

WASHINGTON WHIG.

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POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WHIG. CHARACTER OF WOMAN.

Through many a land and clime a ranger,
With toilsome steps, I've held my way;
A lonely, unprotected stranger,
To stranger's ills a constant prey.

While steering thus my course precarious,
My fortune ever was to find
Men's hearts and dispositions various,
But woman grateful, true and kind.

Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy always prone,
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing,
With soft compassion's sweetest tone.

No proud delay, no dark suspicion,
Taint the free bounty of thy heart,
They turn not from the sad petition,
But cheerful aid at once impart.

Form'd in benevolence of nature,
Obliging, modest, gay and mild,
Woman's the same endearing creature,
In courtly town, or savage wild.

When parch'd with thirst, with hunger
..wasted,
Her friendly hand refreshment gave;
How sweet the coarsest food had tasted,
How cordial was the simple wave!

Her courteous looks, her words caressing,
Shed comfort on the fainting soul;
Woman's the stranger's general blessing,
From sultry India to the pole.

A CHARACTER.

Of gentle manners, and of taste refin'd,
With all the graces of a polish'd mind;
Clear sense and truth still shone in all she
spoke.

And from her Zips no idle sentence broke.
Each nicer elegance of art she knew;
Correctly fair, and regularly true.
Her ready fingers ply'd with equal skill
The pencil's task, the needle or the quill.
So pois'd her feelings, so compos'd her soul
So subject all to reason's calm control,
One only passion, strong and unconfin'd,
Disturb'd the balance of her even mind;
One passion rul'd despotic in tier breast,
In every word, and look, and thought confest.
But that was love, and love delights to bless
The generous transports of a fond excess.

Translation from the Greek Anthologia.

A new-born babe, in tears I hail'd the light
In tears I leave this sad terrestrial scene;
How many thousands, who nor day, nor night,
Exempt from tears, through life's drear
road have been?

Such is the life of man, in sorrows bound,
Death shuts the scene and hides him in the
ground.

Epigram from the Latin of Buchanan.

He to whom pleasure pays her court,
Deems even the longest life too short;
Whilst he, round whom misfortunes throng,
Deems even the shortest life too long.

Inscription over a poor man's door—from the Latin of Buchanan.

Robbers, depart, and seek some wealthier
For fearless POVERTY protects my home.

From the Greek Anthologia.

The blind man on his shoulders, through
the throng,
Ris halt and crippled fellow bears along;
The one leads eyes, the other lends his feet;
Thus both in safety pass the crowded street.

Borrowed Beauty—from Cowper.

Hair, wax, rouge, whit'ning, teeth, you buy
A multifarious store!
A mask at once would all supply,
And 'twould not cost you more.

Sentiments.

SELECTED FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

To the pod natured, subsequent distress
often atones for former guilt; and while one
would repress humanity, yet our hearts are
a Favour of the wretched.

A woman, the more curious she is about
her face, is the more careless about her
house.

Avarice is the canker worm of the soul;
the rapid growing deleterious weed of a too
luxuriant soil, which, springing up, over-
runs and destroys, all the celestial plants of
the mind.

There is not a worse symptom in human
nature, than that we blush to own what we
have not been ashamed to do.

Knowledge.—It is the chiefest thing for
man to know himself.

Secrets.—Without curiosity ignorance
would generally prevail. But the desire to
know things which we cannot claim as a
right, the secrets of others, and their business,
is unjust; and, when we use unfair means or
deception to extort them, wicked. Besides,
the itch of knowing secrets is naturally ac-
companied with another itch of telling them.

Extreme avarice almost always makes mis-
takes. There is no passion that oftener mis-
ses its aim, nor on which the present has so
much influence in prejudice of the future.

A firm trust in the assistance of an Al-
mighty Being naturally produces patience,
cheerfulness, and all other dispositions of
mind that alleviate those calamities which
we are not able to remove.

Some should despair, because God can
help them; and none should presume be-
cause God can cross them.

None can be disciples of the graces but in
the school of virtue, and those who wish to
be lovely, must learn early to be good.

Bible Society Report.

The Bible Society in the United Netherlands,
by the last accounts from it, was advancing
in ability, in real, and in activity. Very
considerable additions had been made to its
receipts; and with a prompt and noble liber-
ality, as soon as it was in a situation to make
the grant, this Society had aided Professor
Van Ess with a donation of 4000 guilders, &
it had bestowed a like sum on the Missiona-
ries at Serampore, to be expended in trans-
lating the Scriptures into the dialects of In-
dia. The amount of the issues of this Soci-
ety, had been nearly 6,000 copies more than
those of the former year. The edition of the
Malay New Testament, in the Arabic charac-
ter, had been put in circulation; and the Soci-
ety had determined on publishing an edi-
tion of the Malay Bible in the Roman char-
acter.

The Bible Societies in Switzerland pursue
their labours with unabated zeal, and are fa-
voured with continued success. The Basle
Society still retains its highest character as
the chief in that country. The income of
the year, prior to the last accounts from this
Society, had been more than double the
amount of any preceding year. It was pub-
lishing 10,000 copies in the German lan-
guage, of the Monthly Extracts of the Brit-
ish and Foreign Bible Society. The issues
from its presses, in the year just referred to,
were 9,987 French and German Bibles; 2,205
New Testaments; and 705 Psalters, of the
Protestant versions; and 1402 of Van Ess's
Testaments have been distributed among the
Roman Catholics. The Society at Bern, up
to the last accounts, had distributed 6,997
Bibles, and 8,670 Testaments; and a large
edition was then in hand. The Bible Soci-
eties at Larisanne and Neuchatel had just
finished their edition of 10,000 copies of the
Bible in Ostervald's version; and they were
hastening to issue them, with the most en-
couraging prospect of usefulness. Through
the exertions of the Committee at Geneva,
the poor Waldenses had been furnished with
a supply of Bibles.

In Germany among the Protestant popula-
tion, the Bible cause is flourishing, and the
Societies are making progress. As evan-
gelists of this, it may be stated, that the Frank-
fort Bible Society, in five years had circu-
lated more than 7000 Bibles and 14,000 Testa-
ments; the Saxony Bible Society, in the last
of its reports which has been received, men-
tions an increase of the number of its sub-
scribers, and vast additions to the demands
for the Scriptures from Catholics and from
Protestants. Indeed the anxiety to possess
the Sacred Volume appeared to be very con-
siderably extending in many quarters of Ger-
many; and the deplorable want of numerous
and large portions of that country, may be in
a degree conjectured from the statement of
the President of the Glessen Society. He as-
serted that, in ten villages, an entire copy of
the Bible was seldom to be seen; and that in
most churches and schools, it had been found
necessary to be contented with the New Testa-
ment and the Hymn Book.

In Bavaria, by the last accounts, some en-
couraging circumstances had appeared, and
had led to the hope that a Bible Institution
would soon be formed for the supply of the
Protestant part of its population. Such was
the desire for the Holy Oracles, manifested
by many who were destitute in that country,
that when some copies had arrived at the
place to which they had been sent by the
British and Foreign Bible Society, it was
found necessary to cast lots among the mul-
titude of applicants, to decide who should be
the purchasers.

In Prussia, the cause is still patronized
by the King, and its march is still onward. The
Central Society at Berlin, in the seven years
of its existence, had circulated 35,235 Bibles
and 25,241 Testaments; and its forty Auxili-
aries had distributed as many more. In the
seventh year, those Auxiliaries had sent forth
10,000 Bibles and 9,783 Testaments. The
income of the Central Society in its seventh
year, was 4,786 rix-dollars, and the income of
the Auxiliaries in the same time was 13,
178 rix-dollars. The Auxiliary at Cologne,
though in a Catholic town, and by no means
receiving general support, had yet circulated
in seven years 18,419 Bibles and Testaments,
and 1003 Psalters. At Halle, twelve presses
were constantly employed in printing the
Scriptures in the Caustein Institution, though
so many cheap editions had already been
published in Germany. The Lithuanian Bi-
ble Society had accurately investigated the
state of its district, and had discovered that
27,274 copies of the Scriptures were immedi-
ately needed. A considerable supply was
forthwith furnished by the British and For-
eign Bible Society. One of the most eminent
of the Societies in Prussia, is the Silesian
Bible Society at Breslau. By the last infor-
mation, it appeared that in the preceding
year, the distribution made by that Society
was nearly equal to the whole of what it had
done in the former years of its existence; and
it had distributed altogether 13,937 copies of
the Scriptures.

The religious periodical works of our
country have of late furnished many accounts
of separations, in doctrinal belief, from the
different established churches now called or-
thodox. We recollect no exception, as all
of them have, in some degree, been losers &
gainers on this subject. Separations from
the Baptist Church, appears to be more fre-
quent and general than from any other.—
This is principally confined to two things.—
a renunciation of the *calvinistic* creed, and an
abandonment of *close* for *free* communion.—
The latter seems to be gaining ground fas-
ter than perhaps any opinion on Church regu-
lations in our country.

A late number of the Religious Intelligen-
cer, from Providence, R. I. states, that a
short time before in that town a church was
constituted, by the name of the "Fourth

Baptist Church in Providence," of this church
the Rev. Zalmon Toby is pastor. They have
issued a declaration of Independence, and have
refused to submit to the ecclesiastical au-
thority of the old church in associations or
councils. The following is an abstract of
their belief.

"They profess also to take the Holy Bible
for their creed, recognising none of human
invention. They frankly confess their views
of doctrine to be anti-Calvinistic. They be-
lieve that men, being moral agents, are left
to the free and unconstrained exercise of
their moral powers, having liberty, through
grace, to choose that which is good, and re-
ject that which is evil; and that having,
through grace, made this choice, it depends
on their persevering faithfulness, through
the same grace, whether they shall at last
receive the crown of life.

"They adopt the practice of free or open
communion, inviting all christians to the table
of the Lord, supposing that this is pecu-
liarly pleasing to the Great Head of the
Church, who gave His disciples the new com-
mandment to love one another; and who,
therefore, must be delighted when Christians
meet together to celebrate the highest act of
his love to them, that of laying down his
life.

"They do not consider their views of doc-
trine as binding on others—believing that all
men, every where, have the same equal right
to interpret the scriptures, according to their
best judgment, and the light which God has
given them.

"Notwithstanding they have thus public-
ly stated their views of doctrine, it is their
desire to cultivate a friendly and religious
intercourse, with all who love the Lord Je-
sus in sincerity and truth, without respect to
sect, or name, or creed?"

Extract from "A Quaker's advice to his nephew on the subject of marriage."

Let her mental qualifications be all
that virtuous ladies usually possess,
Let her be mistress of every accom-
plishment which does not carry misch-
ief with it. In acquirements which
are calculated to strengthen and ma-
ture the judgment take care that she
be not wanting; for if her judgment
be strikingly beneath thine own,
there will be danger of its sometimes
exciting thy contempt; and all occa-
sion of contempt should be as carefully
avoided as of hatred, for qualities of
an hateful aspect are not more surely
calculated to interrupt connubial hap-
piness.

Of the more volatile parts, which
are generally comprehended under
the name of wit, it is different; for
these should be always in mediocrity,
and not at the height of acuteness.
Too sparkling, and too lively, she
will attract observation and atten-
tions, which may interfere with your
mutual happiness; and if her wit be
too visibly superior to thine own, she
will be apt to exercise her talent at
thy expense, and to thy uneasiness.
For it is to be lamented how rarely
acuteness of talent exists with judg-
ment commensurate with it, and how
rarely it is marked by forbearance
and good-nature in its possessor.

I would rather that thy wife were
marked by modesty, if at the expense
of her wit, for modesty is an indis-
pensable qualification, and a jewel
which never tires the eye. There is
a principle of modesty implanted in
our being by the same hand which
implanted our passions, and marked
more strongly in the female sex than
in the male, which it requires the
grossest violation of nature, and the
utmost blackness of depravity in us,
to subdue or expel. Think not thy-
self the happier if thy wife has shown
thee a preference, in regard of which
modesty was overlooked; for if it be
overlooked towards thyself, there is
always great danger that it will be
forgotten towards others. The char-
acter which seems the most natural
for women to be dressed in, in the
relation which they bear to their hus-
bands, is that of lovely dependence.
I mean that the woman of thy choice
should have the kindness and delicacy
of a female, that she should raise
her eyes to thee; and place upon thee
her whole reliance for protection and
kindness. This should be accompa-
nied with a cheerful frankness, the
parent of confidence, and that unre-
strained communication of thought
and feeling which identifies the souls
of man and wife as one. I will not
omit to mention that thy nature,
John, being pensive and thoughtful,
it will best suit thee to meet with a
cheerful and lively temper in thy
wife. I affirm not that every one
should look for a temper opposite to
his own in these engagements; but I
maintain that too thoughtful a frame
of mind is liable to beget unhap-
piness, when unrelieved by cheerfulness

and vivacity. She should be
mistress of prepossessing manners
and a gentle address, calculated not
to strike but to please; and should be
well tutored in the performance of
those inferior civilities and attentions,
which are scarcely less amiable than
a habit of general benevolence. The
qualities which I have prescribed im-
ply an absence of all testiness and ir-
ritable feeling, which, under the best
disposition, may embitter every kind
of social life; of all coldness, which
is the grave of love, and, radically,
incompatible with the conjugal char-
acter; and of the unfortunate failing
of feminine loquacity, an exemption
from which will be meritorious in
proportion as the instances of it are
uncommon. Testiness in a wife is
calculated to irritate a man, coldness
to alienate him, and loquacity to
madden him.

The Providence, R. I. Journal, in giv-
ing an account of the arrest, at
Reading, of Dr. James Hamilton,
alias John Randolph Bedford, alias
G. Gallop, subjoins the following
note:—

It appears that this wretched man
has at length run his race, and is
likely to receive, the punishment
due to his vile conduct. In the year
1820, a man answering the descrip-
tion of doctor Hamilton, made his
appearance in the town of Florence,
Alabama, calling himself Dr. John
R. Bedford, and announced himself
in the Gazette as a practitioner of
medicine and surgery. There was
at the time four regular physicians in
Florence, all in good repute, and as
they were considered sufficient for
the place, Dr. Bedford was advised
by the good citizens to remove to a
new settlement called the Big Spring,
which was destitute of a medical man
and sometimes very sickly. Under
these circumstances, doctor Bedford
thought the village might be capa-
ble of affording some advantages to
the emigrant, and accordingly, he
soon located himself at the place in
question. His entrance was made
welcome, by the inhabitants of the
village, who being anxious to retain
so valuable a member of society, fail-
ed not to extend to him every cour-
tesy and attention due to a gentleman.

The doctor had not been long at Big
Spring, before he concluded to make
a permanent settlement, in order to
do which he took it into his head that
he must needs marry. There was
in the village a beautiful young lady
of rare accomplishments, and refined
education, who soon ensnared the
willing heart of the doctor; she pos-
sessed an estate worth about twenty
thousand dollars, which, of all things,
most delighted the fancy of our hero.
He addressed her, she consented, the
preliminaries were soon settled, but
before the knot could be tied, busi-
ness of importance called him to
Nashville. On his return home, he
unluckily stopped at Florence to visit
those kind friends, by whose ad-
vice he had made his fortune.—
Whilst dining at Florence Inn, a man
from Kentucky took his seat at the
table, who instantly recognized Dr.
Bedford, to be his old friend, Mr.
William Talbot, of Lexington, Ky. a
professor of the art and mystery of
cordwainery.

The Kentuckian was delighted to
meet him, enquired very solicitously
after his health, and observed, that
but a week since, he had the pleasure
of calling on his wife and family, at
Lexington; who he assured him
were all well. The doctor was con-
founded, protested the gentleman was
mistaken in the person, and declared
most venemly that he would pro-
secute him if he dared to utter such
falsehoods. The Kentuckian was
not easily moved by such threats, &
continued to reiterate what he had
previously stated. The confusion of
the doctor was so great, he could not
finish his dinner, but hastily depart-
ed to institute a suit against the man
who had uttered such outrageous lib-
els; and that was the last seen of
him by the citizens of Florence.

In the mean time Dr. Bedford re-
paired to Big Spring, where he bor-
rowed a carriage with horses, and a
negro servant of a gentleman, into
whose good graces he had initiated
himself, telling him that a person in
Tennessee had sent for him, to op-
erate in a case of lithotomy which re-

quired it important that he should de-
part post haste. Since then, the in-
habitants of Big Spring have not been
honored by a visit from Dr. Bed-
ford, nor has the gentleman heard
of his negro, carriage or horses.

The Kentuckian stated, that he &
Bedford, who had a wife and two
children, were employed in the same
shop more than a year, when the
former was discharged, in consequence
of his ignorance of the trade, and
consequent inability to perform the
duties assigned him; and that since
his departure he had frequently
heard of his practising medicine, by
authority of a patent right which he
had purchased of a Dr. Thompson of
Boston. This statement at the time
was considered doubtful by many,
and there being some anxiety mani-
fested on the subject, an examination
was entered into, when it was ascer-
tained that Bedford came to Lexing-
ton in the year 1818, assuming the
name of Talbot, bringing with him
his wife and her mother, Mrs. Jack-
son, who were formerly of Alexan-
dria, District of Columbia: that Miss
Jackson brought him an estate at the
time of her marriage, in negroes and
other property, amounting to thirty
thousand dollars, which he had squan-
dered away, and then abandoned her
in a land of strangers. From the
description of the man and the noto-
riety of his character, there can be
no doubt, that Dr. James Hamilton,
alias John Randolph Bedford, alias
C. Gallop, is the same Dr. Bedford
who flourished at Big Spring, and
the same William Talbot, cordwain-
er, who fled from Kentucky.

A most daring robbery was perpe-
trated on the 26th ult. on the Mari-
etta and Susquehanna Trading Com-
pany, by three villains, who seized
the cashier on the back porch of the
banking house, and presenting three
pistols to his breast to enforce silence,
dragged him into the bank, and com-
pelled him to unlock the vault, from
which they carried away bank notes,
bank paper, promissory notes, &c. &c.
They were well disguised and spoke
only the German language. \$1,000
reward is offered for all, or 500 for
books and papers carried off.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the
7th July says We have long made
up our minds that Canada is not
worth the expense it costs us; and
that happy world it have been for
this country, if it had been given to
the United States in the peace of
1784. We should think any minis-
ter deserved well, both of the Cana-
dians and of the English, who, by
mutual consent of the governors and
the governed, should get a couple
of millions of the Americans in
purchase of our sovereignty of that
territory.

A meteoric stone fell near Wiscas-
set, Me. on the 17th of August. It
descended with considerable noise—
was discovered, and found to be of an
ashy grey color, covered with a coat
of black resembling oxide of iron,
its granular texture like coarse sand-
stone, and weight about four pounds.

Mr. Canning, the late minister of
Great Britain to the United States,
before embarking for his own coun-
try, left with Mr. Coiden fifty dol-
lars, as a donation to the Apprentices'
Library, and fifty dollars for the
Mercantile Library of New York.

John Frederick, of Bergen co. has
been sentenced to three years impris-
onment in the state prison for man-
slaughter.

The public are cautioned against
receiving ten dollar notes of the bank
of Wilmington & Brandywine, as
there are now a number in circulation
altered from one to ten; the decep-
tion is very easily discovered, as they
are very poorly done.

The Cannongate clock at Edin-
burgh, has been lighted with gas, a
the dial, thus illuminated, is render-
ed distinctly visible to a considera-
ble distance during the darkest night.

The Mobile Papers say, the bilious
fever prevails at that place.

Dr. Lcc, the famous inventor
"Patent Pills," has prosecuted 62
persons for infringing on his rights.

A rotary steam engine has been
invented by James Thompson, of
Pittsburgh.

FOREIGN.

From the *Non-Com*, Sept. 8.
Latest from England.

The first sailing ship Franklin, captain Graham, arrived here last night in 41 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of July. To the polite attention of captain Graham, to the editors of the American are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 26th July inclusive.

The lateness of the hour at which they were received allows time to make only the important extracts which follow.

INTENDED EVACUATION OF SPAIN.

The London Courier of July 25, assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence:—

The French Government have it in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line.

It is the intention of the Duke d'Angoulême to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favorable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The dissensions, in fact, between the Royalists themselves form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes.

It is now more than a month since we first hinted at this circumstance, and on several occasions we have repeated it. In particular, the letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written as we stated, "by person well qualified to form a just and in partial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain," corroborated what we had said. The following passages from the letter disclose important facts:—

"The French are not masters here. The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angoulême, or his adherents. They are anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes, & to endeavor to save the King's life, by giving favorable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent friends and allies."

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must in a short time, force that Power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may."

We will not pretend to say (adds the Courier) how far events may change the intentions of France; but it is certain that there should appear no chance of a speedy conciliation of parties, what we have above stated will be the course adopted. The French decidedly support only the more moderate Royalists.

It is true that the 20th Light Corps showed symptoms of mutiny at Bayonne. Fifty-one of them deserted, in consequence of Marshal Lamour's refusing permission for the Regiment to join the Campaign in Spain.

The French army has been remarkably healthy, which is ascribed to the unusual coolness of the season.

FIGHT OF CORUNNA.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's: "Bristol, July 25.—Arrived, L'Atrevida, Coatiene, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant, with despatches.—Up to that period: the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating."

The London Globe of July 26, says:—"We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the Atrevida. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and fifty wagon loads of dead.—On the 19th, the Atrevida was still in sight of Corunna and the Constitutional flag was flying. All the cannon at Ferrol, with the exception of two pieces, had been removed before the French obtained possession of the town. No immediate communication from our brave countryman Sir Robert Wilson has been received, but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he may soon be enabled to renew his useful services."

The following is an extract from a letter received by an eminent Mercantile House in the city, dated Plymouth, July 22.

"A Spanish schooner has just arrived, in 6 days from Corunna; the report is, that there had been some severe fighting in that neighborhood, and that the French had been repulsed in their attack on the town, but that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in the thigh during the action. Sir Robert remained at Corunna when the vessel left."

The London Globe, of July 26 says:—"We learn that an eminent person has received assurances that a negotiation is pending between the Cortes at Cadiz and the French.—The basis of this negotiation is said to be the return of Ferdinand to Madrid, and a guarantee for the personal safety and property of the Constitutional party. We give this intelligence as we receive it."

The same paper says:—"It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legation that Cadiz is amply provisioned for three months."

There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregard the blockade and pass in and out just as they please."

Worcester papers to the 22d July speak not only of the great activity displayed by the French government in pressing troops of every description from the northern frontiers towards Spain but of its incessant exertion to increase the army generally.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY. The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st of June, says:—"Things are advancing rapidly in this country to a state that must give satisfaction to the Quakers. Formerly we were the most busy meddling people in the world, ready to fight for any thing or for nothing, for a smuggler's ear, for Nootka Sound, for a pragmatic sanction for the opening of the Scheldt, for the liberation of the Pope. In short, no quarrel ever came amiss to us; and we were as ready to pay others for fighting as to fight ourselves. A German baron could not even

invade his neighbor's sour-knot grounds, but we would take him to task for it. So jealous were we of the balance of power, that a feather taken from one scale and put into another, would have thrown us into agitation. Now, however, things are sadly changed.—Now half a dozen of kingdoms may be invaded at a time, while we look on with a happy indifference. We have attained the perfection which Jean Jacques Rousseau assigns to the philosopher, who, when he hears fire hawled out in the streets, opens his window, pokes out his head, and seeing that the fire is too far off to reach him, coolly draws in his head and shuts his window. No matter what the cause of aggression, it is enough that we ourselves are suffered to remain in a whole skin.

With respect to the affair of Wurtemberg, the phlegm of Mr. Canning was amazing.—That gentleman, who at one time was quite a *Dracensir*, talks now of our having no interest, except as spectators, in the quarrel, which the holy allies have contrived to pick with the sovereign of the state in question. It is nothing that Wurtemberg is a well-governed free protestant state—that the ground of quarrel is that the king will not consent to deprive his subjects of the freedom secured to them by their constitution. We have no interest, it seems, in all this, except as spectators.

What would be thought of the man, who, on being told that his neighbor was struggling with a robber, should exclaim, "I have no interest, except as a spectator?" There are few men, who, on seeing an absolute stranger to them ill-used, would not call out in some degree of indignation, and at least endeavor to befriend the aggrieved party. But we must not remonstrate nor seem dissatisfied, whatever injustice we witness."

Important Patriot Victory.

On the 6th of August the Spanish Frigate Constitution and Corvette Ceres arrived at Curracoa from Maracaibo

—they communicate the following intelligence:—that on the 24th of July, commodore Padilla and Beluche, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of brigs Independencia and Mars, and schooners Spartana and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and 25 gun boats. The action was severe and ended in the almost total destruction of the Spanish squadron; the brig and schooner were blown up, & the rest captured or destriped, with the exception of the schooner Especulad ra, in which commodore Laborde made his escape to his ship lying outside the bar. The Spaniards confess the loss of 1500 men, amongst whom they count 160 officers; out of 100 men landed from the commodore's ship only eleven returned. The corvette Ceres landed also 100 men, but as she is detained to leeward by the current, it is not known what number she lost.

Gen. Morales remained in Maracaibo with about 800 men, and short of provisions; but it is supposed he has been forced to surrender before his. His second and third in command had arrived at Curracoa in the rigate, now repairing her spars and rigging in that place.

From the Baltimore American.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL MORALES AND MARACAIBO.

We have it now in our power to communicate the highly gratifying intelligence of the brilliant success which has attended the arms of the Colombian Republic, in obtaining possession of the city of Maracaibo, effecting the capitulation of its most active and dreadful enemy the royal general MOKALES and the forces under his command. This pleasing information was received here this morning (Sept. 7) by the schooner Abarilla, captain Edwards, from Lagura, which port she left on the 22d of August. To the polite attention of Mr. J. B. Gill, the editors of the *American* are indebted for a file of the *Colombian* of Caracas to the 13th August, and of the *Caracas Iris* to the 18th inclusive. In the *Iris* extraordinary of the last date we have the official treaty of capitulation, which was effected on the 3d of August, & formally approved on the following day by the Colombian generals *Marrigue* and *Padilla*. Its principal provisions are that Morales and all those attached to him are to leave the country, and that they are to be considered prisoners of war until exchanged. Morales had been sent to Cuba, and the rest were to be taken at the expense of the Colombian government.

Gen. Paez had gone from Caracas to summons Porto Cavallo, now the last hold of the royalists, to surrender.

In consequence of this decisive intelligence, illuminations at La Guayra and Caracas had taken place and were to continue for three days.

DIABOLICAL CONSPIRACY.

Havanna, Aug. 19.—There has been a most diabolical conspiracy dis-

covered, the ringleaders of which were taken yesterday—the intention was to upset the present government, to accomplish which, the negroes and mulattoes were to act their part, and horrid to relate, the negroes were to commence on Saturday night last, a general massacre of their masters, and said negroes were to be known by having a black ribbon in the bosom of their shirts; one of the conspirators became alarmed about two hours before the fatal blow was to be struck, and requested to see the governor, who was in bed, after being examined, and no arms found about his person, he was admitted into the governor's room, where he disclosed the intended affair, stating that the

governor had but one hour to save the city from being crimsoned with the blood of its citizens. The military were immediately ordered out & divided through the city, the conspirators became alarmed, and nothing was done. Yesterday a mail by the name of Lamos, who was to be made governor, was taken up and put in the Moro, as also a priest, who was to be bishop, and two others, the one to be Intendant, the other general of narines. These persons are considered the ringleaders, and will no doubt be put to death—this conspiracy consisted in natives of the island, to European was entrusted with the design.

Martial law is in full force; however at present tranquility prevails; 200 persons have been arrested, and are now in confinement.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

A correspondent from Port Elizabeth informs, that the country around there is quite sickly at present, and attended with considerable mortality. The disease is principally bilious remittent which often terminates in Typhus. We think this town and neighborhood less sickly than last fall, and the mortality is not so great in proportion to the existing sickness as it was in former years.

The powers of Europe are now making their last grand effort to suppress liberty. The more they do, the more difficulty they meet with. They put us in mind of what is said in the Apocalypse of the devil's wrath:—"because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." The high allied powers have compelled the Swiss to issue a decree denying a residence to all foreigners who are not authorized to live there—and none will be granted that permission who had any concern in promoting the extension of liberty. The freedom of the press is now completely suppressed throughout Germany. It is the opinion of many that these things should not be—that they are evil tidings, and that if things go on in this manner, liberty will be expunged from the continent of Europe. We think the very reverse. Be patient friends, Rome was not built in a day. Let liberty be well oppressed and a re-action will the sooner take place. Remember the history of Andrew Doria, of William Tell, of the British taxation in America. There will always be found a Brutus when Caesar oppresses. The despotism of European tyrants is not yet past endurance. Liberty is not yet properly estimated, until which it would be imprudent—it would be premature to trust the people with it. It would suffer violence in the hands of men who know not its value. Let them be squeezed a little harder; let them be denied of all the natural rights of man, of all the blessings which heaven obviously designs for them; let their priests have the sole right to give or take away life, and send the people to heaven or hell just as they please; let the laws be arbitrary as in Turkey, and the security of life and property be as in Algiers, then the people will begin to open their eyes! they will contrast their miserable situation with the delights of American republicanism, and they will soon find that to be free like us they must destroy the cause that obstructs it. Then despots will soon come tumbling down like ripe apples from a tree in a hurricane, and the people will see that virtue alone, and not the tinsel show of military glory, will lay the foundation of human happiness—that it is equal laws duly administered which will constitute all that mankind need to render them secure in the blessings of freedom and of peace.

We feel no little difficulty in bringing ourselves to address any remarks to our friends of the "*Voice of Passaic*" other than what we have already done. The most we expected—and we did expect it—in return for our last observations was a little wit and humor. The main subject we had as far as possible abated, and for a reason which all the readers of both papers must at once perceive. When, at the time they commenced the editorship of the "*Voice*," we offered them the

short advice which made them bristle up their quills, we intended to bring them out on the subject of Mr. Clay's pretensions to the presidency, of which they declare themselves the advocates. From their brief prospectus we could not learn much of their abilities; and as they made a bold beginning a general massacre of their masters, we inferred that they had talents to sustain themselves, and that it might not be improper for us to discuss with them the claims of Mr. Clay, for the information of our readers. We will here observe, that however poor our own abilities may be, we wish to maintain no controversy where we are not likely to be understood, and our remarks appreciated according to their value—where we are not likely to compensate our readers for the trouble of looking them over, and where we must descend to our competitors in order to converse with them. There never was a man in existence for the sake of whose cause we would voluntarily degrade ourselves to help him into office. We think, when our services are wanted, we are able to give efficient aid to our friends, and at the same time treat our opponent's opinions with respect and support the respectability of our press. We know there are two kinds of newspaper editors—one class to whom nothing can be too low, scurrilous and abusive, and another class to whom nothing can be too pure, eloquent, dignified and respectable. We prefer being numbered among the latter; and are resolved to bear much, rather than reply, when we discover that the natural propensity of our adversary is to squirt filth and dirt when he supposes himself in the act of discharging wit and humor; we mean such as cannot discriminate between them—who know not how to separate the one from the other, and who, from a natural obliquity of mind and depravity of principle give at all times a preference to the farmer. Satire and wit may be successfully employed in any cause when the ex-accusations, of folly call for their application; but then the most poignant satire is that which is conveyed in the most adorned, refined, excellent and honorable phraseology. All that is conveyed in the language of passion, or in lowness of style, is perfectly inefficacious—the most sensible feelings are unmoved by it. The one is the effusion of learning and good sense—the other of ignorance and malice.

But with respect to the editors of the "*Voice*," it was our intention, if possible, to bring them out. We did not know to which class of editors they belonged; we wanted to discover their genus, and to have a specimen of their abilities. We perceived they were beginners, and probably possessed of merit which they only wanted a favorable opportunity to develop. As they were to be the architects of their own fortunes, and as the public always give a preference to a modest, virtuous and respectable course of proceeding, we thought we could not do their greater kindness than to offer a respectable opposition. Men of talents would have been delighted with it—genius would have done homage to us for the advantages we afforded; but in all cases we would have been addressed in the language of common decency and respect. Silence, rather than the vulgar epithets of Billingsgate would have been preferred. It was in the latter style we were first addressed by the editors of the "*Voice*." It seems to have been under the presumption that as we were editors, we must, according to what their ideas of the profession is, be black-guards. Their first article, while it outraged the scholar and the gentleman, gave us at least a demonstration of their incapacity to reason or to write—it was such a random compound of scurrility, mendacity and misconception, that we at once discovered our mistake, and therefore resolved to get out of the scrape as soon as possible! We perceived by the tenor of their reflections that they could combat no opinions without reasoning them with abuse. We could not reasonably expect them to abandon bad habits merely for our accommodation. We knew that unless the vessel be pure whatever we would put into it would soon become sour! We believed it impossible to construct a looking-glass which would reflect their pictures and make them confess the images to be genuine! We have found by observation and experience that it is sometimes wisdom to assume the seeming garb of folly, and that to answer seriously, that is, when we have to deal with—*C'est un sot a vingt-quatre carats*—men who cannot comprehend the most simple language, who quote their own words for those of their opponents, who array their wit in passionate approbrium and vulgar epithets, and who, in searching after wit stumble into filth—would be to give them a triumph and expose ourselves to ridicule. It was for the above reasons we at once gave up the idea of continuing the *CLAY* controversy. We could gain no honor by the contest, however skillfully we might argue; and if the editors of the "*Voice*" do not think it beneath them to fling their dirt at us, they must not expect us wantonly to brave them, when we are incapable of returning in kind and quality to which we have not got in store, and to which we never adapted ourselves.

"The proper punishment" says the learned Dr. Lardner "of a low, mean, scurrilous way of writing, seems to be neglect, contempt, scorn, and general indignation."

COMMUNICATION.

CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held near Etna Furnace in Gloucester county, on Cumberland circuit, to commence on Friday the 26th of this month. It will continue for a few days.

September 13.

From the *Trenton Federalist*.

Tribute of Esteem & Respect.

The September Term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey commenced in this city on Thursday last. On the first day of the Term the members of the Bar met and appointed a committee, by whom the following note was addressed to the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD:

SIR,
Your brethren of the Bar of New Jersey, understanding that in consequence of your acceptance of a dignified station in the General Government, you are shortly to withdraw from our professional pursuits, and from that constant intercourse of business and friendship, which has been a source of so much satisfaction, embrace the occasion of their assembling at the Session of the Supreme Court, as a mark of their affection and respect, to request the favor of your company to dinner on Thursday next at the City Hotel.

CHARLES EWING,
GARRET D. WALL,
THEO: FRELINGHUYSEN, } committee of the Bar.

To which the following Answer was received:
GENTLEMEN,

I accept the invitation which you have given me, as a committee of my brethren of the New Jersey Bar, with feelings, which you can estimate much better than I can express. I receive it as another proof of that friendship, and good will, which I have so often and so sensibly experienced—which has rendered our intercourse most pleasant and profitable to me—and which it is my pride to enjoy, and shall ever be my effort to deserve. I tender to you and to those whom you represent, the assurance of my friendship and respect.

SAM. L. SOUTHWARD,

Trenton, Sept. 2, 1823.

To C. Ewing, G. D. Wall,
and T. Frelinghuysen, esq's.

On Thursday afternoon, the company, honored by the presence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who kindly accepted invitations which were presented to them, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided by Mr. Bispham at the City Hotel. The Honorable RICHARD STOCKTON acted as President, and Gen. FRANKLIN DANFORTH and Colonel AARON OGDEN, Vice-Presidents. A large number of the Bar were assembled, and the evening was spent with the utmost hilarity and satisfaction.

Water spout.—A gentleman who sailed from New York in February last, for Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of a water spout:

"On the 19th of March, lat. 4 N. while seated at dinner, we were aroused by the cry of *water spout*.

The captain, mate and sailors were much terrified.—It was indeed a dreadful scene.—We were lying motionless in a profound calm, not a breath of air circulated—the sails were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of his stupendous column of water, ascending to the dark heavy cloud directly over its base. It approached us with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 50 feet in diameter.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

An issue of double sovereigns is about to take place from the mint, bearing the head of George IV.—The number of foreign eggs imported into Great Britain last year was 30,640,025. Amount of duty on them 17,5781. 16s.—In Sussex, Eng, 2000 families are said to be supported entirely by smuggling.—

Marshal Soult and Son have passed Shrewsbury on their way to Dublin.

A house in Liverpool lately fell, leaving not a wall standing. Fortunately no one was injured. The crash upon the pavement of one of the upper windows, which had been forced out of the frame, drew the inmates of the house to the street, when immediately the house was buried in its own ruins.—Two persons, Lieut. Col. Hull and Mr. Box, have arrived in London by an overland route from India. They travelled through Egypt, thence to Malta and Sicily, and through Italy, Switzerland and France. Their journey occupied nearly nine months.—The Dutch in their second voyage to China, carried dried sage in exchange for teas; three or four pounds of ten were given for one of sage.—The morning mills of a gunpowder factory near Backborough, Eng. exploded & killed two men; the body of one was found 100 yards distant.—On a suit for 4s. 8d. the plaintiff lost his case and was served with a bill of 9l. 1s. 6d. which he paid as a tax on his

folly.—A man has been committed in London for breaking his wife's jaw by a blow with his fist.—The subscription of 5000l. to the fund in aid of the Spaniards, attributed at first to an individual in England, appears to have been collected on the continent and transmitted through a banker to the Spanish committee in London. This shows how strong a sympathy is excited for the Spaniards even under the eyes of the holy alliance.—The British consul informs by letter from Aleppo May 9, that the ophthalmia became so general after the earthquake of last year, that not three persons in ten escaped the infection throughout the district visited by the earthquake.—The intelligence from Buenos Ayres is important. The government of that state has concluded a preliminary treaty with the commissioners of his Catholic majesty of Spain. In this treaty it is arranged that all hostilities shall cease from and after a certain day, which suspension of hostilities shall continue for 18 months, during which time a plenipotentiary is to be appointed by the state of Buenos Ayres and of the province of Rio de la Plata, to negotiate a definite treaty of peace and friendship with his Catholic majesty of Spain, &c.—Prince Eugene Beauharnais died in a fit of apoplexy at Tunis in May inst. His daughter has lately been espoused by the crown prince of Sweden, son of Bernadotte.—The French squadron off Cadiz has 'turned off his Britanic majesty's brig Lavinia.' We wonder what John Bull will say to that. Was this vessel sent to feel their pulses?—In Portugal Freemasonry, lately much encouraged, is severely proscribed.—It is supposed the French have sustained some severe floggings near Corunna.—The French papers say there exists a certain fermentation in Madrid which is kept down only by the excellent police of the French.—Mina has 8 or 10 corps of guerillas, of from 200 to 250 men each under his superintendance.—A party of guerillas, in Andolusia, captured a convoy of 350 bullocks that were proceeding for the French supplies.—Madrid article announces that prayers of forty hours are to be continued in all the churches for the deliverance of the king and royal family!!—See 1816, the British government have repealed 22,256,202l. of annual taxes—a reduction equal to the whole public debt of the United States.

SUMMARY.

A duel was lately fought near Grand river, U. C. between col. Norton, the famous Indian chief and another chief of his neighborhood, in which the former was slightly, and the latter mortally wounded. The savages are progressing in the arts of civilization.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, pastor of the Catholic church of St. Mary, Philadelphia, has received a letter dated 24th August, and signed 'A Lady,' in which she accuses him of entertaining Protestant principles, and wishing to overthrow the religion which he professes, &c. and assures him that she was one of his party until now, and that if he does not quit the city in less than one month from the date of the letter, that his days will be cut short and put an end to by her, either by poison or fire.

Doctors Manly and Anderson have established at No. 392 Broadway N. York, an infirmary for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the lungs, asthma, &c. it is exclusively for the benefit of the poor.

It is said that Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, and Mr. Brown, a senator in congress, from Louisiana, are both thought of as successors of Mr. Gallatin, as minister to France.

A Miss Mary Anne Barnes, late of Middletown, Conn. is exhibited in New York as a person who has not tasted animal or vegetable food except once for more than a year. She lives on molasses and water. A quart of molasses lasts her five weeks.

Counterfeit bills of the "Roger Williams Bank" of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, have been detected in Portland, Me. several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Vera Cruz on the 27th of July. They were so violent as to cause fissures in the walls of some of the principal buildings.

William Carroll is re-elected without opposition to be governor of Tennessee.

At a late circuit court held at Malone, in the county of Franklin, N. Y. a verdict was awarded by the jury without leaving the box, in favor of Sally Percy vs. Simon Bellows, for a breach of promise of marriage; damages \$500.

Dr. Henry Chambers of Madison county, has been elected Governor of the state of Alabama, by a considerable majority of votes over his excellency Israel Pickens, the present governor.

The Salem Gazette says, the party distinctions of federalist and democrat, are now and have for many years been obsolete in Vermont.—But notwithstanding they still have parties, and the contest now is, on which side of the mountain their governor shall reside. Each side have a nomination of their own; and east and west are the words by which they steer.

Rare sport.—A Mr. Jackson of Long Island, lately was out hunting deer, in company with a party. On his return he fell in with a den of rattlesnakes, and actually shot and bagged fourteen. How many got away, could not be ascertained as the underwood was close.

As the steam boat Benver was descending Red River, from Natchitoches, her boiler burst, and scalded one man so badly that his life is despaired of, and the captain and negro steward severely.

The National Intelligencer states, that the president has appointed John Rodgers to perform the duties of secretary of the navy, "till his further pleasure is known upon the subject."

A malignant fever is said to prevail at New Orleans.

Profitable business.—The editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has received a letter from one of his subscribers in Ohio, enclosing one dollar in specie. The postage was \$1.75. This letter was the first of two or three letters, more of the same kind on the way to them. In this way the editor expects to pay the post master 7 dollars for the sake of getting four dollars due to him. As the Irishman said, he must do a great deal of business like that to make a living by it. The debtor could not find good notes to forward, so he sent the specie.

Manufacturers beware.—A lot of Waste Wool was lately discovered to be on fire at the Merino Factory, in Dudley, Mass. On removing it from the house into the open air, it was all in a blaze in less than ten minutes. Let this serve as a caution.

Atrocious crime.—The body of a young child was accidentally found lately in Baltimore, in the bottom of a privy.

Admiral Coffin, member of the British parliament, has from a regard to his native state, and with a view to promote its agriculture? purchased a bull of the first breed in Great Britain, and sent him as a present to the trustees of the Massachusetts society for promoting agriculture.

An Arkansas paper estimates the damage sustained by planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, at no less than 3,000,000 dollars.

The sturgeon fishing has this year been uncommonly productive at St. Anne's, L. C. At one fishery upwards of 500 have been taken, some of them of the enormous weight of 200lbs.

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, has set out for Tombucto. He is now at Fez, and his intention is to return by way of Egypt.

Medway lace.—A man of Medway, Mass. went to England to obtain a machine for the manufacture of lace. In order to evade the prohibition of importing machinery, he brought the machine over in his head. He constructed one, and now weaves fifty yards a day of five inch wide lace, of the first quality, which sells for two dollars a yard, and is considered extraordinarily cheap.

Daniel Hazard, esq. has been put in nomination by the republicans of Delaware, for governor of that state.

Lorenzo Dow is now preaching in Hudson, N. Y.

A clergyman in England not long since turned his back upon a young lady worth 70,000l. and married his servant maid! The lady recovered 800l. for a breach of contract. This must have been a remarkable clergyman thus to turn from 70,000l. His name should be held in everlasting remembrance.

List of Nominations made on Monday the 1st of September.

Council.—Ebenezer Seeley, Ephraim Bateman, William B. Ewing, Abijah Harris, Ignatius Thompson, Timothy Elmer, Thoms as Lee, John Sibley, James D. Westcott, and John M'Intosh.

Assembly.—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, William B. Ewing, Israel Stratton, Michael Swing, David Lupton, William R. Frisian, George Souder, Moses Bateman, Enos F. Randolph, Ephraim Holmes, Isaac Townsend, David Reeves, Nathan Leake, Isaac Whitacre, Maskell Ware, Adrian Clunn, Edward Sheppard, Ignatius Thompson, Henry Howell, Isaac W. Crane, Joseph Golden, James Clark, Lewis Paulin, Peter Ladew, James H. Westcott, John S. Wood, Dan Sampkins, Jedidiah Davis, Daniel Parvin, Charles Clark, Holmes Parvin, Lewis Mulford, Ichabod Compton, William Lore, Armins Westcott, Thomas Lee, Timothy Elmer, Jeremiah Stratton and Elias P. Selmer.

Sheriff.—John Lanning Jun. James B. Potter, James Riley, (Hopewell,) and David Lupton.

Coverers.—Reuben Hunt, Enos Woodruff, Charles Brown, Thomas R. Sheppard, John S. Ware, David Reed, Richard Davis, (Shiloh,) Joseph Golden, John A. Moore, (Downes,) Peter Ludlow, Jonathan Brown, Ephraim Buck, Preston Stratton, Richard Jarman, Robert Alderman, Noah Burt, William Watson and Enoch H. Moore.

Still Later from Europe.

By the line ship Paris from Havre, New York, Paris papers have been received to the 30th July. The following is extracted:—The garrison of Cadiz made a sortie to the number according to the French accounts of 9000 men—but on the same authority was said to have been repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed and wounded.

A letter from Bordeaux says, the 20th regiment had lately manifested some symptoms of insubordination, inasmuch that it had been decided not to allow it to go forward from Bayonne; but marshal Lauriston, in an address to the soldiers, told them, that by special favor, the measure of severity would not be persisted in but it was expected that the regiment would entertain a proper sense of the indulgence. However, it seems that on the night of Monday last, 56 of them deserted, declaring that they had rather be condemned to be shot, than make a campaign in Spain.

The Duke of Angouleme was talked of at Paris as being about to leave Madrid and take up his quarters before Cadiz.

Under date "Paris, July 22d," we find it is stated, that the French Ministerial papers of the day preceding had mentioned the sending in of a flag of truce to Cadiz, requiring the Cortes to surrender, and offering them terms, without noticing the result. This silence of these journals was, however, supplied by various reports, and the following is given as the purport of the answer:—The Cortes will listen to no terms, and will not the future receive no flag of truce. They will all perish rather than sacrifice one atom of their dignity; and if they cannot maintain themselves in Cadiz, they are resolved to embark for America, carrying the king, the royal family and all the regalia, with them; if when they have done this, they cannot escape the French fleet, they are resolved to sink the vessels which bear them and thus to place beyond power of French tyranny, the king, the government, and the representatives of the Spanish nation."

MADRID, July 21. Yesterday, the Church which the duke of Angouleme attends daily to hear mass, was found to be on fire, and in five minutes after the duke had retired was wholly enveloped in flames. The Church was an old building of immense size, and occupied a whole square, within 200 paces of the Palace inhabited by the Duke. The fire broke out at the same moment in every part of the building, and here is no doubt, it was designedly set on fire. The Regency has caused the arrest of about 50 persons suspected of this crime.

MADRID, July 24. By Express.—H. R. H. leaves here for Seville on the 28th. A letter from Seville announces that every thing would be ready for the bombardment of Cadiz on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month. The Hospital in which the King was lodged is said to be bomb proof.

MARRIED, At Fairfield, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Edward Page, Mr. EDWARD LEMMIS, to Miss CHARLOTTE PARVIN, daughter of Dr. J. B. Parvin, all of that place.

On Saturday the 6th inst. by the Rev. Michael Swing, Mr. POWEL GARRISON of Fairfield, to Mrs. RACHEL PARVIN, of this place.

Obituary Register. DIED, In this town on Monday the 8th inst. Mr. MOSES HARRIS, at an advanced age.

On Saturday the 6th inst. JOHN SIBLEY WESTCOTT, son of James D. Westcott Jun. Esq. aged about 2 years.

On Sunday morning the 7th inst. of Typhoid Fever, Mr. MAURICE GARTEN, of Spring Garden ferry, near Port-Elizabeth.

In Fairfield township a few days since Mr. JOHN HOSMAN, at a very advanced age. Mr. H. was a native of Germany, but for more than half a century a resident of this county.

Lately in Downe, Mrs. PHENIX GARRISON, wife of Mr. David Garrison leaving a numerous family of small children.

On the 24th ult. near Dividing Creek, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, one of the eldest and most wealthy inhabitant of the township of Downe.

In the borough of Chester, on the 31st ult. after an indisposition of many months, Mrs. MARY DARRINGTON, consort of the Hon. Isaac Darrington.

On the 4th inst. at Elizabethtown, N. J. JEREMIAH BARLAND, Esq. aged 75 years. He

was an officer in the American army during the war of the revolution. For many years past he enjoyed in a very extensive degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and was entrusted with many responsible and honorable offices.

On Thursday evening last, at Baltimore, the Rev. JOHN HAGERTY, in the 77th year of his age, who has been an acceptable minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly half a century.

On the 24th of August last, at Dam Quarter, Somerset county, Md. Mrs. MARY PARKS aged 116 years, and 5 months.

In Tritchnopolis, Hindoston, on the 20th of January last, Muxeo PARKS, M. D. eldest son of the late Mungo Park.

On the 31st of July at his residence near Charleston S. Carolina in the 42nd year of his age Capt. JONAS H. DEWEY, of the United States Navy.

At New-Orleans on the 28th of July of bilious fever Lieutenant HONORE C. STOUR, of the United States Corps of Engineers and superintendent of the fortifications erecting at Plaquemine. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts and the senior Lieutenant of the corps to which he belonged.

COMMUNICATION. Departed this life at 2 o'clock on Monday morning September 1st, Mr. DANIEL HAND, in the 25th year of his age a native of this place. He has left a mother, brothers and sisters, an affectionate wife, a helpless babe, with many more affectionate friends to mourn his loss!

His funeral was attended by the Rev. T. Robinson, where a numerous crowd of friends and acquaintances met to mingle with his weeping relatives, the tear of sympathy; and to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains!!

Mr. Hand supported a respectable character, tho' not a professor of christianity, yet he scorned those low vices which are too common among men. When not at labour the company of his wife and little babe was his greatest delight, his home was the place of his resort—not a professor, the house of God was his visiting place, on the Sabbath day—as a son, he was dutiful and kind to his widowed mother—as a brother, kind and agreeable—a husband, affectionate, tender as a friend, warm and generous—in strangers, hospitable and kind, of a forgiving disposition, he gained the goodwill of all who knew him. During his sickness, which was attended with much pain, every attention was paid, every effort was tried to restore him to health, but without effect—the advice and assistance of the best Physicians were procured; but all were useless and unavailing. He felt sensible that his dissolution was at hand, he told the doctor it was useless to take medicine; for he should surely die! For some days, his mind like his body was in severe distress—his frail tenement was fast sinking under the cold hand of death! no prospect of recovery! all beyond death, a dark unknown!

Many petitions were daily offered up for his Salvation, apparently to some without effect, but the sweet promise of Jesus; "whatsoever ye ask in my name believing ye shall receive" encouraged the servants of the LORD GOD of Elijah to pray on. It was the last source. His kind Physician had given him up—his friends despaired of his recovery—his weeping mother stood over him anxious only to hear him say, he was going to rest. It was a time to pray, and what can resist the power of prayer when addressed to God in Faith? Surely nothing. In the afternoon on Sabbath the good Physician came—immediately the storm was hushed in silence! The "corof death was banished away and he was enabled to look into the holiest of all by the blood of Jesus, this heavenly Physician administered to his most desponding soul the water of life and did him look up and live—restored him to his senses and clothed him in his right mind, to the great comfort of his weeping friends and the joy of the people of God! His mother could then hear him say "O Mother weep not for me I shall soon be at rest, I shall quickly return to my God," and many more consoling words he spoke to the great comfort of all present.

That this affliction may be sanctified to the salvation of all his surviving friends.—That they at last may meet him in the land of rest, in that world of endless felicity—where all tears shall be wiped away—where the followers of the lowly Jesus, shall be clothed with immortal youth! is the sincere prayer of a friend to the deceased and

A TRAVELLER TO ZION. Cape-May September 2nd, 1823.

Agricultural Notice. A Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will be held at Smith Bowen's Hotel, on Thursday the 24th of September inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President, EPHRAIM BUCK, Sec'y Sept. 13.

For sale—Or in Exchange FOR CORN AND PORK, A quantity of CEDAR RAILS. Ichabod Compton. Dorchester, Maurice River, September 13. 142 St.

Sheriff's Sale. 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

Thursday the 9th day of October next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of John Kinsey in Port Elizabeth,

A house and lot of land, situate in Glasstown, in the township of Maurice river, adjoining lands of Anthony Landgraf, John Getsinger and others, containing half an acre, more or less.

Seized as the property of Francis Landgraf, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob C. Wikoff, and to be sold by

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff. August 7—Sept. 13 142

REMOVAL. NATHAN REEVE, TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to

The street leading to Laurel Hill, A FEW DOORS FROM BOWEN'S HOTEL; Where he continues to execute work in the first fashion, at moderate prices. Country produce taken in pay. Bridgeton, Sept. 13. 142 2m

Adjournment. The lands of Samuel Westcott that was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the seventh day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FRITHIAN, late Sheriff. September 9—13. 142

The lands of Daniel R. More, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday the 23d day of this instant, (September,) at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FRITHIAN, late Sheriff. September 9—13. 142

The lands of John Brown, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned till Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at the Hotel of David Reed in Millsville, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, to be sold by

JOHN LANNING, jun. Sheriff. September 10—13. 142

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 hotel of Richard Jarman, in Bridgeton, to be sold by

Wm. R. FRITHIAN, late Sheriff. August 26.—30 140

NOTICE. John B. Miller, cabinet maker, of Bridgeton, did on the 27th day of August last, by deed of trust and assignment convey to us the subscribers, all his estate both real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors and others. Those indebted to the said John B. Miller in book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him here desired to exhibit them for examination.

Dan Simkins, Timothy Elmer. September 6.

All persons indebted to the estate of Stephen and Hannah Hillier, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against him here desired to exhibit them for examination.

Dan Simkins, Ad'm. September 6. 141

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, Boul, 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

Common & Judgment Bonds, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, 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	\$1
Onions, do	62 1/2
Potatoes, do	57 1/2
Dry Apples do scarce,	1
do Peaches do pared	1 75 to 2 00
do do do unpared	1 50 to 1 75
Beans, do	1 00
Wheat Flour, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 25
Rye do, do	2 50 to 3 00
Butter, per pound,	15
Lard, do	10 to 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
Fallow, 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 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 Cohansy Creek, bounding thereon, containing 13 acres more or less. 2. A Plantation on Jones island, Fairfield township, occupied by Ansel Shepard, 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 34 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 Buck 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 34 acres. 9. A small lot at Fairton, opposite the public wharf. 10. A lot of Woodland on the hill near Fairton, containing 13 acres. 11. A lot of woodland near No. 12, containing 4 acres. 12. One undivided third part of a lot of meadow, held with John French, jun. and Jonathan Parvin. 13. A lot in Sayres Neck, containing 25 acres, known by the name of the Houseman place. 14. An undivided tract of 250 acres of woodland on Steep 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. Fritman late Sheriff. July 4—Aug. 9.

Adjournment.

The lands of James D. Westcott, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday the third day of October next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton.

JOHN LANING, jun. Sheriff. —September 5.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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 Chmpbell. 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 Stillman. 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 dyanee. 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 of the 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 Unitarism, a very valuable work.

Tull's Husbandry, a late and valuable work.

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

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

Introductory Lectures, For sale by

Potters & Woodruff. April 12. 120

Potters & Woodruff

Have just received, and are now opening a handsome and

Extensive Assortment

OF GOODS,

PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THE **SPRING SALES.**

The Goods which they are **NOW OPENING.**

Have with much pains, been carefully purchased

On the lowest terms, at the Auction sales of Philadelphia

FOR CASH.

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

New Brick Store, NEAR THE HOTEL

IN **BRIDGETON,**

Where they can be supplied with the following articles:

Superfine black, blue, drab and mixed } Cloths. Superfine double and single milled black, blue, mixed and drab } Cassimeres. Drab and mixed angola do. Valencia, marseilles, broby and other } Vestings. Figured and plain black and colored } Bombazetts. Black Bombazeens. Circassian Plaids. Black, colored, figured and plain } Canton Crapes. Figured Crape Robes for Dresses. 4-5, 6-7 & a-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, Madras, Malabar and other } Silks. Senshaw, Lutestrings, Levantine and other } Bonnet Silks, assorted colors. Ladies English, French and German silk } Ladies' Beaver, Kid and anci York-tan } do. Men's Beaver, Buckskin, and raw silk } do. London Chintzes, and Calicoes, a handsome assortment. Imported & American Furniture Calicoes. Irish Linens, Lawn Lawns and Linen Csmbricks. 5-6 and 7-4 Linen Table Diaper. Figured and plain Book Muslins. do. do. swiss Mulls & Jacksonetts. Ladies' Ruffles and Flounces. Men's Worsteds and Cotton hose. Women's do. do. Fancy and plain Ribbons. Silk and Cotton Cords. Yellow and blue Nankeens. Striped and plain Cotton Cassimeres.

DOMESTIC GOODS. Bleached and brown Wal-tham and Slater's do. } Sheetings. do. do. } Shirtings. Wilmiington 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 bound shoes. do. do. coarse Boots and shoes. Ladies' black, colored, heel'd & spring pump, Morocco, and shoe sole } Morocco. Ladies' black and assorted colored Valencia, Florentine and Prutella. Misses black and colored trim'd Morocco. Children's Morocco and Leather Boots.

GROCERIES.

Fourth prof Cogniac Brandy. Common do. Jamaica Spirits. Holland and Country Gin. Apple and Rye Whiskey. Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Lisbon, Samos and Malaga } Wines. Annised, Noyou, Perfect Love, Lemon, Cinnamon, Rose and Peppermint } Cordials. Imperial, Gun Powder, Young tyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } Teas. Loaf, lump and brown Sugars. First quality Molasses. Spices, Starch, Raisins, Butter Biscuit, Crackers, Hams, Lard, Pork, Macka el. Lime by the bushel and hhd. Together, with a handsome assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, Bread and Snuffer Trays, Queans-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 scantling, Sap boards, half price do 10,000 good quality 2 feet shingles, White oak posts, &c. Bridgeton, May 10. 124

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sales.

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 Shepard, taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jun. and to be sold by Wm R. Fritman, late Sheriff. July 12—Aug. 25.

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 Springs, 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

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff. July 11—Aug. 23. 139

ALSO,

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

SPICER HUGHES, Sheriff. July 11—Aug. 23. 139

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 Menanico creek, two miles from Port Elizabeth, and four from Milville. The mail 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,

10 thereof meadow, and bank in good order, 30 acres of tillable land, enclosed with cedar fence, the residue woodland at crapple. 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 two landings on the premises, one above and the other below the bridge.

Possession will be given next fall; payments made easy. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN LANING, jun. August 16. 138 3m

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 Bowentown, joins land of John Sibley, esq. 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

For Sale at this Office, Three Discourses, by the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D. On the guilt and folly of being ashamed of religion: On the great evil of Slander, and on the nature and danger of small faults.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly.		per lb		to	
Lacon and Fitch	per lb	50	6	to	8
leans	bushel	1	25	scarce	
leaf, mess	barrel	12	50	13	
brick, run of Kiln, M.		6	50	18	
lutter, lump,		10			
Do. salt, insp.		10			
Candles, tallow dipt.		25		28	
Office, W. L. fine gr.		25		4	
Do. 2d quality		26		25	
Do. Java		8		9	
Cheese		732		38	
Peathers, American	lb				
Flax, clean		5	50	6	
Firewood, hickory cord		3	75	4	25
Do. oak		2	50	3	00
Do. pine					
Do. gum logs					6 50
Flour, wheat, barrel		2	75		
Do. corn meal		2	62		
Glass, wind		6		7	
8 by 10,	100 feet,				
Grain, wheat	bushel	1	25	1	17
do. rye		45		50	
do. corn		25		30	
do. oats		17			
do. bran double		10		12	
Elams	lb.	0	9	0	10
Lard					
Lumber	1000 feet	14		16	
Boards, yel. pine, 1 to 2 inch		25		30	
do do heart, 1 inch		25		30	
do white pine, pannzl		15		20	
do do common		15		20	
Scantling, pine	1000	15		20	
do heart do		25		30	
do sap do		14		scarce	
Lath, oak		8			
Oar, rafters		20		25	
Timber, pine		25			
do inch spruce		12		20	
do oak		12		25	
Shingles, cedar 3 ft.		17		21	
do cypr. 22 inch.		3	50	4	
Staves, pipe, w. o. 1200		60			
do hhd. do		38			
do do redoak		18			
do barrel, w. oak		24			
Heading, oak		38		60	
Hoops, shaved		25			
do rough					
Mackarel,	barrel	3	75	7	00
Molasses, sug. house gall.		0	40	0	45
do West India		25			28
Peas	bushel	75			
Pork, Jersey	barrel	14	50	15	00
Rice, new crop	cwt.	3	50	4	00
Shad, southern	barrel	6	50		
Salt, fine	bushel,				55
do ground					
Seed, clover,		5	50	1	
do herd grass		2	50	3	00
do timothy					
Spirits, viz.					
Brandy, Peach 4th pf. gall.		75		80	
do Penn'a 1st pf.		50		60	
Gin, Philad. dist. do		37		40	
Rum, New England		34		35	
Whiskey, rye		32		33	
do apple		32		32	
Starch	lb.	7		8	
Sugar, New Orleans	cwt.	12	00	12	50
do loaf	lb	16		17	
do lump		13		14	
Tallow, country		8			
Tobacco, Virg. manu.		9		14	
do do caven.		37		32	
do do large		15			

Hank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
U. S. Branch Bank Notes.	par.
Banks in New Hampshire.	2
Boston Banks.	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally.	2 do.
Rhode Island Banks do.	2 do.
Connecticut Banks do.	1 1/2 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.	
All the City Bank Notes.	par.
Albany Banks.	1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks.	1 do.
Mohawk Bank in Shenectady.	1 do.
Jansburg Bank.	1 do.
Newburg Bank.	1 do.
Newburg branch, at ithica.	2 do.
Orange county Bank.	1 do.
Catskill Bank.	1 1/2 do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson.	1 1/2 do.
Utica Bank.	2 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica.	1 1/2 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
New Brunswick Bank	1/2 p. c. dis.
State Bank at Treiton	1 1/2 do.
All others	par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes,	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster.	par.
Lancaster Bank, Easton. do.	par.
German town, Northampton.	par.
Montgomery County.	par.
Harrisburg.	par.
Delaware county at Chester.	par.
Chester county at West Chester.	par.
Newhope Bridge Company.	30
Farmers Bank of Reading.	par.
Gettysburgh Bridge do.	1 1/2 dis.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county.	par.
York Bank.	1 1/2 do.
Gettysburgh.	2 do.
Carlisle Bank.	do.
Swatara at Harrisburg.	do.
Pittsburg.	do.
Greensburg, and Brownsville.	5 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington.	1/2 d.
Wilmington and Brandywine.	par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware.	1/2 dis.
Branch of do. at Milford.	3 dis.
Farmers Bank of Delaware.	par.
laurel Bank.	25

MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks.	1/2 d.
Baltimore City Bank	1 dis.
lavre de Grace.	1 do.
Elkton.	par.
Annapolis.	1 do.
Branches of do.	1 1/2
Hagerstown bank.	do.
Bank of Caroline.	15 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches.	1 1/2 do.
N. W. bank of Va. at Wheeling.	5 do.
All others.	1 do.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT BANKS, generally.	
North Carolina.	7 dis.
South Carolina.	4 do.
Georgia generally.	7 do.
Bank of Kentucky and branches	70
OHIO—Chillicothe	5 dis.