlike an enraged dominica hen. What a shame! that these precious remains of antiquity should be permitted to moulder into ruins, in the hands of ruthless moderns.

Friday, August 13th.—In the morning we started early for Port Norris, being provided with a conveyance by our kind stageman. I could not forbear remarking that the road on this route might be considerably improved by the adoption of M'Adam's system. We arrived at Port Norris to breakfast. It is delightfully situated on Maurice River, whose immense volume of water gives an impetus to so many mills and manufactories. A considerable trade in sheepskins was formerly carried on here, but it is now abandoned and the inhabitants pursue those avocations usually followed in other villages, and which slowly, though surely, lead to competence.

We here embarked in a batteau, and proceeding down the majestic Maurice River, were presented with a succession of the most interesting scenery. On the east side were the fine farms and meadows of Ewens's neck, and on the west we thought we once had an indistinct view of the seat of Mr. Thomas B—zz—d at Turkey Point. During our progress I employed myself in endeavouring to discover, by anatomical dissection, the great desideratum of modern philosophers, the exact position of the pineal gland of the mosquito. I regret that I was unsuccessful. I was however more fortunate in my operations on an animal which is here called a *green-header*; having obtained the precise dimensions of the proboscis, and ascertained the numbers, position

and properties of the teeth. It is a fine specimen, and I shall probably send it to my friend Doct. M. of N. York. Eleven o'clock found us at our long desired point of destination—the centre of Maurice River cove, that far-famed seat of luxury and taste. Vain would be human language to describe the "wide, the unbounded prospect" which lay before us. Having provided ourselves with instruments we proceeded to examine the properties of the water, to ascertain the depth, degree of impregnation with sea-salt, specific gravity, density and opacity of the fluid which is most favourable to the rapid production, high relish, delicate flavour, and plumpness of that choicest gift to man—the oyster. Having satisfied ed ourselves on these points, we were about to locate our 1000 acres apiece, agreeably to the memorial, when we were met by an unexpected embarrassment and difficulty. We found it impracticable to fix any permanent land or rather water-marks by which our property secured from trespass, and not having proper mathematical instruments we found it impossible to ascertain with accuracy the precise latitude and longitude of our corners, and I fear we shall have to take another excursion for that purpose. On the approach of 12 o'clock, after tickling our palates with a few of the most delicious oysters which the cove affords (what would the epicureans of New York and Philadelphia have given to have been with us,) we filled our glasses with the precious liquid, and holding them between our eyes and the glorious luminary of day, we fancied we saw the transparent liquid sparkling with gems and diamonds as ominous of its future indescribable value. Precisely at meridian, which we had no difficulty in discovering from the absence of all air, the smoothness of the surface of the bag and cove, and the intensity with which the vertical rays of the sun beamed upon our roasting bodies we rose from the bench, and having taken off our hats in token of profound respect, drank, standing in the batteau, the following

*Toast*.—The sagacious statesmen, correct expounders of maritime rights and the laws of common fishery, expert politicians, and most able, unexcelled, and, in the globe unequalled, financiers, whose wise heads first conceived the rational, the stupendous, the grand, the vast, the deep idea of extracting from 60,000 acres of salt-water, a permanent annual revenue to the state of New-Jersey, of 120,000 dollars.—They cannot be suspected of *drudging* or *diving* for vulgar applause, or *fishing* for popularity.

*Music*.—

"The sun's perpendicular heat,  
Illumines the depths of the sea,  
And the oysters, beginning to sweat,  
Cried—durn it, how hot we shall be."

OLD MORTALITY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Clarke,

Fifteen or twenty years ago, when I was a zealous Methodist, at a certain time I felt an impression on my mind to go to a neighbour's house; I went, and when I got there, I found two men in it pleasing themselves and laughing at the family, saying that there was no hell and no devil. When I went in they hardly took time to treat me with common civility, but broke into loud laughter, saying there was no devil. I told them that there was a devil, and I could prove it. One of them says (hastily) how do you know that there is a devil? did you ever see him? I looked him full in the face and said, no, but I have seen one of his imps. That ended the dispute with us, for he said not another word. But the other seemed more reasonable and wished me to bring my proof. I said, you believe that there is a Gnd, do you not; he answered 'I do'; I said, you believe him to be essentially good, and from him can proceed no evil, he answered 'I do'; well, said I, have you never been forcibly drawn to do that which was evil, which you was unwilling to do, nay you was determined you would not do it, and you did not, yet you was so forcibly drawn you hardly could refrain from doing it. Now what was it that drew you so forcibly; it was not God, for you stood in opposition, being determined you would not do it; then it must come from another, and an evil source—you may call it what you please, but I call it the devil. They looked at one another quite soberly and the discourse changed.

JONATHAN SOWELL.

Newport Aug. 22 1824.

## MANAGERS' OFFICE.

JERSEY CITY.  
QUEENS College Literature Lottery, F. B. Class, New Series, will be drawn on the 15th September next, and finished in a few minutes.

### Splendid Scheme.

6 Prizes of \$2,000 are	\$12,000
6 - 1,000 -	6,000
6 - 250 -	1,500
5 - 100 -	500
5 - 82 -	82
153 =	2,760
690 =	5,520
6072 =	24,288

6,924 Prizes, } 17,550 Tickets } 52,650  
10,626 Blanks, }

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 27 numbers will be quickly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them drawn out. And those tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 3d, numbers drawn from the wheel will be entitled to \$2000. Three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 1st, 2d, and 4th numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars. Those six other tickets which shall have on them Three of the drawn numbers, and those 3 the 1st, 3d, and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 250 dollars. That ticket having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th numbers drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 82 dollars. Those 5 other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the other orders of combination and permutation will each be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars. Those 138 Tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 30, and 4th, drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of 20 dollars; all others having on them 2 of the drawn numbers, (being 690), will each be entitled to a prize of 8 dollars; and all those which shall have some one of the drawn numbers on them (being 6072) will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The four preceding classes of the Queen's College Literature Lottery were by combination alone. This being by Combination and Permutation, it may be proper to state the difference between the two plans, and the reasons for the change. The difference between the two consists in this: A lottery of 27 numbers by ternary combination simply, it is well known, produces only 2925 tickets, whilst one by combination and permutation united as the preceding, produces six times that number, that is to say, every ternary combination is capable of five other changes. For instance, the ternary combination 1, 2, 3, may be varied thus: 1, 3, 2.—2, 1, 3.—2, 3, 1.—3, 1, 2.—3, 2, 1—and so may every other ternary combination in any set of numbers be varied in like manner. Hence it is clear, that—27 numbers by ternary combination produce 2925 tickets, they must by ternary combination and permutation produce six times that number, or 17550 tickets, and it is equally clear that there must be six times the number of blanks and prizes in the scheme, that there would be if it were formed by combination alone.

The advantages of a lottery by permutation over one by combination are, that one sixth the quantity of numbers will answer to produce a given number of tickets and of prizes and blanks; and that therefore, fewer are wanting for the wheel, fewer to be drawn out, and consequently fewer to load the memory with, when tickets are presented after the drawing to ascertain their fate.—Another advantage is—that if an adventurer wishes to purchase a package of tickets embracing all the combinations of the lottery, he must take about twice the number of tickets to embrace those numbers in a lottery by combination alone, that he would in one by combination and permutation.

The Drawing will take place on Wednesday, September 15th at Paterson.

Packages of 9 tickets, embracing the 27 combinations and permutation numbers of the lottery, warranted to draw at least 16 dollars, less the 15 per cent. may be had at the Scheme price, if applied for at the Managers' Office, Jersey City, before the 20th inst, on which day they will be advanced in price.

As the Managers have no other agency in New-Jersey than that at POWLES HOOK, JERSEY CITY, it will be necessary for those who wish to obtain Tickets at the Scheme price to make application, and forward the money (post paid) before that time.

Letters addressed (post paid) to WILLIAM SEGER, Agent for the Managers, will be promptly attended to.

J. B. YATES, } Managers  
A. MINTOSH, }

Jersey City, July 10 1824. 199

FOR SALE.—About 40 TONS of good fresh HAY in stacks, by the side of Maurice River, on the Meadow opposite Leesburgh.

For terms apply to

James Diverly.

Dennis' Creek, August 22. 1914t



**Nomination of Candidates.**—Pursuant to law, nominations for Members of Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—Members of the Legislative Council and of the General Assembly, together with Sheriffs and Coroners, must be made on Monday next, at the office of the County Clerks respectively in this State.

The election of Members of Congress and Electors takes place on the 2d and 3d days of November; and that of the State Legislature on the 12th and 13th days of October.

Was stranded on Ludlam's beach, on Monday morning last, about half past one o'clock A. M. the Ship Hunter, Captain Martin, from Havre, partly laden with dry goods. At the time the vessel went ashore it was blowing a fresh breeze from the N. E. The vessel was old, and it is said was insured both in Havre and in Philadelphia.

**Standing armies.**—The military Forces of Europe are said to be 2,000,000 men, including the sea and land forces. They cost 40 millions of dollars annually. The whole revenue of Europe is estimated at 360 millions of dollars. About one eightieth part of the population of Europe is under arms, and each man furnishes about two dollars a year for the support of this mass of armed men, and yet all are in profound peace! From this we may conclude that the ruling powers have either no confidence in each other, or fear the people. If such be the case, peace will not long continue. Some circumstance, perhaps trivial in its nature, may cause the flame to break out, and when war takes place among the great powers of Europe it will not soon cease.

The society of Friends have now a female missionary in Africa. They are silently—we hope not less effectually, urging the cause of Christ where civilization and religion is as much needed as in any other country. Those who have heretofore considered the Friends either as passive, or as opposed to the evangelizing system by Missionaries, will no longer, we trust, view them in the same light as heretofore. They are doing what no other people have been able to accomplish, and therefore they so far deserve our praise. They have begun, and are doing in the most correct manner what others have often attempted and always in vain—or at least with very partial success.—Apparently the efforts made in behalf of this unfortunate race have been of the purest, most disinterested kind: Had this been so heaven would have opened the way to success and have blessed the work. We have more than reason to fear that the work has not been undertaken and carried on according to the designs of heaven—that truth and consistency have not governed the actors. While they have been shipping off their benevolence to Africa they left little in store for home consumption.—The Friends not only refuse to hold negroes in bondage, but use every effort to procure their emancipation. When, therefore, they go among them, we should feel no surprise if they were well received; and still less, were they to follow it up, if they would clear the way for their being both civilized and christianized. As yet we learn nothing more than that the work has been commenced—we wish them God speed, and that He who loves truth and consistency may bless their labors.

**ITURBIRE SHOT!**

The career of the ex-emperor Iturbide in endeavouring to recover his lost dominions, like his prototype Murat, has been of brief duration. The example of Bonaparte has led to some fatal mistakes, and I would advise all future ex-emperors, as they value their lives not to trust in it.

On the 14th of July the English brig Spring, anchored near Soto Marina on the Mexican coast. A foreigner named

Charles de Beniskie, having landed, waited on the Governor to make known the object of his visit to the country. While in conversation, the Governor asked for information respecting Iturbide, who, it was reported, was on his way from England to this country; but received for answer, that when he left London, that individual was living quietly in retirement with his family. In a short time after Beniskie's departure, the Governor received information that he had taken his departure for the interior of the country, accompanied by a person in disguise. The Governor's suspicions being raised he pursued with his guards, came up with them at Arrogos, recognized the incognito to be Iturbide, made him prisoner, conveyed him to the city of Padilla, gave him up to the Mexican Congress then sitting, and agreeably to the decree of that Congress, of the 28th of April last, was ordered for execution, which accordingly took place on the following day by shooting him.

Thus closes the short and varied history of a man who was once the champion of liberty, the defender of his country's rights, and who had in various instances risked his life in promoting its glory; but perceiving the weakness of his country, his unchastened ambition subdued every patriotic feeling which had been kindled in his bosom, he played the tyrant, was expelled his country, became restless in quiet, returned to take from his country the liberty he had aided to procure it, and —was SHOT.

Accounts from Mexico state, that Gen. Santa Anna has been lately appointed Governor "of Yucatan. The general had been sent to quell some disturbances in it—and it is feared, from his conduct, that he is acting, in concert with the Legislature of that province, who has a disposition to separate itself from the dominion of the General Government, which it is said it can easily do from its insulated situation.

**Foreign intelligence.**—Several vessels have arrived at New York from Liverpool, London, and Havre, since our last. The following is the substance of what we have received:—The last advices from India inform us that a virtual declaration of war had been made by the Governor General, against the Birmese. The operations were said to be on the eve of commencing. —The real intention of the British Cabinet with respect to Portugal had not been declared. The Ocean of 80 guns has alone as yet been ordered to the Tagus. The funds had fallen in London, in consequence of the very great indisposition of the king of France, who, it is said, is near his dissolution, his situation being considered dangerous.—The account of the defeat of the Turks at the pass of Thermopylae, by the Greeks, has been confirmed.—It was reported at Paris, that M. de Tolaru, Ambassador at Madrid, had been appointed minister of Foreign affairs, and that Chateaubriand was about to be sent on a foreign mission.—The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors held a long consultation with M. de Vilele, probably on the affairs of Greece, as 14 French vessels of war have been ordered to the Mediterranean. The measures of the British cabinet, it is supposed, may have been the cause.—They are beginning to lose confidence and become jealous of each other.

The Holy alliance are about to assemble at Coblenz, in Germany. Most of the ministers from the powers composing it have assembled. The Emperor of Russia is exerting his utmost to prepare his nation for war, come when it will.—The British are making very considerable preparations to bombard Algiers—the attack is immediately expected.

The King of the Sandwich Islands died on the 14th ult.—It will be recollected that his Queen died a few days before him.

Col. Francis S. Huger, of South Carolina, whose chivalrous attempt to release General La Fayette from the prisons of Oimutz, has arrived in Philadelphia to see the General, who is expected there on the 15th inst.

**Appointments by the Governor**  
GABRIEL D WALL, Esqr. Quarter-Master General of this state, vice J. J. Wilson, Esq. deceased.  
The CINCINNATI Society of New Jersey are invited to meet General La Fayette at Newark, to escort him through the State.  
JOHN WILSON of Essex, clerk of the Court of chancery, vice William Hyer resigned.

The following gentlemen were nominated for electors, of President and Vice President, in this state, at the Jackson Convention, held in Trenton, on the 1st inst.  
Peter Wilson, D. D. Bergen.  
James Parker, Middlesex.  
Joseph Warren Scott, Somerset.  
Joseph Kille, Salen.  
Julio Buck, Cumberland.  
John Besty Junr. Burlington.  
Daniel Vliet, Sussex.  
Isaac G. Earlee, Hunterdon.

**SUMMARY.**

Among the items which we notice this week in the papers received at this office are the following:—  
That the Governor Carroll of Tennessee had convened the legislature of that state to make a constitutional provision for the election of President and Vice-President—that the people of Illinois have in their late election given their votes to the decided friends of John Q. Adams, & after holding meetings in all parts of that state to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to alter the constitution so as to allow the introduction of slaves into that state,—the call was negatived.—That a Mr. Lya, travelling on the Baltimore and Alexandria road was stopped, tied to a tree, and robbed his \$375, his watch, &c.—That 1400 visitors are now at Saratoga.—That the New York canal tolls for the last quarter, amounted to 130,672 46 dollars.—That a man who had resisted a constable in New Orleans was taken prisoner, put into a black hole, where, horrible to relate, he died of suffocation.—That the Secretary of the Navy with Capt. Morris, Rogers and Chauncey, are visiting the Canada frontiers.—That counterfeit dollars in considerable quantities have been put into circulation in Vermont.—That a cotton manufactory was consumed by fire at Pawtucket, R. I. Loss estimated at \$75,000.—That two boys one 11 and the other 13 years of age, was confined in St. Lawrence jail for theft.—That some travellers have been injured lately by using cast iron bits for their horses, without knowing—the bits breaking.—That Jacob Steff put an end to himself at Lancaster lately, by taking a dose of poison.—That a disease of the eyes prevails in a district near Buffalo, (N. Y.) entirely depriving the inhabitants of their sight. The disease is contagious.—That the Hon Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, has been lately fined \$2 00 and cast in cost \$4 84, for galloping his horse in the streets of Boston contrary to law.—That immense quantities of Gold is now digging up in the Island of Aruba, some of it in large lumps perfect in pore, and as ductile as lead, from 14 to 32 lbs in weight. All the people on the island are busily employed in digging for it.—That a Mr. Sitterly of Rotterdam, N. Y. was killed and one or two of his family injured, by a stroke of lightning.—That General Dearborn and family have arrived in Boston from Lisbon.—That the great Hunterdon County, (N. J.) meeting has resulted in favour of JACKSON against ADAMS, 130 to 92 votes—and that the editor of the Frederician had a good laugh at it.



**Port of Bridgeton.**

Arrived on the 30th ult. Schooner Philadelphia, Thomas Steelman Master, 7 days from Richmond, Va. with coal for Messrs Benjamin and David Reeves.

**DIED,**

At Germantown on Thursday the 26th inst Charles Pitman, Son of William Pitman of this town aged 7 months and 14 days.  
At Harper's ferry, Dr. CHARLES BROWN. He left the principal part of his estate to the Medical Hospital, Philadelphia.

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

Wheat, per bushel,	\$ 1 00
Rye, do	50
Corn, do	37 1/2 to 45
Oats, do	20 to 25
Onions, do	50
Potatoes, do	25,
Dry Apples do	75.
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	75 to 1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	3 00 to 3 50
Rye do do	1 50 to 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 1/2
Lard, do	10
Hams, do	10

**Sale of Real Estate.**

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM LAMBERT dec'd the following Valuable Real Estate, will be exposed to Sale, in the township of Manington on Saturday the 23d day of October, next:

1. A valuable FARM within one mile and a half from the town of Salem, containing one hundred and four acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Edward O. Keasbey, Rebecca Keasbey and others. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, a good convenient DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, a Wagon House and Corn Crib lately built, two Barns, two young Orchards, a well fenced with good fences, principally of cedar. This Farm lying on both sides of the straight road from Salem to Quinton's Bridge, and so near the county town, being in a high state of improvement, and the soil of an excellent quality, it is believed that few opportunities occur, of purchasing a Farm so beautifully situated and so well improved.

2. Twelve acres of MEADOW in the New Drain in Elsinborough, adjoining meadow of Morris Hall, Esq. and others, will be sold with the farm, or separate from it as will suit the purchaser.

ALSO—Ten acres of excellent Timber Land, lying in Beesley's Neck adjoining lands of Enos Paulin and others, within a quarter of a mile of a good landing on Alloways Creek.

ALSO—Seventy acres of Woodland in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, near Turnip Hill, adjoining lands of Samuel Keen and others. The wood on said lot is of a suitable size for cord wood.

4. A Lot of Timber Land in said Township, containing twenty five acres adjoining lands of Wm Sherron, and others.

5. A Lot of Maple Swamp near Alloways Town, containing about six acres, adjoining lands of James Thompson, and others.

The above property will be shown to any person desirous of viewing the same on application to John Lambert, at Quinton's Bridge, or either of the subscribers. The Sales will begin at one o'clock P. M. on said day, at the dwelling house on said farm, at which time the terms of payment will be made known by

DANIEL GARRISON, } Ex'rs.  
STACY LLOYD, }  
Sept. 4. } 193 ts

**REAL ESTATE.**

Will be sold at

**PRIVATE SALE,**

A FARM, situated in Deerfield Township, and adjoining lands of John Hanon and John Mayhew, Esq. deceased, lying half a mile from the stage road, leading from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, and containing between 100 and 125 Acres. It is well cultivated, under good Cedar fence, has on it a large two story DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen, a good Pump of Water at the door, a large Barn, two Crib houses, a Wagon-house, and other out buildings. Also, a large Paled Garden—with an Apple Orchard and other fruit trees.

Conditions will be made known by the proprietor, living on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.  
DAVID OGDEN.  
193 3 mos.

**Sale of Real Estate.**

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cape May will be Sold at

**PUBLIC VENDUE,**

On Saturday the ninth day of October next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn now kept by George M'Clung at Goshen, Cape May, a PLANTATION containing 300 Acres, situate in the middle township and on the public road, leading from Dennis' Creek to Cape Island, adjoining lands of John Townsend, Jacob Ridgeway and others: the said Plantation will be sold in Lots of about 100 Acres each or the whole together to suit purchasers, together with all the improvements thereon. ALSO, as much of the remainder part of the Homestead Plantation whereon Almarin Tomlin, now lives and adjoining tire above mentioned Farm, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses late the property of William Tomlin deceased.

Any person wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, may call on the Subscribers who will shew the same.  
Conditions and a better description on the day of sale by  
Almarin Tomlin,  
James L. Smith,  
Administrators.  
August 30. 193ts

**WANTED,** a smart, active, industrious Lad, who can be well recommended, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.  
Jan. 24,

**TAKE NOTICE.**

To all to whom it may concern, know ye:—That we the Managers, Owners and Possessors of the Marsh, Meadow and Swamp, in the Township of Downes, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New Jersey, do intend to apply to the Legislature at the next sitting, in October next, for the repeal of the law for Banking of the said Marsh, passed February the second one thousand eight hundred and nineteen

DANIEL BLIZARD,  
REUBEN GARRISON,  
Managers.  
August 27, 1824. 193 4t

**CAUTION.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that, whereas Randal Marshall of the township of Maurice River, Cumberland county New Jersey, did illegally obtain of me, two bonds, each bearing date the nineteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, conditioned for the payment of one hundred dollars each, with interest. I do hereby forwarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on either of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them.

John May.  
September 2, 1824. 193 3t

**Adjournment.**

The sale of the land of Zacheus B. Cook, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Wednesday 29th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Hotel of Richard Jarman in Bridgeton, to be sold by

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
August 31, 1824. 193

**Adjournment.**

The land of Robert Alderman which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 14th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, late Sheriff.  
JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff.  
August 17th 1824. 191

**200 DOLLARS REWARD.**

A most daring attempt was made on the night of the 12th of this inst. to set fire to the Dwelling House of the Subscriber by some notorious villain—by artfully placing some kind of combustible substance on the block of the North East Corner of the House so as to communicate between the outer boards & the ceiling. From the appearance of the fire, and the testimony of a number of the respectable inhabitants who have since seen it, there cannot be the remotest idea but that it was the work of an incendiary. Had it answered the expectation of the villain who placed it there, and communicated to the building in the night, the destruction of the house, with its contents must have been inevitable, and it is more than probable that a part of the Family must have perished with it, fire wind at the time blowing fresh from the north east; fortunately however, the outer boards excluded the air from it, so much that it did not communicate to the building until the next day, when the smoke from it was discovered, bursting into an adjoining room. Such flagrant outrages committed against our lives and property, calls aloud for the apprehension of the monsters who during the midnight hour, would place the torch to our houses, not only endangering our property but our own lives & that of our families in the most eminent degree. The above reward, will be paid for the apprehension of the villain who committed the above foul deed that he may be brought to that degree of Justice which his crime so richly merits.

William Learning.  
Cape May July 26. 188 1m

**NOTICE.**

Those indebted to the late firm of POTTERS & WOODRUFF, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately to the surviving partners.  
J. B. & R. B. POTTER.  
April 17. 173

**White Pine Boards,**

Viz. PANNEL, 1st, 2d, and 3d, common, of a good quality, for sale by  
Chs. & John E. Sheppard.  
Greenwich, 5th mo. 20. 178 1f  
Likewise a quantity of GRINDSTONES.

**SHINGLES.**

Three feet Shingles for Sale by  
30,000  
C. & J. E. Sheppard.  
Greenwich, 4mo. 9th 1824.  
Likewise a few pounds of Manglewortzel Seed 172 6 q.

**Insolvents' Bond Constables' Sales,**

For Sale at the office of the Whig,

